MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1897. NUMBER 14.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. F. COLLINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. MONEY TO LOAN. Smith Lake, - Minnesota.

W. H. CUTTING. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO, MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. COKATO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA.

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

DR. G. R. AMES. Office at Delano, Minn. Business solicited day or night, for cash. Office over W. R. John's Confectionery Store

E. A. SHANNON, M. D., Buffalo, Minn., Calls day or night promptly attended to Office in the building between McKnight's store and residence. Residence on corner north of School House.

O. R. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office near Presbyterian church. All calls promptly attended Rockford, Minn., Jan. 11, 1896.

DR. CORNELIUS WILLIAMS. Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist, 13 W. Fifth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dr. G. H. KOHLER, Boyce Building, Cor. 6th St. and Nicollet Ave Minneapolis. Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 17-tf.

CHURCH NOTICES

M. E. CHURCH.

Delano.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:30 "
Sunday School every Sabbath........ 12:00 m.
Epworth League........ 6:30 p. m.
Junior League........ 3:00 p. m.

A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
REV. J. L. FARBER, Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

Delano.—Preaching every 3rd Sunday in each month at........ 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School every Sunday........ 10:00 "
Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on every third Sunday.
Delano.—Sunday School........ 10:00 a. m.
Preaching........ 11:00 "
Gebets meeting, Wednesdays........ 7:30 p. m.
Watertown.—Preaching........ 3:00 "
Albion.—Preaching........
REV. E. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Delano. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m.
Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. M. SAVES.

DELANO VILLAGE OFFICERS.

President, I. GUTZWILLER, JR.
Councilmen, JOHN COOLEN, WASH RADER, ADAM HORSCH.
Recorder, WYATT JOHNS.
Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.
Justices of the Peace, W. H. FRAZER, R. M. WALTER.
Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.
Board of Health. T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary. J. B. BORSCH.
Village Marshal, GEORGE GOODRICK.
Constables J. P. BERNECK, GEO. GOODRICK.

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TEACHER'S EXAMINERS.
F. H. LINDSLEY and C. S. HAWKER.

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Washington Grove, No. 9, meets at Cramer's Hall the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, at 8 p. m.

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SMILE A LITTLE.

Smile a little, smile a little,
As you go along.
Not alone when life is pleasant,
But when things go wrong.
Care delights to see you frowning,
Loves to hear you sigh;
Turn a smiling face upon her,
Quick the dame will fly.

Smile a little, smile a little,
All along the road:
Every heart must have its burden,
Every heart its load.
Why sit down in gloom and darkness,
With your grief to sup?
As you drink fate's bitter tonic,
Smile across the cup.

Smile upon the troubled pilgrims
Whom you pass and meet;
Frowns are thorns, and smiles are blossoms
Oft the weary feet.
Do not make the way seem harder
By a sullen face.
Smile a little, Smile a little,
Brighten up the place.

Smile upon your undone labor;
Not for one who grieves
O'er his task waits wealth or glory;
He who smiles achieves.
Though you meet with loss and sorrow
In the passing years,
Smile a little, smile a little,
Even through your tears.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

NUMBER 1. Vol. 1. of Backbone published at St. Paul and Minneapolis is a bran new Temperance paper. It starts out as if in earnest in the cause of the suppression of the liquor traffic. George F. Wells is editor and manager at 1514 Capitol Avenue, St. Paul. Subscription 25 cts a year.

We hear that one of the newly elected County Commissioners, is liable to loose his job because he had not taken out his first papers before he was nominated to this important office. People must be hard up for timber for the county commissioners, when they can't find a citizen to run for the office.

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD and what is going on in it is the name of a new weekly newspaper for children. It is full of good wholesome reading on items of interest to everybody, and is up to date. Send to William Beverly Harrison, No. 59, Fifth Ave. N. Y. for a copy, 5 cents, or $2.50 per. year.

THERE seems to be considerable of a strife between the three branches of our Republican government to see who is the biggest. Congress wants to recognize Cuban iddependence. The President don't. And somebody has suggested that the Supreme Court should decide the case. Its just like this, the people of the United States know independence wherever and whenever they see it. They have an opportunity to vote they will soon give the different branches of our three cornered government an idea of what they had best do.

THE Litchfield Independent calls the Heward Lake Herald down rather hard for its Bright Example, of the Meeker County Canidates making an agreement to peddle no cigars or beverages during the campaign. The Independent says: "We did not know that there was any agreement," and that, "The Republicans, when they were driven out to fill appointments for speaking, paid their drivers so well that the latter out of goodness of their hearts, distributed cigars by the box to the assembled voters. The canidates just after their nomination, distributed personally in the convention hall at least a dozen boxes of cigars. What the fusion canidates did in this line we will leave to the opposition to tell."

WHAT a fine thing for Mr. Bryan that he did not get elected President of the United States last fall. With all the banks and other business houses that are going to the wall now, and which under the present gold standard was their inevitable fate, whoever was elected, he would have been charged with it all The republican and gold standard democratic orators and press preached to us that all that we needed was confidence. Some said the next day after McKinley was elected prosperity would begin, and some went so far as to fill the columns of the papers with articles going to prove that prosperity had already begun. But now when almost daily reports of banks and other business failures is received they do not tell us that Mr. Bryan did it. How could he if he was beaten half so bad as they try to make out?

IT looks as if McKinley intends to construct a cabinet from other material than Reeds.

JUDGE KERR, of St. Paul died this week in California where he had gone in search of health. He had just arrived there. His remains were brougt home for burial.

THE Columbia National Bank and the Washington Bank, both of Minneapolis, closed their doors to business Tuesday. They still ask their customers to have "confidence" and they expect to pay in full.

ST. PAUL, if she expects to build her ice Parthenon, had better send down to Nashville and borrow their ice making machinery. She don't seem to stand in with the ice manufacturing powers of this part of the country.

If National banks, with all their privileges can't make a live of it it is of no use to arrange for more of them. The base thing to do is to use gold and silver coins for money as far as possible, and big paper money for the balance.

IT beats all how the National Banks are breaking through the country. It looks some as if there must be a concerted action to make people believe they can't make a living: or else times are really hard as the democrats claimed they must be under the gold standard.

JUST how any body in Wright County is going to be benefitted by having the tariff on lumber and wool put up to the highest notch by the new trriff tinkers we can't see. Don't everbody pay enough now for their lumber and for their woollen clothing? And if the tariff is not no raise the price so that somebody can make more dollars what is it for? And if the prices on lumber and woollens are raised are we not bound to pay our share of the raise whenever we buy any of them? For Wright County it looks to us as if it would be better not to raise the tariffs on these articles.

A FEW weeks ago a New York judge declared the Dakota divorce laws of no effect in that state. In at least one state in the Union no divorces are granted: in several it is an easy matter to secure a decree annulling marriage vows. This is wrong it tends to disrupt and dissolve family ties social and legal rights all over the country. If a divorce must be granted it should be for grounds sufficient to be recognized as worthy in all states and by all peoples. And when once granted should be good for at least the entire United States. This way of having people married in the eyes of the law in one state and not married in the eyes of the law of another state is entirely wrong and should be corrected by a law that will make people married or not married one or the other any place in the land. This would be a good subject for international legislation as well.

Among our Exchanges.

The First National Bank of Beatrice, reopened last week, after a suspension of three and a half months. Weeping Water (Neb) Rep.

St. Paul Globe: The agitation of the currency question does not cut much figure today. Very few people have any currency to talk about.

Minneapolis Times: A ferry boat has been named after John G. Carlisle. Happy thought; it is a ferryboat's business to hustle from one side to the other and from bank to bank.

Tomorrow is the day to swear off on some of your habits that are not commendable. Quit Smoking, Chewing, Drinking or Swearing for awhile and see how much more people will think of you. -Cokato Enterprise.

The warm praise by the St. Paul Dispatch of Senator Davis' fitness for the post of secretary of state is good evidence that Mr. Merriam has given up hope of getting a place in Mr. McKinley's cabinet. He would like to get Davis out of the senatorship and trust to comming legislalure to elect him to the vacancy. -Duluth Herald.

Are these lumber men who are fighting for a high tariff on all the materials that enter into the construction of the cottages and frame dwellings of the farmers and the men of small means the same fellows who have been denuding regions of the headwaters of our rivers, and wantonly destroying great forest and bribing State Legislatures to let them have a free hand in their work of devastation?—New York World,

St. Paul Globe: Now, if all politicians would resolve to kick the "machine" out of politics.

Howard, Dodge and Wendell, under indictment by the grand jury for bribery of attempted birery of Juryman Otto in case of Czech vs. the Great Northern railway, seem to think there is no possibible way for them to obtain a fair trial in this county. The case has been much talked of throughout the county of course, but we hardly think the feelng against these men is so intense as to convict them if they are innocent. By circulating affidavits last spring to secure a chage of venue, Howard did more than the newspapers to cause comment on his case; some of it adverse comment too, for it don't look well for a man who claims to have proof of his innocence to work so almighty hard to have his case tried in some remote place where there is no knowledge of it or interest in it.—Maple Lake Messenger.

Solving a Puzzle.

Up in Michigan a Sabbath school superintendent, at the close of an address on the creation, which he was sure he had kept within the comprehension of the smaller schollars, smilingly invited questions. A tiny boy, with white, eager face, and a large brow, at once held up his hand.

"Please, sir, why was Adam never a baby?"

The superintendent coughed in some doubt as to what answer to give. but a little girl of 9, the eldest of several brothers and sisters, came promptly to his aid. "Please, sir," she said smartly "there was no body to nurse him".—The Musical Idea.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents. Opp. U. S. Patent office, Washington D. C.

J. C. Barber, St. Paul, Car-truck. H. R. Ireys, Minneapolis, Belt. A. J. Keck, St. Paul, Necktie. A. H. Koehler, St. Paul, Whistleing bicycle handle-bar. H. W. Lawrence, Montevideo, Antirattler for thill couplings. J. McDaniel, Minneapolis, Wheat-washing machine. G. W. Papke, Echo, Threshing machine. S. J. Perrault, Natchez, Stove-attachment. M. Regnier, Ghent, Band-cutter and spreader for threshing-machines. R. W. Rossiter, Minneapolis, Grain-separator. J. L. Sours, Anoka, Nippers.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25, 1896.

There is no more probability that the independence of Cuba will be recognized by the U. S. during President Cleveland's administration than there is of Grover Cleveland becoming president of the Cuban republic, and unless McKinley is misrepresented by republicans who are supposed to enjoy his confidence, the present policy will be continued by him until there is some decided change in Cuba. The resolution for the independence of Cuba which has been reported to the Senate will, of course, be made the basis of a lot of speeches when Congress reassembles, but more of them will be devoted to the claim of the administration, that the President alone has the power to recognize the independence of a nation, than to Cuba or anything connected with the unfortunate island. Whether a vote on the resolution itself will be had before the expiration of this Congress is a matter of doubt; but not of much importance, as it has already been given out by the republican leaders of the House that the resolution will not be allowed to come before that body at all. The constitutional question involved in the claim of the administration is an important one, and one upon which men who are regarded as able lawyers differ regardless of of politics, and the debate upon it will be in no sense partisan. There is pratically no precedent, though several have been cited as having a bearing upon the claim. And after all, nothing short of a discission of the U. S. Supreme Court will be accepted as settling it.

Senator Morgan, of Ala., has never set up for a wit, but if he gets off a few more flashes like his answer to Senator Vest's inquirery as to the meaning of that clause of the President's message dealing with the Pacific Railroads the tital will be forced upon him. Mr. Morgan was urging action to protect the people on the Pacific coast from these rail roads, or rather from the men who control them, the Ala. Senator said with a deprecatory gesture: "Now in all Egypt there was only one man, and he was divinely inspired, who could interpret the dreams of Pharaoh. The Senator ought not to ask me to interpret the President's message. If any man is capable of interpreting the message it is the Senator from Missouri".

Among the members of the House who did not go home to spend their Christmas are a number of republicans who were reelected to the new House, and who prefer to stand their office-seeking constituents off with letters which do not commit them, instead of meeting them face to face and being compelled to commit themselves. The little postmasterships are especially troublesome to the Representatives-elect on account of the numerous applicants for them. For instance, one Representative from New Jersey has received among other applications for a single postoffice in his district, one from each of three men who were delegates to the convention who nominated him and who took active parts in his campaign.

The Government isn't expecting war with Spain, but if war comes it is going to be as well prepared as possible for it. A secret meeting of high naval officers was held in Washington a few days ago for the purpose of preparing a complete programme, offensive and defensive, that might be carried on by our present navy if there should be war at short notice, and such a programme was prepared and is now in the hands of Secretary Herbert.

It is as true today as it was when written by Macaulay that, "That where you shed the honey, the buzzing flies will crowd". There is going to be honey shed by the republican tariff bill, and the flies, in the shape of those who are anticipating benefits through protection are already crowding Washington hotels, preparatory to telling the republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee, at the hearings which are to begin next week, just how much interest they want on their campaign contributions.

Representative Barham, of Cal., thinks the Pacific Railroad funding bill, which is to be considered by the House for four days beginning Jan. 7, can be defeated. He said: "If we can get enough time to show the whole thing up, I am satisfied that many votes will be changed. The passage of the present bill is a present of $100,000,000 to C. P. Huntington and his associates. If it becomes known that the U. S. is going to treat these debtors like it does all others there will be plenty of buyers at the full value of the property."

Clubbing Offer.

Nothing helps while away long winter evenings to better advantage than good wholesome reading. Papers magazines and books are cheap now. Everybody can afford to take one or more. We have made arrangments to club with the papers and magazines mentioned below as follows:

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and the Farm, Stock and Home, every two weeks, for one year, $1.30.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and Demorest Magazine, monthly, $2.60.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and Cosmopolitan, monthly magazine, one year for [illegible]

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and Scientific American, weekly, $3,60.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and New York Thrice-a-week World, ond year for, $1.75.

Largest and Best.

The publishers of the St. Paul Weekly Dispatch have just favored us with a copy of their annual premium supplement. Some of the offers which they make are simply wonderful. Articles which would cost more than the subscription price of the paper are given free with a year's subscription. There is something of interest in it for every member of every family.

The subscription price of the Weekly Dispatch is but 75 cents per annum, and it is the largest and best weekly paper published in Minnesota consisting of from ten to ssxteen pages per week.

Send postal card for sample copies of paper and premium supplement to Weekly Dispatch, St. Paul, Minn.

TWICE-A-WEEK COURRIER-JOURNAL.

Beginning the first of the new year, the Weekly Courrier-Journal, of Louisville, Ky., will be changed to the Twice-a-week Courier-Journal. It will be published Wednesday and Saturday mornings. The paper will be six pages, or twelve pages a week, instead of ten pages weekly, as at present, an increase of 832 columns of matter during the year. The Wednesday issue will be devoted exclusively to news and politics, while the Satnrday issue will be strictly a family paper—filled with stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, sketches, etc. The politics of the paper will not be changed, and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully, in the future as in the past. In spite of the expence involved in the inprovements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courrier-Journal will remain the same, one dollar a year, with liberal inducements to agents or to old subscribers who send in new ones. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson on political and other topics of the day.

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The scope of the articles for 1896 and 1897 will cover the whole country and its varied interests, and the articles will be profusely illustrated with the finest engravings, and, in addition, it will publish the best and purest fiction. It treats at length Out-of-Door Sports, Home Amusements and entertainments: it gives a great deal of attention to the Children's Department, and "Our Girls," and has a Monthly Symposium by celebrated People, in which are discussed important questions of the hour of interest to the older readers.
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LATEST!

Maceo Still Lives

Latests reports say that Dr. Zertucha shot Maceo himself, for $50,000. That Maceo fell and was supposed to have been dead. But was taken to a place of safety where he is now over the worst and on the road to recovery. This will greatly encourage the Cubans and their sympathisers.

LATE reports from Cuba, say that Gen. Ruis Rivera, Maceo's Successor, in Cuba was wounded so that he has since died. The Cuban generals seem to be having a hard time of it lately.

J. B. MCCULLAGH, editor of the Globe Democrat, St. Louis, fell from a second story window and was fouud dead yesterday morning.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

JANUARY—1897.						
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
....	....	....	....	....	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	....	....	....	....	....	....

Uneasy is the head that holds a crown in Turkey. Of the 38 sultans who have ruled the Ottoman empire since the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks 34 have died violent deaths.

An exchange remarks: "The old drunkards are dying rapidly." But there seems to be a surplus of recruits from the young drunkards. Are they your boys? They are somebody's boys.

The picture of "Sheridan's Ride," by John Mulvaney, author of the famous "Custer's Last Rally," has been unveiled at Philadelphia and will soon be placed in the National art gallery at Washington.

A cargo of corn has been shipped from the United States to India for planting purposes, with a view to a better food supply for the future. It is the first cargo of corn ever shipped to India from this country.

The timber wealth of the United States gives a yearly product of over $1,000,000,000, or twice the value of the entire output of all the mines put together—gold, silver, coal, iron, copper, zinc, and all the rest.

There are now 70,000 postmasters in the United States, and it took $90,000,000 the last fiscal year to pay for the postal service. It comes high, but we must have it. The first year of Washington's administration we had 75 post offices, and the mail service cost $32,000 hard cash.

In New York physicians have successfully performed the feat of taking out a man's stomach, repairing it and cleaning it and oiling it and then replacing it. In this manner at least one man was restored to the enjoyment of the table. Where will modern science find a stopping place?

Arctic Explorer Von Prager explains that in his business "something besides drifting with the ice is necessary." That is expressing it too modestly. The regulation relief expedition, the triumphant return, and the lucrative lectures on what was not accomplished are all part of the "business."

That this is a great country for conventions is shown by the fact that a pamphlet is published weekly in Cincinnati devoted exclusively to a list of future conventions to be held in different states. In the last issue of the publication the list included nearly 400 conventions, all of which will be held within the next three months. The American people certainly enjoy talking, and they like to get together and compare views.

The statement by a lecturer before the American Geographical society that there are 50,000,000 slaves in Africa is startling to those who had supposed that human slavery had almost died out. If a half million lives are sacrificed every year in the traffic, it seems time for the philanthropic societies of the world to rekindle the agitation, that has almost ceased in the mistaken belief that there is no fuel for the flame, for the entire abolition of human chattelhood.

The word trocha is of such frequent occurrence in dispatches and news from Havana that it seems likely in time to become incorporated into the English speech. An explanation having been asked of the term, which is pronounced trotsha, with the accent on the first syllable, it may be stated that originally it denotes a footpath, pathway, or, sometimes, a short cut. During the present Cuban unpleasantness its signification has been applied to a fortified high road.

An old post office inspector says: "Money never should be inclosed in letters. In the first place it is unnecessary to do so, because money-orders are so cheap; and, in the second place, money in a letter offers a constant temptation to those who handle mail. It is practically impossible to place money in a letter so that the postal clerk into whose hands the letter falls will not instantly detect it. Paper money has a peculiar odor unlike anything else on earth, and the clerk who is dishonest uses his sense of smell in spotting valuable letters rather than the sense of touch.

When Phaeton tried to drive the chariot of the sun, which his father had long guided in safety, there was soon the making of a first class bonfire. The young Phaeton who has the steeds of Germany in harness drives furiously, but his father's discretion is lacking. Wilhelm II. after playing the army against the civilians and militarism against industrialism has alienated the newspapers. A nation without a free press is deaf and dumb, and in this age of mouths and ears the people can get along better without kings and army columns than without editors and newspaper columns.

The "King of Fanning Island" in the South seas is being subjected to considerable annoyance by the obstreperous executor of his father's estate. The royal potentate is even threatened with the appointment of a receiver on the petty ground that he has misused the funds of the island. Surely things have come to a pretty pass if a monarch cannot misuse his own funds if he wants to, and if "that divinity which does hedge a king" cannot hedge him enough to afford protection from a minion of the law. The king is in San Francisco awaitin the judgment of the court to ascertain whether he is a king or a jack.

The News of the Week.

BY TELEGRAPH AND MAIL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In Washington J. D. Williams, a mulatto, shot his wife and then killed himself.

The president has approved the general pension and urgent deficiency appropriation bills.

In the United States there were 287 business failures in the seven days ended on the 25th, against 367 the week previous and 322 in the corresponding period of 1895.

Anna Hanson Dorsey, the pioneer of Catholic literature in this country, died in Washington, aged 93 years.

During the five months of the present fiscal year the decrease in the general collection of internal revenue has been $651,957.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 28th was: Wheat, 521,443,000 bushels; corn, 18,893,000 bushels; oats, 13,476,000 bushels; rye, 996,000 bushels; barley, 4,875,000 bushels.

On the opening day in Washington of the hearing before the ways and means committee in preparation for the framing of a tariff bill representatives of hundreds of millions of dollars made brief statements of their views.

In Washington 11 cracks in the bicycle world entered a six-days', eight hours a day, international bicycle contest.

Fire destroyed the large furniture house of Julius Lansburg in Washington, the loss being $160,000.

THE EAST.

In New York Solomon Sayles, wholesale meat dealer, failed for $250,000.

Miss Tyrrell and Mrs. Henry Bond, sisters, living at Woodbourne, Pa., were killed by the cars at a crossing.

Starting May 5 Mrs. H. Estby and her daughter Clara, 19 years old, arirved in New York from Spokane, Wash., having walked the entire distance on a wager that they could cross the continent in seven months.

The doors of the American Banking and Trust company of Auburn, Me., were closed, with liabilities of $55,000.

Anna Held, the French actress, who is playing at the Grand opera house in Pittsburgh, sang on the public streets of the city for the benefit of a charitable institution and over $800 was poured into her carriage.

Near Franklin, Pa., the home of Philip McKim was burned and three little children perished in the flames.

During a quarrel over a buffalo robe at Rathbunville, N. Y., Cloyd Meyers shot and killed William Allen and William Harrington.

The oldest person in New York state, Peter Cannon, died at Belfast, aged 113 years.

Flames partly destroyed the New York Polyclinic hospital in New York and compelled the removal of its patients, drove a score of families from their homes in adjoining buildings and did $500,000 damage.

Fire destroyed St. Stephen's Episcopal church at Wilkesbarre, Pa., the loss being $200,000.

John Drake Townsend, one of the leaders of the New York bar, died suddenly while eating a Christmas dinner.

Fire destroyed a large part of the business portion of Potsdam, N. Y., the loss being $200,000.

The Hawaiian queen, Liliuokalani, took the first sleigh ride of her life in Boston.

The death of Joseph D. Weeks, editor of the American Manufacturer, occurred at his home in Pittsburgh, Pa., from a stroke of paralysis.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher fell and broke her hip at Stamford, Conn., and may be forced to use crutches for the rest of her life. She is 84 years old.

At the age of 107 years Arthur Lingard died at Lancaster, Pa., leaving a fortune of $2,000,000 and no kin.

WEST AND SOUTH.

The doors of the bank of West Superior, Wis., capital $50,000 and $50,000 surplus, were closed because of the failure of the National Bank of Illinois in Chicago.

At Shelbyville, Ind., the wife of Noah Scott gave birth to four boys, and all were doing well.

It is said that W. H. Jones, county treasurer of Barry county, Mo., for the past four years, is short $13,000 in his accounts.

A steam pipe exploded in the city hall in Baltimore and James Reilly and Charles Robertson were fatally scalded.

Flames destroyed the Huffman house block in Rockford, Ill., the total loss being $175,000.

Fire wiped out the Columbia, known as the old Doxey theater building, at Anderson, Ind., the loss being $90,000.

At Blue Island, Ill., the Calumet state bank closed its doors with liabilities of $70,000.

Near Montpelier, Ind., an explosion of nitro-glycerin killed George Hickok and Harry Wood and greatly damaged the property of the Empire Glycerin company.

Earl Campbell and Jay Van Scyoc, two young men of Valley, Neb., were drowned while skating on a lake.

John Branzell and Levis H. James, oystermen of Annapolis, Md., were frozen to death.

Because of an old feud John Adams and Charles Simpson killed each other near New Madrid, Mo.

United States custom authorities have unearthed another gigantic Chinese certificate fraud by which hundreds of Chinese have gained admission to Seattle, Wash.

Six men were killed and eight badly injured as a result of a gas explosion in the mine of the Maule Coal company at Princeton, Ind.

On the Birmingham Mineral railroad a train went through the iron bridge over the Cahaba river about 27 miles from Birmingham, Ala., and was precipitated into an abyss 110 feet deep, and 27 of the passengers were mangled and burned to death. The accident was charged to train wreckers.

At Owensboro, Ky., Alfred Holt (colored), the murderer of Police Officer A. White, was taken from jail by a mob and hanged to a tree in the courthouse yard.

In a drunken quarrel at Hinton, W. Va., John Legge and his brother Richard were killed by William Moore.

Flames destroyed most of the business portion of the town of Miami, Fla.

At Dallas, Tex., the Security Mortgage & Trust company, a financial concern, failed for $2,000,000.

Albert Livingston, Ephraim Saunter and Abram Page are dead, and several other young men badly injured as a result of a free-for-all fight at Snow Hill, Ala.

The firm of Norton & Co., for years millers and grain dealers in Chicago, failed for $500,000.

The state of Kansas is entitled to ten votes in the electoral college, but it is likely that she will cast but nine, as one of the electors is a deserter from the union army, and therefore not qualified to serve.

A. B. Robbins, aged 80 years, pastor of the First Congregational church of Muscatine, Ia., for 53 years, died of heart failure.

At the age of 67 years Charles W. Hoffman, LL. D., librarian of the United States supreme court from 1873 to 1893, died at his home in Frederick, Md.

In San Francisco the remains of Kate Field were cremated and the ashes sent east for interment.

In Chicago the Atlas national bank has gone into voluntary liquidation. All depositors will be paid in full.

In a fit of despondency Otto Wasmansdorff, senior partner in the collapsed bank of Wasmansdorff & Heinemann, of Chicago, killed himself by shooting.

Near Clayton, N. Y., E. L. Rogers, his son, Frank, nine years old, and Minerva Robbins, a hired girl, were drowned by the capsizing of a boat.

At Batavia, Ill., William M. & J. S. Van Nortwick, bankers and manufacturers, made an assignment with liabilities of $2,000,000.

For no cause known Frank E. Clark, for 18 years editor of the Grayville (Ill.) Independent, committed suicide by taking poison.

In Minneapolis the Scandia bank suspended payments with liabilities of $300,000.

A colored youth named Will Robinson, who killed his sweetheart in a church in Pike county, Mo., was taken to the penitentiary for 102 years.

At Independence, Mo., the McCoy Banking company went into voluntary liquidation with liabilities of $125,000.

The doors of the Bank of Superior at Superior, Wis., were closed, with liabilities of $100,000.

Gregor Kirchbaum and his wife were burned to death in their home at Johnston, R. I., by the explosion of a lamp.

In Chicago 1,000 saloon keepers have been compelled during the last three months to retire from business because of hard times.

Iowa celebrated its fiftieth anniversary as a state.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A decree has been issued by the French government in Madagascar abolishing slavery.

The European powers, it is said, are with Spain and that they will tolerate no aid to the cause of Cuban insurgents.

In the vicinity of Fortune Bay, N. F., thousands of persons were threatened with starvation because of the failure of the herring fishery.

The death of Gen. John Meredith Read, of Albany, N. Y., the well-known diplomatist, occurred in Paris, aged 59 years. He was the first United States consul-general for France and Algeria in 1869-73, and in November, 1873, was appointed United States minister resident in Greece.

The story that European governments are preparing to help Spain as against the United States is denied.

A landslide destroyed the village of Santa Ana de Polago, Italy, demolishing 118 houses and rendering 150 families homeless. There was no loss of life.

Charged with conspiracy to overthrow the Spanish rule, Julio Sanguilly, a citizen of the United States residing in Cuba, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

At Ratsmore, England, a laborer's house was overwhelmed in a landslide and the man, his wife and seven children were buried.

In a storm a fishing smack belonging at Malaga, Spain, was wrecked, drowning 12 men and several children.

By a landslide near Rathmore, Ireland, nine lives were lost and a great amount of property was destroyed.

Spain has offered, it is said, terms of amnesty to the insurgents in Cuba, and has practically asked the United States to propose these conditions to her rebellious subjects.

LATER NEWS.

One of the boilers in the insane asylum at Medical Lake, Wash., exploded the 29th, fatally injuring the engineer and demolishing the boiler house. For a time there was a panic among the 300 inmates, and it was with difficulty they were restrained.

The liquidation of the Atlas National bank, of Chicago, compelled the suspension of the Von Nortwick bank at Batavia, Ill., and the assignment of John S. and Wm. M. Von Nortwick.

Mrs. Sarah Doran, a widow, while in a demented condition, threw herself under the wheels of an electric car in Minneapolis, the 29th, and was killed. Her body was crushed in a terrible manner. She was about 60 years of age.

The 87th birthday of the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone was celebrated at his home at Hawarden, England, the 29th.

The president has extended the civil service rule so as to include all officers and employes in the federal penitentiary service who are by law subject to classification.

It was denied the 29th that Spain had asked the United States to intervene in the Cuban struggle.

Governor J. P. Altgeld, of Illinois, the 29th revoked the extradition holding Charles F. Haney, who has been under Coroner Carson's charge for the past week. This relieves Haney so far as McLean county officers are concerned. Haney is still sick, and says he will return to live in Minneapolis by Jan. 15.

The Columbia National bank and the Washington bank, of Minneapolis, closed their doors the 29th.

The bog slide that began in Ireland the 28th, continued the 29th. The mass of bog is a mile and a half wide and roars like the ocean. It has carried away bridges and roads, and has destroyed houses. The people living in the direction in which the bog slide is coming have fled and the police, searching for bodies, are arriving on all sides.

THE MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Dec. 29.

WHEAT—No. 1 northern	78½@	79
No 2 northern	76¾@	77¼
May		78⅜
HAY—Timothy	7 50 @	8 00
Good wild	5 50 @	6 00
OATS—No 3 white		17⅛
CATTLE—Steers	2 25 @	3 10
Cows		2 50
HOGS—	3 50 @	3 10
SHEEP—Muttons		2 75
Lambs		2 80
BUTTER—Creamery, firsts	20 @	21
Creamery, seconds	18 @	19
Dairy, fancy	17 @	18
Dairy, choice	15 @	16
POULTRY—Turkeys	8 @	8½
S... chickens		7

PLUNGE OF A TRAIN.

It Goes Through a Trestle on an Alabama Railway.

The Disaster Caused by Wreckers Who, It Is Said, Rob Dead and Wounded—Twenty-Eight Persons Killed; Ten Hurt.

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 28.—One of the most disastrous wrecks in the history of southern railroads happened 36 miles south of here Sunday morning at 7:50 o'clock, in which 28 persons were killed outright and ten others injured, two of whom will die. The ill-fated train was a Louisville & Nashville one, which runs from here to Blockton, a distance of 40 miles. The train left here at 5:30 a. m. in charge of Engineer Frank White and Conductor A. P. Connell. Four miles north of Blocton the entire train, made up of an engine, baggage and two passenger coaches, crashed through a bridge 700 feet long and 120 feet high into the Cahaba river.

Wreck Takes Fire.

It is the belief that the wreck was caused by fiends for the purpose of robbery. A rail had been removed from the track, and when the engine struck this 300 feet of the bridge gave way and went down with the train. Immediately the wreck took fire, the water being only about three feet deep, and before sufficient help could be secured the unfortunate passengers and trainmen who were pinioned under the debris were burned to death in sight of other unfortunate victims of the disaster. Some of the passengers not so badly hurt managed to crawl out and do all they could in assisting the others, but with little avail. The dead are:

The Victims.

Frank White, engineer, of Birmingham; George Carney, fireman, of Birmingham; A. P. Connell, conductor, of Birmingham; Tom Streeter, colored porter, of Birmingham; Jordan Powell, wife and eight children, of Blocton; Mrs. Henry Hanberry and two children, of Birmingham; James Boling, express messenger, of Guthrie, Ky.; L. W. Martin, of Brookwood; Bruce Phillips, of Blocton; S. W. Tibbs and wife, of Campbelltown; Andrew Bryson, of Blocton; George Glendall, Helena; four others unidentified.

The injured are: Ed Echols, slightly; Henry Hanbury, ribs broken; Powell child, feet badly burned; Mrs. Walker, of Blocton, internally, will die; Mrs. Walker's three children, slightly; Miss Booth, Blocton, internally, will die; Stan Stewart, arm broken.

The bridge was a ponderous wooden structure with an iron span of 200 feet in the center, and just at the beginning of the iron work train wreckers had pulled the spikes and removed one of the rails. When the engineer discovered this, as was evident from the position of his throttle and reverse lever, he immediately attempted to stop, but was running at such a rate of speed as to carry down the bridge. Every evidence showed that train wreckers had been at work.

THE LAST RITES.

Tributes to the Memory of Kate Field—Her Remains Cremated.

San Francisco, Dec. 28.—After months of weary waiting, while she slept in apparent neglect in the sun-kissed isles of the Pacific, those who knew and loved Kate Field personally and those who knew her not but loved and honored her for the splendid qualities with which she was endowed, have had an opportunity to pay the last tributes to her memory.

The services Sunday were in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Highton, who accompanied the remains from Honolulu, assisted by the press of San Francisco. Rev. George Walk, rector of Trinity Episcopal church and a former friend of Kate Field, placed his church at the disposal of those having the services in charge, and himself read the burial service of the Episcopal church over the remains. At two o'clock the great edifice was filled, for Miss Field had many warm personal friends here, besides hosts of admirers. The interior was decorated with potted plants and ferns, while the chancel was fairly banked with floral offerings. President and Mrs. Cleveland sent a beautiful wreath of roses and ferns tied with long violet ribbon. The black velvet casket was entirely covered with a pall of California violets, the tribute of Mrs. George Crocker, of New York. Gov. James H. Budd's token was a wreath of ferns with a cluster of orchids tied with violet ribbon. Besides these, Mayor Sutre, Mayor-elect Phelan, Miss Lilian Whiting, of Boston; Mrs. Sol Smith, Miss Marian Y. Bunner, of Current Literature; H. H. Kohlsaat, members of the Chicago Times-Herald editorial staff and many others, both here and at the east, laid floral offerings on her bier.

Gov. Budd and his staff, and Col. W. R. Shafter, U. S. A., and staff were present in uniform.

The Grant Monument.

New York, Dec. 29.—At the suggestion of Gen. Horace Porter, president of the Grant Monument association, the board of estimate has appropriated the sum of $50,000 to pay the expenses attending the dedication of the Grant monument on April 27 next. In his statement to the board, Gen. Porter said that the ceremonies should be under the direction of the city authorities, as the dedication of the monument is to be distinctly a city affair. He further stated that President-elect McKinley had agreed to be present at the ceremony, and that all the members of the cabinet, the diplomatic corps, the legislature, governors of states and mayors of all large cities ought to be invited. The government should invite all nations maintaining fleets in the Atlantic to participate in a naval parade.

None of Our Business.

London, Dec. 28.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Central News says that Senor Canovas del Castillo, the prime minister, denies that negotiations have been or will be opened with the United States looking to the pacification of Cuba. The prime minister holds that the Cuban question is one of internal politics which in no wise concerns the United States or any other foreign power, and he is still confident that Spain is fully able to suppress the insurrection in Cuba without asking for or accepting the good offices of any government to secure that end.

Sang for Charity.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 25.—Miss Anna Held, the French actress, who is playing at the Grand opera house, sang on the public streets of this city Thursday for the benefit of a charitable institution. The crowds were so pleased with the young woman's efforts that over $800 was poured into her carriage.

An American Diplomat Dead.

Paris, Dec. 28.—Gen. John Meredith Read died Sunday morning from pneumonia.

MANY FAILURES.

Several Banking Concerns Go to the Wall—A Receiver for Norton & Co.

Chicago, Dec. 28.—Otto Wasmansdorff, of the banking firm of Wasmansdorff & Heinemann, which failed here last Monday as a result of the collapse of the National Bank of Illinois, committed suicide at his home, 549 Cleveland avenue, Sunday morning by shooting himself in the right temple with a revolver. The constant worry and mental anxiety of the past week consequent upon the failure is believed to have been the cause. He had scarcely slept during that time, and although it is generally believed that the bank will discharge its obligations in full Mr. Wasmansdorff saw that his standing in financial circles had been imperiled.

Chicago, Dec. 28.—The Atlas national bank of Chicago has decided to retire from business, and the clearing house committee, at a special meeting Sunday night decided that the associated banks of the city would advance the amount needed to pay its depositors in full. The amount required is in the neighborhood of $600,000. The bank will not receive any deposits from date. Checks on it will be settled through the clearing house as usual. The meeting was held at the home of Isaac G. Lombard, a member of the committee, about 11 o'clock Sunday night. The officers of the Atlas national are: President, W. C. D. Grannis; vice president, C. B. Farwell; cashier, S. W. Stone; assistant cashier, W. S. Tillotson.

Chicago, Dec. 28.—Norton & Co., of Chicago and Lockport, Ill., millers and grain dealers, went into the hands of a receiver late Saturday afternoon. The affairs of the firm were in such shape that it was impossible to learn definitely what the assets and liabilities are. It was represented that the assets might approach $500,000, and it was stated that the liabilities were considerably under that figure. Norton & Co. have been known for 40 years through their operation of the Lockport mills. They added other enterprises to their early business, and in addition to their flouring mill they have grain elevators and an electric light plant at Lockport. They have also a large grocery store at Romeo, on the Illinois & Michigan canal, and in Chicago a large flouring establishment. The company also owns a paper mill at Niagara Falls and is largely interested in the water and electric power scheme at the falls. They have done a private banking business of enormous proportions in Lockport, and nearly half of the Lockport populace is directly interested through deposits. The business integrity of the company has never been questioned here, and the failure is a gloomy surprise. However, assurance is given that the embarrassment is only temporary. The company was caught deep by the failure of the National Bank of Illinois, and finding themselves thus unable to continue the operation of their extensive properties and meet the demands of depositors until they could realize from other sources a receiver was applied for as the most safe and equitable mode of adjusting the financial difficulties.

Dallas, Tex., Dec. 28.—The board of directors of the Security Mortgage & Trust company, a local financial concern, has made application to Judge W. J. J. Smith, of the Fourteenth judicial district court, for the appointment of a receiver. The court appointed H. A. Kabler, for four years past the manager of the Security Mortgage & Trust company, as receiver. The liabilities of the company are approximately $2,000,000; assets, nominally the same, but they will not probably realize more than $1,000,000 in the market. The company has been doing business for nine years.

Geneva, Ill., Dec. 29.—William M. and W. M. Van Nortwick, bankers at Batavia, Ill., made an assignment in the Kane county court here Monday evening. All their property, both in the Batavia bank and stock in the large corporations in which they are interested were turned over to the Equitable Trust company, of Chicago. There were three assignments in all. John S. and William M. assigned all their personal property and homes, and then assigned as a firm. The failure was due to the liquidation of the Atlas national bank of Chicago, in which the Van Nortwicks were heavy stockholders.

West Superior, Wis., Dec. 29. — The Bank of Superior, doing business at the east end, suspended on account of a run with which it was threatened after the recent failures.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 29.—The McCoy Banking company of Independence went into voluntary liquidation Monday. The bank refused to receive deposits in the morning and began paying its depositors in full. There was no run on the bank, and the directors put an advertisement in the Independence newspapers asking depositors to come after their money. The reason given for the bank going out of business is that its president, William McCoy, is too advanced in years to manage its affairs longer. He is 85 years old. The capital stock of the bank is $50,000. On August 10, when the last report was made, it owed to its depositors $55,180. Its outstanding loans amounted to $72,262.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 29. — The Scandia bank suspended Monday. It was one of the smaller banks of the city and was loaded up with real estate on which it could not realize.

Laconia, N. H., Dec. 29.—The Laconia Car company was forced into insolvency Monday. The total liabilities are placed at $617,000 and assets at $407,000.

Greater New York.

New York, Dec. 25.—The preliminary draft of the new charter for the Greater New York has been completed, and was made public Thursday. The commission before submitting the charter to the legislature will hold public hearings from January 4 to 16. The preliminary charter divides the city into five boroughs—Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Richmond and Queens. The central government of the city will be in the hands of a municipal assembly consisting of two houses. A lower house of 104 members elected from senatorial districts, and upper house of 37 members elected from council districts created by the charter. There will be one mayor, but each of the five boroughs will have a president to care for local concerns, and there will be 22 local boards, one for each senatorial district.

Utah's Vote.

Salt Lake City, Dec. 25.—The official returns for the election in the state of Utah were given out by the state board of canvassers Thursday as follows: President—Bryan and Sewall, 64,432; McKinley and Hobart, 13,456; Palmer and Buckner, 22. Congressional—W. H. King (dem.), 47,356; Lafayette Holbrook (rep.), 27,813; Warren Foster (pop.), 2,279.

LIVES CRUSHED OUT.

Nine Persons Killed by a Landslide in Ireland.

Dublin, Dec. 29.—A landslide has occurred near Rathmore, County Kerry, doing great damage to property and causing the loss of at least nine lives. Heavy rains have fallen in that part of Ireland lately, with the result that some places that are generally dry now resemble vast morasses. Near Rathmore there is an eminence about 1,000 feet high, known as Boy hill, and it was here that the landslide occurred. The rains percolating through the ground gradually loosened a huge mass of earth, and on Sunday night, apparently without the slightest warning, a large part of the surface of the hill began to slide towards the valley. Gaining momentum as it moved, it swept downward with a roaring sound, carrying rocks, trees and everything before it for miles. In some places the path of the landslide was a mile wide, and as it moved along it buried everything, entirely changing the aspect of the section over which it passed.

The residence of Mr. Donnelly, steward of Lord Kenmare, one of whose seats, Killarney house, is at Killarney, was engulfed in the mass of earth and debris and all of its occupants, Mr. Donnelly, his wife and seven children, were killed. It is supposed that the house was swept from its foundations by the crushing mass, overturned and buried to a great depth. As its present locality is not known, it is hardly probable that the bodies will be recovered. All the cattle, pigs and horses on the place were also buried, and there is now a scene of utter desolation where, on Sunday, stood the neat dwelling and outbuildings of Mr. Donnelly.

The movement of the landslide was to the southwest, in the direction of the River Flesk, into which a large portion of the earth slipped, blocking it up. The current of the river was employed in running dynamos, which furnished electric light for the Kerry lunatic asylum and some buildings in Killarney. The blocking of the river, of course, stopped the current and rendered the dynamos temporarily useless. All the buildings using the light from this source were plunged into darkness and it was some time before other lights could be obtained.

The part of the hill where the slide began was a bog, and much of the earth that moved was very soft. Huge quantities plunged into the river, and there is danger of the back water flooding the country around about unless the current is able to carry the debris down with it. If anybody was passing along the roads at the time the slide passed over the highways they would surely have been buried. There have been no reports of anybody being missing, and on this is based the belief that there was no loss of life outside the Donnelly family.

SPAIN'S REQUEST.

She Will Ask the United States to Act as Mediator.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The Post this morning says it has been learned from an authoritative source that Secretary Olney and Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, have practically terminated negotiations on the Cuban question, which are to be submitted to congress when it convenes January 5. The terms of the agreement are based on the recent official communication from Premier Canovas, addressed to the secretary of state.

The premier states clearly the terms which Spain will accord to the insurgents and practically asks the United States to propose these conditions to her rebellious subjects. In return for our good offices Spain assures this government that she sincerely deplores the great commercial loss which we have sustained on account of the Cuban disturbance. She assures us that she is even now considering a reciprocity treaty which shall deal mainly with Cuban products and which will be framed in such advantageous terms toward this government that our losses, both in commerce and in the destruction of American property in Cuba, will be most generously compensated.

Premier Canovas says that Spain cannot, of course, as a self-respecting and respected nation, stand before the world as having been coerced into measures by the United States. She has freely granted all that she now offers, and that in the face of a rebellion. But she accepts the good offices of the United States to act as mediator and to guarantee to the insurgents amnesty and the enforcement of the new reform law which she is about to proclaim in Cuba.

The form of government offered is, the Spanish statesman declares, the limit of independence which can be granted to a province by any nation, without absolutely severing the bonds of union with the mother country. Autonomy, as enjoyed by the Canadians, can never be granted in Cuba.

What Spain is willing to grant the insurgents, if they lay down their arms, and what she asks the United States to guarantee, is an act which provides for a council of administration, which shall control all matters pertaining to the commerce of the Indies and all estimates upon the general taxation and expenditures of the island as well as its general home government.

The Strike in Boston.

Boston, Dec. 26.—The West End street car men are sick of strikes. Fully 800 striking employes of the road were locked out Friday. With daybreak came the resumption of car service, and the majority of strikers who applied for work at the several division headquarters were given cars in the order of application. Many, however, were told that their services would not be required, and it was noticeable that this applied to every man who had been active in the strike and who had served on the union committees. The company hired fully 800 new hands, and were enabled to run cars on schedule time. These new men were, as a rule, given regular jobs, while the old men taken on later in the day were put on the extra list, which means that they will get only occasional work by the hour's pay.

Six Miners Meet Death.

Princeton, Ind., Dec. 28.—As a result of a gas explosion in the mine of the Maule Coal company here Saturday six men were killed and eight badly injured. One man, Robert Poneylight, is still underground and all hope of his being rescued alive has been given up.

Was Supreme Court Librarian.

Frederick, Md., Dec. 28.—Charles W. Hoffman, LL. D., librarian of the United States supreme court from 1873 to 1893, died at his home in this city Sunday of pneumonia. He was 67 years of age, unmarried and leaves an estate worth nearly $100,000.

Better

Than cure, is prevention. If subject to rheumatism, ward off its attacks by purifying your blood now with a thorough course of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate 25c.

CALENDAR FOR 1897.

JANUARY							JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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A Smart Brother.

A negro was discovered carrying a very large armful of books, which brought forth the inquiry:

"Going to school?"

"Yes, sah, boss."

"Do you study all those books?"

"No, sah; dey's my brudder's. I'se a ignorant kind er nigger side him, boss. You jest orter see dat nigger figgerin'. He done gone an' ciphered clean through addition, partition, subtraction, distraction, abomination, justification, creation, amputation and adoption."

Nicholas of Scotch Origin.

A claim is put forth that the czar is to some extent a Scotsman. Czar Paul, when in London, is said to have fallen in love with a Miss MacGregor, a young woman noted for her beauty, who happened to be riding her Shetland pony in Hyde Park. He married her privately, so the story goes, and she was the mother of Nicholas I. The present czar would, therefore, be her great-grandson.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

[SEAL] A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

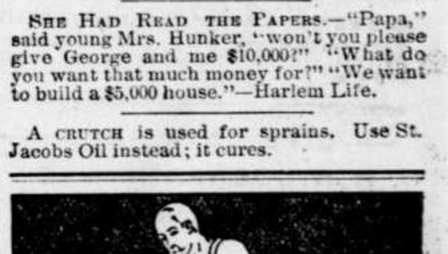
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

SHE HAD READ THE PAPERS.—"Papa," said young Mrs. Hunker, "won't you please give George and me $10,000?" "What do you want that much money for?" "We want to build a $5,000 house."—Harlem Life.

A CRUTCH is used for sprains. Use St. Jacobs Oil instead; it cures.



A sick person trying to keep up on mere stimulating tonics is like any one pretending to swim while supported by a belt. The instant the support is withdrawn down you go.

Nearly all diseases result from a deep-seated impairment of the nutritive powers which cannot be reached by any temporary exhilaration. The only good that any medicine can do is to increase your own natural powers of recovery and make you able to swim for yourself.

The debilitating weakness, nervousness and digestive disorder which indicates this state of mal-nutrition can only be overcome by a scientific remedy like Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery which acts directly upon the digestive and blood-making organs, and effects the nutritive transformation of food into rich, healthy blood, which carries genuine permanent vitality to every corner of the system.

It is vastly more nutritious than malt-extracts. It does not paralyze the nerves, but feeds them with health. It is better than cod liver oil emulsions. It is assimilated by the weakest stomachs. It does not make flabby useless fat, but muscular strength and healthy nerve-force. It is the only perfect invigorant for corpulent people.

Mrs. Ella Howell, of Derby, Perry Co., Ind., writes: "In the year of 1894 I was taken with stomach trouble—nervous dyspepsia. There was a coldness in my stomach, and a weight which seemed like a rock. Everything that I ate gave me great pain; I had a bearing down sensation; was swelled across my stomach; had a ridge around my right side, and in a short time I was bloated. I was treated by three of our best physicians but got no relief. Then Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery was recommended to me and I got it, and commenced the use of it. I began to see a change for the better. I was so weak I could not walk across the room without assistance. I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and one bottle of the 'Pleasant Pellets.' I began to improve very fast after the use of a few bottles. The physicians who attended me said I had 'dropsy' and that my disease was leading into pulmonary consumption. I had quite a cough, and the home physicians gave me up to die. I thank God that my cure is permanent."

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

25 CTS 25 CTS

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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OLD YEAR AND NEW.

AH, WE have been true friends for many a day,
No matter whether skies were grave or gay—
The old, old year and I.
Now, in the hush of midnight, silently
It comes and softly whispers unto me:
"Good-by, good-by."

Old year, so many blessings you have brought;
So many glad, sweet lessons you have taught;
And yet so much of pain!
Days, both of joy and grief, you gave to me—
Sweet songs of interwoven harmony.
With many a minor strain.

Old year, could I recall so many a day
You gladly gave, would I not haste to say
Sweet words I left unsaid!
But what avails it now that I should weep?
Since those they would have gladdened are asleep
In cities of the dead!

Old year, I will be strong; I will not grieve;
But in the silence of the past will leave
Every regret and tear;
And, looking upward, trustingly will say:
God give me strength and hope for every day
Within the glad new year.

For ere the shadows of the night are flown;
Before me stands a hopeful, radiant one—
So I both smile and sigh
While welcoming the year so glad and new;
And, looking backward, whisper unto you:
"Old year, good-by, good-by."
—Alice J. Cleator, in Housekeeper.

PINKHAM'S VIGILS.

IT was a jolly house-party at Cliveden during the holidays that winter. Cliveden was not an ancestral hall. It was merely the country-seat of Joshua Warren, capitalist, who had built it just three years previously, and it owned neither a ghost nor a gallery of solemn-visaged ancestors. As a matter of fact, Mr. Warren, albeit a quiet man, and one not given to boasting, was rather proud of the fact that he had neither a pedigree nor a family skeleton to keep him awake nights. His principal desire, now that he had made his fortune, was to enjoy life and to make those about him happy without worrying his head about genealogical trees or ways and means of forcing himself into the "upper ten." On these points his wife and their only daughter, Madge, agreed with him—and being agreed, they succeeded in making the most of life. They were jolly entertainers, and always had a houseful, more or less, of company, usually a lot of young people, whom they preferred as being more likely to make things lively; and during these particular holidays they were housing at least a dozen young folks, on account of Madge, who was to be married in the middle of January to Will Braden.

There were all kinds of jolly times during that closing fortnight of the old year. The sleighing was faultless, there were lots of social festivities at Cliveden and neighboring houses, and there was every opportunity in the world to drive dull care away—yet Will Braden, despite his approaching marriage with quite the sweetest girl in the world, was unhappy. Not all the time; for occasionally Madge would devote to him an entire five minutes, all at once, thereby filling him with ecstacy—after which, alas! she would neglect him for hours together to attend to her duties as hostess, whereupon he was plunged into despair, and became gloomy and sullen, much to the amusement of all the rest, who called him "Hamlet," behind his back, and cracked jokes about "green-eyed monsters," and so on, to the mystification of Mrs. Warren, who earnestly insisted that "poor, dear Willie's" eyes were not green, but hazel.

But there was no doubt that Will was jealous, just as most young men are likely to be when the attentions of the adored one are demanded in other quarters, even though by the laws of hospitality. He told himself he didn't mind it, but he did. What galled him particularly was the presence of that pedigreed prig from Philadelphia, Mr. Martindale, whom he had long suspected of a speaking affection for Madge, who, by the way, was particularly pleasant to him, not to say somewhat confidential with him. For, at least a half dozen times, Will had seen them, apart from the rest, talking in guarded tones about something or other, and at these times both had looked very serious. It was getting past endurance, decided Mr. Braden, and he proposed to put a stop to it. So when they returned from their sleighing party, on New Year's eve, he drew Madge, who had seemed to be flirting desperately all the evening with Martindale, into a recess in the hall, where he proceeded to protest with much vigor against the treatment accorded him.

Madge laughed merrily, then pretended to be offended. "Don't be an idiot, Will," she said, sharply. "I think I know what I'm about."

"You know nothing of the sort, or else you don't care!" declared Will, with some heat. "It seems to me I am entitled to some consideration, instead of which you do your best to make me feel badly and to make a laughing-stock of me. Darling," he went on, more gently, "this is the last year of our single lives. Can't we watch it out and the new one in just by ourselves, since the New Year means so much to us both?"

Madge was touched, but for some inscrutable reason did not choose to let him see it just then. "Don't be a 'spoon,' Will," she answered, pettishly. "We've all our lives to be 'spooney' in, and, besides, I have other obligations." She turned and left him, regardless of the pleading, reproachful eyes that she knew were following her, and for the rest of the evening she hardly noticed him at all. Indeed, he kept out of the way as much as possible, for all this merriment was to him, in his present mood, gall and wormwood.

He had just returned from a lonely smoke in the library, and, somewhat soothed, was returning to join the others, who were gathering about the big fireplace in what good Mrs. Warren designated as the "sittin'-room," to observe that time-honored custom of watching the Old Year out and the New Year in. He told himself, sentimentally, that he would quietly take a seat at Madge's side, gain surreptitious possession of her hand, and thus they would enter upon the New Year together.

But Madge was not in the group about the fireplace, nor was she in the room; and, even as he looked, the offensively handsome and aristocratic Martindale rose quietly and made his exit through the other door. For a moment Braden stood dazed—then, with jealous intuition he turned and made his way to the conservatory, and there, not ten feet from the door, he recognized the figure of Martindale. But the latter did not see nor hear the eavesdropper. He was busy kissing the willing lips of some one in feminine attire whose face could not be seen, but whose dress and figure, in the dim light, looked only too familiar to poor Braden. Utterly crushed, the latter turned silently and hastened up to his room.

"Where's Will?" some one asked, suddenly, when New Year's greetings had been exchanged and the merriment had subsided to some extent. No one present had seen him, and Mr. Warren interrogated the servants.

"No, sir, 'e hain't in 'is room, sir, Mr. Braden hain't," said Alfred, the butler. "Hi saw 'im go hout the front door habout a hour hago, sir. Yes, sir, 'e 'ad 'is 'at an' coat on, sir."

It seemed very strange, indeed, until Mr. Warren, who had gone to his study for a good-night smoke, found on his desk a note from Will. In it the young man begged forgiveness for thus abruptly taking his departure, intimated that Madge would doubtless explain and requested that his luggage be forwarded to him at Philadelphia. That was all.

"The young scoundrel!" stormed Papa Warren, as, at a most unseemly hour, he prepared to retire, "to go off like that when—confound it! I suppose my poor little girl will cry her eyes out, but she's well rid of him, just the same!" Which is a way parents have of trying to console themselves in such cases.

"WE HAVE ALL OUR LIVES TO BE SPOONEY."

Near the end of the one street in a little western prairie town stood a tiny one-story frame building containing two rooms. In front of it two weather-beaten tin "shingles" swung and rattled in the winter winds, making doleful music for the occupants of the "shack" to listen to in bad weather. On one of these signs was painted: "W. A. Braden, J. P." and on the other "John Pinkham, Constable."

It was a bleak December afternoon, rapidly merging into dusk, when Mr. John Pinkham emerged from the heat and tobacco smoke of the stuffy little office into the frosty outside air. He was a ruddy, corpulent man, with good-humored eyes and a ready laugh that could, it was claimed, be heard all over the township. But this evening he looked serious and neglected to whistle, as usual, on his way up the street.

He walked into the office of the "hotel," and with a profound sigh seated himself by the fire, all by himself. Presently Birch Hunter, the landlord, entered with a supply of firewood.

"Hullo, John!"

"Hullo, Birch!"

Hunter busied himself about the stove for a few minutes, then looked up suddenly and asked:

"Comin' up t' th' New Year's ball, I reckon, John?"

Pinkham shook his head and sighed, ponderously: "Nope. I got t' keep wigil ag'in t'-night."

Hunter nodded understandingly. "Jedge havin' one o' his spells?"

"Yep. Wuss'n ever, this time. Even tells me, awhile ago, he wish't I'd git out an' leave 'im alone."

"I'd do it, then," said the landlord, warmly. "'Tain't right f'r you t' give up all these yere New Year's goin's on jes' t' watch him."

Pinkham shook his head again.

"'I got a charge t' keep,'" he quoted, somewhat uncertainly. "F'r three s'ceedin' year, Birch, I've kep' this yere New Year's vigil t' keep th' jedge fr'm doin' 'isself any harm in one o' them blue spells; an' I propose to keep them wigils jest 's long 's 'e has them spells."

Hunter shook his head deprecatingly. He could not understand why John should give up his enjoyment of the season to watch another who had annual "blue spells." "Ef 'e wants t' git away with 'imself John can't help it—none whatever," he reasoned. But he knew there was no use arguing with the constable, who, as a matter of fact, got not a little mournful satisfaction out of his martyrdom.

"He's wuss'n ever, this time," he repeated. "Sets by th' hour starin' at nothin' an' mutterin', then gits up an goes walkin', walkin' up an' down an' mutterin' some more. I'm goin' t' watch 'im t'-night ef 'e likes it 'r not. Say, tell th' women t' put up 'is supper in a basket, an' I'll take it when I go back. Th' judge hain't et all day."

As Pinkham approached the office with Braden's supper, he almost collided with the station agent, who, coatless and hatless, was running madly up the street.

"Hurry!" he panted. "Get the doctor, quick! Get—"

"Here, what's up?" demanded Pinkham.

"Wild engine comin' down from Hilton—just got word. No. 4 already left Chapelle—sent Jim to flag 'er, but no use—they're bound to meet about here. If it wasn't for them cars—" The agent pointed with a sob toward a line of box-cars on the side track—"we might save 'em. But—" It was all over so quickly that none of the citizens had time to reach the scene of the collision before it occurred. The flagged express halted and had started to back to Chapelle, but it was too late. The wild engine bore down upon it too swiftly.

Fortunately, no one was killed, despite the completeness of the wreck, and but few persons were injured. These were at once taken to houses near the track, to be cared for, while the rest went to the Hotel Hunter.

Will Braden, stalking gloomily up and down the floor of the room occupied jointly by himself and Pinkham, heard not a sound, until the door was suddenly thrown open and Pinkham and some one else entered, supporting an elderly man who had been cut about the head. Behind them came two or three other persons, and one of these, a pretty young woman, halted just at the threshold with a wild cry:

"Will!"

"Madge!"

Then she fainted in his arms, and all was confusion for a time.

"Tell ye what," chuckled John Pinkham to his crony, Hunter, as they sat by the stove in the hotel office the next night recounting the events of the previous evening, "but ye jest ought t' see how chirked up th' jedge is! Say, 'twas better'n a play. In we comes, carryin' th' ol' gent, th' gyurl an' 'er ma right behind, an' th' jedge turns on us all of a sudden like 'e'd bite our heads off. Then th' gyurl an' him both screeches, an' she falls over onto 'is neck like she was there t' stay—an' she is' so t' speak.

"Ye see, it was girl-trouble, jest like I allus allowed. Th' jedge, he was jealous, an,' one night, when he thinks 'e sees another feller makin' love to 'er, he up an' slides, 'thout sayin' a word. Come to find out, twas 'er cousin th' feller was makin' love to, an' they gits married later. Wa-al," he concluded, in a contented voice, "I'm glad them wigils is over, an' I c'n go an' shake a foot wi' th' rest of ye next year. Them wigils o' mine was a sore trial, Birch, a sore trial."

Down at the little shack Will and Madge, hand in hand, with the old folks looking on approvingly, had kept their own New Year vigil, just as they had expected to do on that night gone by.

LESTER KETCHUM.

WHY HE LIKED THE PRACTICE.

"It's too bad," said Willie Wishington, "that the good old custom of making calls on New Year's day is slowly but surely dying out."

"Do you like the practice?"

"Verwy much. When you cawn't think of anything else, you can say: 'Happy New Year,' and it's the only time when I evah feel weally at home as a conversationalist." — Washington Star.

A Curious Superstition.

In Scotland there is a superstition that the complexion of the first caller on New Year's day indicates the good or ill-fortune to befall the house during the following year. If the caller is a blonde, the indication is favorable for good luck; if a brunette, the contrary. So much confidence is placed in the indication by some persons that families have been known to have a blonde ready at the door to walk in the moment after the clock strikes 12.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

Youthful Highwaymen.

Duluth has had an experience with youthful highwaymen. Fred Holland 13 years old, and John Jordan, 11 years old, were arrested on the charge of having held up Bazie McIntyre, a stenographer, two weeks ago, and robbing her of her pocketbook. Miss McIntyre was on her way home from the theater and having missed her car walked alone from Second avenue East to Tenth avenue. At that point and First street the two boys, who had followed her, took her pocket book from and ran. Since then the detectives have been working on the case and obtained a clue involving the younger boy. When arrested he confessed his guilt and implicated young Holland. The latter firmly denies the charge.

Bran for Germany.

The Pillsbury-Washburn company shipped 25 cars of bran out over the Minneapolis & St. Louis for Germany. It is rather unusual to consign bran to foreign ports, but Eichenburg & Co., of Hamburg, wanted some of the article to feed German stock, and so placed an order through Andrews & Co. The bran was taken out by a special freight, and will be transferred to the steamer at Newport News. The destination of the trainload will be well advertised, for the cars were covered with banners stating to whom consigned and the purpose for which the shipment will be sent across the briny.

An Old Warrior.

Obegwoodanier, a once noted Chippewa brave and warrior and member of the counsel of sachems of the nation, died at Pine Point at a very advanced age. In the early days of Indian chivalry and warfare he became noted for his daring and doughty prowess on the warpath against the Sioux, their once inveterate foes, and many a Sioux warrior bit the dust, the victims of the unerring aim with the bow and arrow and flint lock. He was an oracle in the grand medicine lodge and had attained the coveted degree of the white dog in that sacred order.

Want a Receiver.

Application was made for a receiver for the Inman tug line, at Duluth. The affairs of the line are in a sadly mixed condition. The fleet is mortgaged for $90,000, and a number of the boats have been libelled for fuel bills, repair bills and other claims, while labor claims amounting, it is estimated, to $5,000, are unpaid. Inman has been in the towing business many years, and until the Singer line entered the field, had a monopoly of the vessel towing business. The tug war in large part is responsible.

A Defeated Proposition.

The state canvassing board decided against counting the returns of the towns of Higdens and Woodside in Polk county, cast upon the proposition to create the new county of Garfield. The board refused to throw out the returns, as argued by counsel previously, and will canvass the returns as made by the county canvassing board. According to this ruling the proposition to create Garfield county will stand defeated by five votes.

What the Railroads Paid.

The total amount of taxes on gross earnings of railroads for the year ending Dec. 31, 1895, certified by the commission to the state auditor, was $1,009,224.40; for the previous year the taxes $840,109.48, showing an increase for 1895 over 1894 of $169,114.92 in taxes. The gross earnings of the roads for the entire year ending Dec. 31, in 1895, were $36,218,978.53, being an increase over the previous year of $5,745,612.53.

Caught in the Act.

Frank Graves, of Mankato, was caught in the act of burglarizing Kron's department store at midnight. He tried to escape, but could not, and hid in a pile of carpets, where he feigned drunkenness. Graves was lodged in jail, and will answer the charge of burglary. He formerly lived in Minneapolis, where his wife died last spring. The family bore rather a bad reputation.

News in Brief.

While the Sons of Herman were having their monthly meeting at New Ulm, J. B. Valicoyne, the secretary, fell dead from heart disease as he was sitting at the table.

Montgomery is investigating a plan for electric lighting.

A horse attached to a Great Northern express wagon in St. Paul ran away and collided with a lamp post. Eugene Hill, the driver, was badly hurt. Two other occupants of the wagon escaped with lesser injuries.

Charles Beckman, a tailor for Company H, at Fort Snelling, fell down stairs and broke his neck.

Emily Lind, a domestic in a Minneapolis family, attempted suicide by shutting herself in the kitchen and turning on the gas. The return of the family saved her life.

The supposed robber of the Caledonia (N. D.) bank was shot and killed by Sheriff Gunderson, of Ada. His name could not be ascertained. A large sum of money was found on his person.

Through the influence of Representative Fletcher, a pension has been granted to the widow of the late Hans Mattson, secretary of the state of Minnesota, of $8 per month, from Nov. 20, 1891, to March 5, 1893, the date of his death.

The total number of railway passengers killed in Minnesota in 1896 was three, and injured in railway accidents, 111; in 1895, three were killed and thirty-six injured. Of trainmen, twenty-three were killed in 1896 and 163 were injured; in 1895 fifteen were killed and 170 injured.

The detectives have arrested Charles Hanson for robbing John Ponike, a farmer of North Dakota, of $600 in Minneapolis a short time ago. After arrest Hanson confessed.

Ernest Thomas, a 4-year-old boy at Bird Island, got hold of a revolver and accidentally shot himself through the bowels.

Congressman-elect Page Morris has received an invitation to be present at the annual banquet of the Hamilton club in Chicago on Jan. 11, where he will respond to the toast, "Our nation."

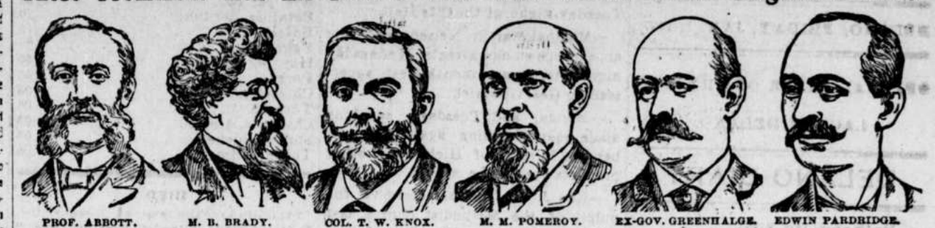
J. D. Condit has been re-elected chief conductor for the seventh time of the St. Paul Division of Railway Conductors.

Burglars made a large haul at the residence of Rev. S. G. Smith, 125 College avenue, St. Paul. Clothing, apparel and silverware were taken.

Anoka will ask for $600,000 from the next legislature to start the asylum building.

AMONG THE DEAD OF THE YEAR.

These Prominent Men All Died of that Great Modern Curse—Bright's Disease.



PROF. ABBOTT. M. B. BRADY. COL. T. W. KNOX. M. M. POMEROY. EX-GOV. GREENHALGE. EDWIN PARDRIDGE.

The year just closed has furnished an alarming array of prominent men who have died of Bright's disease of the kidneys. The number includes Professor Austin Abbott, the great jurist and author of law books; M. B. Brady, the famous photographer; Col. Thos. W. Knox, the author of the "Boy Travellers"; Mark M. Pomeroy, the well-known editor; Mr. Edwin Pardridge, the prominent Chicago merchant, and ex-Governor Greenhalge, of Massachusetts.

If "death loves a shining mark," it is also certain that Bright's disease finds its victims among the prominent as well as among the millions of people who are suffering with it to-day, and yet do not realize this serious fact.

There are men and women in every portion of America who feel out of sorts and who do not realize what it is that affects them. They may have peculiar pains in various parts of the body, strange lassitude, a bad taste in the mouth, pains in the back and about the loins, and a general irregularity of the system.

These things mean Bright's Disease in some one of its various stages, and no man or woman is safe who has them.

This terrible disease was once considered incurable. Eminent doctors so declared, but constant scientific and chemical experiments resulted in a discovery, which is an absolute cure for Bright's disease, even in its advanced stages. It is the one and only known remedy for this terrible complaint; its name is Warner's Safe Cure.

It is simply marvelous how many people are to-day kept in perfect health and strength through its use. It has a pleasing, soothing and quieting effect upon the kidneys and all adjacent organs. It relieves promptly, puts the system in a condition of health, and substitutes happiness for misery. Testimonials of its great power could be furnished by the thousands, but all intelligent men and women, as well as the medical profession, know its great power and the grand work it is doing in the world.

QUICK PROFITS.

A Boy's Improvement on the Usual Programme in Fairy Stories.

"Business" is the watchword of the day and the small boy is developing on that line with a rapidity which astonishes the previous generation. But the practical side of his nature has not obscured the poetry of childhood. The fairy tale, says the Washington Star, is as potent as ever, and there was a smile of pleasure on the face of the lad who remarked at breakfast:

"I had a beautiful dream last night."

"What was it?" his father asked.

"I thought I was out in the woods and I saw a most gorgeously dressed lady coming toward me."

"That is a good deal like some of the stories that you have been reading."

"Yes. It doesn't get very different until the end. I knew by her looks that she was the fairy queen, and I made up my mind that I wasn't going to lose chances like some of the boys in story books, who didn't know a good chance when they saw it."

"Did she offer you three wishes?"

"Yes. And I called to mind how she sometimes took advantage of a mortal's being excited and nervous when he wished in order to make him waste his opportunities and have a good laugh at him. So when she said: 'Little boy, I'll give you three wishes,' I didn't jump at the chance. I said: 'Will you give me whatever I ask for?' She answered: 'Yes; you may have three wishes.'"

"What did you do?"

"I wished for four."

SHE CARRIES THE MAIL.

Plucky Ida Minton and Her Life in the Mountains.

The road from Castlow to Andersonville is through one of the roughest regions of Kentucky, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. Robberies are frequent, and many a brave man has hesitated and looked well to his gun before entering on the trip. To Mrs. Minton, however, the highway has no terrors. She enjoys the unique distinction of being probably the only female mail-carrier in Uncle Sam's service who rides horseback fearlessly through the forests with her pouch, which contains the missives which are the only means of communication with the world at large to the residents of Andersonville.

She is a typical Kentucky mountain girl, active, strong, fearless and very intelligent. She is an excellent horsewoman. No animal is too high spirited for her, nor does she need help in mounting and dismounting. With the mail pouch thrown across the pommel of her saddle, she rides fearlessly along the lonely highway, and it is safe to say that anyone interfering with Uncle Sam's mail would have to be a better and quicker shot than the ordinary man, or very well mounted, to stop the mail.

Mrs. Minton has been married two years. It was from her own inclination to help earn money that she took the contract to carry the mails for three years. She has now completed eight months of her contract.

THE PLEBEIAN PEANUT.

A Valuable Addition to Meat Dressings and Soups.

The peanut, which for so many years has been the popular feature of the country fair and the circus, is now creeping into prominence. Doctors have found that the peanut is an article of food, "rich in albumen, of which it contains 50 per cent.," and are now recommending them as a valuable addition to the diet in the form of soups, purees and mush. The following are some of the ways in which they may be used:

Peanuts rolled fine and added to the bread stuffing for ducks is a great addition and greatly improves it. Make a mayonnaise dressing, mash the peanuts fine, and stir them in thickly and spread between thin slices of bread as a sandwich; or plain buttered bread may be sprinkled lightly with the nuts. They may also be finely chopped and eaten with milk. A very good soup may be made of peanuts by boiling and mashing. The Chinese boil peanuts, roll them fine, mold them in a dough, and bake. Many other ways may be discovered by the contriving housewife for the use of this hitherto despised article of diet.

Mushroom Society.

A society for the study of mushrooms has been organized in Philadelphia. It will meet every two weeks, and members will read papers on such topics as "Mushrooms That Have Helped Me." The organizers say that there are about 235 edible kinds of mushrooms to be found around Philadelphia, and that tons of the delicious food go to waste, simply because people have a horror of what are known as toadstools, only four kinds of which are really poisonous.

5,904,900,000,000 Descendants.

Every known plant is occasionally inhabited by its own peculiar aphis or plant louse. These curious insects breed with wonderful rapidity—a French naturalist proving that a pair of them will, within six weeks, produce five generations, or a grand total of 5,904,900,000,000 descendants.

Sheep Stealing in Scotland.

The secretary of Scotland has appointed a committee to inquire into the alleged prevalence of sheep stealing in certain parts of Scotland.

A 50-Cent Calendar Free.

Perhaps the most beautiful Calendar issued for the year '97 is THE YOUTH'S COMPANION Art Calendar, which is given to each subscriber to the paper for the year '97. It is made up of four charming pictures, beautifully reproduced in twelve harmonious colors. It is in form a four-page folder which, when extended, is 10x24 inches in size. The subjects are delightfully attractive. The Calendar makes a desirable ornament for a mantel, center-table or writing-desk. It is offered for sale only by the publishers of THE YOUTH'S COMPANION at 50 cents per copy. Only because of the enormous number published is it possible for the publishers of THE COMPANION to send it free to all COMPANION subscribers.

NOTHING gets a man out of humor quicker than to have some one come in to visit, and then pick up a newspaper and go to reading.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

COLD did it. Warmth cures it. Rheumatism is cured promptly by St. Jacobs Oil.

MIRIAM—"Don't you think my new hat is a poem, Ned?" Ned (critically)—"From its height, dear, I should compare it instead to a short story!"—Spare Moments.

One Secret of Longevity.

Those anxious to prolong this rapid transitory existence of ours beyond the average span, should foster his digestion, negatively by abstaining from indiscretions in diet, and affirmatively by the use of that peerless stomachic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, when he experiences symptoms of indigestion. The impairment of the digestive function is fatal to vigor. Subdue with the Bitters, also, fever and ague, biliousness and constipation.

SPEAKING of slow-going people, the man in charge of the watch counter in a jewelry store is generally behind the times.—Buffalo Courier.

On to Washington!

Those who contemplate visiting the capital during the Inauguration next March will do well to travel over the popular "Big Four" and picturesque Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. Write for descriptive pamphlet and excursion rates. U. L. TROTT, N. W. P. A., 234 Clark St., Chicago.

PEOPLE expect too much credit for behaving themselves properly, when in fact it is really a debt they owe to society.—Milwaukee Journal.

DOUBLED up and bent with pain—Lumbago. Use St. Jacobs Oil and straighten up.

"MAUD MUFFETT says that the age of chivalry has passed." "I guess she means she has passed the age when she may expect any."—Indianapolis Journal.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

SOME people are not as bad as they look, while others are a great deal worse.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

A COLD—sore and stiff. All right again. St. Jacobs Oil did it—cured.

HARDLY anybody likes to have his family physician criticised.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

LIKE Oil Upon Troubled Waters is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar upon a cold. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

YOU can make lots of headway sometimes by admitting you are wrong when you are not.—Life.

DULL, gnawing pain—neuralgia. Prompt, soothing cure—St. Jacobs Oil.

A POUND OV perswashun is better than a ton ov compulshun.—Truth.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your own druggist, who will guarantee a cure. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

DAR'S so many hills on de road ter Heaven dat some folks misses de place entirely by buildin' a railroad 'round 'em.—Atlanta Constitution.

DROPSY treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Read their advertisement in another column of this paper.

SOME young men would get along better if they had less point to their shoes and more to their conversation.—Springfield (Ill.) Register.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. DR. KLINE, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

A WOMAN never thinks a bed is complete without a lot of fussy trimmings on the pillows.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

THE real purpose of arbitration is to show that the other fellow is wrong.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

AFTER physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—RALPH ERIEG, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1895.

HOW TIME flies from the date on which a man distinguishes himself.—Washington Post.

A CRUEL pain—sciatica. Its cure is sure. Use St. Jacobs Oil.

YOU can't tell the size ov a man by the noise he makes.—Truth.

What organ shall I buy?
Why not buy the one which holds the world's record for largest sales—the
ESTEY
Write for Illustrated Catalogue with prices, to Estey Organ Company, Brattleboro, Vt.

PIANOS ORGANS $125 to $700. $25 cash, $10 per month. Every new PIANO fully warranted. $35 to $150, $10 Cash, $5 per month. Beautiful, Sweet-Toned and Durable. WE SEND NEW INSTRUMENTS on TRIAL and PAY FREIGHT both ways if not satisfactory. Send for CATALOGUE. FREE.
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DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

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Yucatan, it is perfection.

A. N. K.—G. 1637.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

The Blue and the Gray.

Both men and women are apt to feel a little blue, when the gray hairs begin to show. It's a very natural feeling. In the normal condition of things gray hairs belong to advanced age. They have no business whitening the head of man or woman, who has not begun to go down the slope of life. As a matter of fact, the hair turns gray regardless of age, or of life's seasons; sometimes it is whitened by sickness, but more often from lack of care. When the hair fades or turns gray there's no need to resort to hair dyes. The normal color of the hair is restored and retained by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Ayer's Curebook. "a story of cures told by the cured." 100 pages, free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

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THAT Listless, Aimless, Dull, Lack-Lustre feeling of yours shows that your internal machinery is running too slowly.
YOUR LIVER IS LAZY
BOWELS are languid
BLOOD is sluggish
Get a move on without delay, or you'll be a very sick person. Cascarets Candy Cathartic make your liver lively, your bowels regular, your blood pure, move your machinery. Buy a box to-day, any drug store, 10c., 25c., 50c., or mailed for price. Write for booklet and free sample.
Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC
CURE CHRONIC CONSTIPATION.
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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, JAN. 1, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Dr. Neyen Jan. 8 & 10.

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—School will begin Monday January 4, 1897.

—Thuesday was warm and foggy, reminding people of Tennessee weather.

—Simon Weldele moved into the Bruggeman building corner R.R. Ave. and River St. next morning after the fire.

—The gallery under the Maples has been painted green. Mr. Carver now has a manopoly on the picture business being the only one left in town.

—There will likely be some brick buildings built on River street in the spring, to take the place of some that were recently burned.

—Since the nice weather and good sleighing came the price of wood went down. The coal barrons can't get up a corner on the weather if they can on the fuel.

—Justice Walter heard Fred Adicks Jr. with O. L. Billings for attorney and Gotlieb Fautsch with M. A. O'Hair attorney argue over athreshing settlement, on Wednesday.

—Santa Claus demolished Prof. Bohn's stock of old chairs and replaced them with a bran new set of high backs, and the Professor is growing prouder than ever.

—George P. Schaffer moved what goods were saved from his stock, into the rear end of Charle's Eppels building on Bridge and River street and opened up for bussness soon after the fire. Geo. is a rustler and proposes to loose no time.

—Several people in this vicinity were more or less intrested in the Bank of Minnesota, of St. Paul, which closed its doors the other day. They have had there "confidence" considerably shaken, and may turn out in favor of 16 to 1, as being a "sounder currency".

—All births and deaths must be reported to the Health Officer in the Village, or the Town Clerk in the country, before ten days, after their occurance. There is a fine attached to those neglecting to do so. Physicians, relatives and others should be on their gaurd.

—Health officer Catlin made the annual inspection of the village lockup, in accordance with law, on Wednesday. He reports that the room needs sweeping; the bed should be put onto a bedstead instead of being on the floor; that the mattress and pillow are dirty. If people are to be confined in jail they should have things respectable at least. The general appearance is that the jail is seldom used and its condition and appearance little cared for.

—The Lyndale and Minnetrista Literary Societies ware to have a joint discussion on Wednesday this week on the financial question. The Lyndale society for 1. There is nothing like looking up these important questions and throughly understanding them, between elections then people will when the time comes to vote as they believe, and they will know what they do believe themselves, without waiting for some one to come around and tell them how they must vote to save the party and never mind the country.

—F. H. Lindsley says he had a little experience the other evening as he came home from Minneapolis. He had a market basket filled with articles purchased in the city and as he went into the car he left it near the door, but kept an eye on it from his seat near the middle of the car. At Long Lake a six footer got up to leave the car and Mr. L. discovered that he carried his market basket. Mr. L. made for the door and told the man that he was carrying off his basket. The man simply said "Well take it then", and surrendered it to its owner. It was rather a narrow escape all around.

—At three o'clock Wednesday morning the fire bell rang out and called the sleeping denizens of Delano to their windows to behold a splendid sight. The whole town was lit up and the light reflected from the snow looked like a huge red fire illumination. People hustled to River Street from whence the flames leaped high in the air. There they found W. R. Johns' store nearly burned to the ground. The flames spread each way and soon in spite of the fire companies who had three streams on, Caspar Janikulas' Place, Simon Weldele's Senate, and George P. Schaffer's store were a heap of burning embers. At six o'clock the alarm was again given and the timely appearance of a sufficient force saved John B. Plattner's brick store which stood next to the fire. A hole was burned in the floor around the oil tank and a couple of hundred dollars damage from fire and water was Mr. P's. share in the conflagration.

INSURANCE.

Geo. P. Schaffer, store, insurance $4000, on stock.

Simon Weldelee, saloon, insurance $700 on two buildings and stock.

W. R. Johns, store, $900.

Casper Janikula, $1800 on building household goods and saloon.

—The Watertown Creamery shipped a consignment of butter via Delano to the Cities Wednesday.

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—Don't forget the Literary Society Tuesday night, at the City Hall.

—Marshal Martin Nelson made his appearance on our streets Wednesday night after several months rest, superseeding Geo. Goodrick.

—Monday and Tuesday's sunshine made poor sleighing again, December has, in spite of Hick's and other prophets been a fine month.

—Rev. J. W. Powell occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church last Sunday Morning. Mr. Powell was formerly pastor of the Methodist church in this city.—St. Peter Free Press.

—Oats, corn, wheat, wood, hay or anything goes now for trade, wherever people can get rid of it. Such currency is sometimes a little inconvenient but it beats "confidence" all to pieces now.

—Never put off till tomorrow what you can do to-day." To-day, the first of the New Year, is a good time to make your good resolves; and be sure not to fail to resolve to keep the resolves for at least one year.

—The Executive Committee of the Delano Literary Society met Wednesday evening and made a splendid programme for Tuesday evening Jan. 5. A big meeting is expected on that occasion after resting through the holidays.

—Several cases of fever, colds, sore throat, etc., etc., have occurred recently among Delano children. Patents should be on their guard. People visiting during holidays from a distance may bring diphtheria or other contagious disease.

—Owing to the electric light wires being broken by the fire and by the moving of Babb's new kitchen, several Delaneites had to resurrect their old kerosene lamps Wednesday evening. Mr. Muckey got them going Thursday all right.

—Such mild winter weather as we have had for a few weeks causes many old settlers to remark on how our climate has changed: and wonder if the numerous connections by rail with the seaboards in either direction has any thing to do with it; or if the heat and smoke given off from the engines of the Great Northern, alone are responsible for our summer like atmesphere in December.

County Cullings.

From the Eden Vally Journal we learn that Dr. J. V. O'Connor has moved to Waverly. He used to reside there and well be welcomed back.

Personal.

Dr. Halgren, of Watertown, visited Delano Tuesday.

Miss Watson, of Minneapolis, visited at Scherers this week.

Otto Marr, of Darwin, visited the old folks at home during holidays.

E. W. Ferrell, of Montrose, made Delano a business visit Thursday.

Mrs. C. Gast, of Wayzata, visited Delano relatives during holidays.

Mrs. M. A. Chance and Jenner spent the holidays with Delano friends.

Mr. Hafer, of Hanover, spent a few days in town with relatives this week.

Creamery Coffin, of Lyndale, was a business visitor to our burgh Tuesday.

Mrs. C. M. Johnson is laid up with a lame back, the result of a slip on the ice.

Mrs. W. L. Haggerty, of Annandale, made her Delano friends a visit this week.

Mrs. Fehrer, of Montreal is making a visit with her daughter Mrs. C. G. Roosen.

Henry La Clair and family of Brown's Valley visited Delano relatives this week.

A. F. Corey turned out school long enough to come home a few days for Christmas.

John Selble, of Montrose, recently returned from Barnesville, was in town Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Breushaber, of Minneapolis, visited relatives here during the holidays.

Arthur Ames, of Camden Place, spent a few days last week with his Uncle C. B., of Delano.

Miss Mamie Gallagher, of Wayzata, is visiting Miss Addie Wittman.

Rev. and Mrs. Tabor Davies left for a visit to the cities last evening.

Mrs. Frank McKee, of Watertown, visited Delano relatives this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cunningham, of Minneapolis, visited Delano on business, Jan. 1.

Mr. Lawrence, of Minneapolis, is spending a few days with his brotner-in-law, Dr. Soper.

F. A. Speckel spent Christmas with friends and relatives in the vicinity of Watertown.

Mrs. H. C. Parslow, Fay. and Anna drove over to Loretto to attend Henry's wedding.

Wesley Cooper, of Buffalo, made Delano a business visit on the first day of the New Year.

John, a brother of George Blackwell, of Litchfield, has taken a job with the Eagle company.

Mrs. C. J. Buckley, has been nursing a felon on her finger for seveal days, but is out again.

Thomas Rader and Ennis Brandon and families visited Will Jacobs at Rockford Monday night.

John McGary was a GAZETTE caller Wednesday. His confidence is about the same as before election.

Chap Farnham, of Rockford, came up and surveyed the ruins caused by the fire Wednesday morning.

Prof. Bohn aided Prof. W. W. Holcomb in furnishing music for the dances at Cokato and Waverly this week.

Dr. A. A. Ames, of Minneapolis, on his way to visit his Uncle Ralph, at Rockford, passed through town the other day.

A son of Superintendent Winter and an other juvenile from Minneapolis visited Delano and took a hunt Monday.

Prof. R. C. Dewey, of Morris, shook hands with a few Delano friends at the depot Tuesday evening on his way home.

Thadeus Kerr and family enjoyed Christmas with Minneapolis relatives. T. S. is now engaged at Waverly in repairing his son-in-laws photograph gallery.

Andrew Hanseman, after seven weeks confinement to the house with a broken leg, appeared upon the streets this week. He uses crutches and is awfully careful where he steps.

The Misses Julia and Margeret Steffes and Mable Young and Messrs. Charley Kemmer Charley Coolien and Jack Steffes attenned a Leap Year party at Waverly, Monday night.

Happy New Year.

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat, per bu.,	@ .71
Rye, per bu.,	.28
Potatoes, per bu.,	.20
Butter	.12, .15
Eggs,	.20
Hay, per ton,	4.00
Pork	3.50
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.06
Chickens, dressed,	.06
Spring chichen,	.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,	.08

DIED.

SELL.—In Franklin town, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, Mrs. Amanda, wife of Charles Sell, age 25 years.

BORN.

MANNING.—In Delano, on Sunday, Dec. 27, to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Manning, a son.

MARIED.

PARSLOW, DORMAN, near Loretto, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, Mr. Henry C. Parslow and Miss Sadie Dorman. Rev. Tabor Davies, of Delano, officiated.

Delano Literary!

Will meet at the City Hall, Tuesday exening, Jan. 5, 1897.

PROGRAMME.

1.	Music,	Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McDonald.
2.	Oration,	Samuel Coffin.
3.	Song,	L. W. Everson.
4.	Reading,	Mrs. F. H. Lindsley.
5.	Song,	Mattie Johns.
	RECESS.	
6.	Recitation,	Erma Wilder.

DEBATE.

8. RESOLVED, That the United States should declare Cuba belligerent.

Affirmative,	Negative.
Prof. Hawker,	F. F. Farber,
P. H. Greer,	Dr. Soper,

Impromptu remarks on the subject by those who desire to be heard.

Critics report,	Miss Annie Parslow.
Judges Report.	

BY ORDER COMMITTEE.

Reading Notices.

Literary Notes.

DEMOREST'S Christmas Number opens with a most interesting article called "The Cradle of Christianity," being a series of sketches of the Holy Land, written by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hughes, who has traveled all over that part of the world. It is copiously illustrated with several full-page and many other smaller pictures.

FREE! FREE!

The McKinley Bill and the new Tarriff Bill compared item by item. Also Henry George's Protection or Free Trade, and speeches of congress men on tariff and direct taxation Address Minnesota Democratic Association, 127 Globe Bldg, St. Paul.

Farm Stock and Home, Minneapolis Minn., is by far the best agriculture paper for Northwestern conditions published. It is issued 1st and 15th of each month, at 50 cents per year. By special arrangement we are enabled to offer it with the BUFFALO GAZETTE for $1.30.

It Has Been Denied Once.

London, Dec. 27.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "The scheme of M. de Witte to introduce a gold currency has been shelved."—Pioneer Press.

The Yellowstone Park in Winter with its glorious beauty and dangerous drifts of snow is graffically described and pictured in the January Demorest.

$1000.00 IN GOLD!

To be given away to subscribers to What to Eat,

whose subscriptions are received before March 4, 1897. Send 10 cents for sample copy and full particulars. What to Eat is the most artistic, attractive and instructive magazine published in the interest of the home and better living. Address:

WHAT TO EAT,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dr. Niven

will be in Howard Jan. 6 & 7. Waverly Jan. 8. Delano Jan. 9& 10. All branches of dentistry. Elegant Fillings of all kinds. Beautiful Teeth Painless extracting with Odentunder and Gas. Office in Delano at the Danforth House.

In selecting an agricultural paper one should be taken whose teachings will be applicable to our climatic conditions. Papers published in the east while ably edited and very valuable for their localities and constituency, are of doubtful value to Minnesota, the Dakotas, Western Wisconsin, Northern Iowa and Nebraska. Farm Stock and Home, Minneapolis, Minn., is an agricultural journal that fills all the requirements of the northwestern farmer. It is published the first and fifteenth of each month, consists of from 16 to 24 pages and its regular price is but fifty cents per year. However by a special arrangement with the publishers we are enabled to offer it with the BUFFALO GAZETTE one year for $1.30

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Now is the Time to get your.

Suits and Overcoats Made.

We Make Them as Cheap as any Tailor in The City.

JOHN BRANDSER,

BRING ME YOUR GOOD FAT STOCK!

And Receive the HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.

Turkeys, Chickens, Ducks and Geese,
HOGS, SHEEP, CATTLE, CALVES, LAMBS, AND HIDES WANTED.

8-8. F. A. CRAMER.

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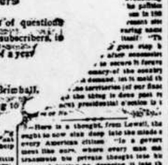

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HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, J. S. Harris, the veteran horticulturist.
APIARY DEPARTMENT, Jos. H. Bolton.

ALL OTHER DEPARTMENTS EQUALLY WELL CARED FOR.

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS:

Prof. T. L. Haecker, Prof. Thos. Shaw, Prof. S. B. Green, Prof. Otto Lugger, Prof. Harry Snyder, Prof. W. M. Hays, Walter L. Brower, Mary B. Keech, Seth H. Kenney, and many others

Short Talks Department, A department where all kinds of questions are answered for the benefit of subscribers, is a leading feature of the paper. More questions answered in the course of a year than by any three other agricultural journals in the country.

Veterinary Department, is in charge of Dr. S. D. Brimhall, and all questions pertaining to diseased and injured animals are answered for subscribers.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1897. NUMBER 15.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

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Smith Lake, - Minnesota.

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Office in Journal Building.
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O. R. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office near Presbyterian church. All calls promptly attended Rockford, Minn., Jan. 11, 1896.

DR. CORNELIUS WILLIAMS.
Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist,
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Dr. G. H. KOHLER,
Dayton Building, Cor. 6th St. and Nicollet Ave Minneapolis, Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 17-tf.

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Epworth League.......... ....6:30 p. m.
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Preaching........................... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays......... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching........... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... ....
REV. K. ZEYNER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

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REV. T. DAVIES.

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Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. M. SAVES.

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Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.
Board of Health. { V. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary. J. B. BORSCH.
Village Marshal, GEORGE GOODRICK.
Constables { J. P. BERNECK, GEO. GOODRICK.

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NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

By MRS. J. E. AKERS.

Softly, speak softly, the old-year is dying,
Round his couch gather with reverent tread,
Solemnly list to his last weary sighing,
Toll the bell sadly: the old year is dead-
Gone, with its sunshine and its showers,
Its luscious fruits and its fragrant flowers,
Its springtime beauty and Summer's glow,
Its autumn's harvest and winters snow;
Leaving deep traces of sorrow and care
On the faces of many that joy used to wear.
But while seme to the dregs drank life's bitterest cup,
To others with gladness and joy 'twas filled up;
There were happy meetings and sad farewells,
There were wedding flowers and funeral knells
Honor's laurels and peans of fame,
There were moans of anguish and signs of shame:
All passions and powers, all deads and thoughts,
While the old year tarried by men were wrought:
But his days are numbered, his moments fled,
Toll the bell sadly, the old year is dead.
Mearrily ring out the New Year bells
On the frosty air, how their Music swells,
Sending a "Happy New Year" to all
To the rich and the poor, to the great and the small,
And royally will we welcome him here,
With happy greetings and right good cheer.
We know that spring time's buns and leaves,
And Summers's flowers and autumn's sheaves.
Will come again, and the stars by night
Will bloom in the blue sky like jewls of light:
The same bright sun will illumine our day,
The same fair moon light at midnight our way;
And man the great lord of creation, will still
His place in the scale of intelligence fill;
For a premium, wisdom and folly will drive.
Evil and good for mastery strive;
Virtue and infamy stalk over the earth
Just as they have since old Time had his birth:
All creeds and all maxims, all hopes and all fears,
Will be borne on the waves of the passing year.
And now that the new year to us has been given,
With hours unnumbered for each to improve;
May our good deads and words be a handful of leaven,
diffusing its life through the nation in love.
Let us in the year's history write deeds of denial,
Write words gentle spoken when aching hearts bled,
Write patience and love midst temptations and trial,
Write poverty's children clothed, sheltered and fed.
Our deeds may not be made immortal in story
But miles in the great day, their measure will tell,
And who would not give a whole age of earth's glory
To know that his life work was surley done well.

HAMLINE Dec. 31. 1896. —Interurban.

ONE of the worst blizzards of the season prevailed over the Northwest Sunday and Mond y, stopping trains and suspending business generally.

THE banking maina in St. Paul is not so great as it used to be. The Germania and the Allemania both closed their doors this week.

MR. HAMMOND the vice president of the Bank of Illinois that recently failed and who was considered responsible for the failure, is supposed to have suicided by jumping into Lake Michigan.

A ST. CLOUD jury gave a verdict for $5000, damages to Mrs. Julia Guthrie for the death of her husband caused by being run over by a Great Northern engine. The R.R. will of course appeal to the Supreme Court.

SINCE St. Paul gave up her notion of building a Parthenon of ice the weather seems to have been making up for all dificiencies in the way of blizzard snow and cold. St. Paul don't hit things right; not if she wants an ice Parthenon.

THE Legislature is once more in session, and the city dalies are giving the usual number of cuts of I. Donnelly. A man that can so meekly live through the abuse and vilification of the daily press of the twin cities as Mr. Donnelly has certainly must be great; or such abuse has been so overdone as to have lost its sting.

THE Germania Bank, of St. Paul, joined the lengthening list of suspended banks, on Monday. The directors attended to the business of appointing an assignee themselves without consulting the State Bank Examiner, so the dailies say. But then Mr. Kenyon was buisy in Minneapolis with busted banks, and he can't keep up with the rapidly increasing number. Perhaps it would be well to appoint another assistant or two for the Bank examiner unless England soon consents to allow the United States to have bimetallism.

IF laws that become such by a vote of the people at the last election are to be considered as having gone into effect as soon as the polls were closed or the vote counted, how about the law creating a board of pardons? And would Governor Clough's pardon of Phil Scheig and Mrs. Anna Smith just before Christmas be legal?

THE County Commissioners of Anoka county, according to a Minneapolis Times Special, on Jan. 6: by a vote of four to one elected John Tierney, democrat, sheriff. That settles the question of the tie vote received by the canidates. It was a tight squeeze but the goods have been delivered, and Anoka is safely in the list of Republican counties with a democratic sheriff. We don't know, but think he is certainly a gold standard man.

DR. S. G. SMITH, the member of the commission for locating the Fourth Hospital for Insane is considerably conceited when he undertakes to tell the Commission that Chaska is the place. Had he visited Delano with the rest of the board possibly he would have appreciated our location. Just how he knows so well without examining all the sites that Chaska is so superior is a mistery to many. Delano is the proper place on many accounts.

Senator Culkin Defines not a Republican.

In the course of a discussion in the State Senate Republican Caucus as to whether or not Senator Morgan should vote Senator Culkin, of Wright, is reported by the Globe to have fired the following hot shot: "Senator Culkin concurred in the views expressed by Senator Collister, he said Senator Morgan was not a republican, according to his own statement, as he still believes in the free coinage at 16 to 1. He wanted the burden of the discussion left with Senator Morgan and in accordance with this idea he moved to lay the resolution on the table."

The resolution in question was by Senator Stevens to invite Senator Morgan to a seat in the caucus, and was made after a written statment read by Senator Morgan that he did not support the candidates nominated at St. Louis but supported Bryan and Sewall. He said "Like the other members of the Senate, I was elected upon a platform adopted by the Republican state convention in 1894, that declared in plain terms that 'The republican party believes in bimetallism and that the restoration of silver as ultimate money to the currency of the world is absolutely necessary for business prosperity, proper rates of wages and the welfare of the people.' In my judgment the declaration thus made was true then, and is true today; and so believing, I declined to support the declaration of the national republican platform that until an 'international agreement with the leading commercial nations can be obtained, the existing gold standard must be preserved.'"

Mr. Morgan further said he as a silver republican believed in the immediate re-establishment of bimetallism, and the enforcement of a vigorous protective tariff policy.

Yet Mr. Culkin who was elected Senator on the same platform as Mr. Morgan couldn't resist the temptation to prove his party fealty by getting up and telling the caueus that "Senator Morgan was not a republican", according to his own statement, as he still believed in free coinage at 16 to 1."

According to Mr. Culkin then he don't believe in the platform of the Republican party of 1894, under which he was elected Senator. Why don't he resign then? Or has the Republican party rerlly changed as Charley Towne claimed it had?

Among our Exchanges.

Prohibition a Success.

Slayton Gazette: Prohibition in Slayton has been a success the past year, a greater success than the most ardent anti-saloonist in the place had hoped for. This is in a large measure due to the vigorous measures taken against those that were first found under the influence of liquor after the saloons closed and also to the knowledge that if any of the boys were caught violating the liquor laws they would be shure to go to jail if their case ever got into the district court. A number of those that were strongly in favor of license last spring have seen the good results of no license, and have changed their views of the question. —Pioneer Press.

Why are banks failing every day? Because under the gold standard values of property have gone down, until the bank funds, which are loaned upon the security of one or another form of property, have become impossible of collection because of poor security. Nothing can be plainer. The borrower, under the constant shrinkage of values, finally finds his property so reduced in value that it will not sell for enough to pay his debts. The bank then is obliged to take it, and presently finds itself loaded up with a lot of unsalable property as assets. Then comes the failure.—Litchfield Independent.

Duluth Herald: An "honest money" conference is to be held at Indianapolis on Jan. 12. Why is it thus? Did not "honest money,' triumph at the polls last November? Why then have a conference? Is not congress competent to provide the desired legislation?

Sunday Times: Referring to the talk of a new political party, The Times is moved to remark that the kind of party this country wants is one that will be in touch with plain people who do not seek office, who attend to their business constantly and to the adjacent saloons rarely; and who fear God and not any political boss. The bulk of voters in both the great parties is composed of such men, and while the proportion is larger in one party than in the other, it is lage enough in either to take control if it only knew how to handle the ropes.

A NEW RECUIT.

From the Minneapolis Tribune.

"I used to consider the Salvation Army a good deal of a nuisance," said a Woodbridge street commission merchant, "and have even thought it the duty of the authorities to prohibit their noisy and unmusical demonstrations on the street. But never again. Why? I'll tell you. Christmas day I was called to a part of town that led me through Cadillac Square, and seeing a crowd on the opposite sidewalk I crossed over, drawn by the curiosity that a crowd usually stirs in an average man. Say, maybe I'm ignorant and don't know much of the world outside of my own stamping ground, but ten minuites before I'd have bet fifteen dollars against a bushel of next year's potatoes that such proverty didn't exist anywhere, let alone in Detroit. Pitiful? Worse, almost criminal. Their must have been several hundred, mostly women and children, huddled together waiting for a door to open. Clothing mostly rags, and few of them had enough to keep them from shivering in the raw air. Misery? Heavens man you never saw such wretchedness. There wasn't a smile in the crowd, though they were waiting, as I learned, for a Christmas entertainment.

"My curiosity was strong enough to keep me there till they went in, and I followed. And then I saw it all. The Salvation Army had invited these poor folks to a little Christmas cheer, with some substantials thrown in, and I tell you no organization ever did a finer thing. The papers all had accounts of it, but none of them, I believe, caught that outside scene, with many of the little tots crying because half frozen for the want of enough covering. They did justice to the brighter scene inside, though. It was genuine charity and, if I am a judge, simon pure religion: and you can't say so to often.

"However the Salvation Army may toot their horns and pound their drums all they want, so far as I am concerned, and I'll cut any man's acquaintance who says a word against them."—Detroit Free Press.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 1, 1897.

No President, not even Andy Johnson, ever held a New Year reception that was attended by fewer Senators and Representatives than were at the White House today. The President gave no sign indicating that he noticed their absence, but it is nevertheless certain that he did. Otherwise the reception was a grand success. Mrs. Cleveland never looked better, the cortege of lady assistance never made a more gorgeous showing and the army, navy and marine officers were out in force in spick and span new uniforms with gold lace and brass buttons galore.

The Cuban question is awaiting the reassembling of Congress, next week, although there are daily, almost hourly, reports of steps being taken either in Spain or by Gen. Weyler, or by Sec. Olney and the Spanish Minister which will result in placing it where there will be no occasion for eongress to act upon it. That most of these rumors are originated by persons who are either friendly toward Spain or at least opposed to any action by the present Congress is generally believed in Washington. The oppinion is growing that they will be successful, at least to the extent of postponing action until after McKinley assumes office. In fact, that purpose was pratically accomplished when the republican leaders of the House decided that nothing should be done.

The Democratic National Committee makes no secret of using all the influence it can command towards bringing about the reelection of Senator Dubois, of Idaho, who is being opposed by Hanna and his crowd, because he followed his convictions and supported the democratic platform and ticket in the late campaign, and because they think that his defeat would result in frightening other silver Senators into continuing to act with the republican party. Most democrats who know the active part Dubios took in fighting for Bryan endorse Senator Blackburn's language—"We owe Dubois a debt of gratitude, and nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of its settlement. It is a debt of honor, and, like all debts of honor, should be payed in advance of all other obligations."

Gen. Wheeler, of Ala., one of the democratic members of the House committee on Ways and Means who is carefully attending the tariff hearings now in progress, although he knows that he and his democratic colleagues will not be allowed to have any hand in making the tariff bill, is always emphatic in speech and often dramatic. Nobody was surprised, therefore, when Mr. W. R. Craig, of Vicksburg, Miss., as the representative of the cotton growers of the Mississippi Valley, appeared before the Committee and asked that a duty of 3 cents a pound be put on Egyptian cotton, to see the wiry old soldier stiffen up and to hear him say: "The South would be selling its birthright for a mess of pottage to ask for this protection." Representative Payne thought to faze General Wheeler when he asked him, "What do you call its birthright?" Without turning a hair the Alabamian replied: "Free institutions, free trade, free everything."

Senator Call's term expires March 3, and the Florida legislature which will elect his successor does not meet until April, so that if McKinley calls the extra session together in March, Florida will for a time have only one Seanator. According to a member of the Florida legislature, who is now in Washington, Senator Call will certainly be his own successor, notwithstanding the red hot fight which is being madeagainsi him. This gentleman says: "The only way that Senator Call can be defeated for reelection is to cede the State back to Spain or abolish the office, I am a member of the Farmer's Alliance and as a great majority of the members of the legislature are Farmers' Aliance men, and not lawyers, I know what I am talking about."

At a public meeting of the McKinley and Hobart Club of this city ex-Commissioner Douglass said that the club organization would be kept up for the purpose of supporting McKinley and Hobart in 1900. When a friend told Speaker Reed about that speech his only comment was "hum". Mr. Reed knows it isn't the ticket for 1900, but the offices of '97, that the "ex" and the other members of the club are worried about.

One thing has been made very clear by the first week of the tariff hearings. That is, that the men who have asked for higher duties, on the ground that their business under the present tariff is unprofitable, must have had a big surplus to draw upon. None of them looked like men engaged in unprofitable occupations. On the contrary to a man they appeared well-dressed, well-fed and prosperous, and if they haven't been making money they must have inherited money. They certainly didn't look like men who were "hard up".

McGary Again.

INDEPENDENCE, Minn., Jan. 5th '97.

EDITOR BUFFALO GAZETTE:—"The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib: but Israel doth not know, my people doth not consider."

We have just entered upon another era or a New Year. But not under the most favorable circumstances as a nation. For a hundred and twenty years we have maintained our end as a nation, and stood at the head of all other nations of the world in improvements, trade, commerce, education, art and civilization, but it seems that under the present condition of things in some respects, we have become degenerated.

A half a century ago the man of brains was looked up to as the peer in the town, village or city where he lived, but now days it is the man who has large wealth who is chief among many thousands. And this is one thing that is bringing corruption into both church and state. Money now-a-days can buy virtue, life, liberty and property.

We read in the Holy Write that the love of money is the root of all evil (Not money itself but the love of it).

This country has just come out from under a very exciting political campaign, which was very hot and contentious and never was there a time in the history of our nation. When logical talk, sound argument and reason had so little weight against money and party prejudice. They have sown to the wind and by and by they will reap the whirlwind and now I believe many would be willing to go into the confessional box and there make atonment for their past sins. We read that there was a man called Moses who led the Children of Israel out of Egyptian bondage, and there was a vast army of fighting men beside women and children. This was undoubtedly brought about by the providence of God, and nothing is impossible with Him. But I cannot conceive how Mark Alonzo Hanna and his subordinates could lead over seven million strong men to the polls to vote, and have no Red Sea to cross either. Now if my friend who voted for single gold standard last fall will consult the statistics of the last census report, (which is not political but official) he will find that there is a bonded and mortgaged debt hanging over this country, big enough to sink it into oblivion should close in upon us. Then why was it that a few waspy silver tongued politicans could work so many of the rest of the people to vote against their own interest. We have the domain and the resources and all the material necessary to start a financial boom, but it can not be done on mere paper and assumption. The nation, the states, the cities, the villages and individuals, are too much involved. Realestate must first take a start, money must seak investment, labor must find work in order to make some money to pay his debts and support his family. What has become of the promises made to the poor laboring man last fall by the crafty politican that he would have plenty of work within 48 hours after McKinley's election,—has it come to pass? No but the reverse has come to pass. The man of money who voted for the single gold standard last fall took great pride in himself though, by so doing he would soon become a millionair, he saw in his night vissions collossal mansions stand up befor him thick as ghosts in a country graveyard. I would say to you my friend your anticipations will never materialize if you expect it to come about by a single gold standard, impoverishing the many to enrich the few. It must be remembered that the prosperity os any country rests upon the masses instead of the classes.

Last fall Bryan was called a babbler going around trying to stir up a sedition and strife. So was the Apostle Paul called a babbler but he had the true doctrine and made Felix tremble when brought before him. In two months more Cleveland will abdicate the throne and McKinley will be in augurated standing on a single gold standard platform. No doubt there will be great demonstration at his inaugural and we hope it will be carried on with patriotism and civility which no doubt it will. What we need most is some wise and just legislation for the common people.

The fellows on the other side keep telling us how bad we got beaten. We admit the fact. But my friends that is only a small part of the affair. The great question is what do you intend to do for your country when you are there. The worst for you is to come yet. We do not want any more tools, Cleveland has been a tool to fit any kind of business, but now days it is not popular for a man to have an opinion of his own. He must go according to the creed and the political prognosticators. They told us last fall there was a lack of confidence. But there is a lack of something greater than that. Their is a lack of Statesmanship, backbone and a will to work for country instead of party. The time has come when we are in need of a regenesis. There needs to be a cleaning out from center to circumferance. Such men as John Sherman have been there too long. They should be sent home. But Mr. Editor what has this got to do with our municipal corruption at our county seat (Minneapolis), and this seems to be the way public business is being done all over. By and by the end will come.

JOHN H. MCGARY.

Clubbing Offer.

Nothing helps while away long winter evenings to better advantage than good wholesome reading. Papers magazines and books are cheap now. Everybody can afford to take one or more. We have made arrangments to club with the papers and magazines mentioned below as follows:

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The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and New York Thrice-a-week World, one year for, $1.75.

Largest and Best.

The publishers of the St. Paul Weekly Dispatch have just favored us with a copy of their annual premium supplement. Some of the offers which they make are simply wonderful. Articles which would cost more than the subscription price of the paper are given free with a year's subscription. There is something of interest in it for every member of every family.

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WHAT TO EAT,
Minneapolis, Minn,

LATEST!

An old Spanish gunboat is reported to have been found while digging a well, near Olivia, Renville County.

* * *

Three prisoners escaped from the Minneapolis jail. They are said to have sawed off the bars with a case knife.

* * *

J. W. Bryan made a fine speech at the Jackson Day celebration held in Chicago last night. He thinks it a hard matter to keep bimetallists and gold standard people in the same ranks. He said the Democrats believe in a majority rule. People who support their own ticket ought not to be governed by a few who voted Republican.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

There are five Indian reservations in the state of New York, and at the last census there were resident upon these tracts 5,144 persons.

There is one kind of "suit" that is never cheap at any price, and that is a law suit; but a multitude of people cannot get along without one.

An exchange remarks: "The old drunkards are dying rapidly." But there seems to be a surplus of recruits from the young drunkards. Are they your boys? They are somebody's boys.

A cargo of corn has been shipped from the United States to India for planting purposes, with a view to a better food supply for the future. It is the first cargo of corn ever shipped to India from this country.

Illinois has a greater number of miles of railroad than any other state—10,599.59. Pennsylvania is second with 9,666 miles; Texas third, with 9,222.88 miles. Rhode Island has the least mileage—221.06. New York has 8,078.25 miles; Ohio, 8,599.23; Indiana, 6,295.28.

There are now 70,000 postmasters in the United States, and it took $90,000,000 the last fiscal year to pay for the postal service. It comes high, but we must have it. The first year of Washington's administration we had 75 post offices, and the mail service cost $32,000 hard cash.

The secretary of state at Springfield, Ill., the other day recognized the corporate existence of the Central Verban Chemaliger Deutcher Soldaten Von Chicago and Umgegend, and the Sesko Scobodomysina Skola Vojta Naprstek, also of Chicago. And the next day a cold wave came.

In New York physicians have successfully performed the feat of taking out a man's stomach, repairing it and cleaning it and oiling it and then replacing it. In this manner at least one man was restored to the enjoyment of the table. Where will modern science find a stopping place?

The foreigner seems to think that the chief product of America is railroads. China and Russia have just been investigating American railroad systems, and now four government engineers from Japan are in this country to get our railroad pattern and take it home to be preserved by japanning.

Arctic Explorer Von Prager explains that in his business "something besides drifting with the ice is necessary." That is expressing it too modestly. The regulation relief expedition, the triumphant return, and the lucrative lectures on what was not accomplished are all part of the "business."

Perry S. Heath, chief of the publication bureau of the McKinley campaign, says in answer to what did the greatest work of the canvass: "The literature most effective was the matter supplied to the weekly papers. It was more potent in influencing public opinion than any other literature circulated."

A man named O'Maily who committed suicide in his lodging-house in New York on Saturday night either underwent a change of sentiment some time before he did the act or his sense of humor did not desert him in death. When the body was found it lay at full length upon the bed and on his coat lapel was a button bearing the legend: "I am as happy as a clam at high tide."

There is no outlook more cheerless than that of the discharged convict who wishes to lead an honest life. His past hangs like lead upon his future. At Brookline, Mass., the John Howard industrial home has been founded through the efforts of a discharged prisoner, and there temporary refuge and work will be provided for released convicts who desire honorable employment. There is a similar institution in Philadelphia. England has 70 such homes and France 50.

The statement by a lecturer before the American Geographical society that there are 50,000,000 slaves in Africa is startling to those who had supposed that human slavery had almost died out. If a half million lives are sacrificed every year in the traffic, it seems time for the philanthropic societies of the world to rekindle the agitation, that has almost ceased in the mistaken belief that there is no fuel for the flame, for the entire abolition of human chattelhood.

An old post office inspector says: "Money never should be inclosed in letters. In the first place it is unnecessary to do so, because money-orders are so cheap; and, in the second place, money in a letter offers a constant temptation to those who handle mail. It is practically impossible to place money in a letter so that the postal clerk into whose hands the letter falls will not instantly detect it. Paper money has a peculiar odor unlike anything else on earth, and the clerk who is dishonest uses his sense of smell in spotting valuable letters rather than the sense of touch.

When Phaeton tried to drive the chariot of the sun, which his father had long guided in safety, there was soon the making of a first class bonfire. The young Phaeton who has the steeds of Germany in harness drives furiously, but his father's discretion is lacking. Wilhelm II. after playing the army against the civilians and militarism against industrialism has alienated the newspapers. A nation without a free press is deaf and dumb, and in this age of mouths and ears the people can get along better without kings and army columns than without editors and newspaper columns.

The numerous hold-ups of passenger trains in the west and the wreckings sometimes used to accomplish the purpose suggest the necessity for more effective means of prevention. Lives of passengers are in jeopardy from men who to get money will plunge hundreds of people into dizzy abysses. Convictions are hard to reach; therefore punishment should be severe and unrelenting. It seems as if the law might be strengthened in dealing with these fiendish crimes. A responsibility rests also upon the railroad companies, to carefully patrol the trucks and to thoroughly arm their employes.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In 1896 the total number of persons who committed suicide in the United States was 6,520, as compared with 5,758 in 1895.

There were 10,052 murders committed in the United States in 1896, against 10,500 in 1895, and the total number of hangings was 122, against 132 in 1895.

As near as can be estimated 246,546 persons lost their lives in 1896 by disaster, accident, epidemic, war and massacre, against 275,391 in 1895.

During December the total government receipts were $25,857,114, and the expenditures $23,812,664, which leaves a surplus for the month of $2,044,450. For the six months of the fiscal year a deficit is shown of $87,902,397.

The amount of national bank notes outstanding at the end of the year was $235,576,381, an increase for December of $264,278, and for the 12 months of $21,948,560.

A statement of the public debt issued on the 2d showed that the debt decreased $2,839,577 during the month of December. The cash balance in the treasury was $853,463,551. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to $1,221,249,961.

The six-day international bicycle race in Washington ended as follows: Waller, 874 miles 5 laps; Maddox, 874 miles 3 laps; Ashinger, 873 miles 7 laps; Lawson, 871 miles 10 laps; Hunter, 871 miles 10 laps; Forster, 870 miles 10 laps.

During December the coinage executed at the mints of the United States amounted to $7,017,419. The product of gold during 1896 amounted to $51,500,000, an increase of $5,000,000 over 1895. The product of silver in 1896 was 53,500,000 fine ounces, a decrease of 2,500,000 ounces from that of 1895.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 4th was: Wheat, 54,651,000 bushels; corn, 19,352,000 bushels; oats, 14,089,000 bushels; rye, 3,087,000 bushels; barley, 4,403,000 bushels.

The supreme court of the United States says that corporations deriving their powers from the several states of the union are "citizens of the United States" and can be sued as such.

THE EAST.

At Reading, Pa., Mrs. Elias Tucker, aged 54 years, and her stepdaughter, Mrs. William Siebel, aged 30, were killed by an explosion of dynamite.

In Boston Levi P. Wyman, aged 64, a famous restaurateur and the founder of "Wyman's sandwich depots," died from exhaustion produced by three weeks' violent hiccoughing.

In New York William Lichenberg, 20 months old, and his ten-weeks-old brother Jacob were suffocated by coal gas at their home.

The wife of George Duttera returned to her home near York, Pa., after a short absence, and found her three children burned to death.

At Albany Frank S. Black was inaugurated as governor of New York.

Augustus W. Cutler, an ex-congressman, died at his residence in Morristown, N. J., from the effects of a surgical operation, aged 61 years.

At Wilmington, Del., Edward Wright (colored) was hanged for killing Ida Crummel (colored), of whom he was jealous, on July 30, 1896.

At the age of 38 years J. J. Davidson, the republican congressman-elect for the Twenty-fifth district, died at Beaver, Pa.

Near Deerfield, N. H., Jacob Witham, 87 years old, was married to Mrs. Georginia Rivers, 97 years old. It was the groom's third and the bride's fourth matrimonial venture.

By the explosion of a dynamite cartridge near Troy, N. Y., Dennis Sullivan, 68 years old, and James Stover were blown to pieces.

A Boston pugilist named James Duffy, who collapsed at the conclusion of a ten-round boxing match with George Justus in New York, died without regaining consciousness.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Mrs. D. M. Conrad, a teacher in the public schools at Holdredge, Neb., was shot by her husband, who then shot himself. Domestic trouble was the cause.

In Minneapolis, Minn., the Bankers' exchange bank has suspended payment.

At Selma, Ala., the Commercial state bank closed its doors with liabilities of $300,000.

The republican executive committee of Tennessee has decided to contest the election of Robert L. Taylor for the seat of governor of the state.

Again stories are told by passengers arriving in Key West, Fla., from Cuba that Antonio Maceo is not dead, but that he is in a hospital recuperating from his wounds.

At Beatrice, Neb., the Farmers' & Merchants' state bank went into voluntary liquidation.

Arthur Clement and Moses Dent were drowned at Faribault, Minn., while skating on thin ice.

The Western Commercial Travelers' association, at the annual meeting in St. Louis, elected Robert B. Dula, of St. Louis, president.

Fire damaged the Collinsville (Ill.) zinc works owned by Mesker Bros., of St. Louis, to the extent of $100,000.

Despondent because of poor health, Joseph B. McCullagh, aged 54, editor of the Globe-Democrat, threw himself from a window in the third story of his residence in St. Louis and was killed.

At Struthers, O., Joseph Betz, wife and child were found dead in bed, having been asphyxiated by gas from a stove.

Near Decatur, Ga., Tom Flanagan, while drunk, shot and killed G. W. Allen and wife and Miss Ruth Slack.

The doors of the Second national bank at Grand Forks, N. D., were closed, with liabilities of $150,000.

The oldest railroad director in the world, Samuel M. Young, died in Toledo, O., in his 91st year.

In ten days the five children of Jacob Vogel, of Sandusky, O., died from diphtheria.

In Colorado the production of precious metals in 1896 was: Gold, $16,500,000; silver $12,058,000. In Utah the production was: Gold, 93,896 fine ounces; silver, 8,728,705 fine ounces.

Hazen S. Pingree was inaugurated governor of Michigan.

Charles A. Weyrich, aged 24, and Charles D. Carpenter, aged 29, two close friends, ended their lives in the Planter's hotel in St. Louis by taking poison. No cause is known for the deed.

A freight train ran into a landslide near New Haven, Mo., killing Engineer Homar Evans, Fireman Henry Horkup and Brakeman J. E. McQueen.

The Tennessee legislature convened at Nashville for a session to last 75 days.

Cyclone nearly demolished the town of Mcoringsport, La., and killed the four children of Jesse Goodman. Many other persons were injured, some fatally.

The doors of the State savings bank at Whiteball, Mich., were closed with liabilities of $100,000.

In Chicago William A. Hammond, aged 45 years, second vice president of the National Bank of Illinois, that failed recently, committed suicide by drowning himself in Lake Michigan.

At Fargo, N. D., the Citizens' national bank suspended payment.

At Omaha, Neb., the savings bank closed its doors with liabilities of $850,000; assets, $1,000,000.

Flames which started in Lebeck's dry goods store in Nashville, Tenn., destroyed ten buildings, the total loss being $400,000.

After 30 years of judicial service Justice R. Rothrock has retired from the supreme court of Iowa.

At Devil's Lake, N. D., the Merchants' national bank closed its doors, with liabilities of $50,000.

Edward Scofield was inaugurated as governor of Wisconsin.

Advices from different sections of Michigan say that great damage has been done by heavy rains.

In Chicago an ordinance passed by the city council will have the effect of obliterating the high hat in theaters and music halls.

Seven miles northeast of Nelson, Neb., three stock men were frozen to death.

Five men were killed by an explosion in a mine at Hartshorne, I. T.

The Germania bank in St. Paul closed its doors with liabilities of $1,000,000 and the West Side bank followed suit owing depositors $113,000.

Richard Cornelius, cashier of the National farmers' and planters' bank in Baltimore, Md., being a defaulter to the extent of $60,000, committed suicide by drowning himself.

Legislatures of California, Montana and Idaho met in their respective capitals. In Montana Robert B. Smith was inaugurated as governor and in Idaho Gov. Frank Steunenberg took the oath of office.

Fire destroyed the Wyoming state hospital at Rock Springs.

Railroads in the Dakotas and the western part of Minnesota were completely tied up by snow.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

At the age of 80 years Horatio Hale, an authority on Indian dialects, died at Clinton, Ont.

The death of Archbishop Fabre, the head of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Montreal, occurred at the age of 69 years.

Senor Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish premier, says that Spain will not accept intervention in Cuba nor introduce reforms in that island so long as the rebellion is not confined to the eastern provinces.

Flames in the Santa Gertrusi mine at Pachuca, Mexico, caused the death of 14 persons.

In the English channel the French coasting steamer Deax Freres foundered and her crew of 15 men were drowned.

It is reported that Gen. Ruis Rivera, who succeeded Antonio Maceo at the head of the patriot forces in the province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba, has died from wounds.

In the Philippine islands a battle was fought at Bulacan, resulting in the defeat of the insurgents, of whom 3,000 were killed. Of the Spaniards, 25 were killed.

In the wrecking of the filibustering steamer Commodore, which was sunk about 20 miles off New Smyrna, 16 men perished.

At Ottawa, Ont., a severe earthquake shock was felt.

An earthquake shock at Acapulco, Mexico, destroyed several houses and three persons were injured by falling walls.

A decree has been issued by the emperor of Germany against duels among army officers.

At St. Anna Pelago, Italy, a landslide wrecked 182 buildings and left hundreds of persons homeless.

LATER NEWS.

Telegrams from Havana the 5th state that Gomez, the insurgent leader, had crossed the trocha which extends from Jucoro on the south to Maron on the north.

Two children of John Petit, of Hunter, N. D., were frozen to death during the recent storm. Their father was absent from home at the time.

Prof. William Pancoast, the distinguished physician and surgeon, died at his home in Philadelphia the 5th.

Abraham Horcowitz, a man of property, was released from the New York city insane asylum, the 5th, where he had been herded with maniacs for four and a half months. He has been pronounced sane by an expert.

The U. S. treasury the 5th had a cash balance of $230,562,134; gold reserve, $138,119,511.

The passenger train on the Burlington road jumped a trestle the 5th as it was entering the city of Omaha. Five persons were injured, one of them, Herbert Adkins, fatally.

The Minnesota legislature began its biennial session the 5th.

The North Dakota legislature began the 5th with small attendance, many of the members being snowbound en route.

Ole Della, living near Babcock, Wis., lost his house by fire the 5th. Three children, the oldest 6 years of age, perished in the flames.

Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, the 5th, pardoned 20 convicts, 12 of whom were convicted of murder.

General Francis A. Walker, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and widely known as a political economist and literateur, was stricken with apoplexy at his home in Boston early the 5th and died afterwards.

The controller of the currency has declared a dividend of 50 per cent in favor of the creditors of the failed National Bank of Illinois of Chicago. The dividend is payable Jan. 20.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, Jan. 5.		
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	79	@	79½
No. 2 northern	77½	@	78
May			80½
HAY—Timothy	7 50	@	8 00
Good wild	5 50	@	6 00
OATS—No. 3 white			17½
CATTLE—Steers	2 25	@	3 10
Cows			2 50
HOGS—	3 00	@	3 10
SHEEP—Muttons			2 75
Lambs			2 80
BUTTER—Creamery, firsts	17	@	18
Creamery, seconds	13	@	14
Dairy, fancy	14	@	15
Dairy, choice	10	@	11
POULTRY—Turkeys	8	@	8½
Spring chickens			7

SPRUNG A LEAK.

Loss of the Cuban Filibustering Steamer Commodore.

Goes Down with a Cargo of Arms and Supplies—Fifteen of Her Crew Reach Land—Fate of Others Unknown—Treachery Feared.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 4.—The steamer Commodore, which cleared from this port for Cienfuegos, Cuba, Thursday, with a cargo of arms and ammunition, foundered off New Smyrna at an early hour Saturday morning. Of the crew, 12 are in Jacksonville, three alive and one dead are at Daytona. Four are reported to have arrived near Armond, but the report is not confirmed and eight are at sea on a life raft. Capt. Murphy, Steven Crane, the novelist, C. B. Montgomery, the cook, and William Higgins, a stoker, landed at Daytona Sunday morning. Their boat was turned over in the surf and Higgins received a wound which caused his death soon after getting ashore.

A Story of the Disaster

A dispatch from a member of the party of survivors says that about ten o'clock Friday night a suspicious leak was discovered in the fireroom and Capt. Murphy immediately started the pumps which undoubtedly had been tampered with, as they were in working order when Capt. Murphy and Chief Engineer Redigan left watch at eight o'clock. The fires were extinguished and the boat came to a standstill about 13 miles from Mosquito light. Capt. Murphy took full charge of the handling of the ship while the first mate superintended the launching of the boats. The Cubans took possession of the big boat and loaded it with baggage, so that only 12 men left the tug in it. They reached shore at four o'clock Saturday and left for Jacksonville.

Say the Boat Was Overloaded.

River men say the boat was overloaded with coal and that her seams opened. The cargo was shipped by Henry P. Tritot to Salvador Cisneros, Cienfuegos, Cuba. The manifest shows the cargo and value of the same to be as follows:

Two hundred and three thousand cartridges	$2,030
One thousand pounds giant powder	200
Forty bundles of rifles	1,400
Two electric batteries	50
Three hundred machetes	300
Fourteen cases of drugs	350
Four bundles of clothing	135
Total	$4,465

While there is considerable talk of treachery in connection with the sinking of the Commodore, nothing definite can be learned from the Cubans that arrived here. One sailor openly accuses the pilot of betraying them or being in Spanish pay, as they ran aground twice in going out of St. John's bay.

MORE BANKS FAIL.

Three Institutions in St. Paul Close Their Doors.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 5.—The Germania, the Allemania and West Side banks, all doing business as state banks, on Monday closed their doors, every one of them being literally pulled down by their depositors. The failure of the Bank of Minnesota December 22 caused unrest in the community and depositors withdrew their money from the three banks above to such an extent that they were forced to go to the wall because they had not funds enough immediately in hand to meet the demands made upon them. Each of the three, however, is solvent, and all of them will reorganize as soon as the machinery for that purpose can be put into use. The directors of the Germania met Monday evening and appointed a committee on reorganization. The Germania is in the hands of P. M. Kerst as assignee and the other two are in the hands of Bank Examiner Kenyon. A receiver will be appointed for the Allemania to-day and the West Side bank will try to make arrangements with its creditors and reopen without the intervention of a receiver.

STORM IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Snowdrifts Stop Railway Traffic. Three Lives Lost.

Huron, S. D., Jan. 5.—The heaviest snow and windstorm since 1888 has prevailed here and over this part of the state since Sunday morning. The temperature is below zero, and the wind is from the north at 60 miles an hour. Fifteen inches of snow have fallen, filling the railway cuts and piling drifts 10 to 15 feet high. All trains on the Dakota Central division of the Chicago & Northwestern are tied up and the engines housed. The Great Northern trains are all abandoned and no effort will be made to move trains on either line till the storm abates. The telegraph service is seriously interrupted. Suffering is certain to result among the settlers, as fuel is said to be limited.

Reports from Huron and other points in South Dakota show 13 inches of snow. A special to the World-Herald from Vermillion, S. D., states that the wind has drifted the snow from 10 to 20 feet in places. Three stock men are reported to have been frozen to death seven miles northeast of Nelson, Neb.

Idaho's New Governor.

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 5.—Gov. Frank C. Steunenberg and the other state officers were sworn in shortly before noon Monday without any ceremony of any kind. Both branches of the legislature met at noon and were organized by the democrats and silver republicans. The latter voted solidly for the democratic nominees. The populists, who fused with the democrats in the election, did not get a place. A. Halford, of Lewiston, is speaker.

Accused by His Son.

Wilmington, O., Jan. 5.—James Harvey, the alleged wife murderer now confined in the county jail charged with the murder of his wife, Ida, on December 18, Monday forenoon filed an affidavit before the mayor charging his father, William P. Harvey, 69 years old and a Quaker preacher, with being her murderer. He has shown signs of weakening for several days and wished to make a confession a week ago, but was prevented by his attorney. His father was lodged in jail Monday night, but denied being implicated in the crime. Great excitement prevails here.

Bad Fire at Nashville.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 4.—The destructive conflagration which visited this city Saturday night at 11:15 was not well under control before three a. m. Buildings on Market street and the public square were destroyed. The total estimated damage is $600,000, of which slightly more than 50 per cent. is covered by insurance. Several accidents of trifling consequence were reported.

Cincinnati Firm Assigns.

Cincinnati, Jan. 5.—F. C. Bailess, commission merchant, has asigned to C. W. Scott. Assets, $21,000; liabilities, $37,000.

BUSINESS REVIEW.

More Failures in 1896 Than Any Year Except 1893.

New York, Jan. 1.—R. G. Dun & Co. in their weekly review of trade say:

"There have been more commercial failures in 1896 than in any previous year except 1893, about 14,850, against 13,197 last year, with liabilities of about $225,000,000, against $173,196,050 last year, an increase in number of about 12 per cent. and in liabilities of 29 per cent.

"The year closes with an epidemic of failures, mainly at the west, and in banks, loan and trust companies, or concerns dependent on them. The action of clearing houses in various places indicates no want of confidence, and several banks which have failed will be enabled to pay in full, but disclosures of unsoundness in a few widely-known institutions, in the abnormal state of popular feeling after an excited contest on monetary issues, has caused distrust and suspicion where it is frequently undeserved. There has been no monetary pressure to cause trouble, nor have important western products declined in value. There has evidently been too liberal assistance given by some fiduciary concerns to speculative operations. No drain on eastern funds has resulted since the first alarm at two large failures, and the money then sent has all returned. Failures often grow more frequent as annual settlements approach.

"The year 1896 has been one of singular and confusing fluctuations in prices, of which very full details are given. Wheat rose to 81 cents February 8, fell to 69½ June 23, and rose to 92 cents December 29. Cotton started at $8.31, with stories of scanty supply, fell to $7.62 March 5, rose to $8.37 May 7, dropped to $7.05 July 15, when a heavy surplus was pressing, rose to $8.87 September 10, with stories that the new crop was ruined, fell to $7.06, but closed at $7.12. Wool rose to an average of $14.74 for all domestic grades, February 1, fell to $12.16 September 1, rose to $13.66 December 1, and has since declined. Iron and its products rose 3 per cent. to April 1 and then declined every month to December 1, in all about 20 per cent., since rising slightly. Boots and shoes fell 13 per cent. in the spring, against leather 18 and hides 21 per cent. Then shoes rose gradually 20 per cent. to December and leather 17 per cent., but has since fallen 3 per cent., while hides rose 25 per cent. to June 3, dropped 22 per cent. to July 8, rose to 50 per cent. to November 1 and have since declined 13 per cent. Cotton goods were at the highest point January 1, fell 17 per cent. to August 6, rose about 7 per cent. to November 9, and have since declined about 2 per cent. The incongruity of these changes shows what obstacles business has had to face.

"In none of the industries mentioned has there been activity the past week. Holiday dullness has been intensified by the failures and the efforts of great combinations to make new arrangements. With iron, coke, wool, cotton and hides all somewhat lower, there is almost universal confidence that business will soon become large and safer than before for a long time. Cotton mills have enormous stocks of unsold goods in some lines, the surplus of print cloths being the largest ever known and about a quarter of a year's consumption. Wool sales decreased 24 per cent. in the first four months, and were smaller than for five years; decreased 56 per cent. in the second four months when new wool was coming forward, and were much the smallest ever known, except in the panic of 1873; but enormous sales, mainly speculative, made the aggregate during the last four months nearly equal to that of last year.

"The volume of business during the year 1896 has varied remarkably. Payments through the clearing houses were slightly larger in each of the first four months than in 1895, but 20 per cent. smaller than in 1892. In the six months, May and October inclusive, payments were every month smaller than last year, 15 per cent. in September, and in that month and October about 24 per cent. smaller than in 1892. In November a small improvement over 1895 appeared, and the decrease from 1892 was but 12 per cent., but in December payments were 9.3 per cent smaller than last year, and 23.8 per cent. smaller than in 1892. Railroad earnings were slightly larger than last year in each of the first seven months, and smaller each month than in 1892. In August and the later months there has been a decrease as great as 12 per cent. in November from 1895 and 16.2 per cent. in August from 1892.

"Wheat has risen to the highest point since June, 1892, because western receipts in five weeks have been but 13,280,000 bushels, against 22,606,357 last year. The exports from New York in December were five per cent. larger and imports 12 per cent. smaller than last year."

Miners Quit Work.

Massillon, O., Jan. 4.—The employes of all the mines in this district, about 2,000 men, have struck on account of a reduction in the price of pick mining, from 61 to 51 cents per ton. The notices of reduction state that, as a rate of 60 cents has been agreed upon in Pennsylvania, under the long established system whereby the Ohio rate is nine cents less than that of the Pittsburgh district, the 51-cent rate will be established and maintained. If, however, the joint convention of operators and miners to be held at Columbus, January 12, shall fix a higher rate for the Hocking valley than 51 cents, the Massillon operators will pay that rate from January 1, provided the miners in the Massillon district continue at work during the month of January.

Mississippi Rising.

St. Louis, Jan. 5.—At noon Sunday the official measurement of the river's depth was given as eight feet and six inches. At six o'clock Monday eveing it was 24 feet, being a rise of 15½ feet in 36 hours. This phenomenal rise is accounted for by the dispatches from every quarter recording heavy and continuous rains, beginning Saturday noon. The danger line for high water is 32 feet. But the worst is believed to be over, as a freezing blizzard began with sunrise Monday, and cut off the volume of water from small streams.

Gov. Scofield Inaugurated.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 5.—At high noon Gov. William Henry Upham's administration ended, and the reign of Maj. Edward Scofield commenced. The assembly chamber in the capitol building was crowded to the doors by a multitude of citizens of Madison and visitors from every section of the state. After music by a band stationed in the gallery the oath of office was administered to the new governor. The other state officers in succession took the oath, and short informal receptions were then held.

A Sunday Tragedy.

Sumter, S. C., Jan. 5.—Thomas Rhame and Ralph Deschamps, of Panola, met at the house of Mr. H. D. Rhame Sunday night and began firing at each other. Rhame was mortally wounded and died within 20 minutes. Deschamps disappeared immediately and it is believed has since died.

Thrown Out of Work.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 5.—About 400 employes of the Cahal Dover rolling mills received their discharge Saturday, when they were paid off. Many are sadly in need of employment. No cause has been given for the wholesale discharge.

Expires in Church.

Quincy, Ill., Jan. 5.—Mrs. Clara Freeman, of Denmark, Ia., who was visiting her son here, attended services at the Elm Street Methodist church, and in the midst of prayer fell in her seat and died suddenly of heart trouble, which is supposed to have been aggravated by religious excitement.

Elections in France.

Paris, Jan. 5.—The official returns of the elections which were held in France for the choice of one-third of the members of the senate show that 69 republicans, 13 radicals, 3 socialists and 12 reactionists were elected.

BANKER COMMITS SUICIDE.

W. A. Hammond, of Chicago, Throws Himself Into the Lake.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—William A. Hammond, who was second vice president of the failed National Bank of Illinois, went from his Evanston home partly dressed and evidently demented, into the gloomy darkness and wind-swept rain about two o'clock Saturday morning, and leaving a trail of torn and twisted private papers in his path, sought the Dempster street pier, from which he threw himself into the icy water of Lake Michigan to obtain relief from the troubles which have piled upon him in the last two weeks. The body was found shortly after noon by two boys at the foot of Church street, whither it had been carried by the under tow. It was taken to the morgue, where an inquest by the coroner was held.

The intelligence of the banker's self-destruction, so closely following that of Banker Otto Wasmansdorff, was a distressing shock to Chicago bankers and the friends of the dead man, although not altogether a surprise to those who knew under what terrible mental strain Mr. Hammond had been living since he had been held up to public scorn as the wrecker of the National Bank of Illinois—a charge which is indignantly characterized as a malicious lie by the suicide's intimate friends and lawyer. Although despondent to an unusual degree Friday night, Mr. Hammond gave no warning to friend or family, and there is nothing in the circumstances surrounding his tragic end which would warrant the assumption that he had contemplated killing himself for any length of time.

Ten days ago a local morning paper published a sensational and lengthy attack upon the dead man's honesty as an officer of the bank of Illinois. It directly accused him of wrecking the institution, of playing the role of "kiter," of speculating with other people's money, of practicing carefully planned deception on his fellow directors and the depositors for years and of sealing the lips of President Schneider by allowing the accounts of Weiss and Berger, sons-in-law of the president, to pass safe bounds. This paper alleged: "He has violated, wilfully and deliberately, the law which is supposed to protect the public from the operations of such as he."

ENVOY OF BIMETALLISM.

Senator Wolcott Goes to Attend an International Conference.

New York, Jan. 4.—Senator Wolcott sailed on the Campania Saturday as the envoy of bimetallism. Before the end of this month an international conference in the interest of bimetallism will be held in London. The representatives of five governments will be present. The conference will be informal, but those who will meet are accredited representatives of their governments and out of this meeting will grow a formal conference. The Bimetallic league of Great Britain has been for some time working for this end, and a deep enough interest in bimetallism in the United States, France, Germany and Russia for them to send representatives to the conference has resulted.

Senator Wolcott, the representative from this country, said just before sailing: "This conference will be entirely unofficial. My invitation comes from prominent bimetallists in England. This is an auspicious time for discussing the subject. I feel very hopeful that something will grow out of our meeting." Senator Wolcott declined to discuss his powers, which were bestowed by the congressional caucus with the advice and consent of President-elect William McKinley.

A North Dakota Failure.

Grand Forks, N. D., Jan. 1.—At a meeting of the directors of the Second national bank Thursday morning they decided not to open for business. The action is announced to be due to recent heavy withdrawals of depositors and the impossibility of realizing on assets. Immediately following the failure of the National bank of Illinois and the bank of Minnesota, the bank had sustained a shrinkage of $40,000, while their deposits amounted to about $17,000 during the past 14 days. On last Monday the bank published a statement of their condition at the close of business, December 17, which showed loans and discounts, $158,086.92; due from national and state banks and approved reserve agents, $9,342.59; due to banks and depositors, $179,749.76; rediscounts, $4,600; capital stock paid in $50,000, with undivided profits amounting to $4,000.

Did Not Last Long.

Webster, S. D., Jan. 1.—The new bank, recently organized here, is already insolvent. T. E. Egge, the moving spirit, collected 50 per cent. of the capital stock and deposited it in the defunct Bank of Minnesota, of St. Paul, and the Columbia national bank, of Minneapolis. The new bank was to be of $20,000 capital and to commence business on or about January 1, 1897. Mr. Egge had collected the amount above stated and deposited the same to his credit, and when the crash came he gave his personal note to each and every stockholder. The total amount involved is $13,500.

The Public Debt.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The debt statement shows a net decrease in the public debt less cash in the treasury during December of $2,839,577.48. The interest bearing debt increased $170. The non-interest bearing debt increased $123,534 and cash in the treasury increased $2,963,281.48.

Fatal to Five.

South McAllister, I. T., Jan. 5.—An explosion occurred in the Anderson mines at four o'clock Monday morning in which five miners were killed, named as follows: Martin Roy, Joe Cox, Tom Currey, William Bishop and Simon Pitty. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by Fire Boss Cox unscrewing the bottom of a safety lamp which ignited the gas.

War on Theater Hats.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—An ordinance passed by the city council will probably have the effect of obliterating the high hat in theaters and music halls.

Work Resumed.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 5.—Two thousand employes of the Westinghouse Air Brake company started to work in the Wilmerding shops Monday after an idleness of almost a month. Large orders have been received and the works will probably run steadily from now on.

Died from Fright.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 5.—The Wyoming state general hospital at Rock Springs, Wyo., burned to the ground. The ten patients were removed, but one woman died from fright while being taken to the temporary quarters. The loss is $45,000, with $15,000 insurance.

GRANT AS A YOUNG DEBATER.

Took a Prominent Part in a Kentucky Club.

Apparently Grant entered the Philomathean Debating club, Maysville, Ky., for the first time at its thirty-third meeting, January 3, 1837. He took a prominent part at once, says McClure's. By a curious coincidence, the question for this first evening was: "Resolved, That the Texans were not justifiable in giving Santa Anna his liberty." In the names of the debaters this night there appeared on the record H. U. Grant. He was on the affirmative side. He was on the affirmative side at the thirty-fourth meeting, with this question: "Resolved, That females wield greater influence in society than the males." The affirmative side won in this case as well as the other. At the thirty-fifth meeting his name appears on the affirmative of the question (a very vital one at that time): "Resolved, That it would not be just and politic to liberate the slaves at this time." Again he was on the winning side. At the thirty-sixth meeting the name appears "U. Grant" on the affirmative side of the resolution that "Intemperance is a greater evil than war."

At the thirty-seventh meeting he was elected, together with his friend, A. H. Markland, and W. Richeson, as a member of the committee; he also took part in the debate on the question: "Resolved, That Socrates was right in not escaping when the prison doors were opened to him." He took the affirmative and it was again the successful side. And in all the succeeding meetings, down to March 27, 1837, the record shows him to have been active, but after that date his name does not appear. The probabilities are that he returned home to help put in the crop.

FOX HOUNDS.

A Description of a Hunt That Makes One's Blood Tingle.

We became aware, from the shouts of the darkies, as they urged the dogs into the thickets, that these animals had names of famous flavor, though their appelations had not been bestowed by one who possessed a fine sense of the historical or chronological unities, says Lippincott's. "Hi, yo' Clovis!" "Come hyar, Uncas!" "Git on, Brutus, git on! What yo' sulkin' 'bout?" These ejaculations were accompanied by sundry kicks, delivered upon the representatives of these and other renowned characters. To such uses do men's names come after death.

After the disappearance of the hounds in the thicket we rode slowly along the devious ways of the pine lands, listening intently for that peculiar canine cry which announces the discovery of a trail. It was not long delayed, for gray foxes are almost as numerous in eastern Virginia as rabbits are in the western states. Suddenly, amidst the chorus of sharp, short yelps, we heard a long-drawn, wailing cry which at night would be interpreted as a cry of the banshee, but which, ringing out on the air of a bright November morning, loses its ominous significance for every one except the trail has been "struck." As the cry rose and swelled and was taken up by 30 other mouths, our slow-filing cavalcade became enthused with the life and animation of a cavalry company that has just received orders to charge. Reins were tightened, knees were pressed closer to the saddles, hats were pulled down over eyes and men leaned forward over their horses' necks like jockeys waiting for the fall of the starter's flag.

Curious Cuban Caves.

There is a series of small and large caverns in the marble rocks of the Cuban mountains which are being gradually filled up, and that, too, in a most remarkable manner. The common land snails, of which there are so many species and varieties in Cuba, make these caves a resort during the dry season. They congregate on the floors of the caverns in immense numbers and millions of them never leave. The reason is this: The water which drops from the roofs or ceiling of the different caverns contains a large per cent. of carbonate of lime. When the water evaporates the lime is left behind, and, acting as a cement, it glues great layers of the snail shells together every year. This process going on season after season is gradually filling up the Cuban caves, and it is only a question of time when there will not be a single cavern left on the island.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your own druggist, who will guarantee a cure. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

BERHAM—"It took three hours for our parade to pass a given point." Mrs. Berham—"Was the given point a saloon?"—Truth.

A DULL, racking pain—neuralgia. Its sure cure—St. Jacobs Oil.

NO INVITATION, we think, ever caused quite as much talk as the telephone.—Yonkers Statesman.

PISO'S Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. HARDY, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, '94.

IT is a great mistake for the young to despise what the old have learned by experience.—Ram's Horn.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.

FOR a man to exert his power in doing good so far as he can is a glorious task.

COLD quickens rheumatism, but quickly, surely, St. Jacobs Oil cures it.

NOBODY says "yes;" everybody says "yeh."—Atchison Globe.

Keep

Your blood pure, your appetite good and your digestive organs in healthy condition at this season, and thus avoid serious illness, by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

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MY OLD FRIEND IS NOT HERE.

I hark to the harsh discordant notes
Of clamorous toil and strife,
I drag my feet through the dust and heat
Of the broad highroad of life;
But I catch not the sound of a well-known voice—
And the road is brown and sere,
And my eyesight blears with unshed tears—
For my old friend is not here.

With a backward glance and a wave of the hand,
He has wandered far away
To a land that lies under cloudless skies—
Where the sun shines all the day;
And his form is lost in the hurrying throng
That gathers from far and near,
And I miss the grace of his kindly face—
For my old friend is not here.

But I caught a glimpse of that unknown land,
As my old friend hurried through
The outer gate, where the dear ones wait
For the pilgrim who is due;
And I know that the sun shines all the day,
That the flow'rs bloom all the year—
I shall miss his smile through the after-while,
For my old friend is not here.
—S. Q. Lapius, in Ohio Farmer.

HIS MIRACLE.

BY CARL SMITH.

The section foreman's boy, red of hair and freckled of face, offered to show him the way to the church, but he declined the proffered courtesy, preferring to walk up the railroad track until he should get tired of the jaunt, when he would stop at a cattle guard and rest, and then return in time for dinner. Church going had been an unknown quantity with him in the city, where there were great cathedrals in half a dozen different parts of the town, and he hardly saw the occasion for departing from custom simply because his exile in the little country town was so uninterestingly eventless. He started with a swinging, athletic-club stride up the line of gravel, therefore, and the section foreman's boy, palpably starchy and awkward in his Sunday clothes, went hurrying down the street from the station, his red hair crimsonly signaling his approach to the little frame church while he was yet a great distance away.

Kennedy was the new telegraph operator. He was an aspiring fellow and an intelligent one, and some day he hoped to be a trick dispatcher, and possibly, after reasonable lapse of time, the superintendent of telegraph. He spent the long and lonesome nights in reading on social economics, and he knew more about the history of strange and peculiar things associated with government than almost anybody whose name or fame is now suggested to mind. He was the chief telegrapher of his division of the telegraphers' labor union, which met in the city 30 miles away, and he was the man who made the best speeches on Tuesday nights, when lodge proceedings had got as far along as the "good of the order." The others of the division thought highly of him, and usually they sent him as their lodge delegate to the sessions of the international convention. He could argue splendidly and he said he was an agnostic.

As he walked up the track this Sunday morning the Sabbath feeling seemed to rise up as though to offend against his reasoning and reasonable agnosticism. Across the fields came the mellowness of a church bell, and seeming far, far, far away, its sound was the sweeter for the distance. Over to the right a farmer's wagon was creeping along the section line road as the sleek brown horses dragged the family toward the place of worship in the town. Around the curve ahead of him there rose a quiet rumbling, and, looking to see what unexpected train was bearing down upon him, he received the hail of Michael Doolan, foreman of Section 43, several miles up the parallel line of rails, who, with his men and their women and children, was whirring along in the direction of the little parish church toward which the redheaded boy had sped several minutes before. The men were on a hand car, to which a little flat had been attached, and this flat accommodated the women and children.

"I suppose it's all right for them," Kennedy murmured, as the twin cars disappeared around the other bend of the curve, "but that isn't for me. Religion is a good enough thing—an indispensable thing, indeed, but it hasn't got around to me yet, and it never will. It's a good, handy thing to have for the purpose of swearing people in courts and impressing ignorant persons whose characters require some sort of ballast of mysticism, not only for their own comfort, but for the safety of the public. Such people, without a weight or anchorage of some kind, would rattle around annoyingly and even harmfully to others. I wish I could believe as they do. Doubtless it is a comforting thing to be as they are, but—"

And he closed his statement of opinion by picking up a stone and throwing it at a rabbit.

He walked to the cattleguard, and, resting, returned, and found he had vastly miscalculated distance and time, and that it was still very early in the day. He looked about and saw the hand-car on a siding, and it suggested something to him. Kennedy prided himself on being a liberal sort of person, and the thought came to him that it would be a fair and reasonable thing for him to drop into the little church, just to show that he had really no feeling against religion. He found the white-painted structure with the cross over its queer little cupola, and, entering, took the rearmost seat. The services were nearly closing. He looked forward, over the heads of half a hundred devout worshipers, at the priest in vestments, which—although Kennedy did not know it—he had brought at great labor from the city, for the parish was too poor to support a resident pastor. He noted that the worshipers seemed to consider every movement of the begowned man as to some especial import, and genuflected and crossed themselves and murmured unintelligible utterances, which he took for prayers. It was very interesting, and in his heart he wished that reason might show him how to be as happily satisfied with the priest's teachings as were these.

"If a miracle could be enacted in those old days, why should not one be performed now?" he inquired inwardly. "Oh, no. It is all opposed to sense and science. Faith?"—for he had arrived in time to hear enough of the sermon to know that the priest had discoursed on faith—"yes, by a miracle I could have faith, but—"

His self-communion was interrupted by the sound of a silvery voice coming from the gallery above his head.

"O salutaris!" the hair rose pure and sweet—such a voice as the agnostic had never before heard. "O salutaris!" and the church was filled with the wonder of a music which caused him to think that an angel sung, quite ignoring the fact that according to his philosophy no such thing as an angel could exist. He listened as one entranced, and he left the church with his very soul brimming with the joy of that heavenly soprano.

The next Sunday he walked up the track again, but only a little way. The section foreman's boy had invited him as before to accompany him, but Kennedy hesitated, and, hesitating, was not lost. Now, however, as he again looked up at the cheery hail of the happy passengers of the handcar, he hesitated again, and this hesitation sent him churchward. He took his former seat in the rear, under the odd little choir loft, and to-day a new priest talked, and, strangely enough, of the "Miracle of Faith." As though answering a question of Kennedy's the clergyman said: "Who are the believers? The greatest of all the great in learning, statecraft and material advancement. Presidents, prime ministers, men of mighty mind accept the divinity of Christ—and if these men, wise enough to be great, and great enough to be honest, accept by faith, why should you or I cry out for a miracle to be enacted for our special behoof. There are many millions of people in the world—"

Kennedy could have told him how many.

"—and what right has one man to ask God to miraculously perform for him so that he might be badgered and forced reluctantly into accepting what worthier, more learned men and men of infinitely greater responsibility and vaster temptation gladly and gratefully take as a boon?"

"This," thought Kennedy, "sounds reasonable, but I cannot blindly accept their belief on unsupported, unwitnessed sentiment." And as he thought upon it the voice of the soprano rose in glorification. It was what he had waited for. It filled him with great happiness. The undeserved miracle was beginning of performance.

Every Sunday after this he came in after the others and took his back seat. Her voice had sung him almost into the acceptance toward which the reasoning of the priest was powerless to persuade. He seemed to partake of the feeling of the singer. He exulted with her in the Latin praise of the Redeemer. He learned the words, and they rose almost to his lips as she sung. What a woman she must be! What a heart of purity to well up in such witness of the might of Christian love and Christian mercy! He had never seen her, for he was an agnostic, and he could not yield the stubborness of his unbelief to ask about her or to even wait in the church to watch her. He came into church late and he left early. He was an agnostic, and she—

But was he?

One day after the services were concluded he advanced past the half-hundred humble worshipers, and, greeting the priest, said: "Father, I want to come into the church." His heart leaped with that acknowledgment, and the little edifice seemed filled with the glory of the Shepherd of the lost sheep. Suddenly, from the organ loft, which now for the first time was visible to his eyes, came the swelling sound of that heavenly voice in some song of praise.

He looked for the singer. It was the section foreman's boy.

And this was his miracle.—Chicago Record.

WASHINGTON AS FIREMAN.

During His Younger Days the First President Fought the Flames.

Some interesting little stories are told of George Washington in connection with the "Friendship Fire company," organized in 1774, in his home, Alexandria.

At first the company consisted of citizens who, out of "mutual friendship," agreed to carry to every fire "two leathern buckets and one great bag of oznaburg or wider linnen." Washington was made an honorary member, and when he went as a delegate to the congress of 1774 at Philadelphia he examined the fire-engines in use there. On his return to Philadelphia to the continental congress in 1775, he bought from a man named Gibbs a small fourth-class engine, for the sum of 80 pounds 10 shillings, and just before he set out for Boston heights to become commander-in-chief, he dispatched this little engine to the Friendship company.

During his younger days he always attended fires in Alexandria and helped to extinguish them. In the last year of his life a fire occurred near the market. He was riding down King street at the time, followed by his servant, who was also on horseback.

Washington saw that the Friendship engine was insufficiently manned, and riding up to a group of well-dressed gentlemen standing near the scene of action, he called out authoritatively:

"Why are you idle there, gentlemen? It is your business to lead in these matters."

After which he leaped off his horse, and seizing the brakes was followed by a crowd that gave the engine such a shaking up as it had not had for many a day.—Youth's Companion.

Why He Needed a Gun.

It was a western town, and the young fellow had been arrested for carrying a concealed weapon. Fresh from the east, he imagined that bad men lurked in the shadows, and he had bought a pistol that had a bore as large as a cough-drop. When arraigned before the police judge he had no defense to make, and the magistrate said: "I shall have to fine you."

"Please let me off," said the young fellow. "I have no money to pay a fine, and if you fine me I shall have to go to jail, and that would disgrace me. I have done nothing wrong except carry the revolver, and I am sorry for that. I have no friends from whom I could secure the money to pay the fine."

"What did you carry the artillery for?" asked the judge.

"Why, er—er—to protect my valuables."

"To protect your valuables? What valuables have you? You say you have no money to pay a fine. What else have you of value?"

"Why, you see—that is—er—I have the gun. It cost me $12."

He went to jail.—N. Y. World.

—All serpents, even in the tropical regions become either torpid or languid during the cool season of the year.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

Wrecked the Store.

The safe in the store of Henry Leathers, at St. Francis, was blown open by burglars. When the charge exploded it blew the front of the safe clear across the store. Here it smashed into a barrel tank filled with kerosene, broke a gross of lamp chimneys and knocked down a large portion of the stock piled on shelves, the whole being piled in a chaotic heap. Every light in the building was broken, including the large show wiudows. The large hanging lamps suspended from the ceiling were thrown from their hooks and smashed. The whole store looked as if a cyclone had struck it. The money drawer of the safe, contrining $200, was blown across the room.

The explosion woke nearly everyone in the village, and the burglar had no time to take advantage of his work.

Indicted.

The first fruits of the Hennepin grand jury investigation and all the fruits that will be secured were apparent when George A. Durnam, alderman from the Third ward, was arraigned before Judge Pond on an indictment charging him with asking a bribe of $10,000 from the firm of Halvorsen, Richards & Co., for voting for and aiding in securing the passage of the resolution accepting their bid on reservoir work.

Pending his trial, set for Jan. 18, he will be held in $5,000 bail, his bondsmen being George T. D. Baxter and John A. Gilman.

Feels Hopeful.

In the opinion of John D. O'Brien, attorney for the Bank of Minnesota of St. Paul, the affairs of the bank are in such condition that a speedy re-organization should be expected. As a business proposition the stockholders desire it; the depositors of the bank are hopeful that the receivers will soon be discharged and the affairs of the bank again placed in the hands of the officers. Mr. O'Brien said that he thought the suspension of the bank was pressed forward with too great rapidity.

Found Soft Coal.

It has leaked out that arrangements have been made to develop a vein of soft coal in the northern part of Minnesota, to ascertain whether it is extensive or not. The gentlemen interested will not talk, but enough was learned to know they believe they have a "good thing." The samples from the vein are equal to the best Illinois grade and suitable for the manufacture of coke. A crew of men, with drills and other implements, will leave for the location at once.

Another Rotary.

A prominent citizen of Belgrade claims to have invented a rotary engine superior to the Brambel Sleepy Eye machine, and experts who have examined the model say that it has solved the question of cheaper steam power. Patents have been applied for. The The inventor says his model works wonderfully and that an engine will be constructed at once that will run a sawmill. He is a practical engineer and is confident that his is the discovery of the year.

Pardoned.

Following the release of Phil Schieg, Mrs. Anna Smith, who had served four of a twenty-four-year sentence for manslaughter, was pardoned by Gov. Clough. She is a colored woman, and while working as housekeeper for a man named Hennige, near Bass lake in Ramsey county, in July, 1892, shot and killed a stranger, who was trespassing on the land of her employer, and who was at the time engaged in an altercation with Hennige.

News in Brief.

James Bryan went to bed at the Hotel Grace, in Minneapolis, with a lighted cigar in his mouth. When he woke up he thought he had been transported. His burns are not serious.

John Tengs, of Little Falls, has mysteriously disappeared.

The Minnetonka fishermen have decided to test the law prohibiting fishing through the ice.

The postmaster-general has issued a fraud order against the Northwestern Adjustment Company of St. Paul.

Capt. George Overmire, of Minneapolis, died from an overdose of morphine. He was a veteran of the war.

Several of the St. Paul banks have notified State Treasurer Koerner that hereafter they will not pay interest on deposits subject to check. The law requires that state funds be placed in banks that pay at least 3 per cent interest.

The supreme court decides that the State Agricultural society must pay Mamie Lane $3,000 for injuries received while riding a horse during the fair of 1891.

A bronze statue of Ole Bull has arrived at Minneapolis.

Clark Shea was arrested at Swanville upon the charge of forgery.

Governor Clough has issued a proclamation declaring the election of the republican presidential electors of Minnesota, and their certificates of election were issued to them.

United States Surveyor W. C. Weeks will make an accurate survey of Big Stone and Traverse lakes.

The board of education has called upon State Labor Commissioner Powers for advice and assistance in the matter of effecting a cure for truancy in the public schools of Duluth.

P. H. Kelly's personal liabilities and those of the P. H. Kelly Mercantile company, of St. Paul, have been settled at 60 cents on the dollar, and Mr. Kelly will resume his old business at once in partnership with the Foley Brothers' well known lumbermen and contractors, who have extensive business interests in St. Cloud and in other parts of the state.

Mrs. Mary Ramola and her 2-year old son of St. Paul were badly burned by the overturning of a lamp.

The game wardens made a descent on the fishermen at Lake Minnetonka and captured and burned nearly 50 fish houses.

The Mankato Packing Company has been organized with a capital of $25,000. It will lease and operate the old Cassidy packing house, and the business will be managed by J. M. Neal, of Davenport, Iowa. It will begin business in January, running chiefly on hogs. Employment will be given to 35 to 50 hands at present.

The Salvation Army of Minneapolis fed over 1,000 poor people Christmas day at the old Theater Comique.

Benjamin Brown and Steve Maresch have been bound over by the court at Winona upon the charge of highway robbery.

CAST ASIDE.

National Prohibition Party Requests Mrs. Gougar to Get Out.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—Helen M. Gougar, the pioneer champion of prohibition and universal suffrage, is a woman without a party. At the meeting of the central committee of the national party Friday at the Sherman house a resolution was adopted reciting that since Mrs. Gougar, who was a member of the committee, had signified her intention to support a candidate for president in 1890 who might not be the nominee of the national party, her resignation would be accepted. The action which caused the adoption of the resolution was Mrs. Gougar's objection to a motion which had been presented that the members of the central and executive committees should pledge themselves to "oppose any compromising or entangling alliances with other political parties," and she told the committee that if "Mr. Bryan's party" could be induced to incorporate a temperance plank in its platform she wanted to be free to support it, and that she would vote against any proposal to bind her to support the nominee of the national party.

The motion failed to carry, but the committee considered her words treasonable enough to warrant her expulsion from the councils of the party. During the debate Mrs. Gougar said that the temperance question was no longer the paramount issue, and that if she had had a vote in November she was not sure that she would not have supported Mr. Bryan. The fight lasted for more than three hours, and when the motion was tabled by a close vote Mr. Thomas immediately offered the resolutions expelling Mrs. Gougar.

DEATH AND RUIN.

Left in the Track of a Cyclone at Shreveport, La.

Shreveport, La., Jan. 4.—A cyclone from the southwest struck and almost literally demolished the town of Mooringsport, just north of this city, at 3:45 p. m. Saturday. Over 20 dwellings were blown down, and only seven were left intact. Four were killed and 23 wounded. The dead are Willie, Maud, Hall and an infant, all children of Jesse Goodman, who is also injured with his daughter Alice, his wife and nephew, Claude. Their home is a wreck. Three of the wounded will probably die. The cyclone came without warning, and lasted only about one minute. The following houses were destroyed: lasted only about one minute.

Mooringsport is a town of 800 or 1,000 inhabitants, situated on the Kansas City, Pittsburgh & Gulf railroad, 25 miles west of Texarkana. The town is an old one, but its population was considerably augmented by the advent of the Gulf railroad a few months ago.

Benton, Ark., Jan. 4.—At 6:40 o'clock Saturday night a cyclone struck this town, wrecked nearly every building in South Benton, and passed on in a northeasterly direction, wrecking every building in its path. In an outhouse near the depot, a tramp was killed. The destruction of property was simply awful, many families being left without homes. The property values will reach into the thousands.

New Year's at the White House.

Washington, Jan. 2.—The annual New Year's reception at the white house took place Friday according to long established custom. It constitutes the yearly ordeal of the president and the mistress of the white house, for they must shake hands with many hundreds—several thousand in fact—of their fellow citizens, and a large number of distinguished foreigners. As on last New Year's day the crowd that participated in and witnessed the reception was very large. It was the last function of its sort in which Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland will figure as the principal characters, and this may be responsible in part for the throng that paraded corridors and apartments during the time set apart for the reception.

Slain by Hundreds.

Madrid, Jan. 4.—A dispatch received here from Manilla says that a great battle has been fought in the Philippine islands, resulting in the signal defeat of the insurgents, of whom 3,000 were killed. The battle was fought at Bulacan, a town in the province of Luzon, located on the River Bulacon, 20 miles northwest of Manilla. Gen. Ensebro, a leader of the Philippine island insurgents, is said to have been killed in the conflict. Of the Spaniards, 25 were killed and 68 wounded. It is reported that seven cannon were captured from the insurgents.

Landslide Causes Death.

Holden, Mo., Jan. 4.—Early Sunday morning a freight train on the Missouri Pacific railway ran into a landslide near this place. The locomotive toppled over an embankment and three of the crew were almost instantly killed. The dead are: Gomer Evans, engineer; Harry Hukop, fireman; J. E. McQueen, brakeman. The men lived in St. Louis. Two other members of the crew were slightly injured. The recent heavy rains caused a huge mass of earth to slide down upon the track and the train crashed into the obstruction while running at a rate of 12 miles an hour, derailing the engine and a dozen cars.

McCullagh's Death Accidental.

St. Louis, Jan. 4.—The coroner's jury in the inquest on the remains of Joseph B. McCullagh has given a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death by falling from a window while attempting to escape from the effects of gas—the result of an accident.

Creates a Vacancy.

New Brighton, Pa., Jan. 4.—Word reached here Sunday that James Johnson Davidson, congressman-elect from the Twenty-fifth congressional district of Pennsylvania, died at Phoenix, A. T., Saturday night. Mr. Davidson was suffering from quick consumption and went west in the hope of regaining his health.

Fatal Boxing Match.

New York, Jan. 5.—James Duffy, a Boston pugilist who collapsed at the conclusion of a ten-round boxing match with George Justus in this city, died without regaining consciousness.

Verdict for $45,000 Reversed.

Philadelphia, Jan. 5.—Justice Mitchell in the supreme court rendered an opinion reversing the verdict of $45,000 for libel, which was found in the common pleas court against the Philadelphia Times and in favor of ex-Mayor William B. Smith, of this city. A new trial is granted the Times.

Polish Association Meets.

Milwaukee, Jan. 5.—The second annual convention of the Polish Association of America was opened at ten o'clock Monday morning at St. Stanislaus' hall, 56 delegates, representing 29 societies, being present.

NOBLE MOTIVES.

Suggestions Regarding the Proper Teaching of Children.

It seems strange that any mother who loves her child should ever instill into his mind anything but the noblest motives for conduct. Children easily appreciate high motives and learn to despise unworthy ones. It is a great mistake to ask a child to be good because some one is looking at it, or for some paltry reward or from fear of punishment. The motive from which a child acts should be more carefully considered than its action. Conscientious children are often guilty of grievous blunders. The child in such a case needs only instruction, and never condemnation. So long as the motive was sincere the action is of trivial consideration, because it does not affect the formation of character. On the other hand, a most worthy action may sometimes be clouded by a contemptible motive. Where it is clearly shown that a child acts merely from love of praise the matter is one for the serious consideration of the mother. No trait of character is more easily acquired by a child and none is more disagreeable or difficult to overcome than that of the infantile prig. Self-sufficiency is a common fault of petted children, and one that is particularly unlovely.

Until taught by motives of fear or greed to be cunning and underhanded a child is naturally frank, and is easily susceptible to the noblest motives. The mother should appeal to the little one to be good and truthful, because goodness is lovely and because such a course is the only noble one. It is rare that the child does not instantly appreciate the motive. Nature has implanted in every childish heart a natural love of beauty and truth. It is instinctive for a child to speak the truth until fear causes him to do otherwise. A vivid imagination sometimes causes children to relate wonderful tales of their experiences. This is not to be considered as untruthfulness, but the habit is one to be watched, for it may develop in adult life into an unhappy habit of exaggeration. The child should be questioned and taught to distinguish between the unreal world of its fancy and the real world in which it lives. The habit of exact and truthful statement cannot be formed too early.

All the instruction of the child of today tends to make him methodical in thought. A bright child soon recognizes inferior motives and estimates accordingly those who advance them. If you expect to retain the respect of your children do not give them a motive for action that you yourself would despise. Teach them to understand and live up to the highest standard.—N. Y. Tribune.

A GAME PIE.

How to Prepare a Very Palatable Holiday Dish.

The most simple method is to make what is generally called a timbale. To raise the crust from the pie with the hands is a difficult task and can only be accomplished by skilled and experienced hands. Therefore the raised pies are usually made in a mold, and have the advantage of being more easily made than where the paste is raised with the hands. Make a stiff, short crust; to every pound of flour allow half a pound of butter, the yolks of two eggs and half a pint of water. Work it up very smoothly. Butter a raised pie-mold and line with the paste. Previous to making the crust, bone the game—partridge, quail, woodcock, or whatever is to be used—and rub well with pounded mace, allspice, pepper and salt; then spread over all a layer of force-meat made by chopping two ounces of ham, one teaspoonful of parsley and the peel of half a lemon; mince very fine, add a seasoning to taste of salt, cayenne and mace; blend all thoroughly together with six ounces of breadcrumbs. Beat two eggs, work these up with the other ingredients, and use as directed. Roll the fowl over the force-meat. Line the pie with force-meat; put in the game, packing it in well; wet the edges, put on a cover of paste, pinch the edges together; brush over with the beaten yolk of an egg, and bake in a moderate oven for four hours. In the meantime, make a good, strong gravy from the bones; pour it through a funnel into the hole at the top, and the pie is ready for use. If the pie is to be eaten cold the gravy must be considerably reduced before it is poured into the pie, as, when cold, it should form a firm jelly, hence it is wise to use a knuckle of veal in making the jelly. Should the pie acquire too much color in baking cover with a piece of brown paper, as the crust should not in the least degree be burned. Mushrooms, truffles or oysters may be added to enrich the flavor of these pies. These pies are more frequently served cold than hot. The cover is sometimes carefully removed, leaving the perfect edges, and the top garnished with bits of bright aspic and sprigs of fresh parsley, which gives an exceedingly pretty effect.—Ladies' Home Jornal.

The Mark of Breeding.

A dainty table is a mark of good breeding, and an untidy table proclaims to all beholders a lack in the housewife of all the finer sensibilities. It really does not take a great deal of time or much more trouble to set the table attractively, and to serve the food in a dainty, appetizing way, and the gain is inestimable. A little green for garnishing the meat plate can always be procured; water is plentiful in most places, soap is cheap and every day is 24 hours long, so that there is small excuse for soiled linen on the table. There is no place where thoughtful care is more needed or more productive of gratifying results.—St. Louis Republic.

Roast Partridges.

Partridges for roasting should be young and carefully plucked, drawn and washed. A very delicious method of serving partridges is to cover the breasts with thin slices of lemon (removing all the rind), and then encase the birds in thin slices of bacon secured with strings or skewers; place in a hot oven, and baste frequently; cook about 25 minutes; serve with clear gravy, to which is added some allspice and lemon juice. Bread sauce is frequently served with roast partridge. Serve with currant jelly. — Ladies' Home Journal.

A Probable Result.

Excited Novice (after 18 misses)—I must have killed that bird; no one else fired.

Keeper—Eh, mon, I'm thinking the pure bird may ha' died a natural death. —London Sketch.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Millions of men who are daily "Tobacco Spitting and Smoking Their Lives Away" will be glad to learn that the makers of No-To-Bac, the famous guaranteed tobacco habit cure, that has freed over 400,000 tobacco users in the last few years, have put on the market a fifty cent package of their great remedy. This will give every tobacco user a chance to test No-To-Bac's power to control the desire for tobacco in every form and at the same time be benefitted by No-To-bac's nerve strengthening qualities. Every tobacco user should procure a fifty cent box at once from his druggist or order it by mail. You will be surprised to see how easily and quickly the desire for tobacco disappears. Any reader can obtain a sample and booklet free by addressing the Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York, and mentioning this paper.

"CIVILIZATION is ruining my business," said the museum keeper. "The supply of wild men is getting so low, I hardly know where to look for them."—Harper's Bazar.

LAME and lame—lame back. St. Jacobs Oil cures it promptly, surely.

THERE are said to be three men in Atchison who paid for monuments to the memory of their wives' first husbands.—Atchison Globe.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

GUEST—"This wine is really excellent!" Host (to himself)—"This fellow is either an ignoramus or he is the rascal who sold me that wine."—Fliegende Blaetter.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. DR. KLINE, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

THE man who gives the world gold will be forgotten, but he who gives it good will not.—Ram's Horn.

THERE is such a thing as having great influence without having great talent.—Ram's Horn.

BURNING, itching, frost-bite. Use St. Jacobs Oil—cures promptly. Cools the fever.

THE test of good mince pie is that you can't sleep the night after you eat it.—Atchison Globe.

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

TRUTH has nothing to fear from the future. —Ram's Horn.

THERE are no excuses not to use St. Jacobs Oil for bruises.

A young woman about to be presented at court receives the fullest instructions as to her behavior. She is told how to dress; how to manage her train; how to courtesy correctly. Every incident is carefully rehearsed so that she may commit no blunder in the presence of royalty. If all this trouble is worth while for the satisfaction of one brief moment, how infinitely more important it is that a young girl about to enter into the sacred precincts of womanhood, should be properly instructed in all that concerns a life-time of possible happiness, or possible misery.

Every mother ought to see to it that her daughters are healthy and strong in a womanly way. She ought to make them aware that any neglect or irregularity of the special functions of womanhood may result in life-long weakness and disease.

Any mother or daughter may write concerning these delicate ailments, with the utmost confidence to Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. Her letter will be answered free of charge with suggestions for self-treatment at home, by which these complaints may be overcome without need of mortifying examinations.

Dr. Pierce has had over thirty years' experience in the treatment of women's diseases, and is an eminent specialist in this particular field of practice. His "Favorite Prescription" cures completely and permanently the most obstinate cases of feminine weakness and disease. It heals all inflamed conditions, strengthens and tones the nerve-centres and the entire womanly organism.

For prospective mothers and nursing mothers, the "Favorite Prescription" is a perfect strength sustainer.

Danger Environs Us

If we live in a region where malaria is prevalent. It is useless to hope to escape it if unprovided with a medicinal safeguard. Wherever the endemic is most prevalent and malignant—in South and Central America, the West Indies and certain portions of Mexico and the Isthmus of Panama, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have proved a remedy for and preventive of the disease in every form. Not less effective is it in curing rheumatism, liver and kidney complaints, dyspepsia, biliousness and nervousness.

THE reformer is a living declaration of war.—Ram's Horn.

JUST try a 10c. box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made

A MISSOURIAN always likes to cut a box or whittle when he is thinking.

ALL sorts of aches and pains—nothing better than St. Jacobs Oil. It cures.

SEVEN out of ten men who order raw oysters do not like them.—Atchison Globe.

A GREAT deal of nonsense has been written—and believed, about blood purifiers. What purifies the blood? .. .. ..

THE KIDNEYS PURIFY THE BLOOD

AND THEY ALONE.

If diseased, however, they cannot, and the blood continually becomes more impure. Every drop of blood in the body goes through the kidneys, the sewers of the system, every three minutes, night and day, while life endures.

Warner's Safe Cure

puts the kidneys in perfect health, and nature does the rest.

The heavy, dragged out feeling, the bilious attacks, headaches, nervous unrest, fickle appetite, all caused by poisoned blood, will disappear when the kidneys properly perform their functions.

There is no doubt about this. Thousands have so testified. The theory is right, the cure is right and health follows as a natural sequence.

Be self-convinced through personal proof.

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WE WANT EVERY LADY WHO has PLANTS or Flowers, to send 5 1-cent stamps for a FREE package of CHEMICAL PLANT FOOD. Produces a luxuriant foliage and a profusion of beautiful bloom. G. H. HUNT, Genoa, Ill.

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A. N. K.—G. 1638.

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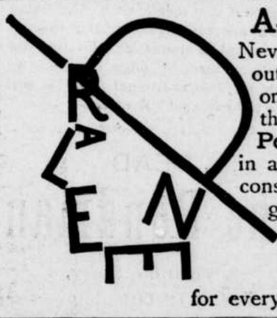
Breakfast Cocoa.

1. Because it is absolutely pure.
2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.



A-head of Pearline?

Never! Not a bit of it! That is out of the question. Probably not one of the many washing-powders that have been made to imitate Pearline would claim to excel it in any way. All they ask is to be considered "the same as" or "as good as" Pearline. But they're not even that. Pearline is to-day, just as it has been from the first, the best thing in the world for every kind of washing and cleaning.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, JAN. 8, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

--Dr. Neyen Jan. 9 & 10.

--Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

--Don't forget the Literary Society Tuesday night, at the City Hall.

—A couble of sun dogs followed the sun during most of Tuesday forenoon.

—The Social at the M. E. Manse, Friday evening was an enjoyable affair.

—Gilmer Hotel is a new sign in town, that takes the place of Danforth House.

—Casper Janikula has moved his saloon into the old Eagle office in South Delano.

—Geo. P. Schaffer received a fine stock of groceries yesterday, to take the place of those lost in the fire.

—A housewarming at Eph Jacobs' last night was attended by about 5 dozen people. They had a fine time.

—On Wednesday morning the remains of Aaron Noren who died Sunday in Minneapolis was brought via Delano to Watertown for interment.

—The insurance adjusters visited town Monday and settled up with the parties who were burned out last week and business once more moves on much as before.

—The Eagle Printing Company has ordered a folding machine for their extensive business. This will insure nice work, but knocks the girls out of lots of dimes.

—A new barber shop is about to be opened up on R. R. Ave. Three tonsorial artists ought to be able to keep the town and all the country round from becoming populists so far as hirsuit appendages are concerned.

—John McGary of Independence, says Providence permitting, he will participate in the discussion of the Woman Suffrage question with some of our home talent Tuesday evening. Be prepared boys. Don't allow our laurels to pass into Hennepin County.

—In order to get through early it has been thought to begin the exercises of the Literary society promptly at 7:30. A good program has been prepared for next Tuesday evening and it is expected that every number will be given promptly. The program for the next meeting will be read at the meeting.

—It is not generally known that U. S. Grant was a debater. Some of our readers may become acquainted with his success in this line by reading an article on the inside of this paper. It seems most great men have been good in debate.

—Angus McEachran's little girl was taken sick with Diphtheria Sunday. The house was quarantined and everything done to prevent the spread of the disease. People can't be to careful about carrying such a contagious disease.

—Jas. R. Sutton, an old Delano boy who is now manager of the St. Louis branch of D. Appleton & Co, Publishers writes: "Am anxious to hear what is going on each week so keep me on the list." Jim has been in the employ of that firm for several years and is getting to the front.

—Geoge P. Schaffer has now thoroughly established himself in the rear room of the Charley Eppel building where he will be pleased to wait upon his old customers and as many new ones as he can. If you don't see what you want call for it, as his goods are distributed around in three or four different rooms.

—It may be that the west side of N. Second St. will now take a boom and build up since more business buildings are needed in town. The lots there front the East, are pleasantly located, handy to the depot and would make good business places, besides adding much to the appearance of the town as viewed from the R. R.

—On Sunday and Monday a good fall of snow covered the ground. The morning train Monday from the west failed to come. A snow plow went west and things began to look winterish. On Tuesday morning the mecury hung close around zero and things felt considerably winterish. We have had about as much winter this week as any week this season.

--The village Council should secure another stove for the City Hall; one don't heat it. On Tuesday evening the stove was red hot for a while yet people in the rear of the hall left because it was cold. Several traveling companies have complained of the hall being too cold. And even the boys attending a dance there had to go to other places to get warm. There should be stoves enough to have people comfortable surley.

—The Literary meeting on Tuesday evening was well attended for a cold night, and an interesting session held. The people are anxious and hungry for literary food as is evidenced by their coming out and so patiently listening to what exercises are presented. The greatest difficulty seems to be with getting people to fill the program. Many are busy, and think they can't spare the time to prepare; but now that holidays are past things in this line will doubtless move more smoothly. If those who can would volunteer to occupy the time of those on the programme who are absent it would furnish a full programme each evening and materially help out.

--Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

--Tomorrow, Saturday January 9 will be Delano Fair Day.

--An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Gus Boller was buried today from the Catholic church.

—All persons willing to take part in the exercises of the Literary society are requested to hand in their names to the Secretary and express their preference as to what part they will take. That will save the committee on program a lot of trouble in hunting around for some one to put on the program.

—Angus McEachran's little girl who has been sick with Diphtheria since Sunday, is now improving some. On Tuesday evening her life was dispared of. Dr. Chilton, of Howard Lake was called and with the assistance of Drs. Shrader and Catlin intubation was performed. The little sufferer has been improving ever since, and hopes are entertained for her recovery.

Personal.

Mr. Oliver smiled on his Delano friends this week.

The two Misses Becker visited Minneapolis Monday.

Rev. Savs visited Minneapolis on business Tuesday.

Dick Murphy, of Minneapolis, visited home this week.

C. J. Buckley made a business trip to Minneapolis Monday.

I. H. Harvey, of Rockford, was a GAZETTE caller yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Johnson visited Cokato friends last week.

Miss Grace O'Hair and Ed Freeman returned to the "U" Monday.

Miss Ethyl Guptil, of Rockford, visited old Delano friends Saturday.

Sidney Dostal, formerly operator here, visited Delano friends Thursday.

Miss Rose Harris, of St. Paul, visited Delano friends returning home Tuesday.

Messrs Cassel and Niefel, of Lyndale, made Delano a business visit Saturday.

Dr. E. Y. Chilton, of Howard Lake, made a consultation visit in Delano on Tuesday.

Miss Hattie Gross visited home for the holidays, returning to the St. Cloud Normal, Monday.

F. W. Gladden of R. G. Dunn & Co. Mercantile agency called on Delano business men this week.

Mrs. Erb who has been sojourning for a season with her sister Mrs. Strauch has returned home

Dr. Halgren, his mother, and his sister Mrs. Dr. Shrader, of Watertown visited friends in Minneapolis, this week.

John Swedeback, of Two Rivers, came home with his mother, who had been visiting him last week. He returned Monday.

Mrs. M. A. Chance, fell down stars at her sister's, Mrs. Mulford's, last week. No harm done but several scares and a few bruises.

The School teachers succeeded in getting home from their holiday vacation except Prof. Hawker who placed too much "confidence" in the Interurban street car line and Jim Hill's ability to get him here on time Monday, and succeeded in getting tardy.

County Cullings.

The Court House is to be heated with stoves for a while yet. No steam heat at present.

The oldest daughter of Gov. Frank Briggs, of N. Dak., died in Minneapolis. Funeral today at Howard Lake.

Representative Dare has introduced a bill to redistrict the State. It is about time something in this line was done.

The new County officials have been installed. Sheriff Nugent appointed court deputies, A. O. Bryant, John Tracy, Peter Schaffer and Joe Reems.

On motion of the County Attorney the case of State vs. Trosch was dismissed. That's one for Tarbox so soon to put up against Cutting's long list.

F. B. Lampson has been appointed Assistant Sergeant at arms of the State Senate. This, of course, is Wright County's piece of pie for this session. Frank will make a good man for the place all right.

The argument of the motion to set aside the indictment of Howard took up the time of court for part of three days, then was denied The judge reserved until next Monday his decision as to whether or not he will certify the questions raised to the Supreme Court.

County Commissioner Johnson has been duly installed into office after all, and it turns out that he and his constituents were better posted as to whether or not he was a citizen of the United States than were some of the attorneys who were going to bust up the Grand Jury indictments because he was a member of that body.

County Attorney Tarbox opened up his batteries in the Howard case, and his constituents are anxiously waiting to learn if he meets with the same kind of success in prosecuting indited people that he claims Mr. Cutting did during his term of office. Should he allow Mr. Howard to get clear he will have to hear about it often.

READ

The Bondman

A Thrilling Story,

IN THE

WEEKLY

Pioneer Press,

Commencing Nov. 19th, 1896.

Subscription Price $1.00 Per Annum.

ADDRESS

The WEKLEY PIONEER PRESR,

St. Paul Minn

Delano Literary!

Will meet at the City Hall, Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, 1897.

PROGRAMME.

1. Music..Misses Mamie and Katie Schaffer.
2. Recitation..............Walter Buckley.
3. Song.........................Beth Shrader.
4. Recitation. ....Mrs. F. H. Lindsley.
5. Song................ ..Miss Mable Young.
6. Speech.............. ....Rev. J. L. Farber.
7. Reading................Miss. Kizzie Gates.
8. Song. ....Miss Mollie Maxfield.

RECESS.

DEBATE.

9. RESOLVED, That the Elective Franchise Should be extended to women.

Affirmative.	Negative.
P. H. Greer,	O. L. Billings,
J. H. McGary,	Jas. A. Wharton.

Critic's report,..........Mrs. J. L. Farber.

Judges Report.

BY ORDER COMMITTEE.

TWICE-A-WEEK COURRIER-JOURNAL.

Beginning the first of the new year, the Weekly Courrier-Journal, of Louisville, Ky., will be changed to the Twice-a-week Courier-Journal. It will be published Wednesday and Saturday mornings. The paper will be six pages, or twelve pages a week, instead of ten pages weekly, as at present, an increase of 832 columns of matter during the year. The Wednesday issue will be devoted exclusively to news and politics, while the Saturday issue will be strictly a family paper—filled with stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, sketches, etc. The politics of the paper will not be changed, and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully, in the future as in the past. In spite of the expence involved in the inprovements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courrier-Journal will remain the same, one dollar a year, with liberal inducements to agents or to old subscribers who send in new ones. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson on political and other topics of the day.

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in Gazette.

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GAZETTE.

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Wheat, per bu.,	$ .70
Rye, per bu.,	.29
Potatoes, per bu.,	.20
Butter	.12, .10
Eggs,	.15
Hay, per ton,	4.60
Pork	3.50
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.06
Chickens, dressed,	.06
Spring chichen,	.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,	.08

Reading Notices.

Literary Notes.

DEMOREST'S Christmas Number opens with a most interesting article called "The Cradle of Christianity," being a series of sketches of the Holy Land, written by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hughes, who has traveled all over that part of the world. It is copiously illustrated with several full-page and many other smaller pictures.

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It Has Been Denied Once.

London, Dec. 27.--The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "The scheme of M. de Witte to introduce a gold currency has been shelved."--Pioneer Press.

The Yellowstone Park in Winter with its glorious beauty and dangerous drifts of snow is graffically described and pictured in the January Demorest.

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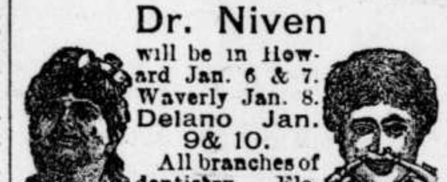

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VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1897. NUMBER 16.

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BE A MAN.

(A Resolution for the New Year—Or Any Other Time.)

How many men go through the world
E'en as the beasts go through,
Unwilling to do aught save that
Which they're compelled to do—
Mere plodders in the beaten way,
Who only live from day to day—
Go though and be a man!

How many cross the earthly span,
And, when they die, at last
Leave naught behind to mark the ways
Along which they have passed—
Who, sleeping, dream and, walking, think
But of the things they eat and drink—
Go thou and be a man!

He is a man who sees ahead
A glorious height he would ascend—
Who makes the labors of the day
But serve as means unto an end—
Who with high purposes in mind,
Marks well the path he leaves behind—
'Tis grand to be a man!

Go then and be a beast no more!
Toil not, because you must, alone,
For thhre is a goal somewhere ahead
That you can strive to make your own!
Have some excuse for loving life—
Have hope to lead you through the strife—
Go though and be a man!

What though the goal is not attained
When he that seeks it sinks to rest?
Ah, yet he triumps in defeat,
For hope has bided in his breakfast!
Though death o'er take him on the way
He has been more than common clay—
'Tis hope that makes the man!
—Cleveland Leader.

CABINET builders are still at work, but until McKinley anounces his Cabinet it is hardly likely that anybody will know who they are.

THE New York Dispatch has been purchased by the Greater New York Publishing Company. The paper has been considerably changed in appearance.

IF the moneyed interests of a few citizens of the United States in Cuba, were out of the way the Cuban war would doubtless come to an abrupt termination very soon.

THE truth concerning the Cuban insurrection seems very hard to get at Too many conflicting interests make too many stories, made to suit the parties giving them.

JOHN LIND claimsto haye been elected Governor of Minnesota. Why don't some of the gold standard papers say like they do about Kansas that because the state elected a Populist Governor the banks are breaking and business is going to peaces?

AND still the tail wants to wag the dog. This time John P. Irish a gold standard democrat from California says he expects that the new gold stanbard party will soon take the name of the Democratic-Republican party

CONSUL to Cuba, Gen Lee, is said to deny the statements given out by Senator Money concerning his views on the Cuban question, and claims he sent no word by him but that his communications are made direct to the government officials.

GOV. CLOUGH has suspended Dr. Hewitt the Secretary of the State Board of Health for nearly a quarter of a century by appointing Dr. Regnolds, a veterinary surgeon. Since horse serum is all the fad there is nothing like having a man on the board of health who knows a horse when he sees it.

SOME of the political papers are advocating that people should read only their own party papers. That is a good way to keep things in the old rut. If only one side is read people grow narrow minded. They think what they read is all right and don't try to see where in it is lame. If both sides are read they compare notes. They do little thinking on their own hook, and often come nearer the truth than what they have read.

SOME of our "enterprising" citizens are lobbying around the committees of Congress on tariff legislation trying to have a tariff on such materials as enter into the construction of binding twine. How will that strike the Minnesota wheat raiser? Will our farmers gladly contribute from their wealth a cent or two a pound on their binding twine for the purpose of enriching a few big farmers who can make more raising flax, hemp, etc., provided they can get a big enough tariff on importations?

THE discovery by boys that the Minneapolis jail would not hold prisoners may result in having it fixed so is will by the time some of those in high places find their way into it.

GOV. NELSON found a road to the to the U. S. Senate. Who knows but if Senator Davis should get into the McKinley Cabnet Gov Clough would come prancing up to the Capitol to fill his old shoes?

THE Penny Press is to occupy the Century building in Minneapolis. This is centrally located and will make a good office. A weekly edition is to be issued. This is a good move. Peoin the country should have a home paper, and a big weekly from the city. Then they keep posted on the doings of the times.

IGNATIUS DONNELY, noted for springing sensations is out with a new one in the House. He wants an investigation into the act whereby the state to relinkuish its title to the land on which is the Mountain Iron Mine. It is to be hoped that if there is any thing in the matter it will be brought to light and the guilty parties be properly dealt with.

THE latest thing in the great republican argument of over productions is from a Dr. Hole, of Salem, Ohio. He argues that if over production is the cause of all our trouble and that manufacturing in different lines should be shut down that this must apply to the over production of people also, and advocates raising smaller families. How can there be an over production of both consumablet and consumers?

SENATOR WALCOTT has gone to England to look up an international monetary conference. The republicans promised they would use their best endeavors to bring about an international agreement to use both gold and silyer as money. In case they fail, which seems altogether likely, of course the people will yote next time for what they want, bimetallism, and let England have her single gold standard if she wants it.

DAVID B. HILL, Senator from New York has introduced a bill into the U. S. Senate, making the terms of 4th class Post Masters four yerrs. If an office becomes vacant and is filled by another it shall be for the unexpired term only. This would give each President an opportunity to have his friends for Post Masters. He should add that the P. M's. shall be elected by the pations of the offices. This would relieve Congressmen and other offiicials of a vast amount of trouble.

THE prosposition to pay a bounty for beet sugar made in Minnesota, from the state treasury is entirely wrong. The man who raises wheat, corn or oats, or cows, horses or swine is just as much entitled to aid from the state as is the sugar beet raiser. This state is said to be a good beet raising state, if so there should be no more need for everybody in the state to pay a few cents a pound more for sugar and force people to live on beet sugar, for the sake of having our farmers change from what they do raise. As for paying a bonus to get some beet sugar manufactories in the state it would be just as much in order to pay a bounty from the State Treasury to every man that will build an oat meal mill or even an ordinary grist mill.

QUITE a commotion has been stired up throughout the State by the action of Gov. Clough in appointing a successor to Dr. Hewitt the Secretary of the Board of Health, whose name is familiar with all who have dealings with the State Board of Health, and who has traveled in foreign lands in the interest of Sanatary science. Whose reputation is international, as an authority on the subject he has chosen to give the best years of his life to. He has the credit of making Minnesota's Board of Health one of the up to date and model boards of the country. The change was a great surprise to the medical men of the state. If a veterinary surgeon is necesary on the board a place could be had for him without retiring Dr. Hewitt. If the Governor has any good reasons for retiring the old Secretary they will doubtless be known before the Senate takes action on the appointment of his successor.

GOV. CLOUGH and the Senate are having kind of a Grover Cleveland of a time about appointments. As the Governer and most of the Senators were elected by the Republican party it would seem that they ought to work in harmony. The Senate voted to hold up appointments for three days before taking action. This would allow the dissatisfied to enter complaints. Of course there is bound to be some dissatisfied and complaints numerous. It has been customary for the Lieutenant Governor to announce his committees the first named to be cearman. But this don't seem to suit the disaffected of the Judicary committee and they propose to break away from preciddnt by electing their own chairman. Some fellow on the committee probably is sharpening up his weapons for a battle for Congress or some other fat office in two years from now and wants to derive experience in wire pulling, and the reputation of being a big man by having downed the Governor and his friends in something, not much matter what.

Money Talks.

Senator Money, of Minneapolis, lately returned from a visit to Cuba is reported to have given out as his opinon that the Spaniards are far from having the insurrection quelled. He thinks Maceo's army of 8000 fully armed men is still in the hills of Pinar del Reo, and that Consul Lee is of the same opinion. This may have a tendency to change the actions of the U. S. goyernment toward the Cubans.

Looks Different When You are Interested.

The New York Dispatch has all along been a very radical McKinley organ. Now that it has been sold, and changed hands it comes out as follows:

The storms of 1896 were the most destructive for a great period of time, over $14,000,000 worth of property was destroyed in that year.

The denuding of the country forests has changed the quality of both the air and the water.

The States, by stringent legislation, should regulate the cutting of all trees and forests. New York State is particularly interested in the subject. It effects our water ways, our chanels, our water supplies, streams and atmosphere and merits immediate and close attention.

Greater New York has only one source of potable water—the great Adirondacks water shed—and at the rate the forests are being stripped there is only one result possible—suffering by future generations due to our own stupidity and inaction.

The Legislation should at once recognize the facts and act before the majority of our forests have gone.

And yet our congressman from the Sixth Minnesota district and others are trying to have a $2 tariff put onto lumber so some rich lumbermen can grow richer faster at the expence of our poorer people, and make money cutting off our trees.

A Broken Back.

A broken back has heretofore been regarded as uncurable. At Marblehead, Mass., a man broke his by falling from a tree. The doctors strung him up by the head and shoulders and encased his body in plaster of Paris, and he is now a well and sound man. Though it is a great feat in surgery the cure is almost as bad as the injury. —St. Paul Dispatch.

In Delano Minn., a few years ago a man with a broken back, caused by a fall backwards from the rear of the stage from Buffalo, was treated more humanly. The enjury was in the small of the back and a hand could be placed between the disjointed vertobrae. The man was straightened out on a board and made as comfortable as possible He didn't remain on his splint long but got himself off into bead. Afterwards he was allowed to lie on the soft bed and by position being bolstered up as best could be done, he made a recovery. When he first began to stand on his feet he placed a hand on each hip, as a support and thus his arms supplied the place in a measure of his backbone. He eyently recovered so as to walk after the usual style. So broken backs, in Delano at least have not for years been regarded as incurable.

Among our Exchanges.

New York Dispatch: When women oppose a candidate, it is usually because of some grudge they feel against the women folks.

New York Dispatch: Our idea of something awful would be to become a great musician with long hair, and then get bald.

St. Cloud Times: MAY WHITE, the Minneapolis girl highwayman, plead guilty on Thursday, and was sentenced to the St. Cloud Reformatory. But, what will Supt. Houlton do with her?

Minneapolis Tribune: Senator Sherman expresses himself in empathic terms against the proposition to create a tariff commission. He thinks congress is a good enough tariff commission—and it certainly ought to be.

St. Paul Globe: Henry Watterson hit McKinleyism a body blow at the Jackson day banquet in Chicago last night when he said: "If taxing the whole people to pay tribute to a part of the people be not wrong, nothing is wrong."

Litchfield Independent: If there is pleuty of money in the country where is it? They used to say that the banks had it, but it has been demonstrated of late that some of these institutions haven't as much as they would like. The farmers certainly haven't got to much.

Wabasha Democrat: From Madrid comes the astounding news that Gen. Maximo Gomez and other Cuban leaders are ready to surrender to the Spaniards. It is probably as nearly true as most of the other news relating to the Cuban rebellion emanating from Spanish sources.

Penny Press: Minnetonka Lake is stocked with fish for the benefit of the people. In the summer our sportsmen go there and slaughter them by the wholesale, taking boat loads for the mere pleasure of the thing. When in the winter time the residents of the 'Tonka reagon catch for their own and their neighbors' use, the state swoops down on them and destroyes the shanties with which they shelter themselves from the storms. This is a great world.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1897.

Andrew Jackson Day could not have been more enthusiastically observed at the annual banquet of the Jackson Democratic Assoication of Washington had the defeat of last November been a victory. In addition to the large number of prominent democratic guests of the association an innovation was introduced this year by inviting a woman—Mrs. Mary Donaldson Wilcox, daughter of A. J. Donaldson, who was private secretary to President Jackson. This lady enjoys the distinction of having been the first child born in the White House, and resides in Washington.

Presto! Change! Great is the power of public pap. The republican Senators who were expressing their willingness to have American blood—not their own, of course—shed, if necessary, to free Cuba from the tyranny of Spain, when Congress adjourned for the Christmas recess came back to their seats this week as meek as suckling lambs. They have heard from McKinley, and as far as they are concerned suffering Cuba can keep on suffering. Senator Call, of Fla., not having the fear of McKinley's anger to keep him mum, made a speech on his reolution, which was adopted, calling for the official correspondence in the case of Julio Sanguilly, a newspaper correspondent and citizen of the U. S., who has been sentenced to prison for life by the Spanish authorities, in which he did some very plain talking about the attitude of this government towards Cuba, and the delay of the Senate in acting upon the Cameron resolution.

The House passed the Loud bill depriving books and sample copies of newspapers of the privilege of second class mail, and is now wrestling with the Pacific Railroad funding bill, which the Huntington lobby is moving heaven and earth to get passed, as their last chance to prevent the foreclosing of Uncle Sam's mortgage on the Union Pacific railroad.

Senator Gibson, of Md., is indignant over the statement made by the Baltimore Sun that he had predicted the defeat of Senator Gorman and continued ascendency of the republicans in Maryland. After characterizing the publication as false and malicious, Senator Gibson said: "Instead of believing that the republican party is in control of Maryland for an indefinite time, I believe that it will not be long before the democratic party, which gave the State a splendid adminstration, is re called to power. Maryland has simply suffered from the wave that has overspread the country, and there will come a time when the wave will recede. The bolters from the democratic party in the State bear about the same relation to entire rank and file that the 120,000 Palmer democrats bear to the 6,500,000 who voted for Bryan."

Senator Allison, who was chairman of the U. S. delegation to the international monetary conference of 1892, said soon fater his return: "The sending of another American Commission in behalf of silver to the old world will be a farce, unless it is invited by Great Britain. I, for one, will never go again on such a bootless errand, no matter what is urged," Senator Allison has never said anything since to indicate that his mind has undergone any change on the subject.

Senator Jones, of Ark., and other prominent democrats are confident that the Senate in the next Congress will contain a majority of silver men, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts of Mark Hanna to get a gold majority by the lavish use of money and of promises of patronage under the McKinley administration

Secretary Herbert's investigation of the cost of manufacturing steel armor plates, made by the direction of Congress to which his report was this week sent, doesn't show the Carnegie and Bethlehem Steel companies in a very complimentary light. They both refused to give the Secretary information until after they found that he had obtained it from European makers of armor; then, according to Secretary Herbert's report, they gave him misleading information. The report says the two establishments have made a combination to force the government to pay fancy prices for armor, and shows that they can furnish armor for one-third less than the government is now paying them and then make in the neighborhood of $150 on each ton. Secretary Herbert's report is being commended on all sides for its thoroughness and fearlessness. What effect it will have upon Congress will be seen when the Naval appropriation bill is taken up.

It is perhaps fortunate that this week is the last of the tariff hearings. Last week, those who appeared before the Ways and Means Committee only asked that the new tariff restore the McKinley duties, but this week a number of them had the cheek to ask that the McKinley rates be raised. After all, it is a grab game, and it is human to grab as much as you can.

INDEPENDENCE.

Not much news in this neck of the woods since election and the holidays.

John Cunningham of Greenwood member of our State Legislature was doing business in our town last Saturday. Mr. Cunningham said the Legislature had not got down to business yet, but would be ready for operation in a few days.

Elder Kelley and W. H. Jackson, of Rockford, are holding revival meetings at the A. C. Church, Armstrong.

M. G. Cobb, of Viola, Olmsted Co., Minn., was doing business in our town part of last week.

Gorden Granger Post 120 of Maple Plain and W. R. C. had installation of officers last Saturday afternoon.

W. W. Mills expects to start for the south next monday. Mr. Mills has been a resident of Independence for about forty years, and his family friends that he will leave behind, wish him and his family health and prosperity in their new home.

A little more snow would be a benefit to the sleighing.

Hard times still hang around the threshold and will not be lifted for some time to come.

Some say the fishing is quite good on the lakes now.

Wm. Mills Jr. and wife droye to Minneapolis last Sunday returning on Monday.

Clubbing Offer.

Nothing helps while away long winter evenings to better advantage than good wholesome reading. Papers magazines and books are cheap now. Everybody can afford to take one or more. We have made arrangments to club with the papers and magazines mentioned below as follows:

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and the Farm, Stock and Home, every two weeks, for one year, $1.30.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and Demorest Magazine, monthly, $2.60.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and Cosmopolitan, monthly magazine, one year for $2.30.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and Scientific American, weekly, $3.60.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and New York Thrice-a-week World, one year for, $1.75.

Largest and Best.

The publishers of the St. Paul Weekly Dispatch have just favored us with a copy of their annual premium supplement. Some of the offers which they make are simply wonderful. Articles which would cost more than the subscription price of the paper are given free with a year's subscription. There is something of interest in it for every member of every family.

The subscription price of the Weekly Dispatch is but 75 cents per annum, and it is the largest and best weekly paper published in Minnesota consisting of from ten to ssxteen pages per week.

Send postal card for sample copies of paper and premium supplement to Weekly Dispatch, St. Paul, Minn.

TWICE-A-WEEK COURRIER-JOURNAL.

Beginning the first of the new year, the Weekly Courrier-Journal, of Louisville, Ky., will be changed to the Twice-a-week Courier-Journal. It will be published Wednesday and Saturday mornings. The paper will be six pages, or twelve pages a week, instead of ten pages weekly, as at present, an increase of 832 columns of matter during the year. The Wednesday issue will be devoted exclusively to news and politics, while the Saturday issue will be strictly a family paper—filled with stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, sketches, etc. The politics of the paper will not be changed, and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully, in the future as in the past. In spite of the expence involved in the inprovements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courrier-Journal will remain the same, one dollar a year, with liberal inducements to agents or to old subscribers who send in new ones. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson on political and other topics of the day.

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Our Office is Opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington.

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LATEST!

This morning's dailies haye reports that General Gomez stormed and captured the city of Santa Clara on Jan. 9, and is now moving on Hayanna with 18,000. It looks as if tho Insurgents are not all dead; nor eyen pacified.

The St. Cloud Times, of the 13th inst. says; "The axe again fell at the Great Northern repair shops last evening, and ninety men were laid off." "The reduction made last evening makes the total of the men who have been thrown out of work since the first of the year about 180." The Breckinridge line is also reducing forces. The men will remember the yellow literature circulated by the Rail Road Age, just before election, warning them of this state of affairs provided Bryan should be elected

READ

The Bondman

A Thrilling Story, IN THE

WEEKLY

Pioneer Press,

Commencing Nov. 19th, 1896.

Subscription Price $1.00 Per Annum.

ADDRESS

The WEEKLY PIONEER PRESS, St. Paul Minn

IF YOU READ THIS AD,

OTHERS WOULD READ YOUR'S

Advertise in Gazette. the BUFFALO GAZETTE.

HOW A PUZZLE WAS SOLVED.

When you want a certain article, you want the best make of that article, don't you?

But how to determine which make is best is what puzzles you, isn't it?

And when the puzzle is solved for you, by authority which cannot be questioned, you are pleased, aren't you?

And you would like to hear of one puzzle that has been solved for the people of the whole world, wouldn't you?

Well, we will tell you about that very puzzle, and its solution.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889 at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France.

This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered, the GRAND PRIZE, giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French Government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the most prized honor of France.

That is how the puzzle of the best sewing machine in the world was fully solved by the most competent authority in the world in favor of the No. 9 and No. 12 Wheeler & Wilson machines.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best, it will be your own fault.

Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine, and if he does not keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue, prices and terms.

Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO., 165 and 167 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

JANUARY—1897.						
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
....	....	....	....	....	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	....	....	....	....	....	....

The first day of January and the first day of October in any year fall on the same day of the week unless it be a leap year.

The newest thing in house letter boxes is a box with an electric attachment which will ring a bell in the kitchen when a letter is dropped in.

The mother and daughter who walked all the way from Spokane to New York on a wager have completed their journey of 4,600 miles. When women resolve to do a thing they generally do it.

The financial record doesn't mention the fact, but the year 1896 closed with a big stock of miserable old bachelors left over from the wreck. Too bad, when the land is full of beautiful girls.

Pedestrian Weston, 58 years old, recently finished a walk of 103 miles in 24 hours. He failed to cover the desired 112 miles; but how many men half his age could match his achievement?

The high silk hat as an article of apparel is now a hundred years old. Its centennial will be celebrated, doubtless, by an attempt to make the style of 1897 a little uglier than usual if possible.

There are more ways than one to get the girl one loves. A young Kentuckian got a license to marry, the girl's mother objected, and he got out a writ of habeas corpus to secure possession of his prize.

A Massachusetts man dreamt he was a burglar and shot himself after a violent struggle with himself in which he was victorious. This certainly should be regarded as conclusive proof of either the dual or duel nature of man.

Gov. Atkinson, of Georgia, has signed an anti-trust bill, recently passed by the legislature of that state, which puts under the ban all "arrangements, contracts, agreements, trusts or combinations made with a view to lessen or which may tend to lessen" free competition in the importation, manufacture or sale of any article or product.

More than one-third of the entire population of the United States now live in cities. In some states it is much greater: In Massachusetts, 70 per cent.; in New York, 60 per cent.; in Connecticut, 54 per cent.; in New Jersey, 52 per cent. In 1790 there were but six "cities" (i. e., having a population of more than 8,000), in 1890 there were 448 such cities.

The latest enumeration of the animals known to science includes no less than 386,000 recognized species. The real number is believed to be very much larger. It has been estimated that of insects alone the earth harbors 2,000,000 species, but the late Prof. Riley regarded even that estimate as far too low. According to his opinion 10,000,000 would be a moderate estimate of the number of insect species.

Dairy Commissioner Anderson, of Minnesota, in his annual report to the state legislature, reveals dreadful things about the manufacture of spices. Pepper that is half ground stone, and mustard with an equal proportion of wood pulp, are among the exhibits he shows, and he urges the passage of a law giving his department control of this trade and power to prevent the sale of these vilely adulterated goods.

How near to realization is the dream of general disarmament and universal peace is shown by the decision that the French ministry ask that the army be increased by 160,000 men. That looks more like war than peace. But the other European nations will now in all probability increase their standing armies in the same ratio. Each will continue to bear a chip on its shoulder, and the others will be afraid to knock the chip off.

On the western coast of Africa they have a singular and always fatal malady known as the sleeping disease. The person attacked by it is seized with drowsiness, which continues to increase in spite of efforts made to throw it off. Finally the patient sinks into a profound sleep, which continues for about three weeks, or until death ensues. The pulse and temperature are normal and the patient may be easily aroused and will take nourishment. This seems to be the disease that affects many children during the hour before breakfast. The best prescription is an active and indignant father.

The death of Gen. Francis A. Walker removes one of the most useful and honored citizens of this country. He was born in Boston and was graduated at Amherst college, and almost immediately upon graduating, in 1861, he joined a Massachusetts regiment and served with such distinction as to rise to the rank of adjutant general and a brigadier generalship by brevet. The great success of his life was the organization and administration of the Masachusetts institute of technology, the most prominent school of its kind in the United States. Diplomas of that institution are a passport to any position.

Mr. Cramp, the Philadelphia shipbuilder, says that the cornstalks which farmers now throw away as useless can be made to yield an income of $225,000,000 annually on an acreage of 40,000,000. Mr. Cramp bases his assertion on the results of experiments made by chemists in his employ. These men have been working for two years on the theory that the constituent elements of the cornstalk could be utilized for making a cellulose with which to line ships and also into a form of smokeless gunpowder. Mr. Cramp also says that the stalks can be converted into alcohol, mattings, carpets, paper and superior cattle food.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the Second Session.

A joint resolution was offered in the United States senate on the 7th by Senator Mills (Tex.) declaring that the power of recognizing a new republic resides in congress, recognizing the independence of Cuba and appropriating $10,000 for a United States minister to the republic of Cuba. The bill for free homesteads on Indian lands was further discussed. Adjourned to the 11th. In the house the debate upon the proposition to refund the indebtedness of the Pacific railroad companies to the government was begun.

The United States senate was not in session on the 8th. In the house the entire time was occupied in discussing the Pacific railroad funding bill, and during the debate Mr. Johnson (Cal.), who favors the measure, made a remarkable and vituperative attack on Editor Hearst, of the San Francisco Examiner, who, he said, was terrorizing the Pacific coast members.

There was no session of the United States senate on the 9th. In the house the discussion of the Pacific railroad funding bill was concluded. The Indian appropriation bill for the next fiscal year was reported. It carries a total of $7,465,000, which is somewhat less than the appropriation of the current year.

Senator Mills (Tex.) made an impassioned speech in the United States senate on the 11th in favor of the resolution introduced by him to declare recognition of a foreign government a congressional prerogative and to recognize the independence of Cuba and strongly denounced the administration, charging it with favoritism toward Spain. Senator Proctor (Vt.) spoke in favor of a six-year presidential term and three years for congressmen. In the house the Pacific railroad funding bill was defeated by a vote of 168 to 102. The military academy appropriation bill was considered and a bill was passed fixing the minimum limit of capital for national banks in cities and towns between 50,000 and 3,000 inhabitants.

FROM WASHINGTON.

On February 17 next a national congress of mothers will assemble in Washington to discuss the best methods of inculcating into the minds of children principles of patriotism and humanity and the development of all qualities tending to ennoble the minds of the young.

In an interview Senator-elect Money, of Mississippi, who has just returned to Washington from a two weeks' visit to Cuba, said that Spain was unable to cope with the insurrection; that she would never put it down; and would never end the war with victory to herself.

Presidential electors chosen by the people last November met in the capitals of the different states and cast their votes. The total shows 272 votes for McKinley and Hobart and 175 for Bryan, the same number being divided between Sewall and Watson for vice president.

The hearings by the ways and means committee of representatives of various industries who seek to have the tariff rates changed were concluded in Washington.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 11th was: Wheat, 53,872,000 bushels; corn, 20,526,000 bushels; oats, 13,676,000 bushels; rye, 3,160,000 bushels; barley, 4,076,000 bushels.

In Washington a counterfeit of the $20 United States silver certificate has been discovered. The note is of the series of 1891, check letter B, and the treasury numbers are too heavy and out of alignment.

The signatures of Secretary Olney, in behalf of the United States, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, on the part of Great Britain, have been affixed to a new treaty by which, for a term of five years, the two English-speaking nations agree to settle all questions of controversy by arbitration.

THE EAST.

Lewellyn Powers took the oath of office of chief executive of Maine and George Ramsdell was inaugurated as governor of New Hampshire.

While on his way to be married at Port Jervis, N. Y., William Speidel, 21 years of age, was robbed and murdered.

In their weekly trade review R. G. Dun & Co., of New York, say that while banking failures have not ceased at the west, apprehension about them has almost wholly subsided and no serious influence upon general trade is expected.

At the age of 29 years Frank H. Dorr, who designed and operated the electrical fountain at the world's fair, died at his home in Somersworth, N. H.

In her home in Altoona, Pa., Mrs. Oscar Adams was found starved to death and her husband was nearly dead for want of food.

In Buffalo, N. Y., Altman & Co., clothiers, suffered a loss of $150,000 by fire.

D. F. Davis, aged 52, who was governor of Maine in 1880, was found dead in bed at his home in Bangor. Heart disease was the cause.

In Mount Auburn cemetery in Boston the ashes of Kate Field were interred by the side of her mother.

In Boston John L. Sullivan, whose fists have earned for him in his time nearly $500,000, made oath in poor debtors' court that he was penniless.

WEST AND SOUTH.

At Unodilla, Ga., Anthony Henderson, a negro arrested for the murder of George Summer and attempted assault upon his daughter, was lynched by a mob.

Gus Homer and John Vaughn, armed with a pistol and knife, engaged in a duel at Memphis, Tenn., and both were fatally wounded.

The general assembly of Indiana met in Indianapolis. Henry C. Pettit, of Wabash, was chosen speaker of the house.

Near Plato, Mo., Thomas Wilson, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Kinnery and her five children, attempted to ford Prairie creek, and the children were all drowned.

While skating at Creston, Ia., Howard Wilson and Miss Fay Rawls broke through the ice and in saving the life of the young lady Wilson lost his own.

At Denver, Col., the American national bank, which suspended April 21, 1896, has reopened its doors.

The doors of the Bank of North St. Paul, Minn., were closed with liabilities of $25,000.

Burglars blew open a safe in the post office at Blooming Grove, Tex., and secured $9,000.

Gov. Stone in his message to the Missouri legislature advocated the hanging of persons convicted of train robbery.

Near Sumter, S. C., Simon Cooper, a negro outlaw, who murdered three members of the Wilson family and a colored servant, was lynched by a mob.

In his last message to the Indiana legislature Gov. Matthews expressed strong sympathy with the Cuban insurgents and advocated compulsory education and a law prohibiting the formation of trusts in the state.

A resolution was passed by the North Carolina legislature instructing the senators and congressmen from that state to try and bring about the passage of an act recognizing the independence of the patriots of Cuba.

Fire destroyed the office of the Leader, a newspaper at Montpelier, O., the loss being $10,000.

Mike Martin and Charles Walstrem, who lived on an island across the bay from Charlevoix, Mich., were murdered by unknown parties.

Flames destroyed the stables of the Norfolk (Va.) Driving Club and Fair association, together with 13 race horses valued at $30,000.

The oldest odd fellow in Missouri, John T. Dowdall, and the second oldest in the United States, died in St. Louis.

At Janesville, Wis., Herman Slimm killed his wife and son and then committed suicide. Domestic trouble was the cause.

A train on the Big Four road ran from St. Louis to Cleveland, 548 miles, in 10 hours and 4 minutes.

The doors of the First national bank of Alma, Neb., were closed with liabilities of $134,000.

At Brooksville, Ky., Robert Laughlin was hanged for the murder of his invalid wife and 14-year-old niece. After the murder he set fire to the house and the bodies were consumed.

Fire destroyed the First Baptist church at Portage, Wis.

The packing houses of the Anchor flour mill at Minneapolis, owned by the Pillsbury-Washburn Milling company, was burned. Loss, $200,000.

A fire in the big leaf tobacco factory of the American Tobacco company at Danville, Va., caused a loss of $150,000.

P. W. Hisson and James O'Connell, two bridgemen, fell from a trestle near Butte, Mont., and were killed.

The following governors were inaugurated: John R. Tanner (rep.), Illinois; James A. Mount (rep.), Indiana; John W. Leedy (pop.), Kansas, and Lon V. Stephens (dem.), Missouri.

Chicago consumed 3,198,222 barrels of beer during the past year, an increase of 549,887 over the year 1895.

In Cincinnati the Ohio Photograph company, capitalized at $1,000,000, went into the hands of a receiver.

An attempt was made to wreck a through express between Chicago and St. Paul on the Chicago & Northwestern road at Tiffany, Wis., but the obstructions placed on the track were discovered and removed.

The electoral vote of Maryland was cast for the republican nominee for president and vice president of the United States for the first time in 32 years.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A tornado swept over Palmerston, a seaport village of South Australia, and completely wrecked the place.

The population of Bombay, India, has been reduced one-half, owing to the exodus on account of the plague.

Most Rev. Frederick Temple, D. D., has been enthroned as archbishop of Canterbury and primate of all England.

In London Lady Selina Scott, who pleaded guilty to having criminally libeled Earl Russell, her son-in-law, was sentenced to eight months in jail.

The latest advices from Cuba were to the effect that Gen. Maximo Gomez, commander in chief of the Cuban army, was in Matanzas province, marching rapidly toward Havana.

On the Guinea coast British Consul Phillips and companions were massacred.

In Madrid Senor Silvela made a speech to a meeting of his partisans in which he said that the present ministry was powerless to manage the colonies.

LATER NEWS.

George C. Perkins was re-elected U. S. senator from California the 12th.

About 10 a. m. the 12th the magazine of the Pennsylvania Torpedo company at Shamokin, Pa., exploded, killing L. B. Stickney, superintendent; James McCloskey, workman, and two girls. The building, which was a two-story frame structure, was blown to atoms.

Charles H. Warneman, cashier of the Great Northern road at Butte, Mont., committed suicide the 12th by shooting himself through the head.

The republicans of Indiana, in caucus the 12th, nominated Charles W. Fairbanks for the U. S. senate.

Daniel Lindsay was inaugurated governor of North Carolina the 12th. He is the first republican executive for 20 years.

It was learned the 12th that the negotiations which have been pending for several weeks between the manufacturers of white paper used by newspapers to effect a pooling arrangement had fallen through.

Dan Creedon whipped Tom Williams in a prize fight at Albany, N. Y., the 12th.

A sudden movement of ice in Green Bay carried a number of Marinette (Wis.) fishermen who had houses on the ice out into the lake, and it is reported that two at least are lost.

It was reported upon good authority the 12th that the fight between Fitzsimmons and Corbett will take place at Carson City, Nevada. It is stated an ironclad license has been granted to Dan Stuart.

The officials of the Niger protectorate confirm the news of the massacre of Counsel Phillips, Messrs. Locke and Campbell, consular officers; Major Crawford, the deputy commissioner; Captains Boisragon and Maling, officers of the Niger coast force; Dr. Elliott and two civilians and a number of Krooman and native carriers. The party contained 250 persons.

THE MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Jan. 12.

WHEAT—No. 1 northern	77	@	77¼
No. 2 northern	75	@	75½
M y			78
HAY—Timo y	7 50	@	[illegible] 00
Goo [illegible]	5 50	@	6 00
OATS—No 3 white			17½
CATTLE—S eers	2 25	@	3 10
C ws			2 50
HOGS	3 00	@	3 10
SHEEP—Mu tons			2 [illegible]5
L m s			2 50
BUTTER—Creamery, firsts	17	@	1[illegible]
Cream ry, seconds	13	@	14
Dairy fancy	14	@	15
D iry, ch i e	10	@	11
POULTRY—Turkeys	8	@	8½
[illegible]			7

ARBITRATION TREATY.

A Plan Adopted by Great Britain and the United States.

Signed by Secretary of State Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote—King Oscar of Sweden Will Act as Final Arbitrator.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The Anglo-American general arbitration treaty was signed in the diplomatic parlor of the state department at 20 minutes past 12 by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote. The latter was accompanied by Lord Gough, secretary of embassy. The American witnesses were Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau Cridler and Private Secretary Blandford. The meeting was devoid of any spectacular proceedings, the two plenipotentiaries simply signing their names to the two copies of the important document, one of which will be sent to the senate for ratification and the other to Lord Salisbury by special messenger, who will sail on the Majestic from New York on Wednesday.

Copies of the signed treaty were prepared at the department of state for the action of congress and sent to the capitol before adjournment of either the house or senate.

Message of the President.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The president sent the following message to the senate Monday afternoon, transmitting the Anglo-American general arbitration treaty:

"To the Senate: I transmit herewith a treaty for the arbitration of all matters in difference between the United States and Great Britain. The provisions of the treaty are the result of long and patient deliberation and represent concessions made by each party for the sake of agreement upon the general scheme. Though the result reached may not meet the views of the advocates of immediate, unlimited and irrevocable arbitration of all international controversies, it is nevertheless confidently believed that the treaty cannot fail to be everywhere recognized as making a long step in the right direction and as embodying a practical working plan by which dispute between the two countries will reach a peaceful adjustment as matter of course and in ordinary routine. In the initiation of such an important movement it must be expected that some of its features will assume a tentative character looking to a further advance, and yet it is apparent that the treaty which has been formulated not only makes war between the parties to it a remote possibility, but precludes those fears and rumors of war which of themselves too often assume the proportions of a national disaster.

"It is eminently fitting as well as fortunate that the attempt to achieve results so beneficent should be initiated by kindred peoples, speaking the same tongue and joined together by all the ties of common traditions, common institutions and common aspirations. The experiment of substituting civilized methods for brute force as the means of settling international questions of right will thus be tried under the happiest auspices. Its success ought not to be doubtful, and the fact that its ultimate ensuing benefits are not likely to be limited to the two countries immediately concerned should cause it to be promoted all the more eagerly. The example set and the lesson furnished by the successful operation of this treaty are sure to be felt and taken to heart sooner or later by other nations, and will thus mark the beginning of a new epoch in civilization.

"Profoundly impressed as I am, therefore, by the promise of transcendent good which this treaty affords, I do not hesitate to accompany its transmission with an expression of my earnest hope that it may commend itself to the favorable consideration of the senate.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

King Oscar Final Arbitrator.

It is learned that King Oscar, of Sweden, has been selected and will be named in the general arbitration treaty as the final arbiter in case of a tie vote by the arbitration tribunal on any matter. He either will sit or hear the matter in dispute himself, or will name a deputy who will act as the final arbiter. The treaty is to run for five years, and thus the Swedish king, for that length of time, will be the final umpire of all disputes between the two great English-speaking nations.

The last step, aside from ratification of the treaty by the congress of Venezuela, necessary to give effect to the Venezuelan arbitration agreement between the United States and Great Britain has been completed by the formal assent of King Oscar, of Sweden, to the clause of the arbitration convention which makes him the final arbitrator in case the other members of the tribunal are unable to agree. The congress of Venezuela will meet in February, and, while there has been some objections raised in Venezuela to the arrangement for a settlement, it is understood that these objections are not potent enough to prevent ratification of the agreement in the face of its strong indorsement by President Crespo and the members of his cabinet.

Provisions of the Treaty.

The treaty as drawn and agreed to by Mr. Olney and Ambassador Pauncefote covers these points:

1. It establishes a high court of arbitration. This commission is composed of three members of the supreme court of the United States, to be chosen by the president, and of three members of the high court of appeals of Great Britain, to be elected by the prime minister.

2. The treaty is to be operative for a period of five years from the date of the exchange of ratifications.

3. The court of arbitration shall have exclusive jurisdiction over all questions between the two countries on which differences are now pending or which may arise during the life of the treaty, with the exception of the Behring sea question and the Venezuelan dispute.

4. No dispute involving national honor or sovereignty is to be submitted to the arbitration commission.

The Alaska boundary and other boundary questions not otherwise disposed of are to be included in the list of questions to be submitted for final arbitration. It is proposed that the tribunal shall also act as a claims commission.

The National Democracy.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—Following the Jackson banquet of Friday night, the national democracy held an important conference on Saturday, at which Gen. Simon B. Buckner presided. Nine states were represented, Missouri, Nebraska, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and California. A resolution was adopted declaring that the conference recommends and requests that the national democrats in every state perfect at once their local organizations in every county and prepare to put tickets in the field in the coming state elections.

A Fatal Fall.

Baltimore, Jan. 8.—Miss Ida V. Hoagland, private secretary to Miss Mary Garrett, was killed by falling down an elevator shaft in Miss Garrett's mansion on West Monument street Thursday. Her skull was fractured and she was otherwise badly injured. Miss Hoagland was about 30 years of age and a resident of Philadelphia.

Bombay's Awful Experience.

Bombay, Jan. 9.—The Times, of India, in an article on the bubonic plague, which is ravaging the city, says that since the outbreak of the plague the population of Bombay has been reduced one-half and the weekly mortality has averaged 200 per 1,000.

CLEARS THE WAY.

Collapse of Unsound Concerns Is Good for Business.

New York, Jan. 9.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"The year 1897 begins with one clear advantage—the past year has swept out of the way a great many unsound concerns which in any time of activity would have been dangerous to business. Of the 15,286 commercial and banking failures in 1896, with liabilities of $276,815,749, a large share represented crippling losses in previous years, or the violence of speculative storms in 1895 or the first half of 1896, while thousands more resulted from the fury of the political tornado last fall. Banking failures amounting to $50,718,915 during the year averaged $256,156 each, and were 145 per cent. larger than in 1895.

"Commercial failures amounted to $226,096,834, a little over $1,000,000 having been added by the last day of the year, but the average of liabilities, $14,992, was smaller than in some years of great prosperity. The failures of brokerage and other commercial concerns averaged $58,418 each, increasing 183 per cent. over 1895, while manufacturing failures averaged $28,808 each, and increased 34 per cent., and trading failures increased not 18 per cent. and averaged only $9,606 each.

"While banking failures have not ceased at the west, apprehension about them has almost wholly subsided and no serious influence upon general trade is now expected. Many sound concerns were doubtless caught by the epidemic, but practically all the important failures are traced to disregard of law and of banking sense at periods somewhat distant.

"It is felt at the west that all business will be sounder after the purging, and the return of money to New York has exceeded shipments to the interior by $2,000,000 for the week. Heavy disbursements by the treasury and by great corporations make money abundant, and banks and savings banks are seeking good paper, taking some formerly sold at Chicago. Foreign exchange has risen a trifle, as large bills are about to mature. Merchandise exports were 11 per cent. over last year, while imports were 27 per cent. less than for the same week.

"The speculative market has been dull. After rising about 50 cents per share and $2 for trusts, stocks were checked by revival of talk about Cuba at Washington and by reduction of the dividend on the Delaware & Hudson. Earnings reported for December amount to $31,121,905 in the United States alone, 24 per cent. less than in 1895. The railway receiverships noted by the Railway Age cover $2,821,509,900 stocks and bonds in the years 1893-96, and $2,094,535,000 in the previous nine years; foreclosure sales of the past three years cover $2,231,157,000, against $1,673,044,000 in the previous ten years.

"Wheat rose to 92c on Monday, but has declined again to 89.25c, with western receipts 1,000,000 bushels smaller than last year, while Atlantic exports, flour included, were 2,027,900 bushels, against 2,337,936 last year. The trade accounts indicate a great quantity in farmer's hands, enough to permit more than 100,000,000 bushels to be exported in the remaining six months

"Cotton started up a shade, but receipts from plantations are still too large for low estimates, and the condition of the cotton mills foreshadows curtailment rather than large consumption. The market for goods is extremely slow, as many infer that the unprecedented stocks of print cloths indicate a similar surplus of other goods. The logic is bad, but in many branches the mills have doubtless manufactured goods anticipating a demand which has not come. It is now proposed to relieve the market by selling quantities of print cloths abroad, or by locking up 2,000,000 pieces until the market improves. The only change in quotations is ⅛c. reduction in some bleached goods.

"Prices of wool are a shade lower, and quotations by Coates Bros. are compared, showing a decline in six years of 16 cents in prices of northern states' wool, with relatively as great decline in western and territory wool, which goes far to explain the large reported stocks, and quantities held by manufacturers are probably larger than is commonly supposed. In woolen goods the only change is a reduction of 7½c. in clay worsteds and mixtures, and orders are not more frequent.

"Orders for boots and shoes have almost ceased, except for a few qualities, which have been advanced only 2½ to 5c. in price, but jobbers are buying a little more as stocks run low. Leather is stiff and hides a shade stronger.

"Enormous purchases of billets come with a rush, most of the large concerns contracting for all they required for months, and even a year to come, and some of the largest contracts are said to have been at $15 or even less, but there is as yet no better demand for structural work; bars are weak, nails have declined to $1.40 for wire and $1.30 for cut, and little is doing in rails, as possible buyers think $25 is too high with billets at $15 per ton. Nevertheless a great trade is expected when relative prices become settled."

Six Drowned in Missouri.

St. Louis, Jan. 9. — A special from Plato, Mo., says that one man and five children were drowned in Texas county last Saturday, as a result of the floods in that section of Missouri. Thomas Wilson, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Kinnery, and her five children, attempted to ford Prairie creek, which was very high as a result of recent rains. The team became unmanageable and soon lost their foothold. The wagon, weighted with its load of human freight, sank, and the sideboards floating away the whole party were thrown into the water. Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Kinnery succeeded in getting to the shore, but the children were drowned. Three of the bodies were recovered Thursday.

Daniel McGlotheran was drowned the same day while trying to cross Mill creek.

Mob Law in South Carolina.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 9.—Simon Cooper, who killed four persons in the vicinity of Sumter Thursday, betrayed by his half-brother and uncle, was located in his uncle's house, five miles from Sumter early Friday morning and the building surrounded by a posse of 20 men under Sheriff Pierson, of Sumter. Cooper kept the men at a safe distance with a Winchester rifle; none dared to rush on what seemed certain death. The sheriff telegraphed the conditions to the governor and asked that a cannon with solid shot and supply of long-range rifles be sent to him on a special train. Gov. Evans replied that no cannon was available, and ordered Cooper's capture dead or alive. Balked in this, the sheriff got a cannon in Sumter, but while it was being conveyed to the seat of war Cooper was killed.

River Breaks Into the Lake.

Decatur, Neb., Jan. 11.—At last the Missouri river has broken into Lake Quinnebaugh, and what was once a big body of inland water by next summer will be nothing but barren land. Lake Quinnebaugh was noted for its abundance of fish and its excellent fall game shooting, and for the past ten years Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis sportsmen have camped there. Saturday Mrs. Wilts Williams had just crossed the neck of land which separates the river from the land when it broke away. Her horse was drowned and the old woman barely escaped with her life.

Operations Resumed.

Johnstown, Pa., Jan. 11.—The Cambria rail mill No. 1, the 12 and 16-inch mills and the scrap mill will resume operations to-day, giving employment to many idle men. The Cambria steel mill was put in blast Sunday night. Two hundred men will also go to work this morning at the Johnson company's steel motor works.

Two Banks Suspend.

Preston, Minn., Jan. 8.—The Bank of Canton, at Canton, with a capital of $10,000, and the Citizens' bank, of Lanesboro, both owned and operated by Field, Kelsey & Co., have suspended business.

JACKSON DAY.

Anniversary of the Capture of New Orleans Celebrated by Democrats.

Chicago, Jan. 8.—William J. Bryan was the guest of the Bryan league at a banquet given Thursday night at the Tremont house celebrating the anniversary of Jackson's victory at New Orleans. Four hundred democrats who believe in the Chicago platform assembled in the large dining-hall. Their enthusiasm when the name of Mr. Bryan was mentioned was unbounded and a flattering display of admiration followed his rising to speak to the toast "Andrew Jackson." It was originally intended to have the banquet on Friday, which is the actual Jackson day anniversary, but Mr. Bryan had received a previous invitation to attend a banquet in Omaha that night and he accepted, giving Thursday night to the Chicago democrats. The speech making began after midnight purposely. Carter H. Harrison, president of the Bryan league, acted as toastmaster. He introduced Mr. Bryan who spoke at considerable length. Among other things he said:

"The fact that Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, has been sent abroad by the president-elect as an ambassador most extraordinary to bring Europe to bimetallism is an evidence that the gold standard is still concealing its blessing from the American people. If the gold standard is the standard of civilization, why should we risk a return to barbarism by chasing after international bimetallism? If Senator Wolcott succeeds in stirring up a silver agitation in England he will be accused of disturbing business and destroying confidence in that great center of financial confidence, London. If his errand proves a fruitless one, it will only give additional evidence that the United States must act alone. If our opponents succeed in bringing about bimetallism they will relieve us of a great deal of labor and enable us to turn our attention to other reforms. If, on the other hand, they fail to restore bimetallism, after confessing that bimetallism is desirable, we may expect the American people to join with us in the opening of our mints to free and unlimited coinage at sixteen to one, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation."

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Choosing the anniversary of "Old Hickory's" victory at New Orleans instead of his birthday, representative members of the national democratic party from the ten middle and western states, who fought for principle and the gold standard under the banner of Palmer and Buckner, assembled 350 strong Friday night in the banquet hall of the Auditorium hotel to celebrate alike the birthday of Andrew Jackson, the victory over Bryan and free silver and renew pledges of adherence to the Indianapolis platform. The occasion was made notable by the presence of the party's nominee for vice president, Gen. Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky; Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, of Massachusetts, assistant secretary of the treasury, and Hon. Henry Watterson, Louisville. The banqueters were also honored by having read to them letters from the president of the United States, from his secretary of agriculture, Hon. J. Sterling Morton, and the standard bearer of the party in the recent campaign, Senator John M. Palmer, and telegrams from Secretaries Wilson and Francis and others prominent in the party.

The letter which President Cleveland wrote to Franklin MacVeagh, of Chicago, toastmaster at the Jacksonian feast in lieu of his presence was as follows:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, Jan. 4, 1897.—Franklin MacVeagh, Esq., Chairman, etc., Chicago.—My Dear Sir: I regret that official duties prevent my acceptance of the invitation I have received on behalf of the national democrats of the middle states to attend their Jackson day banquet on the 8th inst. When passion and prejudice threatened to obscure the meaning of true democracy and pervert its patriotic purposes, a reunion of those who are democrats for the sake of principle and the good of their country cannot fail to be inspiring and useful. On an occasion when the character and achievements of Andrew Jackson are commemorated, the old landmarks of democratic faith should be distinctly pointed out. At such a time it should be impressively taught that democracy is not disorder; that its regard for popular rights does not mean the care of only a portion of our people; that its loyalty to the constitution and laws does not mean a petulant challenge of the duty of civic obedience; that its aggressiveness does not mean class hatred and sectional vituperation, and that its success should never mean mere partisan triumph, at the sacrifice of principle and patriotism. Yours very truly,

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 9.—The Jacksonian club of this city gave a banquet Friday evening in honor of its patron saint. Hon. W. J. Bryan was the leading speaker. Among other things he said:

"While we are not in a position to secure such national legislation as we believe to be best, we are in a position in many states to secure the enactment of laws which will be both helpful to the public now and an aid in subsequent efforts to bring about national reforms. Let me suggest a law, which it seems to me the last campaign has shown the need of. It is a well-known fact that many corporations contributed large sums to the republican campaign fund. In some instances banks gave liberally, and justified the contribution on the ground they were protecting the interests of the depositors. I believe that we should adopt a law, where we have the power to do so, preventing corporations from contributing to campaign funds or taking any part in politics. A corporation is a creature of law. It is called into existence for business, not for political purposes. While an individual is justified in contributing money to aid in legitimate campaign work, a corporation is not. Until a bank pays its depositors in full, it is impossible to tell whether it is contributing its own or its depositors' money. In large corporations the stockholder finds that his own money is being used often for the defeat of his own political principle. Corporations should be made to keep out of politics."

Slain on the Guinea Coast.

London, Jan. 12.—The foreign office has received private confirmation of the news from Bonney, on the Guinea coast, telling of the massacre of Consul Philips and his companions while on a peaceful mission to Benin City. The news has created a sensation, as the victims are well known here. Lord Salisbury came to the foreign office especially from Hatfield house to receive the earliest official details and to consider them. It is stated in the foreign office advices that the party was unarmed when it left the consulate at Benin on the west side of the Niger, traveling toward the Adamagu country. They were surprised on the frontier territory at Benin City, where they were fired upon suddenly and massacred. The object of the murder is not known.

Victoria's Preference.

London, Jan. 12.—The prince of Wales in response to requests made to him for advice as to the most fitting plans for celebrating the occasion of the completion of the sixtieth anniversary of the queen's reign, has caused to be announced that he is confident that her majesty would prefer that the occasion should be marked by works of mercy among the sick and suffering, embracing any movement tending to brighten the lives and ameliorate the condition of the queen's poor subjects.

Glass Works Start Up.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 12.—The works of the Baltimore Glass company were started on full time after being idle since last June. Employment was given to 200 hands.

Save

The expense of doctors' bills. Keep your blood pure, your digestion good by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ONLY LIVE ROBBERS.

Postoffice Department Does Not Pay Rewards for Dead Ones.

Some very curious cases have been decided by the law department relating to awards for the capture of robbers of postoffices. Mr. Milliken has just rendered a decision against a claimant at California, Mo., where a postoffice safe was robbed. In such cases the department pays $200 each for the conviction of the persons engaged in the robbery. There were five persons concerned in the affair, but the authorities had no clew to the men. It happened, however, that the guilty persons were in a saloon some time afterward, and one of them got into a dispute with a farmer and a lively row ensued, in which the farmer shot and killed the man. The other men ran out, but were captured by other persons, not because they were possoffice robbers, but because they were engaged in the row.

It turned out on examination that the man who was killed was the ringleader of the robbers and had the bulk of the booty on his person. His death resulted in proving complicity in the robbery upon the other four men. The men who captured the four have been allowed $800. The farmer made application for $200, but it is held that the reward being offered for the "arrest and conviction" of the robbers, he cannot be paid the amount. The dead robber was neither arrested nor convicted of the offense. Mr. Milliken said that it was rather hard, but, under the law, he could do nothing else.

SHALL WE SPANK?

This Question Is Agitating the Minds of Chicago People.

Our flagging interest in the great sociological problem, "Shall Our Children Be Spanked?" has been revivified by the battle now raging between Mrs. Washburne and a gentleman in Connecticut. We are sorry that this conflict of opinion did not exist at that period of life of which we are accustomed to speak, poetically and with dreamy reminiscence, as "our halcyon days," as we are convinced that in this event we should have saved ourselves a measure of mental trepidation and bodily discomfort. Concerning the merits of the debate we do not feel at liberty to pass judgment, but we are reasonably sure that could we be a child again we should "tie to" Mrs. Washburne. Yet the Conneticut gentleman seems to be a man of experience and practical knowledge and we must make all allowence for conditions as we find then. Some children are born to be spanked, seme achieve spankings and some have spankings thrust upon them. It is a very difficult and delicate matter to draw the line, particularly when it is a clothesline. Let us dismiss the matter as one of the neversettled troubles of humanity, the spankers as well as the spankee, for are we not all born to trouble as the spanks fly downward?—Chicago Post.

They Were Ready.

One of the district schools trustees was a crank on the subject of fire, and when he called around with the examining board he always confined his remarks to a question addressed to the pupils as to what they would do in case the building should catch fire.

The teacher was acquainted with his hobby, so she prompted her scholars as to the answer they should give when he arose to propound his accustomed inquiry.

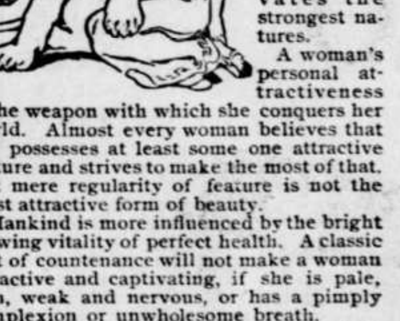
When the board called, however, this particular trustee, perhaps from a desire to emulate his associates in thier addresses rose and said:

"You boys and girls have paid such nice attention to Mr. Jones remarks, I wonder what you would do if I were to make you a little speech?"

Quick as thought a hundred voices piped in unison:

"Form in line and march down stairs."

IT sounds real funny to hear an old physician called Mister.—Washington Democrat.



Beauty is the power which captivates the strongest natures. A woman's personal attractiveness is the weapon with which she conquers her world. Almost every woman believes that she possesses at least some one attractive feature and strives to make the most of that. But mere regularity of feature is not the most attractive form of beauty.

Mankind is more influenced by the bright glowing vitality of perfect health. A classic cast of countenance will not make a woman attractive and captivating, if she is pale, thin, weak and nervous, or has a pimply complexion or unwholesome breath.

These complaints are due to imperfect nutrition. The digestive and blood-making organs fail to extract the needed nourishment from the food, and the liver is too sluggish to cleanse the blood of bilious impurities. The entire constitution becomes weak and poisoned.

The only perfect antidote for this state of things is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It gives power to the digestive and nutritive organs to make an abundance of pure, rich, highly vitalized blood, which permeates the whole system with the sweetness of purity; the beauty of womanly vigor and animation.

It creates solid, healthy flesh and natural color; clears the complexion; dispels wrinkles; rounds out the form and imbues the whole physique with the irresistible natural magnetism of perfect health.

Miss Julia Ellis, of Faith, McLean Co., Ky., writes: "After suffering for a long while with a lingering disease, I was advised to try Dr. Pierce's medicines. I took seven bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription' and found relief. Life is now no longer a burden to me. I weigh 120 pounds. A year ago I weighed 92 pounds. I shall praise Dr. Pierce's medicines wherever I go. I feel better than ever before. My health was very much impaired, and I feel that I owe a great deal to your wonderful medicines. I truly believe they saved my life. I thank you for the advice which you so kindly gave me while taking your medicines."

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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IN MEMORY'S MIRROR.

A little curl'd head in the rectory pew,
A young face glowing with boyish pride,
A lancet of glass where the sun peers through
From the great green world outside.
There's a glimmer of sky 'twixt the wind-stirred trees,
A swallow darts past upon widespread wings,
And the child's thoughts float with the bird and the breeze
'Mid dreams of wonderful things.

The grave voice pleads from the pulpit high,
The windows burn like a sheet of fire,
And a great red admiral butterfly
Flits over the drowsy squire.
There's a subtle fragrance of mignonette
From the graveyard, tended with loving care,
Like a mingling of hope with the sharp regret
For those that are sleeping there.

The clock in the belfry is chiming four,
The rustic worshipers go their way,
And the organ uplifts once more
A hymn for the dying day.
And the boy treads lightly the echoing flags,
And frets, as only a young heart can,
That Life moves slowly and Time's foot lags
Ere the child can put on the man.

A soul that looks through a mist of tears,
As one that straineth his eyes to see,
And seeks far off in the shadowy years
Himself as he used to be—
An innocent self that he used to know
Ere the seasons had rounded a double seven,
And the marvelous earth was still a-glow
With the mystical light of Heaven.

The day is waning, the night draws near;
The traveler, sighting the goal at last,
Looks backward where memory mirrors clear
The face of the vanished past.
Oh, well for the soul that, 'mid life's loud din,
It walked with raiment yet undefiled,
That the heart of the man is still akin
To the stainless heart of the child!
—Christian Burke, in London Argosy.

BIDDY'S WAGER.

BY G. D. DUNHAM.

THE owners of the O. K. ranch worked their men early and late throughout the summer, but in the winter months the whole duty of man was comprised in riding the pastures and waiting for spring. A man good enough or lucky enough to be retained throughout the winter was on velvet. Of ten men usually kept through, two were sufficient to ride the pastures and keep the fences in repair; eight could wait for spring.

There were other vocations, such as learning to fiddle. Rime Jenks worked at that for years. The third season I asked him if he could yet play any tunes. "Not yet," said he, hopefully; "but I can start a few."

There was always some card playing, there was some reading, and an occasional trip to town. The youngsters did considerable letter writing to correspondents secured through a matrimonial paper known on the range as the Gizzard and Fist. These various industries were ad libitum; the one occupation which never palls on the cowboy who has worked hard all summer, and whose pay is going right on through stormy weather, is waiting for spring.

The O. K. ranch lay in a narrow and fertile valley, and at about this time the encroachment of actual settlers began to perplex the owners and annoy the men. In one season a great part of the valley had been preempted, and where last year was an unlimited open water front, with not a house in sight, it had became dotted with settler's cabins and notices to keep off the grass. Only eight miles below the ranch, in a bend of the river where we had many a time held a bunch of cattle while cutting out, a schoolhouse had been built. When settlers come to stay, the big cattle herds have to move on. Schoolhouses are pretty good evidences of permanent settlement.

This opened for the first time in charge of a teacher imported for the position from "the states," and every man on the ranch rode around that way to inspect the fences. A bright-eyed,

ROBERT'S BEST HORSE.

fresh-faced girl is a pleasant sight to a man, whether he be afoot or on horseback, and as she stood in the door, with a look of curiosity as to what manner of men were these trooping by, any man of the company would have given his boots for the right to doff his hat and say: "Good-morning!"

After we had passed by Robert raised the question whether he, as the old man of the party, should not have done so. "I don't think," he said, "that we showed proper respect to the young lady to all go by a-looking out of the corner of our eye and nary a man saying a word."

The boys laughed, but Robert was serious.

Then Biddy offered him a wager. "I'll bet you that I get a letter from that girl before you do."

"Biddy, you're a fool," said Robert; "that's a sensible girl, and you been so locoed with them correspondents in the Gizzard and Fist you don't know enough to know you'll never get a letter from a sensible girl. I'll take your bet, and if you don't get your letter in one month you got to do my work all winter."

"Done," said Biddy.

On reflection Biddy would not have offered such a wager. The beauty of Biddy's character was that his second thoughts came so long after his first thoughts that there was time for much action between. In the matter of this bet he took action at once by writing under an assumed name to the teacher about three of his children residing in another county and asking on what terms they would be received into her school. In due time his letter was answered by the trustee to whom it had been referred. He next wrote Miss Bell, saying he understood she wished to buy a saddle horse, and might he bring one for inspection. No answer to this.

Finally he tried what he could do at shorter range. He secured an introduction to the lady, met her several times, and presently his second thoughts began to stir. What seemed to him easy enough on the day he rode by the schoolhouse was now impossible. He did not see how he could have become involved in such an attempt. He heartily scorned himself. Riding home in this mood, which he fancied showed rather fine feeling, but which really arose from conscious failure, Biddy looked up Robert to acknowledge himself beaten, but Robert was off to town and did not show up again until after Christmas.

Robert, who had ridden by the schoolhouse many times since the term began, had happened to read a newspaper item about a Christmas custom in some foreign land, of sending gifts to the most beautiful lady. I suppose it was a fairy tale, for there never has been in any place any one most beautiful lady, but it struck Robert as an eminently proper custom. He cut the item out: he rode by the school house once again to confirm his judgment; he made his dispositions accordingly.

On Christmas morning, the young teacher was surprised to find at her door Robert's best horse, with saddle and bridle, and a note saying that Robert sent them on the authority of the inclosed newspaper slip; that he really could use the horse no longer—too old—and would she do him the favor to take the old swayback off his hands?

Miss Bell, who was learning to use a typewriter, sat down to the machine and wrote a note of thanks declining the horse as a gift, but accepting the use of him for the winter, and assuring Mr. Robert that she was not the lady referred to in the story.

Two days later Robert brought this letter into the mess house while the boys were at supper.

"I've beat you," said he to Biddy. "I didn't want no letter, and I didn't expect none; but here it is, and she thinks I can't read writing—it's printed."

"Why, that thing," said Scotty, "is no letter. That's a circular. She sends them out to every fellow who gives her a horse."

"That's straight," said another; "I hear she has a whole band of saddle

"I'VE BEAT YOU," SAID HE.

horses down in Johnson's pasture."

"Boys, shut up," said Robert, gently. "I'll leave it to the foreman whether I win."

The foreman decided that a printed communication is not a letter, and, as Biddy had received no letter, that both had lost the wager.

That night the boys considered the matter over their pipes, and rendered the unanimous opinion that betting is immoral when you lose, and that Robert and Biddy, having both lost, should ride the pastures all winter while the rest of us waited for spring.—G. B. Dunham, in San Francisco Argonaut.

THE KING WAS ENRAGED.

But When the Chef Told Him What There Was for Dinner He Subsided.

There was no question but that the cannibal king was highly enraged, for his face, distorted with passion, resembled one of Aubrey Beardsley's posters and his nose ring quivered violently.

He strode up and down the imperial dugout, his Trilby heart flopping back and forth as he walked, and cut savagely at the surrounding atmosphere with a small riding crop which had been presented to him by an English gentleman who had since gone into the interior.

The king viciously punched an electric bell.

The royal purveyor appeared and advanced on his hands and knees.

"Caitiff!" roared the savage chieftain, "how is it that you dare to break my rule, to oppose my royal will, to disobey my specific commands? How is it, I ask, that boiled missionary appears as the only important dish on my bill of fare to-day?"

The purveyor executed a grovel which eclipsed all his former efforts in that direction.

The king appeared mollified. "I mean about seasoning," he explained, nibbling on a conversation candy. "I fear that he will not be exactly up to my standard—so mild a man!"

The purveyor looked relieved.

"I thought," he said, humbly, "that with ragout a la French novelist—"

He paused.

"Capital!" cried the king, with undisguised joy, and pinning the latest button to the lapel of his faithful servant's toga, "French novelist!"

He smacked his lips in anticipation.

"Spicy? Well!"

It was evident that the South sea Delmonico had scored another triumph.—N. Y. Journal.

Milk Jelly.

Cover a half a box of gelatine with a quarter of a cup of cold water, soak for half an hour. Put a pint of milk into a double boiler. When hot add the gelatine, half a cup of sugar; take from the fire and strain. When cold, but not thick, add four tablespoonfuls of sherry, turn into small molds and stand aside.—Boston Herald.

Scientific Inquiries.

Bobby—Is oxygen what the oxen breathe all day?

Papa—Of course, and what everything else breathes.

"And is nitrogen what everyone breathes at night?"—N. Y. World.

MINNESOTA SOLONS.

The Legislature Organizes and Gets Down to Work.

Everything Running in a Smooth Manner After the Adjournment—Temperance Bills Presented—Looking After the Banks.

St. Paul, Jan. 11.—It is usual when there is an evening session after a three days' adjournment of the legislature, to find no quorum present, or if a quorum, no business presented. Tonight was an exception to the rule. The senators were loaded with considerable business, but the extinguishing of the electric lights suppressed what was intended. There has been something of concealed sensation over the probability that Lieut.-Gov. Gibbs would place Senator Sheehan, of St. Paul, at the head of the judiciary committee, instead of Hiram F. Stevens, also of St. Paul, who was chairman two years ago. This broke out tonight by Senator Greer offering a resolution authorizing the judiciary committee to elect its own chairman. The resolution went over on a notice of debate, but it was evidently the muttering of a coming storm.

In the house a good deal of industry was displayed, seven bills being presented. The temperance people have entered the field early, as one of the bills offered provides for a vote on local option by counties instead of by towns. The indications are there will be a big contest over this bill, as the towns which now have license do not want to take the chances of being overthrown by the county vote. Another bill, born of adversity, regulates banks, limiting the loans, and also kindly providing for sending bank officers to the penitentiary. It places limitations also on the liabilities of stockholders, and prudently provides against the loaning of the bank to officers and directors. In view of the recent bank failures, this measure will attract much attention during the session, and some bill placing greater restrictions and safeguards about the banks will undoubtedly be passed.

Routine Report.

St. Paul, Jan. 5.—The legislature of Minnesota convened today with little ceremony of special consequence. The organization was perfected by the election of the following:

Secretary—S. A. Langum.

First Assistant Secretary—A. D. Countryman.

Second Assistant Secretary — H. S. Barrows.

Enrolling Clerk—B. M. Brown.

Engrossing Clerk—J. E. Peterson.

Chaplain—Rev. Dr. Robert Forbes.

Sergeant-at-arms—H. E. Gibbon.

Assistant Sergeant-at-arms — F. B. Lampson.

H. H. Dunn, of Fairmont, presented his credentials, asking to be sworn in to fill vacancy claimed to exist by the election of Senator Day as lieutenant governor two years ago. The matter was referred to the committee on elections.

A resolution was adopted for a joint committee to prepare a plan for reapportionment of the state.

Senators Yale, Dunham and Smith were appointed a committee to notify the governor that the senate was organized and prepared to receive any message which he may have for that body. The committee reported that at 11 o'clock tomorrow the governor would be ready to deliver his message to the house and senate, jointly.

The house was convened at noon by Secretary Berg. Henry Feig was appointed secretary pro tem. The hall of representatives has been renovated and put in order for the winter, and seems as comfortable as it can be made. For some time before noon the house was filled with members and spectators and candidates for minor positions.

Organization was perfected as follows:

Speaker—J. D. Jones, Long Prairie.

Chief Clerk—M. J. Dowling, Renville.

First Assistant Clerk—W. B. Stine, Slayton.

Second Assistant Clerk—O. K. Dahl, Houston.

Engrossing Clerk—M. H. Ingersoll, Brainerd.

Enrolling Clerk—F. S. Krayenbuhl, St. Paul.

Postmaster—F. W. Nash, Mankato.

Sergeant-at-arms—J. M. Bayer, Moorhead.

Assistant Sergeant-at-arms—E. Fanning, Stewartville.

Chaplain—C. M. Heard, Minneapolis.

Representative Dare presented a resolution providing for a joint committee of house and senate on reapportionment.

Notice was filed of a contest between George L. Dingman and Mathias Lellman, Minneapolis, which was left with the clerk until the proper committee should be appointed.

Mostly all the afternoon session was occupied by selection of seats, and adjournment was taken until Wednesday at 10,30 a. m.

St. Paul, Jan. 6.—The senate almost as soon as the opening exercises were finished took a recess, and when the reading of the governor's message was finished adjourned until the morning of the 12th. A nominal session will be held tomorrow morning to legalize the recess. President Gibbs will not announce his committees until next week.

The house met promptly at 10:30 and after roll call and reading of the minutes prepared to receive the governor and senate. As soon as the joint session was organized Gov. Clough entered. Advancing to the clerk's desk the governor took the oath of office administered by Chief Justice Start. The message was then delivered and the house adjourned.

St. Paul, Jan. 7.—The senate reached the introduction of bills today. The first placed on the calendar was by Senator Wyman of Minneapolis, appropriating $14,000 for legislative expenses, which was put to its passage under suspension of the rules.

The most important measure introduced was a resolution by Senator Theden of Hennepin, leveled against department stores, providing for an investigation into their methods of doing business, and what ought to be done, if anything, to restrain them.

The house has proceeded as far as it can well go until its committees are appointed, and in its session yesterday an adjournment was taken over until Monday.

Of the four bills introduced in the house two were for the repeal of the struck jury law. Representative Stockwell, of Minneapolis, has for some time been in the public eye as the probable author of the bill which would be presented for the repeal of the struck jury statute, but a Duluth man beat him out in very pretty shape. There is strong feeling in the house in support of the bill to repeal the present law and it will at least be modified in some form unless the present surface indications prove very deceiving.

The credit of the first bill went to Mr. Ferris. It provides for a repeal of the John Day Smith break-o'-day hanging statute.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Foss, to provide for taxation on inheritances.

St. Paul, Jan. 11.—The senate had a fair attendance this evening, only 10 absentees being reported. Owing to the fact that the lights were turned off business was transacted under difficulties. A fuse had burned out and the electric lights were unavailable.

President Gibbs called the body to order at 8 o'clock. Chief Clerk Langum had found a bit of candle and fixed it up before his desk, and by this feeble light prayer and roll call proceeded. No business was transacted.

Contrary to expectations there were but few absentees in the house when Representative Jacobson called the body to order, in the absence of Speaker Jones, who was ill. A bill by Littleton to revise the laws, and one by McDonald to revise the laws relating to banks of deposit, and several minor measures were introduced.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

Appointments.

Governor Clough has made the following appointments: State Superintendent of Public Instruction W. W. Pendergast, Adjutant General Muehlberg, Military Storekeeper W. S. Converse and State Librarian Charles A. Gilman were all renamed for their respective offices. On the state board of corrections and charities. J. B. Wakefield, of Faribault, and C. P. McGinnis, of St. Louis county, were again appointed for terms of three years each, and Professor W. W. Folwell for two years. As a new member, Conde Hamlin, of St. Paul, was given a commission for two years; O. W. Shaw, of Mower county, was reappointed for six years as a member of the board of control of the state public schools; Anthony Kelly, of Minneapolis, for five years on the board of directors of the state institute for defectives; J. J. McCaffery, of St. Paul, for six years on the board of managers of the state reformatory, and Frank Temple for five years on the board of managers of the state prison. W. P. Dunnington, of Redwood county, and ex-Governor L. P. Hubbard have just completed terms as trustees of the soldiers' home at Minnehaha and both were given new commissions, expiring in 1903.

Words of the State.

Secretary Hart of the state board of Charities and Correction, has issued his report for state institutions for December, 1896. There were 3,023 inmates of insane hospitals as compared with 2,831 the same month the preceding year, an increase of 192. The number in the Soldiers' Home was 384, an increase of 85. There are 220 pupils in the school for the deaf, 12 more than in the preceding year. There are 518 inmates in the institute for the feeble minded, an increase of 61; state reformatory, 140, a decrease of 2; state public school, 204, an increase of 26; school for the blind, 61, a decrease of 6; state's prison, 508, an increase of 52; United States prisoners, 15, a decrease of 18. The total increase of population in all state institutions was 380 over the same month in 1895.

Tropical Vegetation.

Professor D. T. McDougal, of the State University, has been appointed chairman of a commission to decide upon a location for an international botanical laboratory in the tropics. He and Professor J. M. Colter, of the University of Chicago, are the principal promoters of the scheme, which has now reached such a stage of development that its development that its success is assured. The leading scientists of America and England have heartily endorsed the plan.

Captured.

The three jail breakers, Jack Quinn, Michael Ryder and Frank Frost, who broke out of the Minneapolis jail, in the silent watches of the night, were captured in a delapidated building on the banks of the Minnesota river, near Fort Snelling. The criminals were taken by Sergeant Allen, and Patrolmen Casewell and Olson.

Immigration.

The immigration committee of the St. Paul Commercial Club, has decided to call in co-operation with the State Immigration Association, an immigration convention to be held in St. Paul on Feb. 3. It is expected that delegates will be present from every county of the state. The committee will probably ask the legislature to make an appropriation for the immigration association.

News in Brief.

Senator Davis and Representative Tawney have been named as members of the reception committee to the inaugural ball.

An unknown man was killed by an Omaha passenger train in St. Paul.

C. F. Gammelgar, of Bay City, was robbed of $30. He was knocked senseless, and the robbers made their escape.

Papers in a libel suit against Banker Asa Paine, of Carlton, for $20,000, have been filed, growing out of charges alleged to have been made by Paine against Martin, the candidate for county auditor on the republican ticket. The suit nas been threatened ever since election.

Efforts are being made to reorganize the suspended Germania bank of St Paul.

Five U. S. mail boxes were robbed in one night in Minneapolis.

Theresa Weinhundler, a domestic in St. Paul, blew out the gas when she retired and was killed.

Ed Ballinger, a convict, made his escape from the Stillwater prison while marching to breakfast.

Over 400 persons attended the farmers' institute at Royalton.

The business men of Kenyon have organized a commercial association.

As the passenger train on the Great Northern was pulling into Donaldson station, with two engines, it struck a big snow drift, throwing the front engine off the track. Endgineer Luke Jewell was buried in the debris. He was injured so that he is not expected to recover.

John Wold, aged 8 years, while catching rides on passing sleighs in Minneapolis, was thrown to the ground and killed.

The miscellaneous cash receipts of the prison for the month of December amounted to $19,499.

PARTIAL PARALYSIS.

A Case Cited in Little Falls, Minn. Which Yielded Promptly to Treatment.

From the Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn.

Joseph Zerwas is a young man and resides at Little Falls, Minn. He has lived there from childhood and is known by every one in that city, and especially by the traveling men, he being in the employ of Senator Buckman as a bus driver for Hotel Buckman, one of the finest hotels in the Northwest. While talking with a reporter a few days ago, in regard to his health Joe made the remark that he felt better to-day than for the last five years. He said: "I have a friend to whom I owe a great favor, for it was he who told me of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and what they had done for him, and advised me to try them. I took his advice and used a box and to-day I am entirely cured." The reporter, who is a great friend of Mr. Zerwas, had become quite interested in his story and with a few other friends requested him to tell it from beginning to end. He cheerfully consented and his remarkable story is given here from his own lips:

"I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People about a year ago. They had been recommended to me by a friend named James Little, who is now living at Bellvue. At the time I began taking the pills I was troubled with partial paralysis. Before this stroke I had always been in the very best of health except for a little nervousness at times. I was first taken sick while working in the barn, one hot and sultry afternoon. As I bent over a sharp pain shot through my body and a queer feeling came over me. I kept at work for a few days, but at last I became so sick that I was compelled to take a short rest, hoping by so doing I might regain my health, but it was not so. As the days passed I became worse, and at the earnest solicitation of my friends I went to one of our local physicians and had him work on my case, but to no avail. I then tried numerous other medicines but they also failed to relieve my suffering. My body had become partially numb and I had given up all hope when James Little, an old friend of mine, came to see me, and after hearing my story he advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"With a new hope I sent for a box of the pills, knowing 'nothing ventured nothing gained.' After taking the first box I felt a slight change, and by the time I had finished my second box I began to grow better and stronger. I used several boxes of the pills and found myself entirely cured and feeling like a new man. I have now quit taking them, but always have a box near at hand.

"Since my recovery I have recommended the pills to others and they have taken them and been cured. I shall always continue to tell what Pink Pills have done for me."

The vice-President of the St. Aloysius Society of this city and others connected with the hotel say they well remember the condition of their friend several months ago, and are aware of the fact that he was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

PROVED HER INNOCENCE.

A Little Drama Recently Enacted in a French Court.

A pathetic little drama was recently enacted in a French court of justice. A poor needle woman was charged with stealing two gold coins from her employer. Her defense was that, while waiting in her employer's house the child in her arms, unknown to her was attracted by the sight of the glittering gold on the mantel shelf behind her, and, leaning forward over her shoulder, clutched the coins in its chubby fist, and had so carried them away. This she persistently and solemnly stated on oath.

The court, however, was incredulous and reproved the mother for her attempt to deceive him. But she asserted her innocence with such pathetic power that the sagacious judge determind to test the truth of her statement. He bade her stand by his desk, with her child facing over her shoulder in the way she had described. Then he took several gold coins form his pocket and placed them on his desk within reach of the child.

A breathless silence ensued. Every one awaited the touching sequel. Then suddenly the child,s eyes caught sight of the gleaming gold, and, with an eager smile, the tiny hand was outstreched to the desk and the coins were clutched in its tenacious grasp. The mother was promptly acquitted. —Weekly Telegraph.

A Cylindrical Street Car.

A car has just been completed at Concord, N. H., which puts into practice what has heretofore been considered a chimerial idea of the novelist. It is cylindrical in form, like the imaginary cars Julies Verne and other have have told of, have been. It is no theory, but entire practice, and it will save the railroad companies many thousands of dollars.

The car is curious embodiment of genius and convenience. It is practically cylindrical in form, although this by no merns interferes with the seating arangements. Its chief claim to to fame, however, lies in the fact that each section of the sides, with windows of curved glass, slides up under the roof just as the curtain of the roll-top desk disappears as it is pushed upward. Just at the sides disappear a running board drops down below the floor of the car, and in the usual position on the outside. In this way the comfortable closed car is transformed into an open car of neat appearance.

A Wonderful Needle.

Among the many treasures owned by Queen Victoria is a wonderful needle made for her in Buckinghamshire. The needle is a miniature of the Roman column of Trojan, but instead of the exploits of the Roman emperors, scenes out of the life of England's queen are depicted. One shows Victoria when a young girl at Tunbridge Wells, another scene is the coronation of Westminister, while a third shows the marriage of the queen and prince consort. The figures in all of these scenes can only be made out plainly by the aid of a magnifying glass. The needle can also be opened, and it contains several others of the same form, an all are adorned with miniature figures in relief.

Value of Experience.

Fond Mother—Why, my dear, what is the matter?

Daughter (recently married)—Boo, hoo! My husband doesn't—lo—love me any more. He didn't kiss me when he came home, and he—he kept edging away whenever I came near him; and —and now he's in the library, and don't want to be disturbed —boo, hoo, hoo!

Fond Mother—Calm yourself, my dear. He loves you as much as ever, but I suppose he has taken a drink and doesn't want you to know it.—New York Weekly.

BURNS DIED PENNILESS.

First Obituary Notice Calls for Help for His Family.

When Robert Burns died the following obituary appeared in the Edinburgh Advertiser of July 26, 1896: "On the 21st inst., died at Dumfries, after a lingering illness, the celebrated Robert Burns. His poetical compositions, distinguished equally by the force of native humor, by the warmth and the tenderness of passion, and by the glowing touches of a descriptive pencil, will remain a lasting monument of the vigor and versatility of a mind guided only by the lights of nature and by the inspiration of genius. The public to whose amusement he has so largely contributed, will learn with regret that his extraordinary endowments were accompanied with fatalities which rendered them useless to himself and his family. The last months of his short life were spent in sickness and indigence, and his widow, with five infant children, and in the hourly expectation of a sixth, is now left without any resource but what she may hope from the regard due to the memory of her husband.

"The public are respectfully informed that contributions for the wife and family of the late Robert Burns (who are left in circumstances of extreme distress) will be received at the houses of Sir William Forbes and Co., of Messrs. Mansfield, Ramsey & Co., and at the shops of the Edinburgh booksellers. It is proposed to publish some time hence a posthumous volume of the poetical remains of Robert Burns for the benefit of the author's family; his friends and acquaintances are requested to transmit such poems and letters as may happen to be in their possession to Alexander Cunningham. Writer, George street, Edinburgh; or to John Syme, Esq., Ryeland, Dumfries. It is hoped that, in the meantime, none of his original productions will be communicated to the public through the channel of newspapers or magazines, so as to injure the sale of the intended publication."—N. Y. Press.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Millions of men who are daily "Tobacco Spitting and Smoking Their Lives Away" will be glad to learn that the makers of No-To-Bac, the famous guaranteed tobacco habit cure, that has freed over 400,000 tobacco users in the last few years, have put on the market a fifty cent package of their great remedy. This will give every tobacco user a chance to test No-To-Bac's power to control the desire for tobacco in every form and at the same time be benefitted by No-To-bac's nerve strengthening qualities. Every tobacco user should procure a fifty cent box at once from his druggist or order it by mail. You will be surprised to see how easily and quickly the desire for tobacco disappears. Any reader can obtain a sample and booklet free by addressing the Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York, and mentioning this paper.

THERE's no objection to a girl's making up a face in the privacy of her own room occasionally, providing she doesn't do it with powder and paint.—Somerville Journal.

SUDDEN cold sometimes brings soreness and stiffness. St. Jacobs Oil always brings a cure.

CHOLLY—"And—aw—he said I couldn't get an idea into my head." Miss Cutting—"That was a cruel slander; there is certainly roomenough."—N. Y. Press.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. DR. KLINE, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

"I'VE done so little work," said the policeman, "that my biceps are getting flabby. How I would like to meet a good, clubable fellow!"—Washington Star.

NOODLE—"I find it very hard work to collect my thoughts." Maud—"Papa says it is always difficult to recover small amounts."—Truth.

AT once use St. Jacobs Oil for sprains. At once it will cure.

MISS QUIDNUNCE—"Do you think that genius is hereditary?" Praxyteles Beau—"I can't tell; I have as yet no children."—Boston Globe.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.

A MAN is young so long as he enjoys being out of doors no matter what the weather.—Atchison Globe.

THE Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

A MAN never gets too old to talk silly about his love affairs.—Washington Democrat.

I AM entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—LOUISA LINDAMAN, Bethany, Mo., Jan. 8, '94.

A WOMAN convinced against her will—but there, there, nobody ever heard of any such thing.

JUST try a 10c. box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made

IF you want your grave kept in order be good to an old maid before you die.

ARE you bruised? Use St. Jacobs Oil and you won't be long.

DURING slippery weather, pray less, and put more ashes on your sidewalk.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

ALL the members of a family secretly laugh at the efforts made by another member to be agreeable to callers.—Atchison Globe.

AS IT certainly cures it, St. Jacobs Oil is the Master Cure for rheumatism.

WHEN some men get hurt they take so much pleasure in telling about it that they do not seem to mind the injury.—Atchison Globe.

The Livery of Biliousness

Is a pronounced yellow. It is visible in the countenance and eyeballs. It is accompanied with uneasiness beneath the right ribs and shoulder blade, sick headache, nausea and irregularity of the bowels. To the removal of each and all of these discomforts, as well as their cause, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is admirably adapted. This pre-eminent family medicine also remedies malarial, rheumatic and kidney complaints, nervousness and debility. It promotes appetite and sleep.

THE gentleman so often mentioned in novels, who riveted people with his gaze, has now obtained permanent employment at a boiler manufactory.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco. Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and $1.00, all druggists.

MANY a tramp who has asked only for nickels and dimes has found himself supplied with quarters—at the workhouse.—Buffalo Courier.

AS A shell has struck before you hear the report of the gun, so slander does its fatal work before the calumniator can be located.

IT is better to be nobody who amounts to something than to be a somebody and accomplish nothing.

THE proof of it is thousands say St. Jacobs Oil cured us of neuralgia.

WHAT a difference between the woman you hate and the woman you love!

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

OCCASIONALLY a worm turns and finds an early bird waiting to gobble it.

WITH a rub or two lumbago is often cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

Bright's Disease CAN BE CURED

Bright's Disease is but advanced Kidney Disease. It is better to cure the kidney trouble in its incipiency, but if you have neglected it, hesitate no longer, but cure yourself at once,

WITH WARNER'S SAFE Cure.

We have used the QUEEN CITY PRINTING INK CO. INK with satisfaction for many years, and are using it now. When in need of Ink write to them, Cincinnati or Chicago.

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PIANOS ORGANS $125 to $700. $25 cash. $10 per month. Every new PIANO fully warranted. $35 to $150. $10 Cash, $5 per month. Beautiful, sweet Toned and Durable. WE SEND NEW INSTRUMENTS on TRIAL and PAY FREIGHT both ways if not satisfactory. Send for CATALOGUE, FREE.

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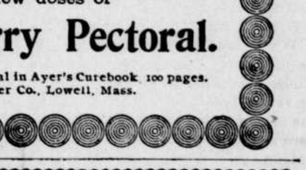

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DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

USE NO OTHER THAN YUCATAN.

A. N. K.—G. 1639.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Scoff and Cough.

The man who scoffs at the friendly advice, to "take something for that cough," will keep on coughing until he changes his mind or changes his earthly residence. A great many scoffers have been converted by the use of the standard cough remedy of the past half century,—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. But some are scoffing and coughing yet. They wheeze with asthma, bark with bronchitis or groan with the grippe. Singular, is n't it, the number of stubborn people, who persist in gambling, with health and perhaps life as the stake, when they might be effectually cured of cough, cold or lung trouble, by a few doses of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

More particulars about Pectoral in Ayer's Curebook 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217.6

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INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, JAN. 15, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

--Don't forget the Literary Society Tuesday night, at the City Hall.

—Cows were sold at from 30 to 40 dollars apiece Fair Day.

—A meeting of the Wright County Bank Directors was held this week at the bank.

—Several firms are busy putting up ice for next summer's use. The ice at present is in fine condition.

—The Delano Cornet Band will give a free concert at the City Hall tonight. A fine program has been prepared. Everybody is invited.

—Rev. Farber preached from Rev. II, 10, "be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life". The singing was a pleasing part of the services.

--David Reibel, the taxirdirmist, has mounted a fine deer head with twenty-two prongs on the horns. He expects to prepare for sale a golden eagle in the near future.

--The Epworth League will hold a public installation of officers at the M. E. church Sunday evening, at 6:45. everybody invited. Preaching immediately after League meeting.

—The thermometer buzzed around zero considerably during the past week. Even J. J. Hill's loads of hot air from the Pacific coast failed to keep up the summer temperature we have been having.

—Some needed repairs have been made in the arrangement of the fire house. Now if some better method of heating the City Hall will be provided the City Council will have discharged their duty.

--Schaffer's fire sale has been the attraction of the week, a number of extra clerks have been necessary to wait on the throng of customers. George's popularity don't seem even to have been scorched by the fire.

—Rev. Tabor Davies has started a subscription paper for the aid of the suffering Armenians who have been made destitute by the barbarian acts of their neighbors. The cause is a worthy one. and the money goes free of expense to its destination.

--Read the notice of the coming of the taxgatherer in another column of this paper, and see when you can most conveniently pay your taxes. It may save you a trip to the County Seat, or other trouble. Ten per cent is added if your personal property tax is not paid before March 1.

—If you want a dollars worth of garden seeds and a weekly farm paper the Farm Field and Fireside of Chicago, and the BUFFALO GAZETTE for one year send us $1.85 in advance. Old subscribers who pay their subscription and this amount in advance can have the same chance.

—Rev. Thomas McCleary one of Minnesota's best lecturers is having success with his lecturers this winter. arangements have been partially made to have him come here soon. His "Mission of Mirth" is said to be highly entertaining. Don't miss him if you have a chance to hear him.

—The subject for discussion by the Delano Literary Society on Tuesday evening next, cremation, is a live question. It is being agitated in many places. Several crematories have been built in the United States, nd som e ot our people have at their own request had their bodies, after death cremated. The next Literary promises to be an interesting one.

—Too much laxness of law in regard to the use of vile and abusive language on the street by people who ought to know better and which tends to provoke assult has been allowed lately. An arrest, and in case the language was transferred to the court, a good round fine for contempt of court would surley have a wholesome effect and might prevent far more serious trouble. It should stop or be stoped.

—The Literary Society last Tuesday evening held a successful session. The recitation by Walter Buckley was well received. The speech on cooking, by Rev. J. L. Farber, followed by the reading on the same subject, by Miss Kizzie Gates was highly interesting especially the rice. The song by Miss Mollie Maxfield was rendered in her usually happy maner. The debate on the question Resolved tuat the elective franchise be extended to women, was participated in by M. A. O'Hair and P. H. Greer for the affirmative, Jas. A. Wharton and F. F. Chancellor for the negative. The judges Mesdames Wilder, Cooper and Green, rendered the verdict in favor of the negative. The next meeting promises to be still more interesting. Dr. Soper has consented to read a paper on Cremation. A general discussion of the subject is to follow.

LATER—Owing to a complication of circumstances unfavorable to the Delano Literary Society, for the present, meetings will not be held until further notice.

FREE! FREE!

The McKinley Bill and the new Tarriff Bill compared item by item. Also Henry George's Protection or Free Trade, and speeches of congress men on tariff and direct taxation Address Minnesota Democratic Association, 127 Globe Bldg, St. Paul.

Personal.

D. R. Thompson visited Delano Sunday.

John Swadner and son visited Waverly Wednesday.

Dr. Fassett, of Rockford, was a GAZETTE caller Wednesday.

Ex-County Commissioner Bugbee was up to the Fair Saturday.

Martain Couzet, of Greenwood, was a GAZETTE caller Saturday.

Rev. J. L. Farber attended preachers meeting at Hamline Monday.

William Walker and family drove over from North Rockford Fair Day.

W. H. Guptill, a former Delanoite, is collecting in the vicinity of Starbuck.

C. W. Kerrie returned a few days ago from the west. He says it was a good deal like discovering the North Pole to try to work out there now.

Hon. John Cunningham of Greenwood, went this way Monday to St Paul to resume his seat among Minnesota's Solons. He says he is located near the Sage of Niniger.

County Cullings.

Prof. Bohn visited Howard Lake yesterday professionally.

Gov. Clough seems to have prefered Dearth to Saylor for Insurance Commissioner.

Wright County's Senator has a place on the following Senate Committies: Geological and Natural History Survey, Judiciary, Public Schools, Roads and Bridges, State Prison.

A petition to the Legislators of the 38th district asking that they introduce a bill proviging for a poor farm in each county in the state is being numerously signed. This is a move in the right direction.

Duane Chapel, who was arrested for breaking into Schaffers store, and who was put in jail at Minneapolis, then to the Insane hospital at St. Peter, where he escaped and came home, was tried and acquitted last week

Editor Eaton gives a gentle hint in his paper that the young fellows around Buffalo are not wanted hanging on the cases in the Journal office during business hours. "Where's your "devil?" A. Y.

A change of venue has been granted in the J. R. Howard case. It goes to Hennepin county. If Wright County must pay the expenses of the trial it should have the priyilege of trying the case at home, where the offence is claimed to have been committed.

The Eagle hasn't got through yet abusing the citizens of Wright County for not putting a steam heating plant in the Court House. The Old Bird even gets so beside herself in her rage as to get off the following fine specimen of her ability as an abuser on general principles: "Why, years ago the people wanted a Court House down here and it was submitted to the people and overwhelmingly defeated." If the people wanted a court house and the question was submitted to them and defeated, who defeated it? And if it was overwhelmingly defeated by the people, what right had the PEOPLE to go on and build it and have the people paying interest and bonds ever since? There must have been PEOPLE and people.

THE
New York World
Thrice-a-week Edition

It stands first among "weekly" papers in size, frequency of publication and freshness, variety and reliability of contents. It is practically a daily at the low price of a weekly; and its vast list of subscribers, extending to every state and territory of the Union and of foreign countries, will vouch for the accuracy and fairness of its news columns.

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Chickens, dressed,	.06
Spring chichen,	.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,	.08

BORN.

ROOSEN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, to Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Roosen, a son.

Time and Place of Meeting to Collect Taxes for the Year 1896.

TOWNSHIPS.

Albion	Feb. 12. At John Smith's
Buffalo	Court House.
Chatham	Court House.
Clearwater	Hotel Village, Jan. 18.
Cokato	Village hall Feb. 8-9.
Corinna	Robinson's hotel Feb. 16 & 17.
Frankfort	Zaekman's St. Michaels vil, Jan. 22.
Franklin	Young's hotel Delano Jan. 26-27.
French Lake	French Lake corners Feb. 11.
Maple Lake	Jude's hotel Feb. 15.
Marysville	Waverly vil. Jan. 29 and Feb. 1.
Middleville	Smith Lake, Feb. 10.
Montiecllo	Merchants hotel Jan. 20.
Otsego	Post Office in Otsego Jan. 21.
Rockford	Ceantenial hotel Jan. 25.
Silver Creek	Hasty Jan. 19.
Southside	South Haven Feb. 18.
Stockholm	Town hall Feb. 5-6.
Victor	Town hall Feb. 4.
Woodland	Town hall Feb. 23.

VILLAGES.

Annandale	Robinson's hotel Feb. 16&17.
Buffalo	Court House.
Clearwater	Hotel Jan. 18.
Cokato	Village hall Feb. 8-9.
Delano	Young's Hotel Jan. 26-27.
Hanover	
Howard Lake	Village hall Feb. 2-3.
Maple Lake	Jude's hotel Feb 15.
Monticello	Merchants hotel Jan. 20.
Montrose	Feb. 22.
Rockford	Centennial hotel Jan. 25.
St. Mitchaels	Jan. 22.
Waverly	Jan. 29 and Feb. 1.

The Minnesota Historical Society.

Instituted 1849.

The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held in the Capitol Building, St. Paul, Minn., on Monday Evening, January 18th, 1897. The Public Addresses will be given in the Hall of the House of Representatives, beginning at eight o'clock.

Two grand divisions of the industrial and financial interests of the State are to be considered in the addresses. It is hoped that a year hence this series will be continued by similar consideration of the great industries of Manufacturing and Transportation.

PROGRAMME.

1. The work of the Minnesota Historical Society during 1896.—By Hon. Alex. Ramsey, President of the Society (first Territorial Governor of Minnesota).

2. History of Agriculture in Minnesota. —By James J. Hill.

3. History of Quarrying and Mining in Minnesota. —By Warren Upham.

Previous to those addresses the Society will meet at seven o'clock in its rooms for the transaction of business. WARREN UPHAM. Secretary.

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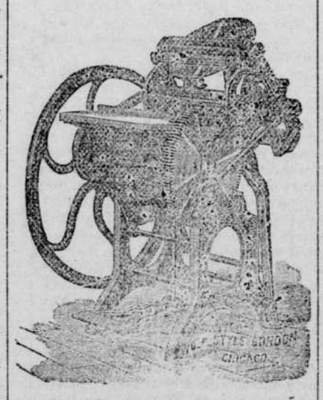

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The scope of the articles for 1896 and 1897 will cover the whole country and its varied interests, and the articles will be profusely illustrated with the finest engravings, and, in addition, it will publish the best and purest fiction. It treats at length Out-of-Door Sports, Home Amusements and entertainments: it gives a great deal of attention to the Children's Department, and "Our Girls," and has a Monthly Symposium by celebrated People, in which are discussed important questions of the hour of interest to the older readers.

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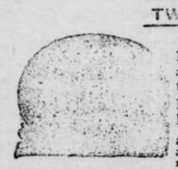

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Minnesota Historical Society
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1897. NUMBER 17.

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WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching.....
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

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MINNESOTA'S Governor has shown himself the possessor of horse sense and a vertebral column of his own.

THANKS to State Auditor Dunn for a copy of his biennial report. It contains lots of things folks want to know.

DRS. Henry H. Chase of Duluth and D. N. Jones of Gaylord are the new members on the State Medical board of Examiners, E. Y. Chilton of Howard Lake was reappointed.

THE Republican party of Minnesota nominated David Clough for Governor and with the assistance of a few gold Democrats elected him. Now when he insists on acting in that capacity; making his own appointments to office; and plainly informs delegates who come to compromise that: "I am Governor of this State" they ought not to make such wry faces when taking their medicine, even though administered by a "hoss doctor".

GOV. CLOUGH now has the balance of power of the G. O. P. in Minnesota in his hands. If McKinley appoints C. K. Davis to a cabinet position, or sends him on a foreign mission, a vacancy will occur in the United States Senate. David will of course go to aid his friend Knute to make laws and appoint officials. If the Gov. can't screw up courage to appoint himself he can resign in favor of Lieut. Gov. Gibbs and let him appoint.

DR. C. A. MCCOLLUM, Head Physician M. W. A. evidently knows something about insurance risks and the difficulties encountered by a good many who would like to become members of the order and have insurance. In an address delivered at Louisville before the Fraternal Congress he said: "A closer inquiry into the cause of death of a large percentage of short term policies, will disclose the fact that Bright's disease, disease of the liver and of the stomach are the direct sequence from an over-indulgence in alcoholic stimulants, and if the truth was known the accidental causes of death, in many instances, could be traced to the fatal bowl." The order is very careful not to take risks of that kind,

THERE didn't seem to be much said about Ex-Gov. Day being Lieutenant Governor and State Senator at the same time so long as he was a good Republican; but now when his office of President of the Senate has been given to another, and Mr. Day refuses to bow down to the golden calf but persists in believing in the money of the Constitution and the bimetallic platform on which he was elected State Senator in 1894, his colleagues who have embraced the English financial idea, now insist that Mr. Day could not have held two offices and although while in good standing permitted to act in a dual capacity must now be entirely unrecognized. Although voting as a senator two years ago he must now give up his seat to Mr. Dunn. If it is a fact that Mr. Eay couldn't hold two offices then how stupid of the G. O. P. not to have found it out at the time. Strange how Bimetallist Republicans of two years ago willing for Mr. Day to have two offices have become Monometallists and now don't want him to have any.

Clubbing Offer.

Nothing helps while away long winter evenings to better advantage than good wholesome reading. Papers magazines and books are cheap now. Everybody can afford to take one or more. We have made arrangments to club with the papers and magazines mentioned below as follows:

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and the Farm, Stock and Home, every two weeks, for one year, $1.50.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and Demorest Magazine, monthly, $2.60.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and Cosmopolitan, monthly magazine, one year for $2.60.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and Scientific American, weekly, $3.60.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and New York Thrice-a-week World, one year for, $1.75.

WE will have an oppetunity to learn in March what kind of tickets the bonafide citizens of the U. S. can get up, and elect in eace polling place in Minnesota.

ARBITRATION TREATY.

The proposition before Congress to make a treaty good for the next five years, between this Country and Great Britain where by any differences arising between the two countries may be settled by arbitration is not having smooth sailieg. Representative Donnely, ever aleart to the interest of the country, has offered a resolution asking Minnesota's Represenatives to yote against it. He shows that the arbitration would be left to the decision of Oscar, of Sweeden, a king. The plan is to have Englan select three and the United States three men on the committee and King Oscar to act as the balance. Experience has taught us that under usual circumstances each man on such a committee would stick up for his own country. This would leave the whole thing in the hands of a foreign king, and Americans are not ready to be governed by a monarch; even this little bit. Why is this thing brought up in the shape it is at this time; at the closeing of the present admInistration, to run until the friends of monarchy may have an opportunity to take just one more step in the same direction by electing Grover Cleveland for a third term? Is it a feeler thrown out to try the metal of our citizens? Why are not our regulary elected officials compitent to transact the affairs of our country? Why are not the English officers to be trusted to longer aid in keeping peace with us? What is the matter with McKinley that he can't be trusted to run the goverument for his term of office, but must have a board of arbitration to keep us out of war with England? Are we safer in the hands of a king?

Or is the whole thing a scheme of the money powers to aid England in peserving the gold standard? To tie up the hands of the U. S. so that there will be no fear of an uprising in this country however hard the times may be?

If the people look at things right they will perserve all the rights they have, to themselves. They will not tie down their own hands and sit idly by and see England locate her friends on American soil, and dictate to us what, and how much money we shall use, and whatever else in her sweet will she pleases while we must not shove her away from our shores until we first obtained the consent of a king. The king himself may be the best one that ever lived, but he also is not the person the American citizen wants to ask if he shall submit to kingly ways or live on as his fore fathers have for a century past. The U. S, is supposed to have a Legislative, a Judical and Executive branch of Government of her own. These three branches have been and ought now to be capable of keeping Old England out of war with our country, without any board of arbitration.

Delegated power is not in accord with American institutions when it comes to surrendering it to some other country; whether it is to have the other country tell us whether or not we shall have gold and silver for money, or whether or not we shall have the privilege of protecting our shores from foreign invasion.

Among our Exchanges.

Penny Press: A gold standard paper says that prosperity is looking up. How could it help it, being flat on its back?

If the population of Wright County should be reconed at the rate of five people for every voter at the spring election it will make it drop away down from where it has so long stood.

Duluth Herald: Ignatius Donnelly tanned the hide of a Minneapolis legislator in fine style on Saturday. He had made an uproyoked, mean and malicious attack upon Mr. Donnelly, and he received his deserts. He will probably let Ignatius alone during the rest of the session.

St. Bonifacious items in Valley Herald: N. Frank returned last week from Lake Elmo, where he had spent several days with his mother in her last few days of life. Mrs. Frank had been a resident of Lake Elmo since 1849. She leaves several grown up daughters to morn her loss.

Minnesota Mascot: That new anti-trust law recently adopted by Georgia has had the desired effect of forcing all trusts operating in that state to cancel their contracts with jobbers. A law of that kind enacted by our state legislators would be a very good thing. Will they pass one?

Pioneer Press: Another petition for the pardon of Younger brothers is in circulation. If it were good form to be astonished at anything some mild amazement might be permitted at the information that there could be found one hundred sane people to sign such a document.

Subscribe for and advertise in the Gazette.

Duluth News Tribune. In spite of Ig. Donnelly's views on Shakespeare and politics, any misguided legislator who tries to pick him up for a flat will have his hands full.

Dollars And Debts.

There are now not a few bankers in the East who were loud in their denunciation during the campaign of any attempt to pay debts in 53-cent dollars, who would now be glad of the opportunity of doing so.—Denver News.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1897.

A new scheme is being hatched by republican Senators to enable their party to control the Senate after the 4th of March, that is as daring and audacious as anything ever attempted in this country in the political line. The first step in this scheme was taken this week when Senator Chandler, who is an adept in trickey politics, offered a petition in the Senate from Henry A. Du Pont and eleven members of the Delaware legislature, asking that the State reconsider the vote whereby it declared Mr. Du Pont not entitled to a seat in the Senate. This scheme never would have been sprung had it not become certain that the democrats would elect a Senator to fill the Delaware vacancy. Those who are behind it do not expect to seat Du Pont, but they hope by getting his claim before the Senate again to prevent the seating of the democrat who will be elected by the present Delaware legislature. With one vacancy in the Senate 45 will be a majority, but if that vacancy is filled by a democrat, the republicans must have 46 votes to control the senate. See? The petition was referred to the committee on Privileges and Elections, which consists of five republicans and four democrats, but as Senator Palmer, of Illinois, is one of the latter, the republicans may be said to have two-thirds of the committee.

Senator Vest, who has just returned from a triumphant reelection, revived the drooping spirits of those who believe that something ought to be done for Cuba before this session of Congress closes by declaring his intention to devote his time exclusively to getting something done for Cuba, because he believes that to be the most important question before this Congress. When Senator Vest devotes his exclusive time to anything, the country is pretty certain to hear about it. So look out! Speeches were made this week by Senators Mills and Bacon in advocacy of the Mills Cuban resolution, which provides for the recognition of Cuban independence and the appointment of a U. S. Minister to Cuba.

At last Speaker Reed has filled the democratic vacancies on the House committies. Representative Bailey, of Texas, got the place on the Committee on Rules, Representative Boatner, of Louisina, goes on the committee on Ways and Means, Representative Stokes of S. C. on the committee on Agriculture, and Representative Crisp, of Ga., son of the late ex-Speaker, who is known as the "boy member", was given the vacancy on the Post Office committee.

One episode occurred in connection with the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, that was this week defeated by the House, that in the old days would have resulted in a duel, or perhaps two. Representative Johnson, of Cal., the only member from that state who supported the funding bill, made an unprintable speech in which he made unprintible charges against W. R. Hearst, whose New York and San Francisco papers had made a hot fight against the bill. For this he was called a coward by Representative Cooper, of Wis., and in addition to being called a coward by Representative Maguire, of Cal., Johnson was reminded of his having been indicted in Syracuse, N. Y. some years ago, for forgery. This last speech was too much for the House and it was ordered to be struck out of the Record. Instead of challenging one or both of the men who called him a coward, as an old-timer would have done, Johnson merely dared them to do it again, outside, in these words:—"If either the gentlemen from Wisconsin or the gentleman from California thinks I am cowardly, let either repeat to me outside this chamber what he said inside, and his curiosity will be appeased."

Representative Dockery, of Mo., who spent the Congressional recess at home, says: "The samples of prosperity we have out there are not satisfactory. The advance agent is too far ahead of his show."

There may be honest differences of opinion as to whether Olneyis a great statesman, not withstanding the qualified endorsement of him as a statesman and a diplomat by ex-President Harrison, but no Senator will deny that he has a great gall. He has set the whole country laughing at the Senate, and the Senate has no way to get even with him, except to prevent ratification of the arbitration treaty between the U. S. and Great Britain, which he was instrumental in negotiating and which this week went to the Senate. The Senate has for many years been sore on the matter of treaties because of the mysterious manner in which the newspaper men have managed to get hold of copies of them almost as soon as the Senate did. Secretary Olney defied the traditions of the Senate by furnishing a newspaper correspondent with a copy of the new treaty as soon as it was signed, and after the treaty had been widely published in the newspapers the members of the Senate Committee on Foreign relations made laughing stocks of themselves by wasting time in discussing whether its publication should be authorized.

INDEPENDENCE.

We were in receipt of a first class blizzard last Saturday and Sunday. The snow fell to quite a depth, and in many places it drifted very bad, but when the roads get broke we shall have fine sleighing this undoubtedly will add some to business.

Wm. Mills and family left for Huntington, Tenn., on the early train Monday morning. The car that contained his household goods and farm implements, went last Saturday evening. In care of William Mills, Jr. So they will soon be among the flowers and lilies of the Sunny South.

The Lyceum over at Lyndale seems to be gaining prominence. Last Friday night all could not be accommodated who went and many had to go home. The question for debate was Resolved that the saloon or whiskey has caused more distress to the country than war. Was decided that whiskey had caused the most distress.

Hard times still stand at the threshold, and they will continue to stand there in defiance of Major McKinley, Mark Hanna or any other man.

But where are those chief apostles in politics, who told us last fall that if McKinley was elected by this time all the mills would be runing and labor would have employment. Their excuse is now, we are not in yet only wait till the McKinley tin horn is heard from the outer porch of the Capitol at Washington which will assemble the people to his Inaugural, then, from that time henseforth, the good times will begin. The republican party as a body may mean all right but they cannot bring to pass half that was promised last fall. If we get one tenth of what they promised, same as the people of old were required to give to the Lord, it will be as much as we expect.

But we will have confidence and keep moving along. J. H. MCGARY.

How a Farner Sees Things.

BUFFALO GAZETTE:—It is consoling to have the privilage of refering to such sturling papers as the GAZETTE, Penny Press and other reform papers, that have maintained their honor throughout the late political contention and education. These are papers with honor enough to hold them from repundiating to day, what they truly believed and advocated yesterday, and away back. But many papers as well as persons have for the glorious man-made privilege of standing in with the power, forsaken the grand principles for which we are contending for selfish gain, and the fame of helping save the country, and starting the deluge of prosperity promised in such a case, (we are realizing it—Hear the banks bust!) a promise of bettering the deplorable condition of the people will be consumated by return of republican rule—So, they say—"Tis hard to find an honest paper, or politician, amongst our opponents, they offer only the measures that have proved so disatrous after thirty years practice. Bonds! Bonds!! Bonds!!! Robbing Peter to pay Paul, is the basis of the greatest financial policy on the earth, selling the present credit of our country to J. B. to buy their gold and to give us time to make ready for the general bust up, that will come when all these bonds mature.

"Mena, Mena, Tekel & etc., is written all over our institutions."—Think of a party that did, and still continues to perpetuate its existance by repudiating its platform and most sacred promises, going back on pledges made to millions of constituents; many of whom are anxiously looking for "prosperity" entirely going back on its promises to millions of constituents many of whom are standing on the ragged edge of dispare, vainly looking for that promised succor, that should have come years ago, but can never come as long as we show our incompetency to manage our own financial policy, without the interference of foreign Jews, who shape the policies of the old world, and have spanned the Atlantic, and laid a paralyzing hand on the poor timid dupes that run our political machine.

Many of our laws and our actions as a God fearing and christian people are based on the Old and New Testament, considered to be the werd of God, and Christ's appeal to humanity, His document of wordly riches, of the super abundence gained by special opportunities are pointed enough. "Wo unto ye that are rich for ye have received your consolation." He declares that "it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God."—Go to now, ye rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you". Remember these teachings are warnings to those who used unjust, unholy means to advance themselves or furture corporate greed in absorbing the substance of the earth. The man of Nazareth spake in the strongest terms against wealth, —against the centralization of wealth as it stands to day his words would have a double meaning. Listen to Joseph and Mary's son—considered to be the saviour in of the world, as from his lips falls the awful consequences of miss applied wealth, wealth kept out of its lawful channels of relieving human misery &c &c. "There was a certain rich man which was clothed in purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every day". Now remember, there was no intimation, that he was a drunkard, or was licentious or dishonest, or even mean; but he was simply rich. And there was a beggar laid at his gate, so poor that he desired to be fed with the crumbs that fell from the rich man's table. Now remember, there was no intimation that the beggar was conscientious, truthful, or even a member of any church. He was simply poor, one of those "Whose is the kingdom of God". Well the beggar died and was carried by angels into Abraham's bosom: The rich man died and was buried. But in hell he lifted up his eyes, being in torment: nor could all his entreaties procure him a drop of water, to cool his parched tongue, while tormented by scorching flame.—Here is the fate of the unduly rich, selfish corporation trusts, and all that sucks the means and just dues of all honest labor.—"Go to now ye rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you," when the rich man asks that Lazarus may dip the tips of his finger in water and cool his tongue the answer resounds throughout the regions of the lost. "Son, remember that thou in thy lifetime receivedest thy good things, and likewise Lazarus evil things: but now he is comforted, and thou are tormented". The hungry starving ones should rejoice for they will be fed. Those that mourn for their lost homes shall be comforted: and the miserable poor shall have the joys of Heaven.

But this other party who had reveled in earth life in all his ill gotten wealth could furnish, gets not the slightest mitigation of his penalty, his was a fearful crime. He had had his good things and now 'tis turn about.

All rich men, combinations, trusts; any and all who by special privilege takes from God's worthy poor may see the doom that awaits them, donations to foreign missions; increasing your preacher's salary or furnishing soup to the poor cuts no figure. The money that has been filched from suffering humanity is the rich man's damnation.

What has last 30 years of our government activities culminated in? Why simply in making million heirs, 30 yrs ago one could count them on one hand, to day they could make an immense display on parade, but what an awful fate. Do the ones that it applies to believe it? Does anyone believe it? And yet the Master of life proclaimed it. A good government, just laws, a happy well fed and well clothed people is the condition all are hoping for to-day.

There is not much choice in old political parties. But surely the democratic party at Chicago made no false move when their choice fell on the man whose magical words, "No cross of gold, no crown of thorns", electrified millions all over this land, who feel proud to be identified with a whole-souled leader that could speak in such unmistakable terms. Think of a man who took command of a party almost demoralized and by his indefatigable exertions, firing the red hot shot of a true political and financial doctrine in to ranks of the enemy, received 6,250,000 votes. Let no man fool himself with the idea that a brilliant personality like William J. Bryan has been obliterated. Realize for one minute dear reader if you can the magnitude of the opposition our leader contended against, our party without funds with new and untried leaders, faint hearted and dangerous to our cause. Our enemies were the experienced leaders of both the old parties, almost unlimited, wealth at their command, nearly the entire press of this country subsidized a large part of the intellect of the country, from Ingersoll the champion of agnosticism, to bishops, priests and ministers of the most orthodox stripes. The business men, bankers and even the corner grocer used every trick known to a cunning politician. There was no shaft of ridicule from Mr. Bryan in the place of government fiat money, greenbacks. Extra good times with every man mortgaged soul and body to European Jew money lenders, double extra good times with banks closing every day, failures on the increase and according to Dunn's report a most gloomy and bilious outlook such will be the state of affairs until every honest man puts his shoulder to the burden, and with old glory as our standard, and such grand representative men as Bryan, Towne and Teller in '98 and 1900 sweep every vestage of the present crafty, cruel blighting night mare of Political economy and bad government off the face of God's earth. Political reformers are called anarchists. Think of the future of our country with over 6,000,000 of that stripe working for success in 1900. FARMER.

BE A MAN.

(A Resolution for the New Year—Or Any Other Time.)

How many men go through the world
E'en as the beasts go through,
Unwilling to do aught save that
Which they're compelled to do—
Mere ploddors in the beaten way,
Who only live from day to day—
Go though and be a man!

How many cross the earthly span,
And, when they die, at last
Leave naught behind to mark the ways
Along which they have passed—
Who, sleeping, dream and, walking, think
But of the things they eat and drink—
Go thou and be a man!

He is a man who sees ahead
A glorious height he would ascend—
Who makes the labors of the day
But serve as means unto an end—
Who with high purposes in mind,
Marks well the path he leaves behind—
'Tis grand to be a man!

Go then and be a beast no more!
Toil not, because you must, alone,
For there is a goal somewhere ahead
That you can strive to make your own!
Have some excuse for loving life—
Have hope to lend you through the strife—
Go though and be a man!

What though the goal is not attained
When he that seeks it sinks to rest?
Ah, yet he triumphs in defeat,
For hope has bided in his breakfast!
Though death o'er take him on the way
He has been more than common clay—
'Tis hope that makes the man!
—Cleveland Leader.

TWICE-A-WEEK COURRIER-JOURNAL.

Beginning the first of the new year, the Weekly Courrier-Journal, of Louisville, Ky., will be changed to the Twice-a-week Courrier-Journal. It will be published Wednesday and Saturday mornings. The paper will be six pages, or twelve pages a week, instead of ten pages weekly, as at present, an increase of 832 columns of matter during the year. The Wednesday issue will be devoted exclusively to news and politics, while the Saturday issue will be strictly a family paper—filled with stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, sketches, etc. The politics of the paper will not be changed, and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully, in the future as in the past. In spite of the expence involved in the improvements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courrier-Journal will remain the same, one dollar a year, with liberal inducements to agents or to old subscribers who send in new ones. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson on political and other topics of the day.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

The lynchers are several jumps ahead. In 1896 there were in the United States 122 legal executions and 131 lynchings.

A great many inquiries are constantly made in regard to the size of Cuba. Cuba is 750 miles long and from 30 to 150 miles wide.

Three expeditions are going to try to discover the south pole next summer. If they find it they may use it to punch out the north pole with.

Boston's police records show that there were 31,200 cases of alcoholic inebriation in that city last year. It doesn't sound so bad when you put it that way.

The list of patents from the general commissioner's office in Washington published the other day shows that a total of 19,949 patents were issued the past year.

It is now claimed that cholera can be surely cured by a wonderful new remedy. Nobody has been found, however, who is willing to have the cholera just to test the medicine.

Crater lake, in Oregon, has the distinction of being the deepest lake in the world. It is only five miles in circumference and 2,000 feet deep. It is a bowl of water in the heart of an extinct volcano.

A new instrument, called the phonendoscope, enables the skillful medical man to hear the sounds emitted by all the organs of the human body—the heart, the lungs, the liver, etc.—and discover if they are in a healthy condition or otherwise.

Pianos catch cold the same as men and women. A musical journal says that these instruments should always be placed toward an inside wall, but a little ways from the wall, and in cold weather they should be kept closed and covered with felt.

Defalcation, exposure, suicide. This familiar sequence is repeating itself in the financial disclosures of recent days. Will mankind ever learn that "the wages of sin is death?" The slightest lapse from perfect honesty has in it the seed of total destruction. It is easier to keep the path of justice than to regain it.

Judge Parker, of Fort Smith, Ark., who died a few weeks since, was known for a long time as the "Hanging Judge of Arkansas." During his 20 years' service on the bench as judge of the western district of that state 154 persons were convicted in his court for capital offenses, 84 of whom were hanged.

A new gunboat, the Annapolis, was launched in New Jersey the other day and was christened by Miss Porter, granddaughter of the late Admiral Porter. A boat christened with champagne by a lady of the name of Porter and launched in water should be acceptable to the adherents of every class of beverages.

Medical men are calling attention to the dangers from the abuse of cocaine. It was found to be an excellent remedy for catarrh when used as a snuff, but it is an intoxicant, and when used to excess breeds serious disease in the throat. That it is used to excess and a dangerous habit is fixed upon the users are facts now well understood.

It would be untrue to assert that the Connecticut Yankee's inventive genius began and ended with the original wooden nutmeg man. The descendants of that shrewd gentleman and the descendants of his neighbors clearly possess the same creative gift. During the past year it appears from the patent office report that 940 patents were granted to residents of Connecticut, or one patent to every 794 inhabitants of the state. No other state can show such a record.

The New York Advertiser notes that the idiot who "did not know it was loaded," the woman who locks her children in the house while she goes to visit a neighbor and the man who thaws out sticks of dynamite in the kitchen oven are doing their parts almost daily towards removing the surplus population. It will not do to say that these persons should have read the newspapers. Most of them do. Solomon had something to say of the impossibility of removing his folly from a fool, even if he be brayed in a mortar.

Don't think for a moment that any medicine will take the place of right living! Don't fret; whatever else you do, don't fret; don't scold, don't worry, keep calm and even tempered. This will preserve your face from wrinkles, your body from infirmities, your mind from unrest and friction and prolong your life in peace. Don't use any device to preserve beauty, such as paints, powders, washes, dyes or bleaches; the only thing that will really preserve or procure beauty is good health. A clean and healthy body and a sound and active mind are the only beautifiers known to man.

Notwithstanding the efforts of missionaries and other workers in savage lands to put a stop to cannibalism, the practice still continues. But the menu of these anthropophagous peoples is not entirely confined to roast missionary and cold boiled curate, notwithstanding popular opinion. A diet of laymen is not despised, as witness the recent killing of 11 miners in the Solomon islands for gustatory purposes. These unfortunate individuals were penned up like shotes and carefully fattened until killing time and then eaten at a great feast, to which all the neighbors were invited.

In the making of books, which seems to have no end, a good many authors affect strange and out-of-the-way titles to their productions which often fail to give any insight as to the nature of the story. But for curious titles the early English reformers deserve the palm. Some of them were very remarkable, especially those relating to devotional and controversial subjects. One was entitled the "Sweet Swallows of Salvation" and another, which might have been written by some pious baker: "Some Fine Biscuits Baked in the Oven of Charity, Carefully Conserved for the Chickens of the Church."

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the Second Session.

In the United States senate on the 14th the free homestead bill to open to settlement all public lands acquired from the Indians free of any payment to the government, and involving 33,252,341 acres, was passed. The army appropriation bill ($23,129,344) was reported. Adjourned to the 18th. In the house the bill to subject oleomargerine and other imitation dairy products to the laws of the states into which they are transported was passed. A bill was introduced for the establishment of a permanent census service.

The United States senate was not in session on the 15th. In the house a bill was introduced authorizing the secretary of state to offer to the government of Spain a sum of money not to exceed $200,000,000 for the purchase of the island of Cuba. The free homestead bill which came back with senate amendments was referred to the committee on public lands. A bill fixing the age at 65 years for retirement from the classified civil service was introduced, veterans of the civil war and their widows being excepted. At the evening session 14 private pension bills were favorably reported.

There was no session of the United States senate on the 16th. In the house most of the day was devoted to oratorical tributes to the late Speaker Charles F. Crisp. Mr. Sherman (N. Y.) introduced a bill to regulate sales of railroad tickets. It makes it unlawful for other than authorized agents to sell or transfer tickets or passes, fixes penalties for counterfeiting tickets, and provides that all unused parts of tickets must be redeemed by the companies by which they are issued.

The army appropriation bill was passed in the United States senate on the 18th and the military academy and the bill making appropriations of $21,729,255 for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1898, were reported. The Nicaragua canal bill was discussed. In executive session the nomination of David R. Francis, of Missouri, to be secretary of the interior was confirmed. In the house bills were passed to prohibit and punish the sale of liquors to the Indians and to amend the existing patent laws.

FROM WASHINGTON.

During December the exports of gold amounted to $405,856 and the imports to $2,572,271. For the year the exports aggregated $56,742,844 and the imports $102,766,438. The silver exports during December amounted to $6,819,545 and the imports to $1,279,801. During the year the exports amounted to $63,029,336 and the imports to $12,504,577.

In the United States there were 455 business failures in the seven days ended on the 15th, against 488 the week previous and 395 in the corresponding period of 1896.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 15th aggregated $1,047,860,662, against $1,144,639,080 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 1.6.

The treasury deficit for the first half of January is $6,860,963, and for the fiscal year to date $44,763,360.

At the age of 77 years Joseph Willard, one of the wealthiest and best-known men in Washington, founder of the Willard hotel, died at his residence in that city.

The American National Woman's Suffrage association will hold its annual convention in Washington January 26 to 30.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 18th was: Wheat, 52,459,000 bushels; corn, 21,522,000 bushels; oats, 13,621,000 bushels; rye, 3,443,000 bushels; barley, 3,877,000 bushels.

THE EAST.

By an accident on a street car line in Pittsburgh, Pa., five persons were seriously injured and about 30 others more or less cut and bruised.

Fire destroyed the famous old stone barn opposite the Gen. Wayne hotel at Narberth, Pa., which has been a familiar landmark for more than a century.

In their review of trade Dun & Co. say that gradual and steady improvement has been in progress throughout the country for two months.

For no cause known Mrs. Frank Villier, living near Port Leyden, N. Y., cut her child's throat and then her own.

Annie Rouisse, aged 16; Johnnie Connaughington, aged 10, and Gertrude Crowley, aged 9, were drowned at North Leominster, Mass., while playing on thin ice.

The death of Joel T. Headley, ex-secretary of state of New York and a historian of note, occurred in Newburg, aged 82 years.

Margaret and Mary Reynolds and Annie Conneally, all children, were suffocated by gas in a Boston tenement house.

Flames destroyed the business portion of the village of Staffordsville, Conn.

Business has been cleared up by the Boston stock and grain exchange, with offices in nearly all the principal New England cities.

Ex-Gov. Long of Massachusetts has, it is said, been tendered and has accepted the secretaryship of the navy in Mr. McKinley's cabinet.

During a fit of insanity Arthur Palmer, of Mamaroneck, N. Y., shot his mother, his sister Gertrude and his brother Leonard, and all were in a critical condition.

WEST AND SOUTH.

In his message to the legislature Gov. Scofield, of Wisconsin, recommends a board of pardons, revision of the state banking law and the erection of a reformatory for juvenile culprits.

Off the New Orleans coast the steamship Eva, with a party of six aboard, was lost.

At Ocala, Fla., the Merchants' national bank suspended with liabilities of $145,000.

Republicans in the Oregon legislature nominated John H. Mitchell to succeed himself in the United States senate.

Near Monterey, Ky., Jennie Browning, with her baby in her arms, jumped into the Kentucky river and both were drowned.

Two farmers, Jonas Hackensmith and Punch Evans, living near Dover, Mo., shot each other fatally as the result of a family feud.

Senator Sherman announces that he has accepted the state portfolio.

Flames destroyed the plant of the Fox Paper company at Crescentville, O., the loss being $150,000.

In Wisconsin the semi-centennial plan of celebrating in 1898 the fiftieth anniversary of statehood has been abandoned.

Fire destroyed a portion of the Buckner orphans' home in the suburbs of Dallas, Tex., and five boys perished and a number of others were injured.

Flames wiped out the business portion of Milan, Mo.

Further advices say that 15 children perished in the fire that destroyed the Buckner orphans' home in Dallas, Tex.

Crazed from cigarette smoking Benjamin L. Davis, proprieter of the Tabbard inn at Rugby, Tenn., cut his wife's throat with a razor and then shot himself to death.

The Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal company failed in Cincinnati for $1,056,000, and the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway company went into the hands of receivers with liabilities of $320,000.

On the Iron Mountain & Texas Pacific route a train was thrown from the track by wreckers at Forest, Tex., and the engineer and express messenger were fatally injured.

The doors of the Bank of Conway, Mo., were closed.

In Indianapolis the Commercial Wheel company failed for $100,000.

At their annual meeting in Columbus, O., the United Mine Workers of America elected as president M. D. Batchford, of Ohio.

At Flat Rock, W. Va., Lew Grim shot and fatally injured three outlaws who were trying to break up a dance.

The only female national bank cashier in the United States, Mrs. Sarah Dick, was for the twenty-fourth consecutive time chosen to that position in the First national bank at Huntington, Ind.

At Louisville, Ky., the doors of the German national bank were closed with liabilities of $260,000.

The doors of the First national bank of Newport, Ky, were closed with liabilities of $200,000.

Tillie Anderson made 41 miles 10 laps in two hours, which is a new world's record in the female six-day bicycle race at Indianapolis.

At St. Paul the Minnesota savings bank suspended payment with liabilities of $230,000.

At Garrett, Ind., H. N. Coffinberry, a banker, charged with forgery and embezzlement, fell dead from heart disease as the sheriff was about to arrest him.

At Little Rock Dan W. Jones was inaugurated as governor of Arkansas.

A windstorm at Huntington, Ind., blew the roof off the county infirmary and damaged other buildings.

At Carson the Nevada legislature convened in eighteenth session.

At Atlanta, Ga., Sam Palatka confessed that he caused the great Cahaba (Ala.) bridge disaster, which sent 35 persons to death and wounded a score more.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

In Havana Luis Someilan, a naturalized American citizen found guilty of conspiring against the Spanish government, was sentenced to life imprisonment.

The British government will annex the Benin kingdom and depose the king on account of the recent massacre of a British expedition.

The doors of the Dominion savings bank of Yarmouth, N. S., were closed.

Dispatches from Madrid say that at a cabinet meeting, the queen regent presiding, it was agreed to introduce reforms in the island of Cuba.

Official figures of the census just completed show the total population of the German empire in December, 1895, to have been 52,279,901.

The recent reports in regard to William Waldorf Astor having become a naturalized citizen of Great Britain are said to be untrue.

Insurgents blew up the Spanish gunboats Centinela and Relampago near Mango, Cuba, and the crews were badly injured.

In Paris a son was born to Countess Castellane, formerly Miss Anna Gould, daughter of the late Jay Gould, of New York.

LATER NEWS

The National Association of Marine Engineers assembled in annual convention at Washington, D. C., the 19th.

In a pitched battle, the 19th, between gamekeepers and poachers on the preserves of the Tolleston club, of Chicago, located near Crown Point, Ind., five men were shot, three of them fatally.

Senator Vest was re-elected from Missouri, the 19th, and Henry M. Teller from Colorado.

Jacob Gallinger was, the 19th, re-elected United States senator from New Hampshire.

The vote for United States senator in the New York state senate, the 19th, resulted as follows: Thomas C. Platt 35, D. B. Hill 11, Henry George 2. Senators Guy and Coffee voted for Mr. George.

A collision occurred, the 19th, at the junction of Gedney and Swash channels between the Wilson line steamer, British Queen, bound in from Antwerp, and the Atlas line steamer, Alvena, bound from New York port for Haytian ports. The Alvena was sunk.

The third session of the fourteenth British parliament was formally opened by the royal commission, the 19th, in London. The function was observed with all due and customary ceremony. A large crowd filled the space between Westminster bridge and the abbey, hung in groups about the stone railings around both houses and seriously impeded street traffic.

Antonio Angell thawed out some frozen dynamite cartridges on a stove at Greenwich, Conn., the 19th, and as a result his son was killed and Angell and his wife were fatally injured.

John Johnson, Archie Joiner and Gus Williams, accused of murder, were taken from jail at Amite, Ala., the night of the 19th, by a mob and lynched.

The first snow for three years fell at Denison, Tex., the 19th. It is feared many cattle will perish.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, Jan. 17.		
WHEAT—No. 1 northern		76¼@	76¾
No. 2 northern		74½@	75
May			77⅛
CORN—No. 3		18 @	18½
OATS—No. 3 white		16½@	17½
CATTLE—Steers	3 10	@3	75
Cows			3 00
HOGS	3 00	@3	10
SHEEP—Muttons			3 10
Lambs			3 65
BUTTER—Creamery, extras		16 @	17
Creamery, seconds		10 @	12
Dairy, fancy		13 @	14
Dairy, choice		9 @	10
POULTRY—Turkeys		8 @	8½
Spring chickens			7

MINNESOTA SOLONS.

The Legislative Proceedings from Day to Day.

Everything Running in a Smooth Manner and There Is an Evident Desire on the Part of Members to Make a Purely Business Session.

St. Paul, Jan. 14.—Senator Sheehan is still mad, and when Lieut. Gov. Gibbs announced the committee on municipal corporations today his name did not appear as chairman or anywhere else. Just how much Sheehan's refusal to serve will be a grief and damage to Gibbs is "something no fellah can find out" at this writing. There is a row on between the senate and the house relative to the size of the reapportionment committee. Senator Stevens offered a resolution providing for a committee composed of nine from the senate and eighteen from the house. The house passed a resolution giving the senate seven members and taking fourteen for itself. Now the senate is mad about the excessive number of the house members, and amended the joint resolution of the house giving the senate fourteen also. In this shape it goes back to the house for a continuation of the contest. The most important bills offered in the senate today were duplicates of those offered in the house yesterday, namely: A bill to repeal the struck jury law and also to allow state banks other than savings banks to demand sixty-day notices from time depositors before paying back their funds.

The speaker made a good many hearts glad in the house this morning by announcing thirteen appointments of clerkships, doorkeepers, etc., as well as those of seven pages. While this brought happiness to twenty, in the aggregate, it would be safe to add two ciphers to those figures to indicate the number to whom it brought unhappiness. But the world is too large for everybody to be happy. Eighteen appears to be a favorite number in the house, as that was the number of bills presented today, as well as yesterday. None of the bills were of great importance, though many of considerable interest. One compels cities and all corporations to pay wages weekly, instead of monthly; another gives three years instead of one to enforce the mechanics lien; another repeals the law giving a bounty for the arrest of horse thieves. As there is a law suit after nearly every arrest of a horse thief to determine who saw him first, a great bone of contention will be removed if this repeal bill passes. Mr. Donnelly's resolution to investigate the action of Auditor Braden in relinquishing the right of the state to the Mountain Iron lands on the Mesaba range was passed, of course. The house could scarcely do less after the issue was made. This puts Donnelly in his element. The only change made in the resolution was to make the investigating committee smaller, it now being limited to four senators and seven representatives.

St. Paul, Jan. 15.—The recent appointment of Dr. Reynolds to succeed Dr. Hewitt on the state board of health was the occasion for an animated executive session today. The friends of Dr. Hewitt classify Dr. Reynolds as a horse doctor, while Dr. Reynolds' friends style him a veterinary surgeon with superior bacterological qualifications. It may be necessary for the members of the senate to call in Dr. Reynolds as their personal physician before being able to determine whether he should be confirmed or not.

Senator Theden, of Minneapolis, evidently regards our election law defective, for he introduced ten different bills today, each one amending the election law. If he should succeed in passing them it would be necessary to drop the term "Australian System" in referring to our ballot and style it the "Theden System." All of the other senators combined only introduced nine bills, and none of them were of great moment. Lieut. Gov. Gibbs has found a chairmanship for Senator Sheehan after all. He has placed him at the head of the committee appointed to investigate the labor bureau. If Sheehan accepts, this will break the ice which was heavily congealed by the judiciary committee incident.

The house stands pat. In other words, it refuses to concur in the demands of the senate for as large a representation as the house on the reapportionment committee. It is quite evident that the two bodies will have to get up separate reapportionment bills and trust to a conference committee report bringing about an agreement during the closing hours of the session. The real secret of this reapportionment trouble is that the majority of the legislature does not want any reapportionment at all. As the apportionment stands at present, the older portions of the state have the majority of the members of the legislature. With reapportionment, their representation would be reduced and the newer sections of the state, which have had the greatest growth since the last reapportionment, would gain. Of course, the older portions of the state do not want to plumply concede their unfairness, and so any kind of a pretext which causes delay, and may possibly bring about a defeat of the whole movement, is hailed with delight.

The speaker announced the committee today which is to investigate ex-Auditor Braden in the iron mine deal, and placed Donnelly at its head. This was strictly parliamentary, because Donnelly inaugurated the investigation, but it is not in accord with the usual run of politics, as Mr. D. does not flock with the dominant party. He will make it all the more interesting in the house this winter, because he is a political party by himself.

The most important of the bills introduced was one abolishing the death penalty for murder in the first degree and substituting imprisonment for life. That is, the bill will be important if it proves to have any following, but, owing to the recent tramp murders in this state, it is not likely to become a popular measure.

St. Paul, Jan. 16.—When will people find out that Ignatius Donnelly is loaded. He has served a good many terms in the legislature as well as in congress and it has always so happened that some senator or representative antagonizes him early in the session, with the result that Donnelly turns the table on his antagonist at every opportunity during the remainder of the proceedings. When last in the senate John Day Smith, of Minneapolis, filled the bill, and now in the house, at this session, Judge Hicks, of Minneapolis, aspires to a similar fame. There is an election contest in the house from Benton county and a second one from Hennepin. Judge Hicks offered a resolution today to have the situation investigated and a report made as to the probable grounds for a contest before allowing any expense to be incurred in the premises. Donnelly thought poor men should not be shut out from their rights to make a contest by any such ex parte proceedings. Hicks alluded to the historical contest in congress between Donnelly and then the fur began to fly. It was the most interesting episode of the session, up to date, but it can safely be predicted that there will be plenty more of them during the winter, with the same actors enacting the star role. As the senate was not in session today the house was not in a very industrious mood. When two boys are working together and one has a day's vacation the other will not do half the work which he would have done if his companion had been with him, though the opportunity for a full day's work might be just the same as ever. The two branches of the legislature are simply boys of a larger growth. Hence, but for the Donnelly-Hicks episode the house session today would have been dull. Now that Hi Foote has been bounced from the oil inspectorship a bill was introduced today to put the inspector on a salary basis, paying him $2,500 a year instead of fees amounting to nearly as many thousand. This is history repeating itself. When Capt. H. A. Castle was retired at the end of Gov. Hubbard's term a bill was both introduced and passed cutting down the fees until the office was made so nearly worthless that one man actually resigned and another nearly starved to death trying to hold on. But in time this spasm blew over and on the theory that the Standard Oil company had to pay it anyhow, the fees were restored. Foote was a valiant supporter of Clough but blood is thicker than water and hence the governor's brother-in-law gets the plum. The house would have been in session yet, probably, listening to Donnelly and Hicks, but for a summary adjournment without a vote on the resolution which was stirring up the trouble.

St. Paul, Jan. 18.—This was another day when it was hard for the house to do any work, because the senate was not in session. Visions of the senators enjoying a visit at home made the representatives sorry that Jacobson and Staples had evidently come to town to remain 90 days without a vacation. A good many representatives, however, had gone home over Sunday, nolens volens, and so the attendance today was light. The Hicks resolution, which was left suspended between heaven and earth Saturday, got through today with only 15 negative votes. This authorizes the committee on elections to investigate and ascertain whether there really is good ground for the contest of the seat of a member before taking it up. It is claimed that the two contests pending this session have no absolute contestants present, but only attorneys who are working for a fee from the state. Donnelly explained that he was afraid it would be establishing a dangerous precedent to allow the committee to summarily refuse to hear a contest, because some time the populists might get control of the house and refuse to allow any republicans to contest their seats. Judge Hicks insisted that his resolution only applied to the contests now pending and was designed as no precedent for the populistic millenium so graphically portrayed by Mr. Donnelly. Sixteen bills were introduced, among them being one entirely changing the method of foreclosing chattel mortgages and providing that such mortgage sales must be advertised in the newspapers, the same as real estate foreclosures. The numerous bank failures of late will have to be held responsible for much attempted legislation this winter. A bill was introduced today which provides that a surety on a bond given the state to protect the deposits in a bank can discharge his liability to the state and then proceed against the bank to recoup himself, the same as if he was the state itself. The nature of this bill would indicate that the bondsmen for the several hundred thousand dollars on deposit in banks which have failed are anxious to make good the money the state had on deposit, though there has not heretofore been any apparent run made to secure such an opportunity. The author of the bill evidently thought there was a mob of bondsmen on the floor below the legislative chamber, seeking to thrust their own money into the state treasury in return for that which is supposed to be in defunct banks, but isn't, because he wanted to pass the bill under suspension of the rules. An objection prevented, and so the state treasurer is not in danger of being overwhelmed with gold and greenbacks from the bondsmen, for a few days. Labor got its work in again today in the shape of a bill requiring all cities having over 10,000 inhabitants to appoint a labor commissioner at a salary of $1,200 per year. It does not provide what salary the walking delegate shall receive, but fortunately, the bill is not beyond amendment. Visions of Enute Nelson's coup d'tat were revived by a proposed constitutional amendment forbidding a governor or governor-elect being eligible for United States senator during the term for which he was chosen governor. Such an amendment might prove more effective than the dialogue between Nelson and Washburn at Albert Lea during the campaign of '94.

By the Government.

The industrial school at Morris, which has been conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, for many years past, has been leased by the United States Indian bureau, to be hereafter managed in accordance to the recent plans of congress, which provide for the abolishing of all sectarian Indian schools. W. V. Johnson, an experienced Indian educator, formerly of Quapaw agency, in the Indian Territory, has been appointed to superintend the school. The institution will accommodate 125 pupils and is expected to open under government charge in a very short time.

The Big Ditch.

Representative Eddy has left Washington for Minnesota, and it is understood that his visit is in connection with the proposed dyke and canal between Big Stone and Traverse lakes, by which they are to be brought into the Minnesota reservoir system. Survey of routes for this canal are now going on. The scheme contemplates supplying both the Mississippi and Red River of the North with water during the dry season.

Michael Moran, while helping in moving a piano in Minneapolis, slipped, the instrument falling on his neck, causing death.

INDIA'S SCOURGE.

Her Cities in the Grip of Pest and Famine.

Millions of Human Beings Starving—Deaths from the Bubonic Plague Increase Daily—Thousands Flee from Bombay.

Bombay, Jan. 18.—Plague and famine are stalking arm in arm through the densely populated portions of the British empire. Thousands are dead or dying, and the outlook becomes blacker and more terrible every day.

Millions Starving.

Millions of helpless men, women and children are starving, and the famine-stricken districts, having a population of nearly 40,000,000 people, will have to depend upon the hand of charity for food enough to keep body and soul together until April or later.

Relief Far Off.

Other districts with a population numbering 50,000,000 are already feeling the pangs of bitter privation from food, and this must be endured well on into spring before permanent relief will be afforded by nature. Funds for the relief of the sufferers are being raised on all sides; but a very large amount of money will be needed to provide food even for those unfortunate people who live on almost nothing (in comparison with Europeans and others) from one end of the year to the other.

Spread of the Plague.

This calamity, awful as it is in its intensity, is possibly not much greater than the ravages of the dreadful bubonic plague here, threatening to spread through the fright of the natives of this city into other parts of India, and if it reaches the greatly weakened famine sufferers the mortality may be enormous.

The natives have been reduced by lack of food to little less than living skeletons in the most heavily stricken districts, and as such they cannot but fall victims by the thousand to the black plague, which threatens to invade Europe through the Mecca pilgrims and other sources for the spread of contagion, which are too numerous to mention, principal of which, however, are the export of rags, linen and other merchandise likely to contain the poisonous germs.

More than half the population has disappeared, and those who remain are either helpless and cannot get away or are crowding out of the city by rail, water, and road, or else contemplate so doing unless there is a change for the better shortly.

The mortality here has quadrupled, without counting the deaths which have occurred among the hundreds of thousands of people who have fled in terror from Bombay, in many cases abandoning their all in the hurried flight from the pestilence. Up to recently Bombay, with its population of about 850,000, enjoyed the reputation of being one of the healthiest cities in India, its sanitary works being equal to those of the European capitals.

Bombay Depopulated.

Bombay, Jan. 19.—The bubonic plague which is ravaging this city is growing worse daily, and the flight of the inhabitants is increasing. It is estimated that nearly if not actually two-thirds of the population of the city have fled to the country towns or to other cities, and in many instances have carried the contagion with them.

The returns issued by the health authorities show that there have been 3,636 cases of the plague and 2,592 deaths from the disease.

DEATH OF MINISTER WILLIS.

He Breathed His Last in Honolulu on January 6.

San Francisco, Jan. 15.—Advices just received from Honolulu by steamer Monowai, which arrived Thursday night, are to the effect that Minister Willis died there at 8:30 o'clock on the

MINISTER WILLIS.

morning of January 6. His death was the result of a severe cold contracted in San Francisco while returning to the islands.

San Francisco, Jan. 19.—Honolulu Correspondence per Steamer City of Rio de Janeiro.—The funeral of Minister Willis took place on the 8th. The body lay in state in the great throne hall and was visited by large numbers of citizens. The Central Union church was crowded at the services. The procession was headed by 500 military. President Dole and the chief officials of the government attended.

A Mysterious Lynching.

Columbus, Miss., Jan. 19.—Meager particulars of a lynching which occurred about 60 miles west of here on the Southern railway Saturday night reached here Monday. The body was identified as that of Peter Henderson, the negro sleeping car porter who assaulted John Griffin, a flagman, with an icepick one day last week. It seems that Henderson drank freely of "blind tiger" whisky and started through the train with the intention of doing up the crew. After striking Flagman Griffin several times with an icepick the negro jumped from the train and was not heard from until his body was found dangling from the bridge. Griffin, though seriously wounded, has recovered and is walking around the streets in Birmingham. There is no clew as to who the parties that did the lynching were.

A New Reform Party.

St. Louis, Jan. 14.—The convention called by "Gen." Coxey to organize a new reform party has adopted resolutions, in which it is declared that the people's party has been practically killed by its fusion with the democratic party during the recent campaign and that the only satisfactory way to purify it is through an early national convention. All true populists who do not believe in the fusion deal are called to meet at Nashville, Tenn., July 4, 1897, to organize for the campaigns of 1898 and 1900.

THE LIGHTS OF NEW YORK.

An Unequaled Show in the Twilight for Ferry Passengers.

While daylight still glimmers in the west these evenings the great office that some thousands of busy men and women may accomplish the work of some hundreds of days in the last hour of the afternoon. The purpose of this illumination is sufficiently prosaic and practical, but the illumination furnishes to many travelers by ferryboats from the Jersey shore a ten minutes' aesthestic feast unique among the thousand charms of New York harbor. Better still, the illumination as seen from an approaching ferryboats is scarcely the same on any two evenings. When faint mist wraps the river and blots from view the high, irregular facade of downtown New York—all save the glittering fires that rise in tiers—the effect is as of a vast scene upon some theatrical stage, wider and higher than any wrought by man.

There is a twinkling as of a million monster stars molten to a rich yellow glow. On evenings when no mist intervenes between the scene and the eyes of the beholder, but when no moon adds a third element to the twilight, the effects is as of a mountain city traversed by scores of highways that are thickly studded with glowing fires. The dullest imagination must revel in the thought of a vast citadel crowing that black hill, punctured with myriad fires, and of steep streets running upward from a tributary village. When the moon comes to reveal more truth, but adds her own peculiar touch of falsehood, the scene is again new. One knows it then for what it really is; but the charm of reality is hardly less than the fancy. The high, irregular sky line bounds, seemingly, innumerable rows of trembling flame. Here is a whole giant front aglow with the soft, yellow radiance of gas lamps; there are keen lines of diamond-white electricity. Low down are the street electricty lights, spasmodically flashing in alternate gloom and glare. On the water itself are a thousand moving fires, bare or softly englobed, while here and there upon the troubled surface are great bands, splotches and splashes of light that seem as liquid as the waves themselves. Over all is the the ethereal snow in moonlight, and and though the bell-like atmosphere comes from crafts that shine with yellow, green and crimson flames, flutings, hoarse or hushed—the daylight soft water melodies that serve as warnings to a hundred falcon-eyed pilots bedazzled with the dance of a million lights. —N. Y. Sun.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—"I suppose every profession has its own peculiar desease, doctor? What is the writer's — hand cramp?" "No, financial." — Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

—"We must get little Bobby a football mask." "What for?" "He is going down town with the nurse, and I don't want him to ruin the shape of his nose on the shop window."—Chicago Record.

—Tommy has been reprimanded by his mother for playing in the dirt with the children who lives on the street. "When I'se a man," he sobbed through his tears, "I'se going to be a politician." "What put that into your head?" asked his mamma. "Uncle told me they are alwas throwing mud at each other."—Pittsburg News.

—"This is pretty stout butter," declared Mr. Newley, with a frown that was deep for a man who has been married but a month. "Don't scold dearie," urged his pretty little wife. "It'll not occur again. I have brought a churn and ordered buttermilk to be delivered regularly. Hereafter we'll have sweet, fresh butter."—Detroit Free Press.

—"Now," said one pugilist to another, "there isn't any use of our being brutal and unrefined and pounding each other all around the ring." "But the stakes are up." "I know it. We'll have to give them a boxing match. But it'll be much more cultured and humane if we arrange matters beforehand by shaking dice for the choice of a referee."—Washington Star.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A PERSON has to have lots of push to succeed in this world. He can't even run a lawn mower without it.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

New Line to Washington.

The popular Monon Route has established a new through Sleeping Car line to Washington, D. C., via Cincinnati and Parkersburg, by the C. H. & D., B. & O. S. W. and B. & O. Rys. The sleeper is ready for occupancy in Dearborn Station any time after 9 P. M., and leaves at 2:45 A. M. daily, arriving at Washington at 6:47 the following morning. This schedule will be in effect on January 24th, and thereafter. As the sleeper goes through without change, and the hours of leaving and arriving are most convenient, this will prove altogether the most comfortable, as well as the most picturesque route to the national capital. City Ticket Office, 232 Clark St., Chicago. Depot, Dearborn Station.

SOME people blame Providence for things that even a very ignorant man would be ashamed of of.—Washington Democrat.

STAND straight and strong—St. Jacobs Oil cures lame back—cures promptly.

SOME very trifling people are well posted on Scripture.—Washington Democrat.

Cold

Is dangerous. We require heat. We need pure, warm, nourishing blood to keep us warm and guard against sickness. Good blood is given by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

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HIS FLYING CAT.

BY W. L. ALDEN.

"Sparrows," said the colonel, "may be very upright, respectable, middle-class birds so long as they stay in England, but when they emigrate to America, they are no better than the average of our working classes. Some meddling idiot brought a lot of sparrows to the states some ten or fifteen years ago, expecting they would kill all the worms on the fruit trees. They hadn't been in the country six months when they took the ground that they were as good as the best of our swell birds, and that they considered that killing worms was a degrading kind of labor fit only for blackbirds and crows. So they took to living on wheat, and strawberries, and cherries, and they multiplied so fast that they are the worst curse that the farmer and the fruit grower ever had.

"Prof. Van Wagener and I were discussing the sparrow question one day, and I was complaining of the inefficiency of the American cat. Our cats are about as wide-awake and as monarchial cats as you can produce, but they can't catch a single sparrow. I've known ambitious cats who set out to catch sparrows, and who wasted away to mere skeletons, and died of weakness through watching for sparrows from dawn to darkness, and never once getting within ten feet of one. As a general rule I don't have much sympathy for cats, but the insulting language that sparrows use when they see a cat laying for them, and the aggravating way in which they will fly just over the cat's head, or maybe hit the cat over the tail with their wings, is more than any cat can be expected to bear.

"'The trouble is,' said Van Wagener, 'that the cat isn't a flying animal and the sparrow is. The sparrow's native element is the air, and you can't expect a cat to catch a sparrow so long as the cat can't fly.'

"'That's true,' said I, 'but it don't help us out of our difficulty. Cat's weren't made with wings, and neither you nor I can invent a new model of cat that will be able to fly, and to catch sparrows on the wing.'

"'Don't be too sure of that,' said the professor. 'Science has improved everything that it has put its hand to, and I see no reason why science shouldn't improve cats. A flying cat would supply a great public want, for she would kill off the sparrows as easily as she kills off the mice. I've half a mind to try the experiment of inventing a flying cat.'

"'All right,' said I. 'When you get your flying cat finished just notify me, and I'll come and see her fly. Then, if you are going in for improving animals, perhaps you will invent a cat that can sing like a nightingale. The present style of singing among cats is disgraceful. They haven't any more idea of music than a Chinaman.'

"Well, the professor buckled down to business, and from his daily interviews with his private cat, and the consequent scratches that diversified his good old scientific countenance, I judged that he was doing his best to make a cat that would fly. Before the six weeks were up he sent me a note inviting me to come round to his house at two o'clock the next afternoon to see the first successful flying cat that had ever been invented. I needn't say that I went. I had assisted at the birth of dozens of Van Wagener's inventions, and I had generally found that the presence of a man with experience in the treatment of accidents was a handy thing so far as the professor was concerned.

"I found Van Wagener sitting in his library with the most discouraged-looking cat that I had ever seen. As soon as he had shaken hands with me he launched out into a description of his new invention.

"'You know, colonel,' said he, 'my method as an inventor. I ask myself what is needed in some particular purpose, and then I proceed to supply that need. Most people think that an inventor has ideas come to him all of a sudden, in a supernatural sort of way; but that is all nonsense. Inventing is a business, like any other, and any intelligent man can learn it. Now, when I saw that the reason why cats don't catch sparrows is that they can't fly after the bird, I saw what was wanted was a flying cat, and I proceeded to invent one. Here I have a small balloon. This I fix to that cat of mine, and when it is inflated it will just support the weight of the cat in the air. Then you see this pair of paddle-wheels. They are to be fixed one on each side of the cat, and are to be driven by a small electrical engine. The balloon floats the cat and the paddle-wheels propel her. In order to steer the cat I fix a flat piece of tin to the extremity of her tail. When she sees a sparrow her instinct will make her swish her tail from one side to the other, and her attention being fastened on catching the bird, she will unconsciously work her tail in such a way as to steer her directly towards it. Take it all in all, I am justly proud of this invention. It is simple and effective, that is to say, when the air is still, for of course my paddle-wheels will not propel the cat against the wind. I tried at first to fit the cat out with wings, but it was impossible to teach her to use them. Next to a woman a cat cares less for science than any other animal, and it is impossible to teach her to take an interest in an invention that is designed solely to benefit her. However, the day will come when flying cats will be as common as the ordinary type, and when they once get used to flying they will take to the sport as kindly as they now take to catching mice. Now, colonel, if you are ready, we will rig up the cat for flying, and we will see what effect she produces on the sparrows in the backyard.'

"It wasn't an easy job to rig up Van Wagener's cat. She kicked and swore her level best, and got in several good scratches on the professor's hands. However, he stuck to his task, and after awhile the cat was ready, and we adjourned to the backyard. There was a whole gang of sparrows in the middle of the yard, forming a sort of ring round two that were fighting, and from the way in which every sparrow was talking at the top of his voice it was clear that some heavy betting on the fight was in progress. When they saw Van Wagener and his cat, they naturally flew up to the eaves of the house, where the fighting was resumed. Van Wagener took his flying cat to the extremity of the yard, and after showing her the sparrows at the top of the house, and exhorting her to gather them in, he launched her into the air.

"The cat rose slowly, kicking and yelling, until she was just about level with the eaves. The sparrows were so occupied with the fight that they paid no attention to her, and when she saw that there were at least 20 of them gathered close together, her desire to get at them made her temporarily forget her balloon and her paddle-wheels. She lashed her tail, as cats will do when bent on murder, and, just as the professor predicted, the effect was to steer her in the direction of the sparrows. Her paddle-wheels were working smoothly and regularly, and though they were not large enough to give her any speed, they steadily carried her across the yard towards the sparrows. Van Wagener was in ecstasies. He challenged me to point out any defect in his flying cat, and when I candidly admitted that it did seem to be a complete success, he was the happiest man in New Berlinopolisville. The cat came through the air so slowly and noiselessly that she was within two yards of the sparrows before they saw her. When they did catch sight of this new and startling animal, they were the worst frightened lot of birds that were ever seen outside of one of those so-called happy families, where half a dozen birds, clean paralyzed with fear, are shut in a cage with a cat that has been filled up with chloral, and the public is asked to regard the exhibition as a specimen of what will be the usual sort of thing when the millennium gets its work fairly in. Those sparrows left in a tremendous hurry. They had a sudden business call in some distant part of Illinois, and I don't believe a single one of them stopped flying until they had put at least 30 miles between themselves and Van Wagener's flying cat.

"'Now, you see,' said the professor, 'how completely successful my invention is. My flying cat will either catch the sparrows and kill them, or she will frighten them out of the country. In either case the great sparrow problem is solved. It makes no difference to me, as a patriotic American citizen, whether all the British sparrows in the country are killed, or whether they are driven over into Canada. Come to think of it, I should prefer the latter result, for the driving of monarchical European birds out of our beloved country will be an object lesson in the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, which will be of immense benefit to the nation.'

"The professor, being a scientific crank, was naturally a political crank also, and he was more than two-thirds mad on the subject of the Monroe doctrine. When the professor once got fairly started on the subject of the Monroe doctrine he forgot everything else, and he had clean forgotten his flying cat when Mrs. Van Wagener leaned out of a second-story window, and advised him, in case he was going to make a political speech, to hire a hall. She was a mighty sarcastic woman, and her contempt for her husband's political views was even greater than her contempt for his scientific achievements. She was on the point of continuing her remarks about the professor's political oration, when she suddenly gave the awfullest screech that I ever heard from female lips, though I was once in a room full of strong-minded women when a mouse ran across the floor. Mrs. Van Wagener thought that her last hour had come, judging from her screams, but, as I had a full view of what was taking place, I knew it was only the cat who had come. Having missed the sparrows the cat turned partly round to see what had become of them, and just then Mrs. Van Wagener, having unconsciously put her head within the animal's reach, the cat judged that her opportunity for making a landing had arrived, and accordingly she lit on the top of Mrs. Van Wagener's head.

"Most any woman, not knowing that her husband had invented a flying cat, would have supposed when some monster with sharp claws, and a talent for using bad language, came flying through the air and lit on her head, that nothing less than the sea serpent, or the flying dragons mentioned in Scripture, had attacked her. What with the cat's desire to kick herself free from her flying apparatus, and her anxiety to get square with the human race, she did more with that poor woman's hair in five minutes than any other cat could have done in a good half hour. The professor tried to explain that it was only the cat, and begged his wife not to injure the flying apparatus. It didn't seem to occur to him that he ought to run to his wife's assistance till I had taken him by the shoulders and started him upstairs. I don't want you to think for a moment that he wasn't anxious to help his wife, but he was so in the habit of looking at things from a scientific point of view, that he forgot that while he was explaining things Mrs. Van Wagener might be clawed to such an extent that she would never be recognized by her nearest friend. When he had once grasped the idea that she needed his help he fairly flew upstairs, and succeeded in transferring the cat's attentions to himself. Then I had to come to the rescue, for the professor, not having hair enough to interest the cat, she had devoted her efforts to beautifying his countenance, and if I hadn't succeeded in pulling her off, and tossing her out of the window, she would have torn his eyes out, or at all events ruined his nose. Her balloon had burst during her interview with Mrs. Van Wagener, and consequently when I threw her out of the window she struck the ground pretty, heavily and smashed up the paddle wheels. We never saw her again.

"Mrs. Van Wagener made peace with her husband on condition of his making a solemn promise never to have anything more to do with flying cats. I consider that she was wrong in so doing, for Van Wagener's invention was bound to be a success. If he had been allowed to carry it out, flying cats would have become as common as bats, and every sparrow in the states would have emigrated. If it wasn't that I don't believe in using other people's inventions I would go in for the manufacture of flying cats myself; and as it is I believe that Edison will some day hear of Van Wagener's experiment, and will immediately invent a flying cat and spend the rest of his life in trying to make the invention work."—Idler.

—The Norwegians were originally called Ynglings, or youths. Norway seems to have been settled by emigrants from Sweden or Denmark.

LEGISLATIVE ROUTINE.

Briefly Showing Bills Introduced and Business Finished.

St. Paul, Jan. 12.—The senate this morning disposed of a number of interesting and important matters. It decided that the judiciary committee might elect its own chairman, and the election of Senator H. F. Stevens to his old place, as a result of this action, disposes of a question which has caused considerable excitement among the senators, though they have kept it from the public as far as possible. The following bills were introduced:

Fixing the fees in all courts in this state to be paid by applicants for certificates of declaration of intention to become citizens of the United States and for certificates for full citizenship.

To legalize conveyance of real property made by husband directly to wife and the record of such conveyance.

Empowering benevolent, missionary, religious corporations, etc., to authorize any other corporation to elect portions of its trustees, directors or managers.

To appropriate money for higher education.

Requiring receipts issued by county treasurers to be countersigned and registered by county auditors, and providing compensation therefor.

Speaker Jones was unable to appear and Representative Sheil called the house to order.

Ignatius Donnelly sprung an important question in shape of a resolution to investigate the Iron Mountain land.

The following bills were introduced:

Providing for a lien on grain for threshing the same.

Amending general laws relating to appeals from justice courts.

To legalize certain incorporations of villages.

Amending general statutes relating to taxes, tax sales and redemption therefrom.

Relief of James Ward; appropriating $5,000 for same.

To prevent combinations between fire and other insurance companies doing business in Minnesota.

To amend the grain and warehouse laws relating to appeals of railroad companies from the commission to district courts.

Placing a lien on horses and other stock for shoeing the same.

Regulating uniform time for holding primary elections.

To amend general laws relating to selection of members of railroad and warehouse commission.

Empowering benevolent and religious corporations to allow other corporations to elect portions of their directors, trustees or managers.

St. Paul, Jan. 13.—It took the senate less than an hour to finish its business and adjourn. A few resolutions for the appointment of committee clerkships were sent up, then the following bills were introduced:

To amend the laws relating to the organization of domestic stock insurance companies.

To amend and revise the tax laws of the state.

To separate departments of the institute for defectives and organize three boards of directors.

To improve service in grain inspection.

To amend the laws relating to inebriate asylums.

To collect certain moneys from insurance companies for salvage corps maintenance.

The bill to repeal chapter 327 of the general laws of 1889 was passed.

The house passed, under suspension of the rules, S. F. No. 34, repealing a special law relating to the care of the poor of Renville county. Aside from this action the house took up the morning session in the introduction of bills, as follows:

To extend the contract for the publication of the Minnesota supreme court reports.

To regulate and improve the service of grain inspectors and weighing and inspection.

For the greater protection of deposits in banks.

To amend existing laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes.

To amend existing laws relating to a lien for labor on logs and lumber.

To give and enforce a lien for labor on logs and lumber cut elsewhere and brought into the state of Minnesota.

To appropriate $204.50 for the relief of Thomas Slavin.

To amend existing laws relating to exempt property.

To amend existing laws to declare certain weeds common nuisances and provide for their destruction.

Creating a board of pardons and prescribing the duties thereof.

To regulate the primaries for nomination of candidates for office.

To require the reduction to writing of all instructions to jury and allowing exceptions to be taken thereto.

To provide for the recording of certain orders, decrees and judgments in the office of the register of deeds when the title of property is affected.

St. Paul, Jan. 14.—The senate passed a resolution for a committee of 14 to reapportion the state. The following bills were introduced:

To repeal law relating to struck juries.

To amend act authorizing the formation of town insurance companies.

Fixing the da es of general terms of the district court in the Sixteenth judicial district. Passed under suspension of rules.

For the greater protection of depositors in banks in this state.

To protect the public health by the inspection of cattle, sheep and swine to be slaughtered.

To amend sections 743 and 7436, general statutes, regulating the construction and management of county jails.

To amend law defining duties of the railroad and warehouse commission in relation to common carriers.

To provide uniform time for holding municipal elections (spring elections.

To prevent the furnishing of impure water for public use and making this act a felony.

To amend laws of 1878 relating to trial by jury.

Relative to assignee and execution sales.

The house decided that no large appropriation bills shall be railroaded through this session. Among the bills introduced were the following:

To appropriate $44,000 for new buildings at the Red Wing state school.

To amend mechanics lien law, extending time when liens may be filed to three years.

To repeal existing laws for bounties for the capture of horse thieves.

To provide for the redemption and extending the time of sale of lands forfeited to the state.

To amend existing laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

To amend existing laws relating to punishment for grand larceny.

To regulate the practice of barbering and license practitioners of same.

To provide for the inspection of meat in cities of over 25,000 population.

To amend existing laws relating to treatment of inebriates by counties.

To amend existing law relating to the provision of free text books for schools.

To amend existing law relating to civil actions concerning real property.

To compel all corporations, including cities, to pay their employes every week.

St. Paul, Jan. 15.—The senate adopted Ringdal's resolution to investigate the labor bureau by a vote of 35 to 12. The following bill were introduced:

To provide for the taxation of express companies.

To amend laws of 1887 regulating common carriers and the railroad and warehouse commission. It provides for the election of the members of the commission, beginning with the election of 1898.

Defining the duties of state treasurer.

To appropriate $3,500 for additional land for the public school.

For a military code.

To establish a state public school at Detroit, Minn.

To amend laws relating to acquirement of easement by custom, etc.

To require personal notice before redemption rights may lapse.

To amend laws of 1893 regulating election: provides for the collection of only one fee from any candidate.

The house, after sharp debate, decided to hold a Saturday session.

The following bills were introduced:

Prohibiting the renting of fishing privileges of trout streams stocked at the expense of the state.

Prohibiting the use of certain firearms and amunition in killing game.

Amending the penal code relating to the exclusion of minors from immoral resorts.

Prohibiting the sale of trout during certain periods.

To regulate the practice of horseshoeing.

Amending the penal code relating to the punishment for murder in the first degree.

Amendiug general laws touching chattel mortgages.

To cure mortgage foreclosures by advertisement where the notice of sale is defective.

To appropriate $3,500 for the purchase of land for the state public school at Owatonna.

St. Paul, Jan. 16.—The house after it had listened to the Hicks-Donnelly controversy, presented a few bills and adjourned. The following are the bills

Relating to interest on money in usury.

Encouraging the forestry interests of the state.

Amending statutes relating to divorce.

Providing for salary of state oil inspector and deputies.

Amending general laws relating to courts of justice of the peace.

Amending laws relating to vacation of state or territorial roads.

Amending general statutes exempting husband from tort committed by his wife.

Amending penal code relating to destruction of property.

Providing for the registration of municipal bonds by the cities of this state.

Prohibiting confinement of fish in boxes or traps in inland lakes.

St. Paul, Jan. 18.—The house adopted the Hicks resolution regarding election contests by a decisive vote.

The following bills were introduced:

Relating to the mortgaging of certain exempt personal proprty.

Providing a system of free traveling libraries.

To protect the freedom of markets.

Appropriating $500 to build a bridge at Lake Valley, in Traverse county.

Amending laws relating to taking of fish during the open season.

Relating to the importations of articles into the country.

Amending penal code relating to interference with telegraph and telephone wires.

Amending general laws relating to construction of public roads.

Amending general laws relating to compensation of executors and guardians.

Relating to sureties on official bonds given to the state of Minnesota.

To amend the constitution making the governor-elect ineligible to the office of U. S. senator.

Amending laws providing proper compensation for judges, clerks, etc., of election.

Amending statutes relating to partition fences.

Providing for the appointment of a labor commissioner in all cities of 10,000 population and over.

Prison Labor Question.

The prison labor commission appointed under the law of 1895 to determine the number af persons that may be legally engaged in any one industry in the prisons of Minnesota made its report to the governor and legislature, saying that it was unable to reach an agreement.

In speaking about the report, Labor Commissioner Powers said: "There are two opinions among the members of the board. Mr. Schnrmeier has not taken an active part, nor expressed an opinion. I believe that the law, applied to the shoe industry, means those people engaged in free labor in factories only. Of these there are 2,000 or less. This would allow the prison authorities to employ 2,000 persons in the shoe industry. But Mr. Temple believes that all persons engaged in making shoes in the state of Minnesota, including the small shops, would be counted, which would place the number at more than 3,000. Under this opinion the prison authorities would be empowered to employ 3,000 persons in the shoe industry. The prison authorities side with Mr. Temple."

Brief Minnesota Items.

The hardware store of Louis Kohle at Belle Plaine was destroyed by fire.

The Milwaukee depot safe at Dundas was blown open and $60 in silver taken.

Fred C. Barrows has been appointed state inspector of oil.

The state Fair association has a balance of $6,125.75.

The state Y. M. C. A. convention is now assured for Red Wing. Several state officers have been there recently and they decided the matter. The convention will be held in February.

Three burglars confined in the Stearns county jail attempted to make their escape by filing through the bars of their cells. The attempted jail delivery was discovered. Four iron bolts had already been cut with a jack-knife when the job was discovered by the sheriff.

BANK SUSPENSIONS.

Weaker Financial Concerns in Various Places Go to the Wall.

Newport, Ky., Jan. 19.—The First national bank of Newport has closed its doors. The bank will be reorganized. The deposits are about $370,000 and depositors will be paid in full. Director Charles Spinks says the bank closed because of the recklessness of Cashier Yantsey and Director McCracken.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 19.—The German national bank at First and Market streets did not open its doors for business, and the announcement was made that the institution was in the hands of Bank Examiner James Escott. The capital stock is $251,500, with a surplus of $31,000. J. M. McKnight is president.

The bank has been in a shaky condition for three years owing to the failure of the Louisville deposit bank, by which it lost $75,000 and there are also between $250,000 and $300,000 worth of law suits pending, growing out of the bank's connection with the failure. Since the first of the year $75,000 in deposits have been withdrawn and several days ago Bank Examiner Escott began an investigation. Saturday he wired the result to the comptroller of the currency and the order came for the bank to be closed at once.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 19.—The Minnesota state savings bank closed its doors and filed a deed of assignment, naming William Bickell as assignee.

An affidavit was filed stating that the assets would amount to about $250,000, while the liabilities are in the neighborhood of $230,000. The officers of the bank deemed this step the best under the circumstances to protect the depositors. The recent flurry in banking affairs caused withdrawals of deposits to such an extent that, although the bank required the 60-days' notice, it was unable to raise enough ready money to meet demands.

Fullerton, Neb., Jan. 16.—The Citizens' state bank of this city, closed its doors Friday afternoon. S. H. Penny, president, and F. M. La Grange, cashier, say that depositors will be paid in full. No statement of assets or liabilities will be given out until the bank examiner has completed his work of checking up.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 14.—The Seattle savings bank has closed its doors owing to heavy withdrawals of county funds by newly-installed officers. Judge Monroe, on petition, appointed H. O. Shuey receiver. The statement is made by bank officials that the affairs of the institution are in good shape, but not prepared for a run. The liabilities are $70,000 and the assets $104,000. The institution will liquidate its obligations dollar for dollar.

Conway, Mo., Jan. 18.—The Bank of Conway made an assignment of all its assets to C. C. Draper, of Lebanon, and the officials say it is their intention to quit business. It was the only bank in town and carried a capital stock of $10,000, with C. Hanson as president and I. M. Porter cashier. Depositors will be paid in full.

WAR ON WOMEN.

Prominent Ladies Placed Under Arrest in Havana.

Key West, Fla., Jan. 19.—The following Havana news has been received here: By order of the civil governor of Puerto Principe, Ordaz Avecilla, the following distinguished ladies have been arrested in that city: Concepcion Agramonte, widow of Francisco Sanchez Betancourt, secretary of the treasury in the last war and mother of Benjamin, Calixto, Armando, Alfredo and Eugenie Sanchez Agramonte, all in the revolution, the latter (Eugenie) being Gomez' physician; Angela Silva de Recio, wife of Brig. Lope Recio Loynaz; Maria Aguillar, sister of Antonio Aguilar Varona, ex-Cuban civil governor of Puerto Principe. It is also rumored that President Cisneros' sister and the following prominent citizens have been arrested: Jose Morell y Xliquas, Carlos Adan y Masvidal, Ramon Bosa y Boza, Alberto Agramonte y Boza, Jose More y Pera, Vicete Ramirez y Ledesma and many others. The city is terribly excited, not only on account of these arrests, but also because of the suppression of El Pueblo. Persons wishing to leave are unable to do so, the governor prohibiting their departure. The condition of the jail is frightful. There are no accommodations for ladies, and those arrested are confined with common criminals.

BIG DEAL IN COAL LANDS.

Syndicate of Capitalists Buy 4,100 Acres in Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 19. — Andrew Carnegie, together with other Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Canadian capitalists, have acquired 4,100 acres of coal territory in the Monongahela valley. The price to be paid for the land will be $3,000,000. Mr. Carnegie and his Pittsburgh partners will have 51 per cent. of the property. The names of the minority stockholders have not been learned, but the Cleveland parties are large coal operators. The preliminaries have been fully arranged, and the transfer of title and cash will be made in a few days.

The great object in the purchase is that the new railroad of Andrew Carnegie and his associates shall not have to return empty cars in which ores are brought to the Carnegie blast furnaces from the lakes. With the completion of the Butler & Pittsburgh road the general development of these tracts will have been made ready, and coal shipments to the lakes will be coincidental with the bringing of ores to Pittsburgh.

Cold Wave in the Northwest.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 18.—A great storm has been raging in Minnesota and the Dakotas for the past 36 hours and the temperature is dropping over a degree an hour. The fall of snow has been very heavy. No trains north and west of St. Paul are running on schedule time. Southern and eastern trains left here on time Sunday night, but with slight prospect of getting through. No trains have been operated on the Great Northern between Huron, S. D., and Benson, Minn., for two weeks. All northern Minnesota points report the temperature from 10 to 20 below zero. The thermometer here registered ten below at 11:30 Sunday night, with prospects of growing much colder.

New Chinese Minister.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The Chinese minister, Yang Yu, called at the state department Thursday to announce that Wu Ting Fang had been appointed to succeed him and that he had been promoted to Russia. He expected his successor late in March, at which time he should himself depart for St. Petersburg. Loh Teng Lu, who accompanied the viceroy to this country as interpreter, has been appointed minister to England, Italy and Belgium.

Asheville, N. C., and "The Land of the Sky."

Asheville and the Mountain Regions of Western North Carolina have long been noted as health and pleasure resorts, and because of the salubrious climate that vicinity has become famously known as "The Land of the Sky." Round trip tickets on sale to Asheville every day in the year at very low rates, good to return six months from date of sale. For further information address J. C. Beam, Jr., N. W. P. A., 111 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

"I'm somewhat disfigured," said the torn negligee shirt, as the washerwoman squeezed the water out of it, "but I'm still in the wring."—Buffalo Express.

Sore and stiff from cold; don't wait and suffer; use St. Jacobs Oil and get cured.

A corn doctor says that if people walked more they would not have corns. If they didn't have to walk so much they wouldn't care for corns.—Washington Democrat.

To Get Out of the Way

When trouble is coming, is obviously the part of common sense. An obstruction of the bowels is a serious obstacle to health. To get this out of the way is an easy matter with the thorough laxative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, although it affords relief, never gripes and convulses like a drastic purgative. Dyspepsia, malarial, kidney and rheumatic ailments and nervousness yield to this genial family medicine.

There is an unwritten law among women that no woman should go further from home than two blocks with a shawl over her head.

The Most Unique Calendar of the Season

Has just been issued by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry. Copy can be secured by sending six cents in stamps to cover postage, to A. J. Smith, G. P. A., Cleveland.

There seems to be nothing people enjoy talking about so much as a married couple that don't get along very well.—Washington Democrat.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco. Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and $1.00, all druggists.

Everyone who doesn't have to light the fires in the morning preaches against using coal oil for that purpose.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

Men have better health than the women, because they sigh less when things go wrong, and kick more.—Atchison Globe.

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—Rev. D. Buchmueller, Lexington, Mo., Feb. 24, '94.

Good breeding is doing nothing needlessly that one thinks will hurt or displease others.—N. Y. Weekly.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.

Our happiness is but an unhappiness more or less consoled.—N. Y. Weekly.

The pain that tortures—sciatica. The cure that cures it—St. Jacobs Oil.

A short absence quickens love, a long absence kills it.—N. Y. Weekly.

When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

A woman sharpens a pencil pigeontoed.—Atchison Globe.

Use St. Jacobs Oil and say to rheumatism: "Will see you later."

Cupid, the Beggar.

How Love goes a-begging for a little kindly treatment! How many women turn their backs on the little fellow! They give freely of their time and attention to fashion or social pleasures, but seem to regard happy wifehood and motherhood as a mere secondary consideration. They take no end of trouble over the fit of a gown or the success of a dinner party, but think they have no time to bestow upon the health and physical soundness which are absolutely necessary to happy wifehood and motherhood.

Any weakness or disease of the delicate special organs of her sex totally unfits a woman to be a wife or mother. It is a woman's primary duty to be strong and healthy in a womanly way. Careful living and judicious treatment will certainly and completely eradicate these delicate complaints.

A complete and practical treatise on this subject with careful professional advice and suggestions for self-treatment are contained in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by R. V. Pierce, M. D., chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. This 1000-page illustrated book will be sent paper-bound absolutely free for *cost of mailing only:* 21 one-cent stamps, or cloth-bound for 31 stamps. Address Dr. Pierce, as above.

Dr. Pierce has given a life-time to the study of women's diseases, and has had as wide a practical experience in this particular field as any living physician. His "Favorite Prescription" is a perfect and scientific remedy for diseases of the feminine organs.

It is the only medicine devised for this particular purpose by an educated and skilled physician. It is a positive and permanent cure as attested by more than ninety thousand grateful women.

Going to Washington, D. C.?

A rate of one fare round trip has been made via Big Four Route and picturesque Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. to Washington account Inauguration of Mr. McKinley, March 4th. For particulars and sleeping car reservations address U. L. Truitt, N. W. P. A., 234 Clark Street, Chicago.

Correct.—"Which is right, Mr. Railroad, 'a quarter of six' or 'a quarter to six?'" "I'm sure I do not know, Miss Lovely. I always say 'five forty-five.'"

A sprain may cripple but St. Jacobs Oil will cure it before it can. It cures.

Ideas are a capital that bear interest only in the hands of talent.—N. Y. Weekly.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made

The longer a woman has been married the larger a dollar grows to her.

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Only One!

Not more than five men or women in a thousand are free from some form of Kidney, Liver or Bladder trouble, which is certain to run into serious disease unless checked.

Stop and Think!

that there is but one known remedy for these troubles! Ask any druggist, physician or friend what it is, and he will tell you,

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1	" Kaiser Wilhelm Lettuce	15c
1	" Earliest Melon	10c
1	" Giant Yellow Onion	15c
1	" 14-Day Radish	10c
3	" Brilliant Flower Seeds	15c

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, JAN. 22, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—The City Grocery, C. H. Green & Co, is holding its share of the trade.

—Danz's Orchestra, of Minneapolis, arrived this A. M. to play for the K. P's tonight.

—A. E. Manning the Bridge street restaurant man is putting groceries in connection with his other business.

—The pupils and the teachers are busy arranging for the state examinations next week, in the Public High Schools.

—It it claimed by some of our political wire-workers that the Town of Franklin will not pole over 50 per cent of its customary vote in March.

—The Modern Woodmen of America now have three dozen members here and are increasing their membership quite rapidly. Their insurance seems to catch people as being ceeap and reliable.

—Musical talent is haying a boom in this nighborhood. Competition is the life of trade. Two brass bands in Delane makes things lively. Whoop er up boys, see who can make the speetest music.

—When election day rolls round and these who have been voting for years come to the polls to cast their ballot only to be refused, there will doubtless, be considerable excitement occasioned, in some instances.

—The few cold days and Sunday's blizzard made some of our citizens talk about old Tennessee and the Sunny South. That's all right for a few cold days but the balance of the year Minnesota is hard to beat for climate or soil.

—Whenever strangers listening to the sweet trains of harmony from either of our brass bands offers complihments it will be in order for the public spirited Delanoite to remark, "You just ought to hear the other one".

If the Legislature should get a move on them and pass the law making local option by counties the thing for Minnesota's regulation of the liquor traffic and Wright County should vote on it at the spring elections, it is highly probable it would rank among the foremost anti-saloon counties.

—George P. Schaffer has purchased the lots of Mrs. Sieloff where the blacksmith shop now stands on the corner River and Elm streets. We understand he contemplates building a commodius and convenient building there in the early spring for his large and rapidly increasing mercantile business.

—Reports of births and deaths must be handed to the Health Officer in the Village, and in the Township to the Town Clerk, on or before ten days after the occurrence. Members of the family are liable to a fine of $20, and Physicians $25 for neglecting to comply with this law. Don't be surprised if some one has to pay a fine.

—The politician are beginning to talk about a ticket for village officers. The election comes in March. It is necessary now for foreign born men to have all their citizen papers before they can vote. Be sure in selecting a ticket that all the canidates are qualified to act as officers by being legally qualified citzens of the United States.

—Because you see George Bolton, husteling about livelier than common in his shirt sleeves these cold days you must not think spring is coming. It simply because Winter has gone. The R. R. is striking most of her depots with a wave of prosperity. They are not working so many men, but those that have work are unusually buisy.

—The Epworth League entertainment and the installation of officersat the M. E. Church Sunday evening passed off pleasantly. Owing to the storm during the day the audience was small; but the singing, reading and other exercises were well rendered and the small audience was well repaid for braving the cold and coming out. Rev, Farber preached a short sermon after league.

—The concert given by the Delano Cornet Band in the City Hall Friday evening was well attended and appreciated as a rare treat. Prof. Everson acquitted himself creditably as a band leader. And his songs composed by himself received great applause. The twelve members of the band under the present management make music. Peter Peterson's clarenet solo, Mrs. Dora Stewart accompanyment, and the Eagle quartett's numbers were good. The piano solo, the storm, by Mrs. John Blackwell, was listened to with rapt attention from first to last by the vast audience.

—Card playing, selling to minors and men intoxicated and old drunkards and keeping open Sundays and after eleven at night and other violations of the state laws are constantly indulged in in Delano. Why don't some of the state detectives and officials drop round this way some time. They could quickely fine enough to shut up most of the saloons if not some of the saloonkeepers, and possibly some of officials who knowingly permit such breaches of the peace and dignity of the state of Minnesota. What's the use of having license laws if the parties to the contract nor anyone else pays any attention to them?

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—Several carloads of snow fence went west this morning.

—For Legislative news and bank suspensions see inside of this paper.

—It is about time the officers of the Delano Washington's Birthday Association were holding a meeting and making a program for the 22nd of February. It is only a month off.

Personal.

Mrs. Gast, of Wayzata, visited her daughter Mrs. Wittman, today.

Albert Kurtz, from all over, is visiting Delano friends for a few days.

Dr. Carter, Howard Lake's dentist, visited Delano professionally, this week.

County Cullings.

Divorce was granted Henry Bigler.

Court lasted about a month in all and has adjourned.

Edward P. Heath has paid a fine of $200 in the pine land deal.

The Waverly horse case was decided in favor of the defendants.

William C. Mitchel on complaint of Miss Mary Prestidge, of bastardy, was bound under $200 bonds to appear at the June term of District Court.

John L. Streeter, of Montrose, on charge of bastardy, by Miss Mary Ross, was bound over to nent term of court, by Justice Walter, of Delano.

Mrs. Gibney, of Dassel, whose husband was killed by the Bryan train, sued the company, the trial was held at Buffalo verdict for the company.

Miss Bertha Tuchtenhagern was given a verdict by the jury for $600 for damages against Joseph Giblin, for carlessness in accidentally shooting her.

County Attorney Tarbox will have to figure carefully to keep his list of lost cases down to that of his predecessor Cutting which he so industriously used for campaign argument.

Sam B. Cronk was committed to the Hennepin county jail, by a Buffalo justice, last week, for making an assult on his wife. Too much poor whiskey, Julius Miller was also sent on a similar charge.

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX.

Of those who pay $1 and over of personal tax. For the year 1897. After March 1st, if not paid a penalty of 10 per cent will be added.

FRANKLIN.

Fred Addicks Jr.	$3.91	Otto A Anderson,	$2.08
J P Anderson,	1.23	Andrew Buhl,	1.11
August Baldus,	2.00	Christian Bueh,	2.41
Louis Bock,	4.03	Chas E Ball,	1.22
Jos Bauman,	3.12	Leo Baldus.	2.02
August Bosell,	1.70	Jno A Bergstrom,	2.67
Jno and Harriet Cunningham,			27.26
Jno Carlson,	5.65	Peter Church,	2.01
Benard Early,	1.07	Gotlieb Eppel,	4.49
Franklin Horse Co,	5.08	Simon Frack,	1.36
Gotlieb Fautch,	5.03	Erick Felt,	1.11
Jno Fredin,	2.06	Jno Gouzier,	2.86
Frank Gallas,	1.43	Martin Gabrielsyk,	1.71
Gustave Gaude,	1.20	Albert Gretka,	1.18
Jacob Horsch,	1.75	B Honzia,	1.54
Jacob Henn,	1.76	Valentine Honzia,	3.32
James Hayes,	2.32	A J Hays,	2.88
Henry Hellman,	7.49	C W Ingerson,	1.45
Fred Japs,	1.69	John Jannick,	2.71
Mhos Janikula,	2.21	Gust M Johnson,	1.55
Fred Japs Sr.	1.60	Ebon Jacobs,	1.87
Peter Johnson,	1.22	Erick Johnson,	2.85
Fred Krause,	1.97	F Kuchenmeistor,	3.19
Frank Kosirl,	1.68	Peter Kirjenski,	1.03
Bertha Kushn,	1.13	Jos Kelsey,	4.69
Edwin Kelsey,	1.93	Jno Kappe,	1.17
Wm Kappe,	4.09	Emanuel Klirch,	2.19
Jno Kittok,	1.36	Simon Kittok,	1.66
Henry Kaiser,	2.18	Louis Kespohl,	1.43
Hermon Knopp,	1.19	Geo Kreidler,	2.53
Jos Kuka.	1.22	Peter Kuka,	1.00
Frank Kultzera,	1.21	August Kohnke,	1.13
Jos Lyrek,	1.64	Stephen Lyrek,	1.07
Peter Lowe,	1.82	Olof Lingren,	1.83
August Lieter,	3.48	Wm Leiter,	2.42
Jos Ludescher,	2.78	Jno Larson,	1.77
John Mortzko,	1.93	Jno Matter,	2.22
Adolph Motzko,	2.57	Jno Molljars,	1.37
Jos and Sophia Matter.			44.10
Andreas Mishella,	2.92	J L Matter,	3.25
Jos Masang,	1.93	Louis Marth,	1.24
Conrad Marth,	1.24	J R Muekenhoirn,	2.13
Jos Muckenheirn	4.85	Robt Matyschsck,	1.18
Wm Murphy,	2.96	Jno J Mara,	2.81
Thos Madden,	1.16	Jno Motzko,	1.74
Crosby Nason,	1.58	Jos Nelson,	1.45
Swan P Noren,	1.47	Peter Nolan,	1.20
Ernest Otto,	1.42	Robt Otto,	2.24
Herman Otto,	2.67	Wm Plath,	1.14
Otellia Pogzreba,	1.31	Jos Pierdrack,	1.46
Jno Plattner,	1.22	Jno Peterson,	1.38
Urban Pogzreba,	5.72	Henrietta Plath,	1.24
Frank Parlitz,	1.69	Geo Plattner,	1.50
James Quinn,	3.89	Chas Quinn,	4.90
James Quinn,	2.90	Jno Riley,	1.11
Wm Ranthun,	1.77	Mathias Shaust,	1.74
Jno Strey,	1.27	Jos Stralka,	1.39
Jos Speckle,	2.05	Jno Sochor,	1.31
Aug Steinburn	2.30	Riley Sturman,	4.14
Chas Storen.	1.09	M Schreffer,	3.28
Calvin Steward,	4.80	Eric Strom,	3.78
W H Stanley,	2.50	P and M P Sunday,	6.35
Geo Sutton,	2.13	Francis Sutton,	1.45
Lorenzo Stolko,	1.78	Chas Shlessner,	5.34
Carl Schroeder,	2.89	Theo Strauch Jr,	1.70
Mary Sawazki,	1.44	Theo D Strauch,	11.54
Peter Shaust,	1.29	Geo T Schwerin,	1.46
Wm Schwerin,	1.56	Henrr Schwerin,	1.82
A R Snodgrass,	1.87	Henry Schultz,	1.70
Charls F Stein,	2.27	Jno Stein,	1.17
Jno Stein,	1.27	Chas Stein,	1.74
Clark Sturman,	3.93	Chas J Sell,	1.68
Jerome Telchner,	1.69	Henry Tessman,	1.78
A Wandersee,	1.83	Fred Wandersee,	2.39
E N Wood,	5.77	Jos Wesolek,	1.86
Simon Washelhs,	1.83	F N Wandersee,	1.72
Louis Wandersee,	1.37	Urban Wilaok,	1.85
Atwood Welker,	3.74	B Yanor,	2.53
B Yorzyk,	1.68	Henry Zimmer,	1.47
Wm Ziebarth,	6.60	E F Ziebarth,	2.30
Theo Ziebarth,	2.46	Fred Zibel,	1.81
Frank Zierman,			2.27

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Vest Good For Another Term.

Having successfully evaded another term, Senator Vest thinks he thinks retire at the end of it But he will think better of this think. Vest will retire when he can no longer get an election.—Duluth News Tribune.

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat, per bu.,	$ .69
Rye, per bu.,	.28
Potatoes, per bu.,	.20
Butter	.12, .10
Eggs,	.15
Hay, per ton,	4.00
Pork	3.50
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.06
Chickens, dressed,	.06
Spring chichen,	.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,	.08

BORN.

JANIKULA.—On Thursday, January 21, to Mr. and Mrs. Kasper Janikula, a son.

Time and Place of Meeting to Collect Taxes for the Year 1896.

TOWNSHIPS.

Albion..........Feb. 12. At John Smith's
Buffalo..........Court House.
Chatham..........Court House.
Clearwater..........Hotel Village, Jan. 18.
Cokato..........Village hall Feb. 8-9.
Corinna..........Robinson's hotel Feb. 16 & 17.
Frankfort..Zackman's St. Michaels vil,Jan.22.
Franklin......Young's hotel Delano Jan. 26-27.
French Lake......French Lake corners Feb.11.
Maple Lake..........Jude's hotel Feb. 15.
Marysville.....Waverly vil. Jan. 29 and Feb. 1.
Middleville..........Smith Lake, Feb.10.
Monticello..........Merchants hotel Jan. 20.
Otsego..........Post Office in Otsego Jan. 21.
Rockford..........Centenial hotel Jan. 25.
Silver Creek..........Hasty Jan. 19.
Southside..........South Haven Feb. 18.
Stockholm..........Town hall Feb. 5-6.
Victor..........Town hall Feb. 4.
Woodland..........Town hall Feb. 23.

VILLAGES.

Annandale.......Robinson's hotel Feb. 16&17.
Buffalo..........Court House.
Clearwater..........Hotel Jan. 18.
Cokato..........Village hall Feb.8-9.
Delano..........Young's Hotel Jan. 26-27
Hanover..........
Howard Lake..........Village hall Feb.2-3.
Maple Lake..........Jude's hotel Feb 15
Monticello..........Merchants hotel Jan. 20.
Montrose..........Feb. 22.
Rockford..........Centennial hotel Jan. 25.
St. Mitchaels..........Jan. 22.
Waverly..........Jan. 29 and Feb. 1.

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VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1897. NUMBER 18.

Business Directory.

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M. E. CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:30 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

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Pastor.

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DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... "
REV. E. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

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REV. M. SAVES.

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Recorder, { WYATT JOHNS.

Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.

Justices of the Peace, { W. H. FRAZEE, R. M. WALTER.
Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.
Board of Health, { T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. E. BORSCH.
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Constables { J. P. BERNECK, GEO. GOODRICK.

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CROWDING.

(Cleveland Leader.)

Don't crowd! There's room enough for all!
Why push and jostle so?
Why shove your neighbor to the wall.
Or seek to lay him low?
Don't crowd!

Don't crowd! You're just an atom here!
Who hold your brother back?
Go seek a way that's new and clear—
Why keep the beaten track?
Don't crowd!

Don't crowd! Once you strove bravely, too,
Against the odds above!
Think how defeat oft reached you through
Some rivals steady shove—
Don't crowd!

Don't crowd! Ah, might I just as well
Address the drops that make the sea!
Wherever men or mice may dwell
There will the jealous ever be
To crowd!
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

BRYANS new book is about ready for the market. It will, doubtless, be interesting reading to people interested in the politics of the day.

THE Dassel Anchor has changed proprietors. Mr. Henke has gone to Wis. to engage in newspaper business, while A. C. Brokow and R. L. Hayford of Litchfield will run the Anchor.

FROM present indications the Supreme Court will decide as to who will make the appointment of a member of the State Pharmacy Board. It is bad when the Governor, the Legislature and the Pharmacists can't agree but have to call on the Courts to help them out.

THE 31st anual meeting of the Minnesota Editors and Publishers Association, will be held at the Commercial Club, in St. Paul, on Thursday and Friday, Febuary 18 and 19. An interesting program has been arranged, and a large attendence is expected. President J. J. Hill has extended the courtesies of the G. N. R. R.

APROPOS of Manchester's bill to close theaters on Sunday one of the city dailies had a picture of men coming to the door of the theater and finding the door closed turning into an adjoining saloon! Open saloon, in the Saintly City, on the Lord's Day, and the reporter knows of it! Manchester and his reform colleagues must have turned the other corner and gone to church.

THE Sheriff's Association of the State of Minnesota met at the Court House in St. Paul, Tuesday. The annual election of officers was held, J. C. Nugent, of Wright County, being chosen President: About thirty sheriffs were in attendance. They are arranging to have Sheriff's fees made uniform in different counties and to have other bills brought before the legislature in the interests of their association.

MR. OLNEY'S arbitration treaty with Great Britain appears to most Americans to be yielding up the arbitration of the Monroe Doctrine to the decission of a commission. This we are not prepared to do. This Doctrine has been decided upon before by the people of the U. S. at least, and needs no further arbitration. Just what right our Congress has to yield up its priveleges to commissions; especially to commission composed of a majority of foreigners we don't unkerstand. We had better attend to our own business and let others attend to their's seems to be the general feeling on this subject.

THE Senate Judiciary committee has reported favorably the passage of the bill to abolish the struck jury system. Nobody ought to oppose the abolishion of such a system as that. It is clearly opposed to the best interests of any poor man The idea of having a jury for the poor man and another for those able and willing to pay for it! It is too ridiculous for anything! Do away with the struck jury place rich and poor litigants on the same footing. Law suits are bad enough without giving anybody the advantage. Suits should be decided justly on their merits without fear or favoritism, or struck jurys.

CAN there be any significance in the purchasing of inaugural paraphernalia and the appointment of a Bank President as Secretary of the Treasury all from Chicago?

IF it is true, that had the fire in the Little Falls high school building started during school hours all the children could not have escaped; that city ought to consider itself fortunate for the opportunity to build a new one. No city can afford to have that kind of a school house.

PEOPLE are begining to wonder if the Minnesota Board of Pardons will de selected with a view to giving Cole and Jim Younger, their fredom. If the Board of Pardons should begin their career by shortining the sentences of these men they would most likely find that the people would find that they had no further use for a board of pardons.

A GREAT deal is being said by certain newspapers about the inauguration ceremonies of President elect McKinley. His carriages and equipments are discribed. His wifes gowns are minutely set before the public gaze. This sort of thing has been overdone. If President McKinley would appear in a plain sensible suit of clothes and his wife should appear dressed as has been her custom for years it would be more in accord with the times and the occasion.

Editor French lets himself out in great shape in commenting on the Day Dunn contest this week. He goes at it as if it were a part of the "sealer" business. He oven pitches into Billy Culkin and goes so far as to say: "Our satisfaction over the result is tempered with disappointment at the fact that the Senator from this district voted for the usurper to retain his seat. We believe he should thrown to the winds his technical reasons and taken the broad grounds of good common sense and political honesty, and voted to seat the rightfully elected Senator."

OFFICIAL BONDS WRONG!

In the failure of City Treasurer Haugan to secure secure sufficient bonds as Treasurer of Minneapolis a good lesson is learned, Mr. Haugan seems to have been all right when elected but owing to bank failures and other dificulties his credit was impaired so that people didn't feel like guaranteeing his coming out whole with the city funds. He claims to have handled, so it is reported, about $16,000,000 of city funds and to have about $400,000 of that amount in banks, about half of which he thinks may be returned to the city treasury, leaving a deficency of something like $200,000. Now what justice between men would there be in asking some kind neighbors who could not say no to placing their names on Mr. H's bond, to step up and bankrupt themselves and bring their families to want through no fault of theirs, nor of the principals, but through the financial wrecking of the banks in which the funds were placed.

In many counties it requires about all the neighbors and well known acquaintances, and political friends that have a few surplus dollars to their credit to make up the big bonds required for county treasurer The neighbors don't like to refuse to sign; they place their names on for all they can conscientiously claim to be worth, or even more, in order to make up the amount. If the treasurer should happen to have bad luck; or should see fit to change his residence to Canada or Mexico before his term is out, it is not fair that his kind neighbors should be left destitute by having to pay his deficiencies, for which they were not responsible, only on account of their inability to say no. when asked to sign his bond.

Would it not be better for every taxpayer to pay his share of the deficiencies in the treasury? Would it not tend to make people more careful in the selection of officers to see added to their tax receipts occasionally, for deficiency in the treasury owing to the defalcation or embezzlement by the treasurer of a few thousands of dollars? When people under the present system come to vote sometimes they say. "I know the candidate is not reliable; is unfit for the office, but his bondsmen will make it good." If they were bondsmen in proportion to the amount of their tax they would look at it a little differently. If a county gets stuck by electing a dishonest or incompetent official the county should suffer the consequences, and not lay the burden off on a few who happened to be better acquainted, or to live neighbors to the defaulter.

There is something wrong about the whole system of neighbors and friends being made paupers through trusting too much in their neighbors or friends, and going on their bonds. Things should be changed.

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Among our Exchanges.

Duuth Herald: Senator D. B. Hill says he considers newspapers unreliable. The newspapers have a similar opinion of Dayid B.

St. Cloud times:—Lind was defeated last fall, but the chase he gave Clough scared the latter so bad that it was not until this week that he said anything about having been elected governor himself.

Brainerd Journal; When is a thing cheap? When it is easy to get, A majority of the people were afraid money would be cheaper if Bryan was elected. Now honest injun, boys, is it hard enough to suit you?—St. Cloud Times.

Litchfield Independent: Governor Clough has shown his obedience to the political machine or state house ring, by his appointments to state positions. Efficiency cuts no figure, and every appointment is made to pay some political debt. He appointed a son-in law of Mike Doran to the insurance commissionership, at the request of the gold Democrats who helped to elect him.

Swift County Monitor: The county commissioners of Lac qui Parle county have decided to call a special election for the purpose of voting $25,000 in bonds to aid in building a new court house. Swift county now has about $20,00 in sight in a court house fund, but the commissioners still hesitate about taking the first steps toward putting up a building. The sinking fund plan is far ahead of bonds, but sometimes there is considerably delay in getting it a moving.

"If the Republicans," says one of their papers, "can give the farmers better prices by putting on the tariff you bet the Republicans can get some of the farmers' votes. The farmer should do like the rest of the folks—go where his interests are best served. It's a dead sure thing that the Conrier-Journal's party can not or will not do anything for the farmer." "The Courier-Journal's party" is the only party which advocates a policy that will do anything for the farmer. That policy is to allow the farmer and everbody else to do for himself, unhandicapped by bad money and unrobbed by subsidy grabbers and false systems of taxation. The party that claims to be able to benefit the farmers by protective tariffs is simply trying "to get some of the farmer's votes" through deception. The very party that tells the farmers that protection will put up prices tells the people who buy the farmers' products that protection will put down prices.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

England will Not Lead.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—In the house of commons to day the first Lord of the treasury and government leader, Mr. Balfour, replying to questions of Mr. Field, member for the St. Patrick's division of Dublin, said there war no probability of the government initiating such a moyement as the calling of an international monetary conference. He added that it would be premature to discuss the composition of a conference, which, so far as he, Mr. Balfour, knew had not been proposed.—Globe.

May Quit Pointing Guns.

Rochester, Minn., Special, Jan, 19—The coroner's inquest in the case of Lawrence Erickson, the young man who was accdently shot by his friend Fred Swenson, developed that Swenson had pointed his gun at Erickson and playfully gone through the motions of shooting without thinking whether the weapon was loaded. Swenson was arrested and is now in jail. By the provision of the Underleak law, pointing a gun at another is a misdemeanor, and the act of causing death while so committing a misdemeanor makes the crime manslaughter.—Pioneer Press.

Precedent for Day.

To the Editor of the Globe.

On the death of President Lincoln, Vice President Johnson became president. The senate elected Senator Wade as its presiding officer, who by virtue of said election became vice president. Did Senator Wade lose his place in the senate on the expiration of President Johnson's term of office? Was not the case of Senator Wade identical with that of Senator Day? Did Wade retain his membership because the Republicans had a majority in the senate, and was Day turned down because the majority was against him? —R. W. Johnson.

Mr Bryan Is Talking.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 27.—Hon. W. J. Bryan visited the Texas Legislature this morning, and all the business in the two houses was suspended while he made a ringing speech characteristic of his last campaign. He took occasion to say that he noted with pride Texas in the lead in the matter of laws to regulate the corporations that were doing the country harm. He stated that in his state and others, in the past twelve months, corporations had stepped out of their chartered rights and into politics, and that he favored the enactment of a law prohibiting any corporation from contributing to a campaign fund. He said that while reformers were always called enemies of the government, time would show that they were all right, and he desired to encourage them in their worthy fight against corporations that were doing the country so much damage.—St. Paul Dispatch.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1897.

Senator Cameron who has only a few more weeks of public life and who considers himself entirely out of politics and who doing some very plain talking—like his father, the late Simon Cameron he has an expressive vocabulary—about the flip flop certain republican Senators have turned on his Cuban resolution. He is especially bitter against John Sherman, who he says assurred him before he was compelled to accept the position of Secretary of State in McKinley's cabinet that he was for his resolution and who has since then used his influence among Senators who wish to be solid with McKinley against the resolution so industriously that if the resolution was now brought to a vote it would probably be defeated.

A Washington realestate agent said, speaking about John Sherman and how he acquired some of his wealth: "It may be only a coincidence, but it reminded me of a former transaction of the wily Sherman when I saw that just about the time it became certain that he was to become next Secretary of State he took out a permit for the erection of a block of dwelling houses in East Washington. When he became Secretary of the Treasury under Hayes he built a block of houses in an undesirable section of East Washington and they were all sold to employes of the Treasury. I cannot say, of course, that Mr. Sherman made those Treasury employes buy undesireable houses at a big price, but you can imagine how it worked when the real estate agent who handled the property approaches a Treasury employe with a proposition to buy one of these houses, which everybody knew belonged to the Secretary of the Treasurery, and gave him a gentle hint to the effect that the Secretary would not be likely to discharge a clerk who was buying one of his houses, I shall keep my eye on those houses Mr. Sherman is now haying built. I have a curiosity to know whether any of them will be bought by State department employes."

Czar Reed is nearer to having an open revolt on his hands than at any period since he became the autocrat of the House. A respectful petition signed by 208 members of the House has been presented to him asking him to suspend his arbitrary rule against public building bills and to allow a time to be set for the consideration of 22 of those bills now on the calander. He intimated quite plainly to the Committee which represented the petition that he didn't wish to grant the request, although he took it under advisement If he grants this request, there will be plain sailing for him, and not much show for the bills to get through the Senate during the remaining tune of this session; if he refuses it, there may be a very lively row. 208 members, almost two-thirds of the House, can easily uncrown the Czar, if so disposed.

The members of the House Committee on Public Lands declined to follow the wishes of Speaker Reed concerning the Free Homestead bill. The bill has been reported to the House just as it was amended by the Senate and the House will be given an opportunity to vote on the Senate amendments, just as it might have done when the bill first came back from the Senate had not Speaker Reed ordered the bill referred to the Committee. The committee refused even to accept an amendment, exempting from the operation of the bill the lands which the government is selling as trustee for the Indians.

Representative Swanson, of Va., one of the most prominent of the younger democrats in the House has this to say in a public interview about the future of the democratic party: "There will be no reorganization of the democratic party. It is today stronger and more compact, more aggressive and buoyant than any defeated party ever was before. Without intimidation, coercion, or corruption a vast majority of the voters of this country today are in accord with it. Having divorced itself from the present administration, it is building near the affections and the interests of the masses. The democratic party will continue its aggressive fight for both gold and silver as legal tender money and against social privileges to trusts, combines and corporations. Those who failed to act with us in the last election will most of them return to their party. Many have already done so. No concessions in principles or politics will be made, though, to gain the support of these, Shorn of their power of patronage and discredited as loyal democrats those who do not return will not be potential for evil in the future. The democracy proposes to beat no retreat from the advance grounds which it has taken."

McGary Again.

INDEPENDENCE, Minn., Jan. 25th '97.

EDITOR BUFFALO GAZETTE:—Time is on the wing; and the world is moving on at a rapid pace, waiting neither for the single gold standard nor international agreement, and it is only a little while until there will be new officers and a new crew at the head of our governmant. Then, it is clamed, the eyes of the blind will be opened; the ears of the deaf will be unstopped. The land shall flow with milk and honey, and we shall cleve one to another and rejoice that we have been delivered from Egyptian pondage. The goods that was promised last fall by the drummers of McKinley, Mark Hanna & Company, will be delivered at your door. O what a rejoicing there will be hard times and proverty will remove stalk itself abroad as does death, pestitence and famine at the midnight hour. The chief apostles on the republican side last fall promised us a shower of great blessings if their party only got in. They made 7 millions of people believe that such an event would bring the millennium to every man's door by the bushel basket full. Now when the Inaguration trumpet Sounds from the outer poarch at the Capitol at Washington, what a gathering of people there will be. The man who voted for a single gold standard will be there, many of them paying their running expences on a borrowed capital. The man who voted for a high protective tariff will be there, in his shoddy suit, thanking the Lord that he is not like some other men but is willing to be the tool and cat's paw of some clique & clan corporation, for their self aggarandizement, and a detriment to his own interest. But whatever may be our fate we can be no worse under the incoming administration than we are under the present one For the present one has been a failure, so far as principle and honor is concerned. When the gods of Mammon bowed their heads in adoration last fall to that golden calf set up in the midst of the camp at gotham. It was a precedent never before brought out in this country or any other. While 6 million of people or more last fall worshiped at the sacred shrine of Abraham and the patriarchs of old, 7 million more bowed the knee to the god of Mammon, and said in good old Anglo-Saxon language, sink or swim, live or die, I give my heart and hand to this vote.

Some say now the battle is over let us be friends (This we are perfectly willing to do) and shake hands over the bloody chasm and tip a tiger for the incoming adminisiration,—Yes, we will forgive the past—but we cannot forget some things, When a people gifted with ordinary intelligence would come out and brand Bryan and his followers as anarchists and repudiators because they favored free coinage of silver at the rato of 16 to 1, while the very man they were voting for was only a convert of the single gold standard of about six months standing. Previous to that had always been a free silver man; always voting that way while in Congress and he is on record as such.

Last fall many made the foolish and simple assertion that Bryan was a kid and too young to be ruler of free people. Alexander the Great was only 20 years old when he took command of the armies of Greece. He conquered the world in less than twelve years, and died at the age of 32. Napoleon Bonaparte was only 26 or 27 years old when he took command of the armies of France; was 46 when he fou ht the battle of Waterloo, and died at the age of 52 Henry Clay was United States Senators at the age of 29 Daniel Webster was a member of Congress at the age of 31. George Washington was a member of the Continental Congress at the age of 42; took command of the army at the age of 43. U. S. Grant at the age of 40 was a Major General. And yet Bryan at the age of 36 was not old enough to serve as a head ruler of a free people. We would not call McKinley a demogogue, a repudiator, an anarchist as thousand have called Bryan and his followers. But are only sorry that Mr. McKinley and his followers will never be able to fill the promises and pledges made to the people last fall. Then the medicine will act, and the last state will be worse than the first, men cannot do impossibilities. The bonded and mortgaged debt is hanging over this country so heavy and so thick that it will take some unseen power or expert generalship to bring us out of this dilemma and place us again udon a sure foundation. A single gold standard a high protective tariff and starting up the mills cannot bring about financial prosperity, unless the poor man can get money to pay debts, buy goods, pay taxes, etc., and the poor man cannot have these favors when all legislation is in favor of the rich and the money changers. There is not a man in the country who voted for the single gold standard last fall be he rich or poor but what would like to get that fifty cent silver dollar as they called it.

Gentelmen you claimed a Waterloo last fall, and think you have banished us into exile. But while we do not aspre to a monarch's throne, we will never fill the grave of the exile. If the Lord is willing ever here to stay, by the help of providence we shall contend for equal rights for justice, and offer special privileges to the classes.

JOHN H. MCGARY.

LATEST.

The Cubans are now said to be gaining ground. To be raising quite a disturbance right in Havanna Province.

Senators Keller and Iltis are the Sporting Senators, judging from the fun the dailies claim they are making for the balance of the crowd and the St. Paul audiences.

Senator Wolcott is reported as meeting with success with France, and the attention of Germany, while England don't even want to hear about his International Bimetallism.

President McKinley so far as known is to have in his cabinet for Secretary of State, John Sherman; for Secretary of the Treasury, Lyman J. Gage, President of the First National Bank of Chicago.

This morning's St. Paul Globe claims that Senator Newlands, (he that made such a good free silver speech at Rockford last fall) has bargained with the leading protectionists at Washington for enough free silver votes to help pass a protective tariff bill high enough to suit the eastern manufacturers, provided the western men are allowed to make the schedule on western products.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventers this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent office Washington, D. C.

A. rGruenberg, Minneapolis, Runaway-horse check C. Jensen, St. Paul, Mangle. R. R. Reilly Newhouse, Waterlug-cart, S. J. Turner, Minneapolis, Cigar-lighter.

Miss Narjorie O'Hair, called on the Miss Bertha Riebel, Gazette today.

TWICE-A-WEEK COURRIER-JOURNAL.

Beginning the first of the new year, the Weekly Courrier-Journal, of Louisville, Ky., will be changed to the Twice-a-week Courier-Journal. It will be published Wednesday and Saturday mornings. The paper will be six pages, or twelve pages a week, instead of ten pages weekly, as at present, an increase of 832 columns of matter during the year. The Wednesday issue will be devoted exclusively to news and politics, while the Saturday issue will be strictly a family paper filled with stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, sketches, etc. The politics of the paper will not be changed, and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully as in the past. In spite of the increase involved in the improvements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courier-Journal will remain the same, one dollar a year, with liberal inducements to agents or to old subscribers who send in new ones. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson on political and other topics of the day.

IF YOU READ

THIS AD,

OTHERS

WOULD READ

YOUR'S

DEFECTIVE PAGE

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

During the past 40 years the water in the Gulf of Mexico has risen one foot and scientists are trying to explain it.

There is one good thing about 1897. It will be a remarkably light year for general elections. Only six states will hold elections at all.

Are we degenerating? A woman in Pennsylvania has sued for $10,000 for two kisses, and Kansas state officials did not kiss the Bible when inaugurated out of fear of microbes.

A piano fell on a man and killed him. Usually a man falls on a piano and the listeners (who paid 50 cents to get in) wish they were dead. The first is accident; the second is art.

Statistics show that when a man commits a murder in this country there is only one chance in sixty that he will be legally hanged for the crime. This is what keeps Judge Lynch so long in office.

Vests woven of fine chains that will turn a bullet are being worn by English statesmen and millionaires. Census takers in Massachusetts who have to ask old maids their age are talking of importing a car lot.

Delaware is threatened with the loss of one of its picturesque features, the whipping post. For more than a century this inspiring instrument of torture has been in use for the punishment of petty criminals. Now the constitutional convention proposes to abolish it forever.

Soap is not a modern invention introduced since the days of civilization and towels. It is mentioned twice in the Bible, and a soapmaker's shop has been discovered in the ruins of Pompeii. Some of the soap was found also, and although it had been buried nearly 2,000 years it had lost but little of its efficacy.

Out of 28,000 applications for patents in England in 1896 more than half were for improvements in bicycles. They have wheels in the head in England, as well as in the United States. The English sporting papers, however, acknowledge that the tools and machinery for bicycle manufacturing are better in the United States than in England, and are in great demand.

Settling vexed questions by arbitration is nothing new, so far as the United States and Great Britain are concerned. We settled the island claims in Oregon by arbitration, the Alabama claims, the Behring sea, the Alabama issue, and the San Juan boundary, and now the Venezuela trouble. And all has been done more satisfactorily than if it had been settled by the armies and navies of the two nations.

The United States is now maintaining 28 scientific bureaus for the development of the national resources and industries, which employ over 5,000 persons at an annual cost of nearly $8,000,000. These bureaus are doing all kinds of scientific work, studying the earth and its products, botany, crops, economical questions, statistics, forests, fish, fruit culture, insects, as well as collecting and preserving specimens.

The governor of Kansas has been asked by a woman of the state to recommend the passage of a law prohibiting the use of corsets, but the governor has declined to interfere. It would establish a dangerous precedent. The next attack might be on liver pads or suspenders. The only remedy for the suffering Kansaness is to go to the courts with the corset evil and get an injunction or two, or a couple of stays.

In the near future, as soon as the new law goes in force, there will be only five crimes punishable with death under the United States laws. These are murder on territory over which the United States has jurisdiction, including forts and so on, rape on the same territory, treason, piracy and treasonable betrayal in the trust of the army and navy. Under the old laws there were some 60 offenses punishable with death.

An innovation in the east is the "office girl" in place of the "office boy." Among her qualifications are these: She doesn't know how to whistle, she doesn't smoke cigarettes, she is not addicted to dime novels, she does not indulge in horse play with other office girls, and she is brighter, cleaner, more energetic and neater than the boy. There is something worth thinking about. But if this thing keeps up what is going to become of the boys?

The sultan of Turkey can stand a good deal of prodding. He has agreed to certain reforms, but every one must be wrung from his unwilling hands. The porte is still playing its game of floating on the comparatively placid water caused by the opposing action of the diverse currents of European interests. England and Italy favor armed coercion, a demand hastened by popular sentiment. But Russia, which is acting as a commander of the allied forces, favors giving the Turk more time. It is hard to drive a balky animal when a half dozen teamsters are disputing about methods.

British India is scourged by plague and famine. The bubonic plague is, doubtless, identical with the "black plague" and "black death" of the middle ages. The plague is a concomitant of famine conditions and unsanitary surroundings combined. The mortality in the famine districts and in Bombay itself is frightful, and the government has just realized that millions are being swept away and relief of large proportions must be given. During the last great famine in India the government very meagerly afforded relief. More will be done now, and contributions are pouring in from London.

In his will an Indiana man left $2,000 "to be so invested that the interest shall pay for a glass barrel," in which his name is to be blown, the barrel to be filled with the best apple brandy and set upon his grave as his only gravestone. It is to be filled twice a year, on the Fourth of July and on Christmas. Where will that barrel be when the first Fourth of July rolls around? The intention undoubtedly was to provide an apple brandy oasis for thirsty tramps with the expectation that each would drink his fill and then give way to the next in decorous order, but without the protection of troops it is doomed.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the Second Session.

In the course of a discussion in the United States senate on the 21st of laying electric conduits in the Washington streets Senator Hill (N. Y.) spoke against trusts and monopolies in general. Senator Turpie concluded his speech against the Nicaragua canal bill. The credentials of John Edward Addicks, claiming the vacant seat as senator from Delaware, were presented. The bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians was favorably reported. In the house the contested election case of Yost versus Tucker, from the Tenth Virginia district, was decided in favor of Tucker. A bill was introduced embodying the recommendations made by the national irrigation congress, recently held at Phoenix, A. T.

In the United States senate on the 22d Senator Turpie (Ind.) spoke in favor of Cuban independence. Senator Hoar (Mass.) resented public interference in the new arbitration treaty, and a letter was presented from Mr. Rodriguez, the minister of the "Greater Republic of Central America," protesting against the Nicaragua canal bill. In the house private bills occupied the entire day, and at the evening session several pension bills were passed.

Bills were passed in the United States senate on the 23d for a statue of President Lincoln at Gettysburg, Pa.; to reclassify the railway postal service, and the house bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks to Indians. A resolution was agreed to asking the president for all correspondence on the Nicaraguan canal since 1887. The house was not in session.

In the United States senate on the 25th Senator Turpie (Ind.) characterized Capt. Gen. Weyler as the Herod of Havana, the murderer of women and children, and as an "indescribably diminutive reptile." A bill was introduced to prevent the punishment of persons in the United States who may aid the Cuban insurgents. Memorials were presented from the presidential electors of Delaware, asking for a congressional investigation of alleged fraud and political irregularities in that state. Eulogis on the late ex-Speaker Charles F. Crisp were delivered. In the house the Indian appropriation bill ($7,525,791) was considered and the conference report on the immigration bill was presented. The consular and diplomatic bill ($1,651,808) was reported and Mr. Johnston (Ind.) read a speech in favor of an early reform of our banking and currency laws.

FROM WASHINGTON.

At a cabinet meeting it was decided to begin foreclosure proceedings against the Pacific railroads at once.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 25th was: Wheat, 4,295,000 bushels; corn, 21,718,000 bushels; oats, 13,153,000 bushels; rye, 3,665,000 bushels; barley, 3,602,000 bushels.

During December the collections of internal revenue amounted to $13,266,162, and for the six months of the present fiscal year, $77,057,624. This is an increase for the month of $882,059, and for the six months, $230,102.

The president received a visit from ex-Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, at the white house.

Reports received by the weather bureau in Washington show the intense cold wave to be general over the entire United States.

THE EAST.

In New York the Cuban League of the United States is organizing a branch league in every town or city in this country of 5,000 or more inhabitants.

At Elberon, "Ben," a horse owned by the late B. G. Clarke, and the oldest carriage horse in New Jersey, died at the age of 42 years.

In New York four men who attempted to rob a bank were captured, tried and sentenced to ten years each in prison, all in less than 36 hours.

The death of ex-Congressman Edward L. Martin occurred at his home in Seaford, Del., of heart disease.

On the Pittsburgh & Western railway near Clarion, Pa., Engineer Moriarity, Fireman Beatty and Mail Clerk Copely were killed in a wreck.

Fire destroyed the house of William Croyle, at Bedford, Pa., and Mrs. Croyle and two children were burned to death.

At the age of 78 years, Lieut. John Polson, the first man in New York state to enlist in the civil war, died at his home in Elbridge, N. Y.

In the Pennsylvania legislature a bill has been introduced making it a misdemeanor to engage in or play football in the state.

Near Shamokin, Pa., Frederick Graeber and Miss Maud Gothie, a couple engaged to be married, were killed by the caving in of earth on a road over which they were driving.

A bank examiner closed the Potts dam (N. Y.) national bank, with a capital of $250,000.

The owners of the ocean steamer Fort William, of New York, have given her up as lost with her crew of 31 men.

From every section of the country educators met in Hartford, Conn., to participate in the celebration of the 87th anniversary of the birthday of Dr. Henry Barnard, "the father of education in the United States."

Fire destroyed the tannery of the Elk Tanning company in Curwensville, Pa., the loss being $150,000.

The Dillaye block and part of the Butler block in Syracuse, N. Y., were burned, causing a loss of $125,000.

WEST AND SOUTH.

In state convention in Detroit Michigan prohibitionists declared against fusion with the national prohibitionists, who seceded last summer at Pittsburgh.

Sophronia Breckinridge, daughter of Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, has been admitted to the bar at Frankfort, Ky., by the court of appeals.

A bill has passed the Tennessee legislature to prohibit the sale of cigarettes or cigarette paper in the state.

The Indiana and Nebraska legislatures have taken steps toward abolishing the game of football in those states.

After fasting, it is said, for eight months, Mathias Sether died at Decatur, Ind.

Masked men broke open the jail at Jeffersonville, Ga., and two negroes, William White and Charles Forsythe, implicated in the murder of Mrs. Rowland at Adams Park, were taken out and hanged.

In annual session in Indianapolis the Indiana Republican State Editorial association elected as president James A. Kemp, of Salem.

Fire nearly wiped out the village of Mingo Junction, O.

A mob took Pierce Taylor, a young negro who attempted an assault upon Miss Emma Apthorp, from the jail at Tallahassee, Fla., and hanged him to a tree.

The foundry of Greenlee Bros. & Co., in Chicago, was destroyed by fire, the loss being $300,000.

Near Perry, O. T., a schoolhouse built of sod collapsed, and 25 school children were injured, several fatally.

Business was discontinued by the Upland bank at Upland, Ind. Its officials announced that it would pay depositors in full.

At their home near French Lick, Ind., Samuel Kirby, aged 55, and his wife, aged 50, were murdered by unknown persons.

A fire at Sandusky, O., destroyed six business houses, the loss being $100,000.

The doors of the Farmers' and Merchants' bank at Excelsior Springs, Mo., were closed with liabilities of $20,000.

Reports from all sections announce the most widespread cold wave in years. In the northwest the temperature ranged from 15 to 30 degrees below zero. In the east the same condition prevailed, and low temperatures were reported from points as far south as Central Texas and northern Louisiana.

In Chicago the residence of Charles J. Barnes was burned, the loss being $200,000.

The score at the close of the six-day female bicycle race in Indianapolis stood: Anderson, 246 miles 8 laps; Farnsworth, 246 miles 7½ laps; Allen, 246 miles 6 laps; Baldwin and Christopher, 246 miles 2 laps.

The death of Mrs. Eliza Carson, a wealthy woman, occurred at Anamosa, Ia., aged 74 years. She had an infatuation for the sea, and had crossed the ocean 250 times.

In Fort Wayne, Ind., Mrs. Daniel Beebe died suddenly and a telegram was sent to her sister, Mrs. Faust, at Crestline, O., who dropped dead while reading the dispatch.

The coachshop of the Burlington & Missouri railroad was burned at Plattsmouth, Neb., the loss being $130,000, and George Fletchner, a foreman in the shop, was killed.

George Koeppen, aged 64, editor-in-chief of the Germania, died in Milwaukee at the rooms of the German club, where he was attending a meeting.

Fire wiped out the Economy Light and Power company's plant in Joliet, Ill., causing a loss of $150,000.

The entire business portion of Pacific Junction, Ia., was destroyed by fire.

The thermometer registered 51 degrees below zero at Virginia, Minn., 42 at Tower and 40 at Ely.

The famous minority representation law in Michigan in cases of stockholders has been declared constitutional by the supreme court.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. Gen. Weyler left Havana with 10,000 men and intended crossing Havana province and to march through Matanzas towards Santa Clara.

Premier Canovas at a cabinet council in Madrid, declared himself confident of the speedy success of Spanish military operations in Cuba.

Gen. Weyler has ordered the destruction of all plantations and buildings in the province of Havana that would be likely to prove useful to the rebels.

A reform scheme for the island of Cuba has been perfected by the Spanish government and will soon be made public.

At the age of 84 Sir Isaac Pitman, world-wide known as the inventor of the stenographic system that bears his name, died in London.

Near Ilfracombe, England, the British steamer Salisbury collided with an unknown steamer and 20 of the crew of the latter were drowned.

In Spain floods have caused enormous damage to property.

Margaret Hungerford, known to the novel-reading public in the four quarters of the globe as "The Duchess," died in London.

In a panic caused by a fire in a theater at Kwang Fou, China, 300 persons were trampled to death.

In a storm in the gulf of Cadiz 24 fishing boats with their crews were lost near San Lucar.

LATER NEWS.

Fire broke out in the heart of the city of Philadelphia the 26th in the store of Hanscom Bros. Before the fire was under control at least $2,000,000 damage was done. John Wanamaker's store was somewhat damaged. Thirty firms were burned out.

John A. Gillman, building inspector of the city of Minneapolis, was arrested the 26th, charged with receiving bribes from various private firms. Alderman Franeis Drew was arrested upon a like charge.

John Anderson, an employe at the Consolidated E mill, at Minneapolis, fell into a coal slide, a distance of 40 feet, the 26th, and sustained a number of severe bruises, the wonder being that he was not killed.

A sleighing party of about 40 young people, the night of the 25th, drove over a precipice near Altoona, Pa. None were killed, but at least half the number were injured.

The First National bank of Olympia, Wash., closed the 26th.

The plant of the Great Western Pottery company at Kokomo, Ind., burned the 26th. Loss, $50,000.

The statement of the U. S. treasury the 26th shows an available cash balance of $229,491,026; gold reserve, $143,630,119.

An explosion of gasoline in the livery barn of Joseph Popps, Toledo, O., the 26th, caused a hot fire. Twelve valuable coach and blooded horses were suffocated by smoke, while 20 others were so badly burned they had to be killed.

During a fire at Fort Smith, Ark., the 26th, the lives of two men were lost. These were I. H. Pray, of Springfield, Mo., and E. A. Mulson, of Fremont, Neb. Property loss was small.

While fighting a fire at Muncie, Ind., the 26th, seven firemen were severely frozen and their clothing had to be cut from their bodies.

Sleet and snow fell for three hours at New Orleans the 26th.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, Jan. 26.		
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	7 1/2 @		77
No. 2 northern	75 @		75½
May		@	75½
CORN—No. 3	13 @		13½
OATS—No. 3 white	15 @		1 1/4
CATTLE—Steers	3 10 @		3 75
Cows		@	3 00
HOGS	3 00 @		3 0
SHEEP—Wethers		@	3 10
Lambs		@	3 65
BUTTER—Creamery, firsts	16 @		17
Creamery, seconds	10 @		12
Dairy, fancy	13 @		14
Dairy, choice	9 @		10
POULTRY—Turkeys	8 @		8½
Spring chickens		@	7

MINNESOTA SOLONS.

The Legislative Proceedings from Day to Day.

Everything Running in a Smooth Manner and There Is an Evident Desire on the Part of Members to Make a Purely Business Session.

St. Paul, Jan. 20.—There seems to be a generous, or some other kind of rivalry between the senate and the house, as to which branch will capture the honors of securing important legislation. Nearly every bill of importance has been introduced in both houses, sometimes simultaneously. Both houses have bills putting the grain commission under the civil service rules; also giving state banks the right to demand 60 days' notice of their depositors, the same as savings banks; also regulating the state deposits; changing the tax and election laws, and so on. Monday in the house of representatives, Johns, of St. Paul, stole a march on a Minneapolis member by introducing a copy of the Georgia anti-trust bill. This bill imposes fines and imprisonment in the penitentiary, for those who engage in trusts in Minnesota. Senator Sheehan, of St. Paul, was planning to introduce the same bill in the senate, but there being no session of the senate Monday he could not do so, and so Johns stole a march on him as well. Sheehan did the best he could and introduced his bill today.

Senator Greer also emulated the house, by introducing the same bill which was presented Tuesday in the other branch, providing for a state library commission and a system of traveling libraries. Another bill was for the repeal of the "corrupt practices" act, on the theory that honest men obey it, while dishonest men gain an advantage by ignoring it. Hence it is better to permit all the candidates for office to be corrupt rather than to compel a portion to be decent. Senator Theden is still regulating elections and offered his tenth bill on that subject today. The real item of interest in the senate, however, yesterday was the executive session, to consider the governor's appointments, especially that of Dr. Reynolds for the health board, in place of Dr. Hewitt. There was an animated debate but Reynolds was confirmed. The only appointment held up was that of J. H. Block, of St. Peter, who was appointed a member of the board of managers for the insane hospital.

Editors are always strong on moral reforms, and Representative Manchester, editor of the Lake Benton News, introduced a bill making a fine of $25 to $100, imprisonment for 30 days and forfeiture of license for theatrical managers who give Sunday entertainments. Manchester will have no passes to the theater this winter. Mr. Feig had a bill abolishing the $5,000 limit of damages when railroads and other corporations kill their employes. Another bill of some interest provides a state board of which the state treasurer is not a member, to determine in what banks state deposits shall be placed and what bonds shall be required. The committee on legislation reported favorably on the constitutional amendment making a governor or governor-elect ineligible for the U. S. senate during his gubernatorial term, but the bill was rescued from passage by a reference to the judiciary committee.

St. Paul, Jan. 21.—It is almost a pleasure to be able to record a measure upon which the two houses of the legislature are not in accord. Tuesday, for instance, a bill was introduced in the house prohibiting Sunday theaters. Yesterday the same bill was introduced in the senate. Tuesday a bill was introduced in the senate making the railroad commissioners elective instead of appointed by the governor. Yesterday a similar bill was introduced in the house. If this thing keeps on, the last 30 days of the session will be devoted to the work of conference committees appointed to determine whether it shall be a house bill or a senate bill which becomes a law, both measures being exactly alike. That is why it was refreshing yesterday to have Senator Wyman, of Minneapolis, advocating the arbitration treaty now before the United States senate, and comparing Grover Cleveland to Abraham Lincoln, while Representative Donnelly, a populist and semi-democrat was offering resolutions against the treaty, and denouncing Cleveland. Both resolutions went over for the day, the senate one going to a committee and that of the house being made a special order for today, when Judge Hicks favoring peace and Donnelly favoring war, will again cross words.

While the United States expels its clerks to conceal the fact that the senators tell the reporters what is done in executive session, the Minnesota senate voted to have their executive sessions open, like the regular business sessions. Now if the governor has any more horse doctors to appoint on the board of health, he can send the names right in and find out what the senators think about it by reading the reports in the newspapers. One of the events in the senate was the passage of a bill, under suspension of the rules, which will enable Mr. Block, of St. Peter, to serve as a member of the insane asylum board notwithstanding he is sheriff.

The Rochester insane asylum was originally an inebriate asylum, with a special tax on every saloonkeeper in the state to support it. The saloon men arose in their political might and transformed the institution into an insane asylum, with a ward devoted to the care of inebriates. A start towards returning to the first principles was made yesterday, by a bill offered by Senator Stebbins, of Rochester, appropriating $50,000 to erect a separate building for inebriates. And thus we reverse the trite saying, making it read "The first shall be last."

Another reform measure offered provides for erecting a reformatory for women located between St. Paul and Minneapolis. As the bill provides for the purchase of from 40 to 60 acres of land, it is the evident intention to have the new reform woman become a farmer.

The house made up yesterday for its industry in sitting Saturday and Monday, when the senate took a vacation, by holding a very short session. Notwithstanding this twenty-five bills were introduced. Among them was one curbing the ambitions of sheriffs by forbidding them from practicing law. Another forbidding the sending of flowers to criminals. Another makes incurable insanity a ground for divorce, while another tinkers with the election law by abolishing the tri-colored tickets and providing a single ballot to contain the names of all the candidates. The remainder were chiefly bridge and local measures.

St. Paul, Jan. 22—Only two bills were offered in the senate yesterday, and those not of general interest. Almost the entire work was devoted to considering the Dunn-Day contest. It was the innings for the attorneys. M. D. Munn, of St. Paul, opened the ball on behalf of Mr. Dunn, and was followed by R. B. Evans, of Minneapolis, in behalf of Day, who spoke until between 5 and 6 o'clock, when an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock today. When Mr. Evans concludes, either ex-Attorney General Clapp, who is one of the attorneys for Dunn, or Mr. Munn, will make the concluding argument for the contestant. There was no semblance of politics in the speeches yesterday, the argument being entirely a legal one, with an effort to show that Senator Day actually became lieutenant governor when Lieut. Gov. Clough succeeded Gov. Nelson in the executive office; on behalf of Dunn and on behalf of Day to show that, as a legal proposition he was simply president of the senate, but still continued to be a senator. After the attorneys have concluded, a number of the senators who are loaded will speak on the question, and it may be a couple of days before a vote is reached.

The senate passed the Donnelly resolution for a committee to investigate the transfer of the Mountain Iron property, and Senators Yale, Sheehan, Greer and Ringdal were named as the senate portion of the committee. Though Senator Sheehan was one day behind the house with his Georgia anti-trust bill, he got his measure recommended to pass yesterday and may come under the wire first in the race for glory on this measure.

Some members of the house evidently desire to find out where the state is at, in the matter of deposits in broken banks, and a resolution was offered calling upon the state treasurer for a detailed statement of the deposits in insolvent institutions.

The house disposed of one of its contests by giving Mr. Lellman, of Hennepin, the sitting member, his seat, as the contestant did not appear. In the Benton county case, Judge Hicks, under the authority of the resolution over which he and Mr. Donnelly had a war of words, submitted a report that there was no just ground for a contest, and if the house adopts that report, as it probably will, that will end the contests in that branch.

A bill of a good deal of importance, if it should become a law, was offered, requiring railroads to operate second class coaches on all their passenger trains, charging no more than two cents per mile. If this bill ever gets on the statute book, it will result in passenger trains being chiefly composed of second class coaches, with one first class coach attached, much the same as the sleeping cars are now run.

The tinkering with the tax laws was continued by the offering of a constitutional amendment authorizing city or county authorities to exempt personal property from taxation by a vote of the people. This measure could be used to boom business enterprises by offering exemption from taxation for a term of years as a bonus for their establishment.

St. Paul, Jan. 23.—The senate occupied the entire day in hearing the continuation of the legal arguments in the Dunn-Day contest. Mr. Evans concluded his argument for Mr. Day at the morning session, and as Mr. Clapp was unable to speak, owing to throat trouble, Mr. Munn made the concluding effort in behalf of Mr. Dunn. The argument yesterday was, as on Thursday, entirely a legal proposition, and no one would suppose from listening to it that railroad or political interests had any bearing on the case. Nevertheless, when it comes to the decision, those factors will undoubtedly be the basis for the result. A man can see the force of a legal argument, when it conforms to his views of the case in other respects, with much more force than when it goes against his wishes. As there are good legal arguments on both sides, every senator can conscientiously vote upon the subject from a legal standpoint and still vote just as he wants to on other grounds. The senate intends to continue the discussion today, though there is no certainty that a vote will be reached today.

So many members of the house were interested in the oratory in the senate that the proceedings of the popular branch of the legislature were rather dull. Mr. Heimerdinger threw in a bomb shell, in the shape of a resolution calling for a committee to investigate the advisability of a law reducing the salaries of state and county officials, including members of the legislature. The cut proposed is 20 per cent, but not to go into effect for two years. This even brought Mr. Jacobson, the great economist of the house, to his feet, who gave notice of debate, and the resolution went over. Mr. Jacobson and some other members of the legislature probably expect to be here two years hence, and they do not relish the idea of cutting their pay down from five to four dollars per day. When the state was younger, members of the legislature received only three dollars per day. It is safe to say this resolution will have a rocky road, unless the portion cutting the legislative salary is eliminated.

Representative Feig introduced four bills yesterday, "by request," which are made to apply to cities of over 100,000 population and less than 150,000. They provide for electing city clerks, city engineers and boards of public works in cities of the proportions named. Of course, such bills can only apply to St. Paul and Minneapolis in this state. It remains to be seen which city will admit that it has only one hundred and fifty thousand people, in order to come in under the bill. The usual bill taxing mining and mineral lands appeared, but for the most part the twenty bills offered were of minor importance.

There was quite a breeze over the resolution directing the state treasurer to furnish, by Tuesday next, the amount of state deposits in each of the insolvent banks, and the names of the sureties for the state. The objection appeared to be the making public the names of the sureties, as it is liable to be damaging to business men if wide publicity is given to such unfortunate obligations. As a makeshift the resolution went to a committee.

Jacobson and Staples seemed to have relented on the vacation question for they allowed the house to adjourn till Tuesday morning. This will make some amends for having to work last week when the senate was having a vacation.

St. Paul, Jan. 25.—After debating the matter all day the senate at 7 o'clock, Saturday evening, decided to oust Frank A. Day of the Sixth legislative district, by a vote of 30 to 23, and followed this by a vote of seating H. H. Dunn, 32 to 21. Senators Stevens, Yale, Young, Miller, Wyman and Culkin spoke in behalf of Day, and Senators, Sheehan, Thompson, Sperry, Knatvold, Spencer and Iltis argued for Dunn. The speeches were made more to explain the reasons why the senators voted as they did than with any idea of converting any one. Several senators frankly stated that the legal arguments presented had not changed a vote. When the oratory had spent its force a vote was reached. Originally a resolution was offered unseating Day and seating Dunn but before a vote was reached the question was divided and the first vote was on this proposition:

Resolved, That the facts referred to in the report of the committee on elections created a vacancy in the office of senator from the Sixth senatorial district on the 31st day of January, 1895, which vacancy continued until the 3d day of November, 1896.

Upon this the vote stood:

Yeas—Barr, Cole, Collester, Currier, Dunham, French, Fuller, Greer, Hansen, Heneman, Iltis, Jones, Keller, Knatvold, Lloyd, McArthur, Ozmun, Peterson, Potter, Poltgieser, Roverud, Sheehan, Smith, Spencer, Sperry, Stebbins, Sweningsen, Thompson, Thorre, Wing—30.

Nays — Cronkite, Caulkin, Hanna, Hodge, Howard, Johnson, A. G. Johnson, W. E. Larson, Masterman, Miller, Morgan, McHale, Reishus, Ringdal, Schaller, Sevatson, Stevens, Stockton, Theden, Whitman, Wyman, Yale, Young—23.

The other branch of the divided resolution was:

Resolved, That H. H. Dunn was, on the 3d day of November, 1896, duly elected to the office of senator from said district, and is entitled to his seat as such senator.

This passed by the same vote, except that Senators W. E. Johnson and Whitney, who voted against ousting Day, voted to seat Dunn, making that vote stand 32 to 21 in favor of Dunn.

The Anderson bill taxing railroad lands, which was passed in 1895 by the bare constitutional majority, Senator Day's vote being necessary, was frequently alluded to in the debate, the friends of Day claiming it would render that measure nugatory if he was unseated, and the opponents denying the claim. The matter will undoubtedly be carried to the courts to decide.

The 30 votes cast to unseat Day were entirely republican, with the exception of Senator Keller (Dem.) of Stearns. In the negative vote there five populists, two democrats, two silver republicans and 14 straight republicans.

A Liberal Raise.

The auditor of St. Louis county has placed the big Oliver mine on the tax list for four years back from 1895, during which time it only paid a royalty of 25 cents per ton to the state as leased land. State Auditor Dunn had intended to tax the mine at 1 cent a ton of output, which would amount to $7,000, of which St. Louis county would get half. By placing it on the tax list at regular rotes the county would get over $9,000 back taxes, while the state will get merely the royalty. — Duluth South Shore and Atlantic road has announced that it will meet the cut on the St. Paul-New York rate, taking effect Jan. 25.

Of His Own Free Will.

Albert Blanz was sentenced from Stearns county in 1888 for life, for murder in the second degree. His term was commuted by Gov. Nelson, and he was released on parole in June, 1895. He broke his parole by skipping from the state in October of that year, and all efforts to apprehend him were futile.

Several days ago, Warden Wolfer received a letter from him from New Orleans, in which Blanz expressed sorrow at his past conduct and offered to return to prison of his own accord. Transportation was sent him through the Pinkerton detective agency.

Brief Minnesota Items.

The high school at Little Falls was totally destroyed by fire. It cost $30,000 and was insured for $11,000.

During the last year there were 172 births and 92 deaths at Red Wing.

The millinery stock of Mrs. Madison, at Springfield was destroyed by fire.

Officials of the State Editorial association have called a meeting to be held in St. Paul Feb. 18 and 19.

Burglars went through the residence of N. J. Dahl, in Minneapolis, securing some clothes and old coins. They emptied flower pots and vases in their vain search for treasures.

Wm. A. Bovee, a well known paper hanger in Minneapolis, slipped and fell headlong down a flight of stairs in his residence. He was picked up unconscious and death followed in a short time.

Fred Swenson, who accidentally shot and killed Lawrence Erickson, at Rochester, was fined $50 and costs for pointing a gun at a person. In default of payment he went to jail for 30 days.

The law suit of Richard Costello against P. B. Winston, Jr., at Minneapolis, for $50,000, on account of injuries received in a football game was decided in favor of the defendant.

A postoffice has been established at Silo, Winona county, with Emil Kastner as postmaster.

A lodge of the order of the Golden Chain has been organized in Minneapolis, the first in the state.

The U. S. senate committee of Indian affairs has made a favorable report on the Nelson bills appropriating $50,000 for the erection of an Indian industrial school on White Earth reservation and providing for the manner of allotment to the Chippewa Indians upon White Earth, Red Lake and other Chippewa reservations in Minnesota.

The farmers of Cleveland township Nicollet county, will establish a $3,000 creamery in the spring.

Congressman McCleary is making an effort to secure increased postal facilities for North Mankato, a suburb of his home town.

Mrs. Kate Snelling, of Angus, has received letters from London solicitors asking particulars of her individuality and stating that she is probably heir to £63,000 in that city. Her husband died several years ago, and since his death she has managed the farm, with reasonable success, until eight weeks ago, when she lost the farmhouse and all its contents by fire, and, with her children, barely escaped.

Charles Erickson, was fatally injured in the Glendorado sawmill at Princeton by the bursting of an emory wheel.

Warm

Rich, nourishing blood in winter keeps the system healthy and strong and wards off colds, fevers, pneumonia and bronchitis. It is given by

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

AMERICAN GIRLS LEAD.

They Are the Best Skaters in the World, Says an Expert.

A two years' visit to Europe spent in study of the methods of skating in England and France has served to convince me that the American girls are the most graceful skaters in the world.

One of the essential rules of the English school is to skate with a "straight knee and this surely teaches ungracefulness. But while the men cling to this old school rule the women of England, I am glad to say, have abandoned it to such an extent that to-day there are many graceful skaters among the fair sex there. Notwishstanding this rigid style, Englishmen execute their movements on so grand a scale that they obtain a sensation akin to that of flying. Their strokes certainly excite the admiration of those who see them apparently floating at will, gliding at times the entire length of the rink on one stroke, only to return again or branch off in another direction by executing a "rocker" (rocking turn) or "bracket" or perhaps, the simple "three."

Hand-in-hand and "combined" skating are now in vogue in Europe. After clasping hands one of two skaters starts backward on the ordinary "cross roll," while the partner follows with forward strokes. On the third stroke the one going forward completes a circle, still followed by the other. Another showy movement is the "combined grapevine." Two persons, passing each other, join hands. One starts the grapevine, leading with the left foot forward; the other starts with the right foot forward: thus both skaters are forced sideways along the ice.

Other movements are in the "vogue," "seagull," "opera swing" and "Qs," but the most atractive of all is the waltz on skates. I have seen many couples gracefully waltzing at once and giving the rink the appearence of a ballroom.

Once of the most graceful women skaters in Europe is Lady Randolph Churchill. She learned to skate in New York, and now executes long, graceful sweeps and curves which vastly improve her skating. Others noted for thier grace on the ice are the countess of Minto, Mrs. W. H. Grenfell, Mrs. May Balfour, Honorable Nrs. Algernon Grosvenor, the marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, Lady Archibald Campbell, Mrs. Cannon, Mme. Girrard, Lady River-Wilson, the Misses Lewis, daughter of Sir George Lewis, and Lady Northcote.

The American women are truly the most graceful skaters in the world, but I must add that owing to the small scale on which thier figures are executed their movements in fancy skating are not worthy of praise as their English cousins, who until lately have been handicapped by dearth of ice.—George Meaglaer, in N. Y. World.

Must Have Been.

Mrs. Murphy—Do you use condensed milk?

Mrs. O'Fahey—I think it must be condensed. There is never more than a pint and a half in a quart.—Tit-Bits.

—Sardou says that Sara Bernhardt talks too fast on the stage. "At the general rehearsals she recites divinely, but after that she runs at breakneck speed. It is worse when she performs out of Paris. I heard her once at Nice. She and all the others recited as if rattling off a lesson as quickly as possible."

THAT SPLENDID COFFEE.

Mr. Goodman, Williams County, Ill., writes us: "From one package Salzer's German Coffee Berry I grew 300 pounds of better coffee than I can buy in stores at 30 cents a pound."

A package of this and big seed catalogue is sent you by the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse., Wis., upon receipt of 15 cents stamps and this notice. [K]

TURNING a mad dog loose is a trifling thing compared to what the devil can do with a gossiping tongue.—Ram's Horn.

When a man falls out of a ten-story window you'd naturally say he is a dead man. Well, perhaps he is and then again, perhaps not. Something may save him. There may be a friendly awning that will let him down easy, so he may be sound and well to-morrow. You never know what may save a man who seems to be as good as dead.

Many a man who seemed to be dying of consumption, and whom the doctors pronounced just as good as dead, has got well and strong and hearty again by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This wonderful medicine has shown the doctors that consumption isn't always a fatal disease. It can be cured if you get at the germs of it in the blood and clear them out thoroughly. That is what this "Discovery" does. It makes new blood,—healthy blood.

The germs of consumption can't exist in healthy blood. They simply let go their hold and are carried out of the system; then the new blood builds up new tissue, new flesh, new power, new life. It carries vitality to the lungs, the bronchial tubes and every other part of the body.

It cures people after cod liver oil has failed, because their digestive organs are too weak to digest fat-foods. The "Discovery" makes the digestion strong.

For thin and pale and emaciated people there is no flesh-builder in the world to compare with it. It doesn't make flabby fat, but hard, healthy flesh. It builds nerve-power and force and endurance. It is never safe to pronounce any one "dying of consumption," or any other wasting disease, until this marvelous "Discovery" has been given a fair trial.

Dr. Pierce's thousand-page illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser" will be sent free paper-bound for the cost of mailing *only*, 21 one-cent stamps. Cloth-bound, 10 stamps extra. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

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AN UNFORGOTTEN KISS.

The rain is rattling on the pane, the wind
is sweeping by,
Now with discordant shriek, anon with
melancholy cry.
A lonely man, I sit and read beside the
dying fire
The daily tale of love and crime, of greed
and vain desire.

Th eletters blur and fade, the room grows
dim and disappears,
And in its stead old scenes come back
across the waste of years;
And set in frame of golden hair a fair
young face I see,
Whose two soft eyes of deepest blue look
wistfully on me.

Once, on a memorable eve, when heart and
hope were young,
Those luminous eyes upon my life a sud-
den glory flung:
As she was then I see her now, my young,
my only choice,
The brightness on her sunny brow, the
music in her voice.

One question, and but one I ask, then for
an answer wait;
My very heart is motionless, expectant of
its fate!
A wondrous light—the light of love—glows
in the tender eyes—
Her breath is warm upon my face—O
sweetest of replies!

But bless my heart! The driving rain is
coming in, I fear—
Or is that shining little drop upon the
page a tear?
Well, who would think an old gray head
could be so soft as this,
When more than thirty years have fled
since that fond, foolish kiss!
—John Scott, in Chambers' Journal.

"RAMBLING ROBIN."

BY JAMES DAVENPORT.

People called him "Rambling Robin." You could have seen him almost any day walking along with his head hanging down, and his eyes fixed on the ground. Nobody spoke to him, nor did he speak to anybody. His clothes were in rags. He wore no collar. Sometimes a red scarf was fastened round his neck, but oftener than not his neck and chest were bare to the cutting winds. Nobody knew where he came from, and nobody cared.

Some said he had been an actor at one time—others that he had been a doctor, whilst many maintained that he was a man who had gambled away a large fortune. Whatever he might have been, we could all see that he was no common vagrant.

I do not know whether the peace and good will which are supposed to come to all men at Christmas-time had anything to do with it, but when I passed him one Christmas Eve a few years ago, as I was hurrying off home, a sudden impulse led me to stop.

"Will you come home with me and have your supper, Robin?" I said.

He stopped and lifted up his head. Poor fellow! I noticed the tears spring to his eyes. Kind words were strangers to him.

"My—my supper!" he gasped. "I never have any supper."

I quite believed him. In fact, if he had said he never had anything to eat at any time, I should not have contradicted him.

"But make an exception to-night," I urged. "Christmas-time, you know. People break the ordinary routine of their lives at Christmas. Come along."

He made no answer; at least, not with words, but his eyes spoke plainly enough, and, quickening his pace, we strode along together towards my home.

At last we reached the house, and my wife opened the door. My little Mabel came toddling to meet me, and as I lifted her up and carried her back on my shoulder, I told my wife I had brought a friend home for supper.

Robin and I sat talking together whilst Annie was getting the meal ready. His face had brightened, and his brilliant conversation confirmed the opinion I had formed of him, that he was a man of culture.

Mabel climbed down from my knee, and went across to Robin.

"Have oo no 'ittle dirl?" she lisped.

He stroked her hair gently, and shook his head.

"And no mamma?" she asked, looking first at me, and then at the smiling face of my wife.

Robin turned his face away. Trust a child for finding the way to a man's heart.

"No, no mamma," he replied, after a pause.

Mabel sighed, and came across to me.

"Is 'ee poor man?" she asked.

The intervention of my wife with the information that supper was ready saved me from replying.

The meal over, my wife rose to take Mabel to bed, but before she left the room the little girl ran back, and climbing on Robin's knee, kissed him "Dood night." Then Robin and I pulled our chairs to the fire. His eyes were shining. He seemed a different man. I handed him a cigar, and we sat smoking for awhile without speaking.

"Would you like to hear the history of 'Rambling Robin?'" he asked, bending forward. "If you would, I will tell you the first part. The second part only begins to-night. . . . You shall hear that in a year or two."

I did not quite understand him, but I nodded and waited for him to start.

"Two lines," he began, "frequently occur to me. You remember them:

'Who falls from all he knows of bliss,
Cares little into what abyss.'

They are the truest lines ever written," he said, and he stared into the fire for a time without speaking.,

"Listen, and I will tell you how I fell. Five years ago I was a young man. Do I look young now?" and he pointed to his sunken cheeks and gray-streaked hair. "And yet five years have made the difference.

"My name is Robin Alerne. I was living with my father in Scotland, and it was there I met my Flora. I can see her now, as she was the day I first met her. It was a glorious day in June. I had sauntered out with my rod in the morning, and was whipping the stream which ran along the outskirts of the wood, when the sound of sweet music fell on my ear. I turned round, and saw a woman. She had not seen me, and as she came along she sang in a voice as sweet and pure as was the singer:

'Her face is fair, her heart is true,
As spotless as she's bonnie, O!
The opening gowan, wet wi' dew,
Nae purer is than Nannie, O!'

"She was slinging her sun-bonnet in her hand, and the sun was playing with her golden hair. Her neck was bare, its whiteness contrasting with her bonnie, sunburnt face.

"When she saw me she stopped and blushed. Then she threw on her bonnet, and walked on hurriedly.

"She was a girl from the neighboring farm. I fell in love with her, and we met in the wood, unknown to anyone. Then my father heard. He forbade me to see her, and told me if I disobeyed him he would turn me from the house.

"I met Flora the same night, and persuaded her, on that glorious moonlight night, to be my wife. We came south together, and I married her. I was successful in obtaining a clerkship, and after my work at the office was done, my wife would sit in the little chair by my side, whilst I sat writing at my desk. For I had the gift of writing bits of stories, and often when the night had drawn on, and work was put away, Flora and I would sit talking of the future, of the day when I should be a famous author, and the drudgery of the office should be a thing of the past.

"But our happiness was too great to last. The roses on my darling's face began to fade, and, though she tried to smile away my fears, I felt sure she was going to be ill.

"Then one night when I came from the office I found her ill in bed. In despair I sat down to write a story, which, if accepted, would enable me to get her away into the country, or to the seaside. I worked at it all night, and finished it. Then a week later I received a letter at the office from the editor telling me that my story had been accepted, inclosing a check, and asking for more stories.

"Flora had been growing worse each day, but now, I thought, she should soon be better. I cashed the check and bought some luxuries for her, and, passing a flower-shop, I went in and obtained a spray of lilies. They were her favorite flowers.

"Then I hurried away home. I could hardly walk fast enough, but at last I reached my little house, and entered. I ran upstairs, and threw open her bedroom door.

"'Flora,' I cried. 'Success at last, my darling. You shall go away for a few days now.'

"She did not answer me. 'She must be asleep,' I thought, and noiselessly I walked across the room.

"I stood over the bed, looking at my sweetheart's lovely face. It was so calm, so beautiful, so pure. There was a sweet smile on her lips, and her hair was hanging down, framing her face in gold. My thoughts wandered back to that day in June, and the words of that song came back to me.

"I knelt at the side of the bed, and, placing the spray of lilies in my Flora's little hand, waited in silence, watching and praying—praying that she would soon be restored to health again.

"She awoke with a little start.

"'I am so glad you have come, Robin,' she said, as I kissed her. 'I have had such a glorious dream. I was dreaming that you had written a book, and that the world was ringing with your name.'

"I interrupted her.

"'Perhaps that day is not far off, love. See, my story has been accepted, and the editor begs that I will send him some others.'

"She did not speak, but the proud look in her eyes told me what her thoughts were. Then she saw the lilies and she kissed me for them."

Robin covered his face with his hands, and a sob shook his frame. He rose from his chair and walked round the room. Then he stopped, and, with his face averted, he finished his story:

"In less than a week she was dead. She died in my arms. I thought she was better, but it was not to be. She was too good to live. We were too happy for this world. Heaven would have had no meaning could we have lived together longer. And when her last breath was gone I laid her back gently on the bed, and covered her face from my sight. I went on my knees and cursed—cursed my fate and everything else.

"Now, perhaps, you understand my fall. 'Why work,' I thought, 'when I have nobody to work for?' My literary work was neglected. I lost my situation at the office, I have sunk deeper and deeper, until now." he paused for awhile, "now I am 'Rambling Robin.'"

Then he came across and stood by the fire.

"But the innocent prattle of that little child of yours has brought me to my senses. As there is a God above, I will yet make the world ring with my name. Even if I cannot work for my dead Flora, I can work for her memorys sake. And so I will. I start to-night on the second part of my life. In two years I will let you know the result. I will come and see you. Good-by."

I pressed him to stop the night, but he would not. I persuaded him, however, to take the loan of a few pounds, and as he walked to the door I slipped a note into his hands.

And last Christmas Eve he kept his promise. He came to see me carrying a small parcel under his arm. It was a book—the book of the year. He had written it under a nom de plume. His name now is known throughout the English-speaking world, and the book which made his name is dedicated:

"To my angel wife and Mabel."—Tit-Bits.

Crushed.

S. R. Crockett, the "Kailyard" novelist, was waited upon, after one of two or three lectures he has ever delivered, by a heavy, solemn-faced Scot, who shook him by the hand in a melancholy manner. "I hae read a' your buiks," he said, and, after a pause, he added: "Up to this." Mr. Crockett expressed his thanks. The man was silent awhile, and tried again: "You dinna do this for a livelihood?" he asked, referring to the recent lecture. "No," replied Mr. Crockett, meekly. "I was thinking that," said Mr. Crockett's critic, with still deeper solemnity.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Hot Stuff.

Wife—Now, deary, I made you these nice tarts with my owney-owney hands—and they are filled with something you are very, very fond of. I'm just crazy to see you eat one.

Husband (eying the tarts suspiciously)—How good of you, darling! And what are those lovely tarts filled with?

Wife (in great triumph)—Tobasco sauce.—Boston Traveler.

A Reasonable Request.

A preacher once found his congregation going to sleep one Sunday before he had fairly begun. On seeing this he stopped and exclaimed: "Brethren, it's not fair! Wait till I get a start, and then, if I am not worth listening to, gang to sleep; but dinna nod yer pows before I get commenced. Gie a buddy chance!"—Leisure Hours.

A COLD SNAP.

Low Temperature Causes Intense Suffering Among the Poor.

Mercury Falls Below the Zero Mark Over a Wide Territory—Reaches 51 Below in Minnesota—Appeals for Aid.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—The people of Chicago, in bodies and as individual citizens, were aroused Monday to take prompt and generous action for the relief of the 40,000 destitute inhabitants, whose suffering for want of fuel, food and clothing has reached an extreme stage as a result of the terribly cold wave which came upon the city Saturday, increasing in intensity until Monday it reached the lowest point officially recorded in a quarter of a century. Between five and seven o'clock Monday morning the weather bureau in the Auditorium tower, where it is warmer than on the street, recorded 20 degrees below zero. Only once in the history of the bureau—December 24, 1872, 23 below—has the temperature fallen lower. From nine a. m. to two p. m. there was a gradual rise, the range being 18 to 12 degrees, but the relief was hardly felt when accompanied with a cutting wind from the northwest. The highest temperature for the day was ten below zero.

Poor Suffer at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Jan. 26.—The cold wave, which reached here Saturday night, continues and the mercury remains close to zero, with high wind, but no snow. The suffering among poorer classes of people is intense, and Sunday night over 500 unfortunates were sheltered at the police stations.

Reports received Monday show the cold wave extends south to Texas and west to the Rocky mountains. In western Missouri the mercury dropped 60 degrees in 24 hours, and dispatches received from all parts of the state indicate that great damage has been done to the wheat crop, and that much of the early budding fruit has been killed.

Throughout Oklahoma, Arkansas and in northern Texas the temperature has fallen from 30 to 70 degrees in the past 36 hours, and in the latter section light snow has fallen. In western Texas the storm reached the proportions of a blizzard and severe loss on the cattle ranges is apprehended. Throughout southern Illinois and western Tennessee the weather is the coldest of the season. The mercury in many places is below zero and a light snowstorm is prevailing.

The Weather at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Jan. 26.—The cold wave which came here Saturday was felt here Monday in full force. In the morning the thermometer recorded 20 below zero. The relief organizations of the city are overwhelmed with applications for help from the suffering unemployed and there is much distress that cannot be alleviated.

Coldest Ever Known.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 26.—The last 24 hours has been the coldest ever known in Michigan, and at points in the state the thermometer registered 24 degrees below zero. In Detroit the mercury marked 20 degrees below at the Michigan Central slip dock on the Detroit river, and at St. Clair the river was entirely choked by ice, and showed 24 degrees below zero. From all over the state came reports of extremely cold weather.

Minnesota and the Dakotas.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 26.—Excessive cold is reported again all over the northwest. It is 20 below in St. Paul, and as low as 32 below at points northwest of here.

Fifty-One Below.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 26.—The government thermometers here Monday registered 32 degrees below zero, but private instruments went much lower. There is no wind. It is 51 below on the ranges at Virginia, 42 at Tower, 40 at Ely and 28 at Two Harbors.

Suffering in Omaha.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 26.—Pitiful stories of want and destitution are coming to the attention of the authorities, aggravated by the intense cold which still holds its grip on the city and state. The city authorities on Monday had over 1,000 families to provide coal for, in addition to food and clothing. The charitable institutions of the city are able to assist only a small portion of those in actual need of protection.

In Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 26.—The terrible cold continues and the suffering among poor of Cleveland eclipses any previous record. The below-zero weather—for at eight a. m. Monday the mercury had dropped to 15 below—brought a tremendous crowd of half-starved, half-frozen, scantily-clad people to the city relief office. They applied for food, fuel and clothing, the demand for coal being greater than at any previous time in the history of the city, not excepting the panic year of 1893. Red tape in the matter of investigation was dispensed with, and for the first time in the history of the city the applicants for relief were given the benefit of the doubt.

In Iowa.

Dubuque, Ia., Jan. 26.—This section of Iowa is experiencing the coldest weather it has known for many years. Monday morning it was 22 degrees below zero. The heavy snowstorm was followed by severe cold. Several cases of freezing have been reported, but none of them of a serious nature. The poor people are in desperate straits and the authorities are besieged with applications for relief.

Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 26.—The coldest weather of the winter prevails throughout western Pennsylvania. In this city the mercury dropped from seven to ten degrees below zero, while thermometers in the country registered from five to ten degrees colder. The cold wave was preceded by a heavy fall of snow.

In Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 26.—The temperature in northwestern Kentucky registered ten degrees below zero early Monday morning. The minimum in the Blue Grass region was two degrees below. Louisville's lowest temperature was three degrees below zero at 7:30 a. m. At 11 p. m. the mercury stood at two above. All cases of suffering are being relieved by the charity organizations.

In Canada.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 26.—The coldest weather of the season prevailed throughout Ontario Monday. The lowest temperature reported Monday is 52 degrees below zero at White River, in the northwestern part of the province. Eight below zero was registered in this city, the lowest so far this winter. Temperatures at other points are: Ottawa, 26 below; Kazabazua, Que., 32 below; Pembroke, Ont., 30 below, and Almonte, 27 below.

EXPELLED FROM THE ORDER.

Knights of Pythias Take Extreme Action in Case of Charles H. Klee.

New York, Jan. 23.—The grand tribunal of the Knights of Pythias, sitting in this city, expelled Charles H. Klee of Bayard Taylor Lodge 157, of this city, from the order. The action was taken on an appeal by Alonzo Bedell, the grand chancellor of the order in this state, from a sentence of three months suspension passed against Mr. Klee by the New York State lodge at its session in Buffalo in 1894, when Mr. Klee was charged with conduct detrimental to the welfare of the organization. The charges grew out of the decision of the Supreme lodge in 1894, that all the business and services of the lodges should be conducted in the English language.

So great was the feeling aroused among the German members by this action that early in 1894 Mr. Klee and several other Germans started an organization known as the Improved Order Knights of Pythias. Mr. Klee was made the past supreme chancellor of the new order, but he retained his membership in the original knights.

The original order numbers about 300,000. What proportion of them will support Mr. Klee is not known. The decision promises to lead to serious troubles in the original society.

Congress of Mothers.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The executive committee of the National Congress of Mothers, which will be held in Washington February 17, 18 and 19, have arranged the programme of exercises for that event. It includes a reception of the visitors by Mrs. Cleveland at the white house on the 17th and the reading of many appropriate papers. The movement for the meeting of the congress has attracted the attention and enlisted the interest of women all over the country. Letters of inquiry are coming from every class of mothers, many of whom can scarcely write, but all expressing a great anxiety to receive benefit from the discussions. While the congress is in session a model nursery will be operated to interest mothers in proper hygenic surroundings for children.

Insurgents Win a Bloody Fight.

Cincinnati, Jan. 23.—A special to the Commercial-Tribune from Key West, Fla., says that News was received in Havana from Cuban sources that a fight occurred in Pijua, Matanzas province, last week, in which the Spanish lost 100 men killed and wounded. They were attacked by Capt. Morenzio's band of Cuban guerillas at daybreak, while marching to reenforce a Spanish garrison there, and but for the aid extended from Pijua would have been cut to pieces. Pijua was abandoned the next day, and the town was burned by the Spanish, who retreated to Colon, taking with them 150 wounded and sick Spanish soldiers who were in the hospital at Pijua.

Press Correspondent Dies in Cuba.

Havana, Jan. 21.—Dr. Burgess says that Henry Delgado, correspondent of the Mail and Express of New York and an American citizen, whose residence was at Hudson, N. Y., died Tuesday night. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee had interested himself to the utmost in the case of the unfortunate. Delgado was captured by the Spaniards while he was lying ill in an insurgent hospital in the province of Pinar del Rio in December last. From that place he was brought to San Ambrosio hospital in this city, which is set apart for political prisoners.

Big Fire at Syracuse, N. Y.

Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 26.—A big fire which started at the corner of South Salina and Fayette streets early Monday evening, owing to the violent wind became practically unmanageable, and at midnight had destroyed three large business blocks occupied by the New York cloak house, Palmer's millinery house, Kimball Piano company's agency, Leiter Bros.' piano and jewelry house and L. A. Witherill's dry goods establishment. Many other firms suffered extensive damage. The loss will aggregate $250,000.

An Extra Session for March 15.

Philadelphia, Jan. 26.—Unless he should change his mind in the meantime President-elect McKinley will call an extra session of congress for Monday, March 15. This information was given to Congressman-elect J. C. Sturdevant, of the Twenty-sixth district, by Maj. McKinley, in Canton, a few days ago. Mr. Sturdevant said he gained from Maj. McKinley's conversation the impression that the president-elect thought the tariff question should be disposed of at an early date.

COAST DEFENSES.

Resolutions Adopted by the Convention at Tampa, Fla.

Tampa, Fla., Jan. 23.—In the coast and harbor defense and improvement convention Friday the committee on resolutions submitted its report, which was adopted without debate. The resolutions provide that the convention shall not submit any suggestions to the government looking towards the appropriation of any specific sum of money for the national defense, leaving the matter entirely to the recommendation of the proper authority. The army organization or "Lamont bill" is fully endorsed, and an early consideration of the same bill by congress is urged, and its passage recommended. An increase in the annual appropriation for the state militia of the United States and the distribution of the Springfield rifles turned in by the United States army among the militia or national guard of the various states is recommended. Congress is urged to enact such legislation as will give proper aid to the naval reserves of our country. The yearly addition of fighting ships and torpedo boats to the strength of the navy is recommended. The attention of congress is called to the necessity of immediate protection to the seaboard of the country.

The convention closed its session Friday. The committee on resolutions further recommended the organization of a national defense organization and that the following gentlemen constitute the officers of the permanent association for the first year: President, Gen Horace Porter, of New York; secretary, Col. J. A. Frye, of Massachusetts; first vice president, Gen. J. B. Gordon, of Georgia; second vice president, Gen. Lew Wallace, of Indiana; third vice president, Hon. A. K. McClure, of Pennsylvania; fourth vice president, Gen R. A. Alger, of Michigan; fifth vice president, M. H. De Young, of California; sixth vice president, Gen. William Miller, of Florida; seventh vice president, John C. Popes, Massachusetts. It was also resolved that the next convention be held at Washington, D. C.

LOST CONTROL OF HER NERVES.

A Helpless, Painful Condition.

From the Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn.

It is said that the present generation is living in an era of nervousness. Some attribute the cause to the climate of our country; if there is an atmospheric effect it certainly is the least of the causes that produce nervousness. The great freedom enjoyed by the American people is in a large measure to blame for the high-strung condition of our nerves. There is rustle and hustle on every hand. There are excursions, picnics and long journeys. We work days and plan during the nights, and in our hurry we bolt our food, sleep with irregularity, with seldom a thought of our nerves.

MRS. C. H. GUISE.

Mrs. C. H. Guise, of 410 Central Avenue, East Minneapolis, had the misfortune to suffer constantly from nervousness, and her trouble was aggravated by want of sleep. Night after night of sleeplessness had created a worn out condition and she sometimes would jerk and jump unconsciously.

In relating her experience to a *Tribune* representative, she said:

"I wish to state to you the great benefit I have derived from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. For many months I was afflicted with nervous debility and could get no relief, until I began using the Pink Pills, the required result came very soon, and I hope I may have the privilege of recommending them to everyone suffering as I did, for I am certain the medicine gives instant relief without any bad results.

(Signed) MRS. C. H. GUISE."

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public.

T. E. ANDREWS, *Notary Public*,
Hennepin Co., Minn.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—The daughters of the prince of Wales could swim before they could read.

—Mr. Ruskin is in good health again, but still abstains from all literary work.

—Baroness Hirsch has given $250,000 to endow a home for Jewish consumptives in England.

—Melba has $100,000 invested in gowns, it is said, one of them having $15,000.

—The Belgians are the children of Belgii, who are first named in "Caesar's Commentaries."

—The queen regent of Spain, who will soon have a morter carriage, will be the first European sovereign to use one. It will be known as an "electric victoria."

—Isaak Walton's "Complete Angler," first edition, 1653, wide paper, sold in London recently for $2,075. At the same sale Amerigo Vespucci's letter, four unbound leaves printed in Gothic characters, brought $880.

—Bit by bit the immensely valuable real estate in Denver once owned by Senator Tabor has passed out of his posession, till now the only property standing in his name consists of 16 lots surrounded the family homestead. This, too, will go to creditors next week under a foreclosure. There are mortgages on it, amounting, with interest, to $35,000, and the house and land will hardly realize that amount. Not long ago Tabor was ranked among Colorado's richest men, but misfortunes of various kinds have left him practically penniless.

—Madison Cawein, the Louisville poet, whose verses are sometimes seen in the magazines, disclaims the distinction of genious, which his friends attribute to him. "Genious," he argues, "does its work lightly, without effort. I don't. Eighteen good lines is a morning's work for me. What I accomplish is by hard work and talent, not by genious."

—Ibsen's statue for the front of the Christiania National theater has been finished and sent to Berlin to be cast. He is represented in a long, closely-buttoned coat, with his hand behind his back, bending forward in a reverie. It is difficult to recognize him, for the stulptor has reprecented him,, without the spectacles which he always wears. There is a companion statue of Bjornsen.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—On the Sick List.—Notice in a Swiss pass: "No echo today." — Fliegende Blaetter.

—A Mistake.—"They tell me that Crookey is a safe cracker." "Safe nothing! He's the most dangerous one in the country." —Detroit Free Press.

—"Did you hear what Brief, the lawyer, has for his motto?" "No. What?" "'Where there's a will there's a way to break it!'"—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

—His Satanic Majesty—"What is that terible odor?" The Attendant—"It's that last man from New York. He had a Sunday paper in his pocket"—Truth.

—One reason why most men dislike to carve the meat at the table is because it dont look well for them to select the best piece for themselves.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

—Sounds Plausible.—"I wonder what got Bluebeard started to cutting off his wives' heads?" "Very likely the idea occured to him while he was at the theater behind a big hat."—Indianapolis Journal.

—"You might put on thar," said the bereaved husband, to the rural sculpture, "that she died peaceful, an, that we wouldn't call her back." "Anything else?" "She never spoke a cross word in her life." "All right." "Bein' deef an' dumb an' of a quite an' retirin' nature'." "Is that all?" "Well, you might throw in a little Scriptur'. Jest say: 'Her children rise up an' call her Betsy!'"—Atlanta Constitution.

New Line to Washington.

The popular Monon Route has established a new through Sleeping Car line to Washington, D. C., via Cincinnati and Parkersburg, by the C. H. & D., B. & O. S. W. and B. & O. Rys. The sleeper is ready for occupancy in Dearborn Station any time after 9 P. M., and leaves at 2:45 A. M. daily, arriving at Washington at 6:47 the following morning. This schedule will be in effect on January 24th, and thereafter. As the sleeper goes through without change, and the hours of leaving and arriving are most convenient, this will prove altogether the most comfortable, as well as the most picturesque route to the national capital. City Ticket Office, 232 Clark St., Chicago. Depot, Dearborn Station.

BREATHLESS HUNTER.—"I say, boy, did you see a rabbit run by here?" Boy—"Yes, sir." "How long ago?" Boy—"I think it'll be three years next Christmas."—American Review.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the discovery of her first gray hair, a woman discovers that it runs in her family to turn gray early.—Atchison Globe.

LONG and short—years with rheumatism, no time with St. Jacobs Oil—and a cure.

AN exchange calls love a species of intoxication. Perhaps that is why the course of true love is so often arrested.—Texas Siftings.

A Thermometer Free.

Warner's Safe Cure Co., of Rochester, N. Y., are sending out a limited number of accurate spirit thermometers graduated from 20 degrees below zero to 120 degrees above and mounted on heavy 4x6 inch card board, in red and green, by mail, free to any address on receipt of two cents in stamps to pay postage. To be sure the free distribution of the thermometers is intended to advertise the celebrated Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure (see advertising columns) but nevertheless they will be found to be useful as well as ornamental little articles for the home or office and well worth the little trouble and expense of sending for them.

AN Atchison man and his wife are not on speaking terms, because he said he couldn't tell his rubbers from hers.—Atchison Globe.

PAINS and aches break down. St. Jacobs Oil builds up and finishes with a cure.

ONE reason there is so much profit in chickens is that if properly managed the neighbors provide all the feed for them.

Asheville, N. C., and "The Land of the Sky."

Asheville and the Mountain Regions of Western North Carolina have long been noted as health and pleasure resorts, and because of the salubrious climate that vicinity has become famously known as "The Land of the Sky." Round trip tickets on sale to Asheville every day in the year at very low rates, good to return six months from date of sale. For further information address J. C. BEAM, JR., N. W. P. A., 111 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

NO MATTER how many times some people look at your clock, they always ask if it is right.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Going to Washington, D. C.?

A rate of one fare round trip has been made via Big Four Route and picturesque Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. to Washington account Inauguration of Mr. McKinley, March 4th. For particulars and sleeping car reservations address U. L. TRUITT, N. W. P. A., 234 Clark Street, Chicago.

"I KNOW now," remarked the young man who was sued for breach of promise, "why they call it 'courting.'"—Credit Lost.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. DR. KLINE, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

IF you are unjust to a friend don't imagine that because he says nothing he didn't notice it.—Atchison Globe.

WRINKLES come with neuralgia. They go with St. Jacobs Oil's cure of it.

CHURCHES are beginning to understand their business when they serve free lunches.—Atchison Globe.

JUST try a 10c. box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made

BEFORE you put in a crop of wild oats remember that you will have to reap what you sow.—Ram's Horn.

THE John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., sent a special train load of seed potatoes, seed oats, grasses and clovers to Texas customers, leaving La Crosse January 11th.

THE inventor of pins did more for the world than the builder of the pyramids.—Ram's Horn.

A MAN humps himself with lumbago. He hustles when cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

OUR idea of a good cook is one who fries oysters in such a way they don't shrink more than half.—Atchison Globe.

PLEASANT, Wholesome, Speedy, for coughs is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

SOONER or later every great thought will make its way around the world.—Ram's Horn.

PISO'S Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—MRS. M. G. BLUNT, Sprague, Wash., March 8, '94.

THE man who wears a hair shirt hates those who dress comfortably.—Ram's Horn.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.

KEEP the heart young and the body will be slow in growing old.—Ram's Horn.

DON'T refuse or excuse—St. Jacobs Oil's the cure for bruise.

THERE is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

HOW IT would soften the push of the door in the book agent's face sometimes, if we could see the little hands that stretch out to him for bread.—Ram's Horn.

The Strongest Fortification

Against disease, one which enable us to undergo unscathed risks from hurtful climatic influences, exposure, overwork and fatigue, is the vigor that is imparted to a debilitated physique by the peerless medicinal safeguard, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. You may possess this vigor in a higher degree than the trained athlete, although your muscular development may be far inferior to his. Vigor implies sound, good digestion and sound repose, two blessings conferred by the Bitters, which remedies malarial, rheumatic, nervous and kidney trouble.

"WHY can't you get an accident insurance, Grumpy?" "Because they say I'm too stiff to dodge bicycles."—Detroit Free Press.

Sick Cows.

It will tell any farmer how to cure abortion (slinking), Barrenness (failure to breed) or retained afterbirth, free. Enclose two stamps. B. M. LYSTER, Lyndonville, Vt.

EITHER people should be more natural out in company or less natural when alone with their families.—Atchison Globe.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco. Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and $1.00, all druggists.

WHEN the world comes to its worst it will soon be at its best.—Ram's Horn.

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

IT robs the world for a man of ability to live in idleness.—Ram's Horn.

A SLIP—a sprain—lame. St. Jacobs Oil cures it all the same.

Bright's Disease CAN BE CURED

Bright's Disease is but advanced Kidney Disease. It is better to cure the kidney trouble in its incipiency, but if you have neglected it, hesitate no longer, but cure yourself at once,

WITH WARNER'S SAFE Cure.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS
FARM SEEDS
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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, JAN. 29, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

--Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—Miss Arnold gave a plesant party to a number of friends at the Meister parlors, Tuesday evening.

--Sunday, Monday and Tuesday were cold days. The lowest registered thermometer showed 29½ below zero.

--The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. Church will have a 5 o'clock tea at Mrs. C. H. Green's, Friday Jan. 29. Everybody invited.

--Read the notice of a meeting for arranging for Washington's Birthday celebration, at 7:30 P. M. Monday, Feburary 1, at M. A. O.Hair's office.

--Yesterday the cold snap let up, and people began to move about a little more, and have now concluded to remain in Minnesota at least until next winter.

—The K. P dance, last Friday evening was attended by about 65 couples. Had the weather been more pleasant and the roads more passable the City Hall would hardly have held the crowd.

—The case of Diptheria, at Angus McEachran's that made its appearance the fore part of the month has about recovered, and the premisis have been thoroughally fumigated and the quarantine was raised Thursday.

—If Jim Hill is going to allow those who ship stock to wait three or four days for cars this cold weather he should have some sheds built at the stock yards and not have the animals left out in the open air to suffer.

--Samuel R. Coffin, son of W. J. a former resident of Delano is now foreman of the Ida County Era. at Ida Grove, Iowa. W. J. used to run a photograph gallery here and moved away several years ago when "Sammy" was quite small. We are pleased to note the success of one of our Delano boys.

--The tax-gatherers were at Meister's Hotel Tuesday and Wednesday, before noon on the first day they could not be even seen, without a long wait, the crowd was so big. It beats all how anxious people are to get their taxes payed. Some of them drew a long sigh of relief when they had secured their receipts and again got out of the jam.

—It is currently reported that a couple of Hennepin County young boys met on Wednesday in a Delano saloon and engaged in a friendly scuffle, which terminated in one of the boys biting a mouthful of lower lip off of the other, thus marking him for life, and leaving in plain view to everybody he meets a reminder that Delano whiskey is not the proper drink for Hennepin County boys even on cold days.—We hear later that the one bitten was a man.

--At about 11 o'clock last night the fire bell was rung and after making the rounds of the town the citizens found the fire was located in the John Haffner residence on third street now occupied by O. L. Billings. The fire companies were soon on hand. The piana was rushed out onto the sidewalk, loose articles were thrown out into the snow and large volumes of water from the hose soon turned to icicles over a portion of the house while things inside were generally deluged. The house was sayed in a damaged condition. People living a block from the City Hall complain that they did not hear the fire bell. It was rung in good shape.

—State examinations were held in several branches at the High School this week. A very large percentage of pupils have failed to pass for some reason or another. It is claimed in some branches as high as a hundred percent of failures were recorded. It does seem that in classes of 30 or 40 pupils the questions and the "larnin" should be a little nearer together. It is very discouraging to an entire class to come up for examination and learn that not an individual can pass. Something is mismanaged somewhere. This ought not to be. Pupils should be examined in what they know not in what they don't know. The pupils, the books and the questions should bear some relation to each other.

—When the four o'clock train on Monday was about to pull out for St. Paul several of our citizens noticed a man trying to find a chance to get onto the train without being seen by the conductor. He missed his calculations as the conductor had seen him and kept close watch so that the traveler was left on the track. Soon after Marshal Nelson and Joe Merriman took charge of him on the strength of a telegram from Litchfield, which gave a good discription of the stranger. He was searched and a 32 caliber revolver taken from him and he was led down to jail where he remained until the evening train west when he was brought to the train and placed in charge of the sheriff from Meeker county, who had been to the cities looking for him. He proved to be the man who had escaped from Litchfield jail and who was charged with breaking into the Bassel depot recently. The prisoner acted malisaly here and made the officers carry or drag him to the jail and back to the depot, refusing to walk, saying he proposed to have the officers earn their money.

—While carrying the plate matter over from the depot on his shoulders, a couple of weeks ago, Editor Wharton came by the Post Office and suddenly, but not very gracefully sat down on the sidewalk. He wasn't long in getting up again. As the Eagle didn't mention this it may be news to some people.

Personal.

J. W. Mounts, of Rockford, was a GAZETTE caller today.

Frank A. Crammer, is sojurning for a season in Minneapolis.

Dr. Soper has returned from Minneaoolis, Thursday morning.

Mesdames Kubon and LeMere, of Minneapo. lis, were in town today.

Dr. Soper and wife visited Minneapolis friends over Sunday.

Peter Frank, of Lake Elmo, visited Delano relatives here this week.

Miss Isa Kerr, of Minneapolis, is visiting her parents for a short time.

Messrs Stodart and Sheridan, of Rockford were in town on Tuesday, on business.

Moses Williams, late of Annandale, has again taken up a residence amongst us.

Mrs. L. W. Fverson, of Minneapolis, has been spending the week wish her husband here.

Dr. C. H. Kobler, of Minneapolis, made Delano a call on his way back home from his old home at Watertown Monday.

William Leiter and others from the extreme south west corner of Franklin town came up through the cold Tuesday to call on Mr. Hanaford.

A. Hanaford and A. McCornack, of Monticello, formed more acquaintances among our citizens during their stay of two days at Meister's Hotel than any two men that have visited Delano for a long time.

County Cullings.

The Cokato Review was issued this week for the first time. It is claimed to be the first school paper published in Wright County.

The Monticello Times strenuously denies the imputation given out that a movement was on foot to place Clearwater in Stearns County. Changing county lines ought not to be lightly considered; nor too easy of accomplishment.

Senator Culkin, of Wright, is reported as being among those who voted against declaring Senator Day's seat vacant, also against seating Mr. Dunn in his stead. It looks strange to people out in the country to see men who two years ago allowed Mr. Day the priyilege of holding two offices, Lieut. Governor and State Senator, now, although belonging to the same body, with no intervening election, unseating him from the Senate. Wright County's Senator is not among that number.

It has been intimated that the Sergeant at arms of the State Senate thought he was running things about the capitol. He is a Wright County man.

From the Wayerly Tribune, we learn that S. A. Anderson, 68 years of age, of Marysville, froze his hands last Saturday while walking home from Marysville, and that Dr. J. V. O'Connor assistad by Dr. Chilton amputated four fingers of the right hand and three on the left hand.

The Journal publishes a long list of names of people who have recently taken out their second papers and become citizens of the U. S. Among others occurs such well known men as Donold Cruickshank, H. Tanner, and Charles Stein.

William Whan, of Buffalo, died Tuesday Jan. 26.

Mrs. George Riffe, of Albion, died Wednesday of last week.

Clubbing Offer.

Nothing helps while away long winter evenings to better advantage than good wholesome reading. Papers magazines and books are cheap now. Everybody can afford to take one or more. We have made arrangments to club with the papers and magazines mentioned below as follows:

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and the Farm, Stock and Home, every two weeks, for one year, $1.50.

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The BUEFALO GAZETTE, weekly and Cosmopolitan, monthly magazine, one year for $2.25

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and Scientific American, weekly, $3.60.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and New York Thrice-a-week World, one year for, $1.75.

Reading Notices.

Washington Birthday Celebration.

The officers of the Delano Washington's Birthday Association and others interested are requested to attend a meeting at the office of M. A. O'Hair at 7:30 o'Monday evening, February 1. to make arrangements for a celebration on the 22nd.

GEO. P. SCHAFFER, Pres
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Eggs,	.15
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Pork	3.50
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.06
Chickens, dressed,	.06
Spring chichen,	.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,	.08

DIED.

FELT.—On Monday Jan. 25, at the Home of her son Henry, in Franklin, Mrs. Christine Felt, aged 85 years.

BORN.

WELDELE.—On Friday, January 22, to Mr and Mrs. Simon Weldele, a daughter.

Time and Place of Meeting to Collect Taxes for the Year 1896.

TOWNSHIPS.

Albion.....Feb. 12. At John Smith's
Buffalo.....Court House.
Chatham.....Court House.
Clearwater.....Hotel Village, Jan. 18.
Cokato.....Village hall Feb. 8-9.
Corinna.....Robinson's hotel Feb. 16 & 17.
Frankfort..Zackman's St. Michaels vil. Jan. 22.
Franklin.....Young's hotel Delano Jan. 23-27.
French Lake.....French Lake corners Feb. 11.
Maple Lake.....Jude's hotel Feb. 15.
Marysville.....Waverly vil. Jan. 29 and Feb. 1.
Middleville.....Smith Lake, Feb. 10.
Monticello.....Merchants hotel Jan. 20.
Otsego.....Post Office in Otsego Jan. 21.
Rockford.....Centenial hotel Jan. 25.
Silver Creek.....Hasty Jan. 19.
Southside.....South Haven Feb. 18.
Stockholm.....Town hall Feb. 5-6.
Victor.....Town hall Feb. 4.
Woodland.....Town hall Feb. 23.

VILLAGES.

Annandale.....Robinson's hotel Feb. 16&17.
Buffalo.....Court House.
Clearwater.....Hotel Jan. 18.
Cokato.....Village hall Feb. 8-9.
Delano.....Young's Hotel Jan. 23-27.
Hanover.....
Howard Lake.....Village hall Feb. 2-3.
Maple Lake.....Jude's hotel Feb 15
Monticello.....Merchants hotel Jan. 20.
Montrose.....Feb. 22.
Rockford.....Centennial hotel Jan. 25.
St. Mitchaels.....Jan. 22.
Waverly.....Jan. 20 and Feb. 1.

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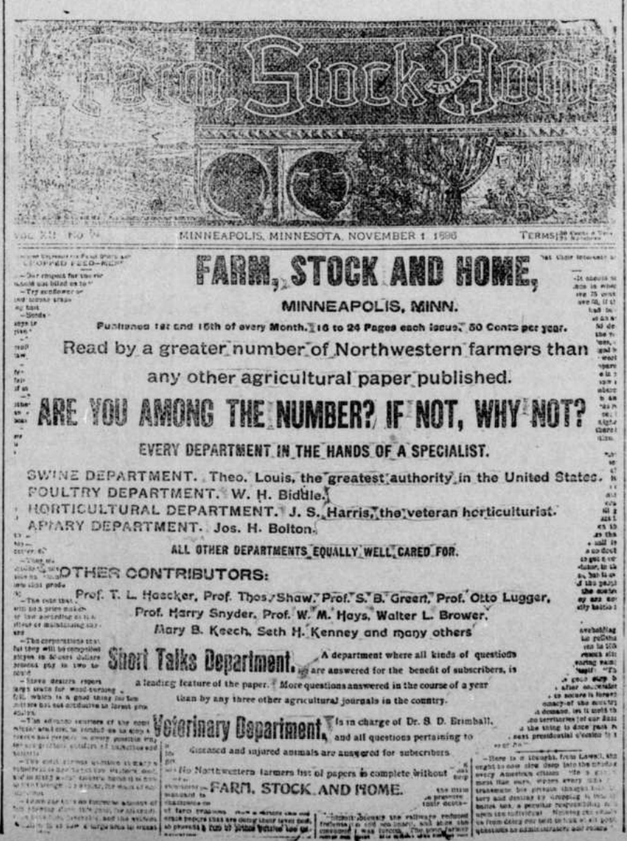

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1897. NUMBER 19.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. F. COLLINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. MONEY TO LOAN. Smith Lake, - Minnesota.

W. H. CUTTING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO, MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. COKATO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA. 28

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Dr. G. H. KOHLER, Dayton Building, Cor. 6th St. and Nicollet Ave Minneapolis, Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 17-tf.

CHURCH NOTICES

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DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:30 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
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SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

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Pastor.

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Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... "
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

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Sunday services every Sunday.
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Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.
Board of Health. { T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary. J. E. BORSCH.
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T. J. CATLIN, Publisher and Proprietor.

Entered as Second-Class Mail Matter, at the Post Office in Delano, Minn

THE new cruiser Brooklyn struck a ledge of rock and nearly went to the bottom in the Delaware River. Our navy ought to keep out to sea; it don't seem safe for such vessels around the shores.

WHAT is the matter with Page Morris that he has to have our legislators to beg Mr. Reed to find a good place for him? Is he not as capable as Charlie Towne or what is the matter. K.

THE Duluth News Tribune Annual for 1897, a supplement in pamphlet form, A Vast Empire and its Metropolis, is at hand. It is nicely gotten up and shows the enterprise of both people and printers from the Zenith City by the unsalted sea.

THE fabulous sums received by Grant Bramble for his rotary steam engine don't seem to materialize. There seems to be an overstock of confidence somewhere, and Grant Bramble appears to be only an ordinary Bramble after all.

THE Evening Penny Press, now a stock company, is running in good order. They expect to raise subscription soon from $2.50 to $3.00 per year. If you want a good daily paper you had better subscribe befor the raise and save half a dollar.

THE Loud bill for rearranging postal rates and doing away with a large percentage of 2nd class mail matter will tend to reduce the deficiency in the postal service. Some parties have abused the privileges granted them under the existing law until some such step as that of the Loud bill is necessary.

ALL the republican members but one of the Minnesota Legislature from the Sixth Congressional District are said to have signed a petition to Hon. Thomas B. Reed asking that Judge Page Morris be appointed a member of the committee on Rivers and Harbors. From what we have heard from Mr. Reed, he is apt to appoint his committies to suit Thomas B. Reed.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND made one of the jolliest speeches of his life to the Academy of Medicine at Carnagie Hall, N. Y. a few evenings ago. He gave the country doctor of fifty years ago a great deal of credit and praise. He must remember some service done, or is trying to get on the right side of the profesion in anticipation of needing them after awhile.

LABOR organizations represeuted by attorney W. W. Erwin are after Labor Commissioner Powers with a sharp stick, so to speak. They claim that he issued a political book during the campaign. They claim that "The Purchasing Power of Gold" should not have been gotten up and printed at the state's expense under the guise of Labor statistics, or anything appertaining to Labor matters. Mr. Powers is acting as his own attorney in the case.

DULUTH is having quite a controversy as to whether or not the street railway shall be allowed to use salt on its tracks. After reading the story of the poor horse that was tied for several hours where he stood in a mixture of the salt and snow in the streets of an eastern city, and whose hoofs came off as he was driven over the streets immediatly afterwards, it would seem people would prefer to give a few more men jobs cleaning snow off the tracks to using salt which produces such sideffects by reason of the intense cold caused by the snow and salt mixture.

THERE is an effort on foot to establish a woman's reformatory. W. H. Holton superintendent of the St Cloud reformatories of this it is alleged, established in connection with the institution there; if so all well and good, let it go. If not and a new house is to be built Delano is the proper place for it. Delano is easily accessible to all parts of the state; near the great cities where most of the incorrigible females are supposed to hail from and if everybody else is going to have a public institution of some kind, Delano ought surely to have this. Let our members of the Legislature see to it that Delano is provided for and has her share of public crumbs.

AFTER Congress amends the proposed treaty with England, on arbitration so that it ensures the safety of the Monroe Doctrine and looks out for a few more rights of the U. S. it seems those so interested in bringing it about are not so anxious to have arbitration as they were. Everbody wants peace, but don't think it necessary to yield all our rights to others in order to get it.

FROM the way the late election of City officers at Duluth went it looks as if those people who were so sure that Towne got most of his votes from foreigners was mistaken. Just think of it almost a unanimous reform sweep, only two Republican Aldermen getting in, out of a possible eight. The new election laws disfranchised a lot of votes which from the result of the present election must have been Page Morris votes.

ROCKFORD RUMBLINGS.

The ancient and beautiful little village of Rockford nested among the hills on the bank of Crow River does not seem to change very much. "Men may come and men may go" may apply to other places; and even in a measure to this. Yet, after the lapse of nearly a quarter of a century, the familiar faces and the whitened locks of Messrs Mounts, Waren, Harvey, Ames, Conklin, Hessler, Purdy and Geo. Florida, Jeff, Benner would almost make one think that Rockford was excluded from this charge. But the brook is there; the raging Crow turns the wheels of industry. The golden grain is ground, the saw logs are turned into lumber, and the wool is turned into nice warm yarn, flanels, cloth, blankets and other things going to prove that Rockford is some ahead of where it was 25 years ago.

Boys have become men, some of them sporting tiny moustaches, others have beards of larger growth, and most of them can argue on the silver question, or the tariff; while many are high up in the mysteries of the "Oriental Order of the Eastern Star", and claim to have the best lodge in existence of this order. George Crandall, Charley Bugbee, Will Guptil, and a few others can tell all about the order. They claim Dr. Soper for a brother, Attorney Cochran for a half brother, and other prominent citizens of the county as near and dear relatives. Then there are the Johnsons Frank and Chet. They came to town after it was started. They belong to the new generation: the kid element. Yet they are pronounced as royal good fellows, even though they cannot give the grip nor the pass word to the flourishing order. Frank says it wasn't him that tried to toll the neighbors chickens over to the store New Year's eve. If it was anybody belonging to the firm it must have been "Chet". Delanoites well remember the ancient legions about this worthies noctural habits; How ordinary windows were no particular detriment to his appearing at the breakfast table next morning fresh and rosy and prepared to dispose of the usual amount of provender. It is understood that he has a fondness for the flesh of fowls also: But not even a suspicion seems to fall on him, where he is known. However he insists that a trail of corn was plainly visible from the Johnson crib to a Rockford hen house. We don't know which hen house; as the village has several. But if the owner of the hens that live in this particular house does commence suit against Johnsons it may crop out who he is.

There is more news at Rockford but we couldn't get it all at once.

Among our Exchanges.

Farm Field and Fireside: It is estimated that more gold and silver have been sunk in the sea than are now in circulation on the earth.

Duluth Herald: One of the best things reported about Mr. Gage, the next secretary of the treasury is that his selection does not please Wall street.

Dassel Anchor: Every time England Spain or any other old played-out monarchy gets a bluff called you hear the same old cry; "War is inhuman—let's arbitrate".

St. Paul Globe: With a few more accidents the Brooklyn and Texas will prove that rocks and sandbars are furnishing all the harbor defense that Uncle Sam needs.

Prison Mirror: One great trouble with the politics of this country is that too many young men entertain the idea that the right to vote implies the right to copy the bad habits of the people whom they vote for.

Penny Press: Poor abused Nebraska has had but a single bank failure, that at Beatrice, and the bank shows up $1.28 for each dollar of liability. The bank did not, however, fail, but simply closed because the business did not pay a profit. It was also out of fashion or it would have continued to receive deposits regardles of conditions.

A Silvr Measure.

Springfield, Ill., Feb 1, A bill was introduced today by Representative Compton to prohibit the taking of notes, bonds and other obligations, payable otherwise than in lawful money of the United States. It is intended to abolish the gold contract and the lease system.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1897.

The Senate did a wise thing when it defeated the amendment offered to the Military appropriation bill appropriating the cost of transportation of the West Point Cadets to and from Washington, in order that they might be allowed to appear in the Inauguration day parade. In the first place, spending money for such a purpose is an extravagance at any time and doubly so at this time when, as Senator Stewart pointed out, thousands of our people are in need of the actual necessities of life. In the next place, the military forces of the government should not be allowed to take any part in the inauguration of a President. The presence of the U. S. troops no doubt adds to the pleasure of those who view the parade, but all the same they ought not to be there. It is a bad idea, and the precedent of having a few U. S. troops in the parade to give it variety, which we have been setting in this generation, may some day be taken advantage of by unscrupulous men by bringing enough of them to Washington to forcibly inaugurate some man who has not gone through the formality of being elected by the people. In my humble opinion it would be a wise precaution for Congress to pass a bill prohibiting armed troops, whether state or national, from coming inside the corporate limits of Washington on inauguration day. The inauguration of a President isn't a military function and the military should have nothing whatever to do with it.

That arbitration treaty has not yet been reported to the Senate from the Committee on Foreign Relations, notwithstanding the public meetings and showers of telegrams and letters in its behalf. The general impression is that the Committee will recommend several amendments to the treaty, setting forth clearly that it is not to be allowed to interfere with our maintenance of the Monroe doctrine.

The House this week passed the immigration bill as reported from the conference committee.

Senator Daniel made a speech against the Nicaragua Canal bill this week, opening with this dramatis language. The bill is dead. The speech of Senator Turpie killed it, and Minister Rodriguez has exposed its corpse in the public morgue." He expressed doubts as to whether the canal would be a commercial benefit to the U. S. if it were constructed, and declared that the passage of the pending bill would in effect put the U. S. into the bunco business. He further pointed out that aftr pouring the proposed hundred million dollars into the canal the U. S. could not maintain exclusive control over it. Independent of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty between the U. S. and England, there is a treaty between England and Nicaragua that gives the armies and navies of England free access to the canal. The speech by Senator Daniel was made after Senator Morgan had introduced amendments to the Canal bill intended to meet objections raised by Minister Rodriguez in behalf of Nicaragua. It is generally believed in Washington that Senator Daniel was right when he declared the bill dead.

Some of the Senators appear to have taken second thobght about the bill authorizing the President to appoint representatives to an international money conference, which it was at first supposed was to be allowed to go through just as it was reported. Senator Cannon has offered an amendment directing the President to call a conference, and Senator Stewart has offered another, providing that the United States government shall, in case the conference fails to reach an agreement in favor of international bimetallism, within thirty days after the adjournment of the conference open the mints to the free coinage of all gold and silver presented.

The semi-official announcement that McKinley has already selected his friend, William F. Hahn, of Ohio, to be U. S. Marshall of the District of Columbia, has aroused much resentment among the Washington republicans, who gave liberally of their time and money to elect McKinley and who believed that he would live up to the home rule plank of the St. Louis platform, notwithstanding a hint dropped by Mark Hanna some weeks ago intimating that the Federal offices in the District of Columbia would be given to voters instead of non-voting residents. The resentment is as yet quiet, but it cannot be kept so if McKinley fills the offices with carpet baggers.

Ex-Congressman and Ex-Gov. Long, of Mass., is about to find himself in the same class with Bliss, of New York, who after having virtually accepted a Cabinet portifolio was compelled, by the red hot opposition to him, to recall his acceptance and to try to let himself down easy by saying it was on account of his wife's health.

Massachusetts men headed by Senator Hoar are making a fight on Long, and the friends of every other New England man who has cabinet hankerings are helping it along, and present indications are that all this will be too much for Long and that he will soon be letting himself down easy.

CALIFORNIA.

PASADENA, Cal., Jan. 13, 1896.

J. H. MCGARY, ESQ.

Dear Sir: Your ever welcome letter has long since been received and the only apology that I can offer in reply is, better to answer late than never.

First I am enjoying most excellent health and I feel so much reenperated that I feel myself justified in saying that I have gone back in life ten years for I certainly feel that much younger having gained 30 pounds in flesh. Thus far in my letters I have given you a very limited description of this beautiful country and if I could but remember where I left off I would know where to commence again. I arrived here June 1, and found what I termed hot weather. It had got past the warm indicated by the mercury and up to August 1, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. the mercury ranged from 85 to 103 degrees in the shade. I was at San Bernardino June 9th and found the mercury 120, in the shade a very common occurence in that locality.

My brother felt the extreme heat very much and we decided to go to the ocean at Santa Monia but the change was too radical. The cool sea breeze and damp atmosphere was very much against him and in about one weeks time he decided to return to Pasadena and sweat it out. I however remained nearly two weeks and was much delighted with life at the ocean. Thousands of people go there during the heated term, and enjoy bathing in the surf. They have a most perfect system for bathing, can have any kind of bath you desire, hot or cold, salt or fresh water, vapor or turkish by different methods here you find the natives a cross between Indians and Mexicans or Spaniards a people guided by simple habits and living a primitive life almost on natures natural products. Many live on acorns walnuts, almonds, and fruit cornmeal is the one substancial cereal and is used as best suits them and they are perfect specimens of phisical manhood and womanhood. Few of them ever sleep in a bed; when night overtakes them they lie down for a sleep and the night does not always suffice; it is no inconveniance to them to sleep day times. It is very amusing to see them bathe in the surf and if the wave happens to be 4 or 6 feet high they enjoy it all the more, and sometimes when off their guard the wave will tumble them end over and when tired tumbling in the wave, they will lay down on the hot sand and I have seen them bury each other up all but their heads. I noticed a statement the other day that in Mexico in the eleven million of people only one half million sleep in beds, and judging from that class here I have no reason to doubt the statement. A few days ago I crossed one of the lower ranges of mountains and after getting down the very steep sides I went into a Mexican home, a cloth tent, noticed an old sack used as a pillow but not a sign of a bed tick or cover was in sight, and all hands seemed to be fat rugged and happy.

This is the rainy season and it feels cool today with the mecury a little above 40, and the Gods of rain are letting silver. This is a very productive country and will produce anything almost anywhere provided it is wet enough, and that is the great draw back to this paradise of America. Too little water, but they are developing more by artesian wells and tunneling under the mountains. Many water companies are found here and in almost all instances they are a monopoly and litigation is the order. Some are sued for using more than their share, others sue because they do not get enough and others are sued for water promised and not furnished. Suit after suit is the result. Much of this country will produce immense crops of corn, wheat, oats, barley and alfalfa where water finds its common level. Fine corn yields over 100 bu to the acre. Wheat, oats and barley are nothing extra they are mostly all cut for hay, for during the summer months, all stock has to be fed on hay except on the wet lands where alfalfa clover makes fine feed they cut alfalfa 6 or 7 times a year. In districts that have to be irrigated but little alfalfa is raised. Oranges and lemons have to be watered two or three times a year to insure a success. Peaches, apricots, nectarines, prunes, all kinds of plumbs, cherries, almonds all grow without irrigation this is no apple country but famous for berries of all kinds, when irrigated and will bear the year around. You can see strawberries all the time a drug in the market, green peas, beans, lettuce, celery, all garden truck in abundance and very cheap. I had an experience here this season I never had before, I dug potatoes on June 20th ripe, well matured and when done digging I planted the same over again, and on Oct. 1st I dug them again. The Chinese gardens near Los Angeles where they can irrigate do that right along. To tell of immense acreage of fruit through Southern California would be to write something that would be incomprehensible to people in Minnesota, and to assert which is the best part of this part of the State I will not undertake it, all seems the best. I think no part of our country affords so few ship harbors as the California coast. I am not correctly informed but my impression is that San Francisco, San Pedro, and San Diego are the only perfect inner harbors on the California coast south of San Francisco. San Diego bay is a fine bay about 18 miles long about a half circle and a narrow sand beach for nearly 8 miles between bay and ocean and sometimes the swells flow clear over into the bay but at Carando beach and hotel the peninsula is over a mile wide not over 15 ft above sea level. Carnado hotel is built in a circle with a large inner court that is very attractive and beautiful. Its bath houses are of the best. Here is also the finest museum on the Pacific Coast. San Diego and National City situated on the main land are beautiful thriving cities. I took in almost all that part of the country but have forgotten the names of the many places I was at. Went out to the boundary of Old Mexico and here I saw a picture of proverty and dispair never before beheld by me. So pittiful I will not try to paint it. A sight ever to be remembered is the Sweet River dam out from San Diego. It has to be seen to be appreciated. It is 500 feet long, 100 ft high, 40 ft thick at the bottom and 12 ft on top and is built in the shape of a half circle with the bow up the stream and built of cut stone. My letter is getting long and I must omit 100 miles of the most interesting and picturesque scenery in this part of the state and give a brief account of some of the peaks of the Siera Madre Mts. The trail up Wilson's Peak is nine miles long built on a uniform grade of rise of 10 feet in each hundred and cut out of an almost solid granite wall at great expense, and here is where it took skill, energy and courage to make a survey. For my part my coyrage almost failed me after the trail was completed. The day I went up a dense fog covered the valley. At 3000 ft I got into the fog; at 5500 I got above it and when on top was near 3400 ft; so that I was over a 1000 ft above the fog. The sun was shining beautifully and here the well timed expression of every cloud having a silver lining was well witnesed and feasted on. It is a sight that few people ever have the privilege of seeing. Could see islands in the ocean 140 miles away, could see mountain peaks 200 miles off. To look down the steep sides many are perpendicular over 2000 ft and for a moment you become giddy and feel as though you were going to fall upward The trail is only from three to five feet wide and one place the sides were down almost strait I crawled on my hands and knees, the hight made me dizzy. They have a fine camp near the top; one good house and a number of cloth houses or wall tents capable of accomodating 100 persons. My next trip was up the Mt. Lowe Electri and Cable R. R. It is five miles by electric car to Rubio canyon at the foot of the cable road. It is 3300 ft long and rises 62 ft in a hundred to Echo Mountain House. The white charriot drawn by a large wire cable up the incline was so frightful that nearly all the ladies shut their eyes daring not to look down upon the beautiful cities and orange groves at the mountain foot and in the distance.

And from Echo Mountain House to Alpine Tavern is 4 miles up a steep grade. They run an electric car that will hold 25 persons. Going up is bad enough but to come down at the mercy of the braks is somewhat unplesant and uncertain. A trail of two miles on foot carries you to the top of Mount Lowe, a fine carriage drive is enjoyed up there. Alpine Tavern and Echo Mountain House either will accommodate 400 persons rates $3.50 per day. It rained nearly all day here and on Mt Lowe it snowed, and you could take a sleigh ride up there and in 50 minuites you could be feasting in an orange grove and pulling poppies and roses in the fields below this last trip was so terifying that I do not care to take it again. I remain respectfully yours. I. A. CHRISTLIEB.

Subscribe for and advertise in the Gazette.

Clubbing Offer.

Nothing helps while away long winter evenings to better advantage than good wholesome reading. Papers magazines and books are cheap now. Everybody can afford to take one or more. We have made arrangments to club with the papers and magazines mentioned below as follows:

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and the Farm, Stock and Home, every two weeks, for one year, $1.30.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and Demorest Magazine, monthly, $2.60.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and Cosmopolitan, monthly magazine, one year for $2.60.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and Scientific American, weekly, $3.60.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and New York Thrice-a-week World, one year for, $1.75.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents. Opp. U. S. Patent office Washington, D. C.

O. A. Burnes, Minneapolis, Hold for jars, cans, &c. E. Carlson, Minneapolis, Gate-controller for elevators. M. F. Connette, Jr., St. Paul, Hand fence-machine. E. De Haas, St. Paul, Automatic car-signal. J. Fleming, Shakopee, Double-drum sectional heating-stove. R. A. Garvey, Credit River, Furniture attachment. S. I. Jorden, Lantern-bracket.

Miss Narjorie O'Hair, called on and the Miss Bertha Riebel, Gazette today.

TWICE-A-WEEK COURRIER-JOURNAL.

Beginning the first of the new year, the Weekly Courrier-Journal, of Louisville, Ky., will be changed to the Twice-a-week Courier-Journal. It will be published Wednesday and Saturday mornings. The paper will be six pages, or twelve pages a week, instead of ten pages weekly, as at present, an increase of 832 columns of matter during the year. The Wednesday issue will be devoted exclusively to news and politics, while the Saturday issue will be strictly a family paper—filled with stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, sketches, etc. The politics of the paper will not be changed, and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully, in the future as in the past. In spite of the expence involved in the improvements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courrier-Journal will remain the same, one dollar a year, with liberal inducements to agents or to old subscribers who send in new ones. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson on political and other topics of the day.

IF YOU READ

THIS AD,

OTHERS

WOULD READ

YOUR'S

THE SONG OF THE "No. 9."

My dress is of fine polished oak,
As rich as the finest fur cloak,
And for handsome design
You just should see mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I'm beloved by the poor and the rich,
For both I impartially stitch;
In the cabin I shine,
In the mansion I'm fine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I never get surly nor tired,
With zeal I always am fired;
To hard work I incline,
For rest I ne'er pine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I am easily purchased by all,
With instalments that monthly do fall;
And when I am thine,
Then life is benign—
No. 9, No. 9.

To the Paris Exposition I went,
Upon getting the Grand Prize intent:
I left all behind,
The Grand Prize was mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889, at Paris France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France. This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered—the GRAND PRIZE—giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor—the most prized honor of France.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best it will be your own fault. Ask your sewing machine dealer for the New Wheeler & Wilson machine. If he doesn't keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue and terms. Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory. WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO. Chicago, Ill.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

FEBRUARY—1897.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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Louisiana now remains the only state which confers the suffrage upon foreigners in advance of naturalization.

Long-range guns are getting so common that in the battles of the future the combatants will have to sight each other by spyglasses.

At Providence, R. I., they are building an electric ship, with 14 propellers, which it is said will have a speed which will drive it across the Atlantic in three days.

Claus Spreckles and his daughter Emma, who married against his wishes, have become reconciled. The old man, to show that he means it, is going to spend $200,000 for a suite of rooms for her, $10,000 of which will be put in a bathroom.

Prison authorities in New York think it would be practicable to employ the convicts of the state in roadmaking, after adopting a secure system of prison camps. The work would be acceptable and beneficial to the men, who are now rendered almost insane by a lack of all forms of physical exertion.

It has been a source of interest and wonder to arctic explorers to find such quantities of singing birds within the arctic circle. They are abundant beyond belief. But the immense crop of cranberries, crowberries and cloudberries that ripen in the northern swamps account for the presence of the birds.

A certain little mechanical device is called in Germany "Automatischespiegelglassplattenblitzschutzvorrichtung." As its name clearly indicates, it is an apparatusforprotectingagainstlightningconsistingofplatesofmirrorglassactingautomatically. In this country we are in the habit of calling this simple device a cutout.

There is a rule in a livery stable in New York where only the animals of the rich are kept that no man shall shout at the horses. Horses of good blood are nervous, and loud, excited conversation is felt by every horse who hears it, and it keeps them nervous and uneasy. No man is allowed to use profane language in the hearing of the horses. Some people are more particular about their horses than about their children.

The Oklahoma courts have decided that parties who were divorced in that bailiwick and failed to pay the costs in court will have their divorces annulled, whether they have married again or not. The courts of Oklahoma are fearfully and wonderfully made. True enough, they should be paid, but because they were not smart enough to collect their fees gives them no right to undo the decisions they have made.

Old-fashioned molasses is disappearing as an article of diet and in its place appears "black strap" and various sirups. Most of the molasses goes into the distilleries, where it is made into rum, for which, notwithstanding the efforts of the temperance workers, the demand is constantly on the increase, especially in the New England states and for the export trade. It is said that the new rum will make a man strike his wife and kick over the stove quicker than any other drink.

None of the biographies of Robert Fulton mention the fact that a number of ladies were among the passengers of his first steamboat, the Clermont, on its first trip up the Hudson. Miss Helen Evertson Smith, in a paper on "A Group of American Girls Early in the Century," contributed to Century, shows that several of Chancellor Livingston's cousins, who were celebrated for their beauty, were on the boat. The engagement of one of them to Fulton was announced and appropriately celebrated at the conclusion of the trip.

The leading attraction at the Paris exposition in 1900 will be the largest bicycle ever constructed. The saddle and the handle bars will overtop all the other buildings in Paris. Spiral stairways are to lead upward through the tires and visitors will be permitted to ascend for "a price." The backbone of the great bicycle will be a banquet hall where at one long table 600 persons can sit down at a time. The saddle will be a platform on which a hundred people can be accommodated in the open air. In the handle bars will be vast picture galleries. This will certainly be a unique attraction.

The jubilee celebration of the organized crusade for temperance in England will be one of the features of the observance of the 60th year of the reign of Queen Victoria. The first regular Band of Hope, the name of this temperance society, was organized at Leeds on November 9, 1847. It became a union eight years later under the guidance of Stephen Shirley, who is yet alive. The movement has grown, and at present throughout the United Kingdom and the colonies numbers over 22,000 societies, with nearly 3,000,000 young people pledged to total abstinence. The queen has accorded her royal patronage.

Few people realize the magnitude to which the electrical industry has grown in the United States. In electric lighting alone there are more than 10,000 plants in operation, and the combined capital employed is more than $500,000,000. At least $100,000,000 is invested in electrical appliances used in mining, about $15,000,000 in electric elevators. In electric railways nearly $1,000,000,000 capital is employed. Altogether the combined capital invested in all electrical enterprises in the United States is $1,500,000,000, exclusive of that employed in the manufacture of electrical machinery, which is $500,000,000 more.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the Second Session.

The military academy appropriation bill was passed in the United States senate on the 27th. Senator Sherman in speaking on the Nicaragua canal bill declared that the governmental execution of the project was the only feasible one. By a vote of 131 to 118 the house agreed to the conference report on the immigration bill. A favorable report was made on a bill to prohibit the employment of prison labor on government buildings.

In the United States senate on the 28th the bill for an international monetary conference was debated, Senator Chandler (N. H.) speaking in favor of it and Senator Stewart (Nev.) against. The nomination of William S. Forman as commissioner of internal revenue was confirmed. In the house the Indian appropriation bill was passed and the agricultural appropriation bill was considered. During a speech Mr. Grosvenor (O.) attacked ex-Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois for charging that the last election was corrupt. The appropriation bill for the District of Columbia was reported.

By the decisive vote of 46 to 4 the United States senate on the 29th passed the bill for the appointment of commissioners to an international monetary conference. A bill granting a pension of eight dollars a month to Mrs. Martha Frank, of Georgia, widow of a soldier in the Indian war of 1818, now 102½ years old, was also passed. The credentials of William E. Mason to be senator from Illinois for the term beginning March 4 next were received. Adjourned to February 1. In the house the bill making appropriation for the military academy was sent to conference, the agricultural bill was further considered, and a report providing for the incorporation of the purchasers of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad was rejected after an animated debate between Messrs. Powers, of Vermont, and Barrett, of Massachusetts.

The United States senate was not in session on the 30th ult. In the house, after a long discussion, the agricultural appropriation bill was passed, as was also several private bills.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the United States there were 331 business failures in the seven days ended on the 29th, against 409 the week previous and 404 in the corresponding period of 1896.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 29th aggregated $961,245,228, against $1,042,412,180 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 7.5.

Papers have been signed by Secretary Olney and the British ambassador calling for a treaty to define the Alaskan boundary.

Government receipts during January were $24,316,994.05; expenditures, $30,239,775; deficit, $5,922,779.95.

In a special bulletin the weather bureau at Washington says the recent cold wave was remarkable in its intensity, duration and wide distribution, covering the whole United States east of the Rocky mountains.

In Hoboken, N. J., a tenement house was destroyed by fire and Mrs. Nellie Schroeder and her five children and Mabel Mangles perished in the flames.

THE EAST.

At Springfield, Mass., James R. Hawkins, proprietor of the iron works, failed for $200,000.

The cars killed Michael McDermott, an attendant, and Joseph Hall, a patient, at the state hospital for the insane in Morristown, Pa.

In a wreck near Leroy, N. Y., Henry Snyder, a conductor, and George Crasston, a brakeman, were killed.

President Cleveland was the principal speaker at the celebration of the semicentennial of the New York Academy of Music at Carnegie hall.

Dynamite exploded at the Crystal Ridge colliery near Hazelton, Pa., killing Watchman Rickert and Engineer Yonger.

At the age of 63 years George B. Roberts, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, died at his home near Philadelphia of heart failure.

New York business men are forming a syndicate for the purpose of creating a gigantic fish trust.

In the Delaware river above Marcus Hook, Pa., the United States cruiser Brooklyn ran upon a rock and stove a hole in her hull.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Fire destroyed the business portion of Caledonia, O.

The annual meeting of the National Woman's Suffrage association closed in Des Moines, Ia., after adopting resolutions urging congress to submit a proposition for a suffrage amendment to the constitution; urging legislatures to submit the matter to their states, and declaring in favor of international arbitration in all disputes.

Katie and Dottie Miller, aged 15 and 17 years, the daughters of a farmer, were struck and killed by a train at a crossing at Eastwood, Ind.

In Florida the recent cold snap will cost the truck and vegetable growers $100,000.

The Rothschilds, of London, have purchased the "Tomboy" mine in Colorado for $1,500,000.

On the 29th President-elect McKinley was 54 years old.

The doors of the Wautauga bank of Johnson City, Tenn., were closed with liabilities of $28,000.

Joseph J. Luis and Gen. Roloff, of the Cuban junta, were indicted by the federal grand jury in Baltimore on the charge of filibustering.

The doors of the Dime savings bank in Chicago were closed with liabilities of $360,000.

In San Francisco Mrs. Marie Sprinznik, the wife of Franz Sprinznik, was shot and killed by Franz Wolf, who also killed himself.

Fire nearly wiped out the business portion of Stryker, O.

A mail pouch containing a large number of registered letters was stolen from the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton depot in Lima, O.

The death of Tony Livingston (colored), who has an authenticated age of 104 years, occurred at Denison, Tex.

For no cause known Dr. H. H. Holbrook, a leading physician at Defiance, O., cut his throat.

In the recent blizzard on the Cheyenne agency several Indians froze to death in their tents and thousands of head of cattle perished.

George Taylor, the noted Missouri outlaw and murderer, was captured on a ranch near Hanford, Cal.

Michigan produced 2,166,252,982 feet of lumber last year, a decrease of 565,000,000 feet over the year 1895.

In St. Louis the Standard Eagle Box and Lumber company failed for $100,000.

Edward W. Perry, murderer of the Sawyer family—father, mother and son—was hanged at Alva, Mo., and James B. Inks, the murderer of John Patterson, was executed at Oregon, Mo.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

On the River Carinae 15 Spanish rowboats were sunk by insurgents and 100 persons were drowned.

It is said that the condition of the czar of Russia's health is critical and that a regency is probable.

In an interview President Krueger said he desired nothing but to maintain peace in the whole of South Africa and afford aliens every protection.

Advices from Heraklion, island of Crete, say that ten Christians were murdered while outside the gates of the city, and that armed bands of Mussulmans leave the town daily for the purpose of plundering and burning the villages of the Christians.

In Denver, Col., Fred C. Riebe, aged 45 years, a fugitive from justice, shot and mortally wounded his wife and then killed himself.

The wife of Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg, the oldest daughter of King Leopold of Belgium, has eloped with an Austrian officer.

On the railroad near Cieze one of Gen. Weyler's supply trains was dynamited, 45 Spanish soldiers were killed and the train was looted by the insurgents.

LATER NEWS.

Ex-Congressman James Wilson, of Iowa, telegraphed the Iowa delegation at Washington the 1st that he had been tendered and had accepted the agricultural department portfolio. This is the first authorative announcement that Wilson is to go into McKinley's cabinet.

An attempt was made the 1st to blow up the bank building of Gardner, Morrow & Co., at Hollidaysburg, Pa., with dynamite. The front of the building was wrecked, but the vault and books were uninjured. The motive for the crime is ascribed to the resentment and hatred of some depositors. The bank failed last September. An assignee was appointed and it was found that the assets were insufficient to pay 20 per cent of the indebtedness.

The president the 1st reappointed Martin A. Knapp, of New York, as interstate commerce commissioner.

Attorney General Harmon has given instructions to the United States attorney at Jacksonville, Fla., to at once proceed against the alleged filibusterer Three Friends, under section 4,297, of the revised statutes, for engaging in an act of piracy.

The overland train on the Great Northern road was wrecked near Wenatchee, Ore. Seven cars containing 26 passengers were ditched and the engine partially thrown from the track. None of the passengers were killed and but few hurt.

The boys' dormatory of the Weslyan seminary at Lima, O., was burned the 1st. There were about 100 boys in the building, but no lives were lost.

The statement of the public debt published the 1st, shows the debt, less cash in the treasury, January 31, to have been $1,007,008,317, an increase for the month of $14,078,735.

The U. S. supreme court the 1st upheld the Ohio law deciding that express companies must pay taxes in that state.

M. Martini, inventor of the Martini rifle, is dead.

Fire broke out in the Tamarack copper mine at Hamilton, Mich., the 2d. Four miners were cut off below.

The postoffice at Fort Custer, Mont., on the Crow Agency, was robbed the night of the 1st, the thieves securing about $1,600 in money. The building was entered through a window and the money taken from the safe by some one who knew the combination. There is no clue.

There were serious bread riots at Madrid, Spain, the 2d. There have been manifestations before the town hall, windows have been broken and many arrests have been made. The municipal authorities have resigned, owing to their inability to suppress the disturbances, and martial law has been proclaimed.

H. L. Loucks, one of the prominent candidates for U. S. senator from South Dakota, formally withdrew from the race the 2d.

The Pennsylvania state capitol at Harrisburg was destroyed by fire the 2d. The flames in the short space of an hour ate up $1,500,000 worth of property. The fire originated in the rooms of the lieutenant governor and was caused by the crossing of electric wires.

The Philapelphia Lead company of Pittsburg, Pa., went into the hands of a receiver the 2d. Liabilities, $1,400,000.

The National Horse Breeders' association began its annual session at Louisville Ky., the 2d, with a good attendance.

The treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela for the settlement of the Venezuela boundary question was signed at Washington the 2d by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador and Senor Andrae, the Venezuelan minister.

Consul Walter B. Baker, stationed at Lagua le Grand, Cuba, has complained to the state department that the Spanish authorities have detained, opened and copied certain dispatches addressed to him from Washington.

The correspondent of the Associated Press who is inquiring into the famine ravages in the largest district of the Central Indian province, having a population of 1,500,000, finds the situation very grave. This is the center of the rice growing industry, which is the only crop grown, and, as it failed, there is a total lack of food stuff in this locality and a real famine exists. About 1,300 villages are affected. The relief works have given subsistence to 50,000 persons.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, Feb. 2.		
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	72 5/8		73
No. 2 northern	69¾	@	70¼
May			73½
CORN—No. 3	14	@	14¾
OATS—No. 3 white	15	@	15½
CATTLE—Steers	3 20	@	3 75
Cows			3 00
HOGS	3 00	@	3 30
SHEEP—Muttons			3 10
Lambs			3 65
BUTTER—Creamery, firsts	17	@	18
Creamery, seconds	12	@	13
Dairy, fancy	13	@	14
Dairy, choice	9	@	10
POULTRY—Turkeys	8	@	8¼
Spring chickens			7

TURNED OVER TO THE LADIES.

Suffragists Take Charge of a Session of the Iowa Legislature.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 30.—The event of Friday's session of the woman suffrage convention was the acceptance of an invitation to visit the state senate in session. The session was turned over to the ladies, Miss Anthony taking the gavel, and addresses were made by Miss Anthony, Mrs. Bradford, of Colorado; Mrs. Catt, of New York; Mrs. Colby, of Nebraska; Mrs. Shaw, of Pennsylvania; Miss Blackwell, of Massachusetts, and others. They will urge the legislature to submit the issue of woman suffrage to a vote.

In the afternoon resolutions were adopted expressing satisfaction with the progress of the cause, the recent victory in Idaho, the splendid showing in California; urging congress to submit a proposition for the suffrage amendment to the constitution; urging legislatures to submit the matter to their states; declaring in favor of international arbitration of all disputes. The evening session was devoted to the celebration of the victory for equal suffrage in Idaho.

The election of officers on Thursday resulted in returning the old ones with practically no opposition. Susan B. Anthony, president; Rachel Foster Avery, corresponding secretary; Alice Stone Blackwell, recording secretary; Alice Harriet Taylor Upton, treasurer; Laura Clay, auditor; Clara Lane Chapman Catt, chairman on organization, were elected.

Arbitration Treaty Indorsed.

Washington, Feb. 1. — The senate committee on foreign relations Saturday voted 6 to 4 to order a favorable report on the arbitration treaty with two amendments. The most important was that which added at the end of article 1 the following words: "But no question which affects the foreign or domestic policy of either of the high contracting parties or the relations of either with any other state or power by treaty or otherwise, shall be subject to arbitration under this treaty, except by a special agreement." The second amendment strikes out all reference to his majesty, the king of Sweden and Norway, as the umpire in case the court fails to agree upon an umpire in accordance with the provisions of article 3 and article 5.

Depew Predicts Good Times.

New York, Feb. 1.—Chauncey M. Depew in an interview predicts better times, but says they will become worse before they improve and that an extra session of congress must be called to settle the policies in regard to the tariff, currency and foreign affairs before there is any improvement in existing conditions. Of the money question he said: "After the tariff there should be some legislative action in regard to our currency which will do away with such possibilities as came to the surface in the late campaign and which arise from a non-elastic currency. It was this quality of currency which led so many honest men last November to vote for a change which promised them better monetary conditions."

For an International Conference.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The bill for the representation of the United States on any international monetary conference that may be called occupied and was passed in the senate by the triumphant majority of 46 to 4. It authorizes the president to appoint five or more commissioners to any international conference, with a view to securing a fixity of relative value between gold and silver as money, by means of a common ratio between the metals, with free mintage at such rates; and it also authorizes the president to call, in his discretion, such conference to assemble at such point as may be agreed upon. Senators Allen (pop., Neb.), Pettigrew (silver, S. D.), Roach (dem., N. D.) and Vilas (dem., Wis.) voted in the negative.

A Bold Train Robbery.

San Francisco, Jan. 30.—Train No. 15, north-bound Ogden express, was held up at Shady Point, two miles south of Roseburg, by two or three men. The express car was detached from the train by the robbers and the door blown open with dynamite. Two small safes in the car were blown open and looted. The express car then took fire. The conductor and trainmen worked hard to save the car after the robbers had gone, but the car and contents were destroyed. The messenger thought the robbers did not understand getting into the big safe and consequently they could not have secured much over $20. The mail car was also visited by the robbers and registered letters taken.

Spaniards Come to Grief.

New York, Feb. 1.—A Key West special says: Another marine disaster to the Spaniards is reported. Fifteen boats are said to have been sunk, 100 men are reported to have been killed or to be missing, and the number of wounded is put at 75. Hearing that the insurgents had fortified some heights near Paez, on the river Caunac, Santa Clara province, Gen. Weyler sent Col. Serves with 300 men in small boats to capture the place and destroy the forts. Had not a reinforcement met the Spanish on their retreat ten miles from Cienfuegos not 100 men would have escaped.

The Recent Cold Snap.

Deadwood, S. D., Feb. 1.—Three Indians on the Cheyenne agency froze to death in their tents during the recent cold snap. Thousands of head of cattle perished in the storm, and 300 were found dead in one place.

Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 30.—Every steamer on the Tennessee river above Chattanooga Thursday night was icebound, some of them being at small landings miles from any city or town.

To Quiet the Church Bells.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—An ordinance prohibiting the ringing of any large bell in the city limits was presented to the council by Alderman Greenacre, of the Thirty-first ward, and referred to the judiciary committee. If such an ordinance should be passed it would mean the discontinuance of all bells, including chimes on churches and other public or private buildings.

Men Available for Military Duty.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The secretary of war has transmitted to the senate an abstract of the militia force of the United States for the year 1896, according to the latest returns received. The grand total of all arms of the service is 1,115,627, and the number of men available for military duty (unorganized) 10,149,184.

APPEARANCES DECEPTIVE.

Real Gain Shown in Trade, Although Progress Is Slow.

New York, Jan. 30.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"Nearly everybody had promised himself a land of milk and honey after New Year's, and the slow progress looks like standing still to men in such a state of mind. Moreover, there are multitudes throughout the country who have been taking large ventures in advance of or apart from their regular business because they expected a rise in prices. But prices fall as yet to bring them profit. Wheat has declined severely, cotton has scarcely risen enough to pay brokerage, wool holds steady in spite of enormous buying, woolen goods hardly change in price, iron and its products decline, leather is sluggish, hides are lower, for some shoe manufacturers accept a shade lower prices, the average of railroad stocks is slightly lower than it was December 31 and the advance in trust stocks has been small. To traders in such properties the month has been disappointing. Yet during the week the record shows that ten iron works have started and only two have stopped, 12 woolen mills have started and nine more are about ready to start, while three have stopped. It would do more harm than good to exaggerate the improvement. But a study of conditions governing business indicates that the wheels are on the right track and moving in the right direction. Merchandise exports from New York in January have been about 4 per cent. larger than last year and imports 15 per cent. smaller than last year, when the excess of exports was over $18,000,000, while cotton exports from other ports have also been larger.

"The decline in wheat of over 6 cents, in spite of an official report of yield far below estimates generally accepted, reflects perception of the error of the report, and also of the influence of enormous exports of corn instead of wheat—80,000,000 bushels in seven months. When two bushels of corn can be had for less than one bushel of wheat it is largely preferred in European markets, and in January 7,859,127 bushels of corn have gone abroad from Atlantic ports, against 5,396,349 last year, while Atlantic exports of wheat and flour have been 6,535,154 bushels, against 8,843,679 last year. As the great crop of corn prevents much advance in its price, its outgo affects the demand for wheat. A heavy liquidation of speculation has occurred, with the price of corn scarcely changing."

Bradstreet's says:

"There is a moderate increase in the distribution of heavy winter goods, but commercial travelers very generally report that buyers are even more conservative than earlier in the month, and that wholesale trading in January, except in lines specified, is smaller than for years. Mercantile collections are interrupted, and the improvement looked for in iron and steel is not in sight. The most favorable feature of the business week is the sudden and sharp falling off in the total number of business failures in the United States, the aggregate being 326, as compared with 429 last week, a decrease of 103."

Maniac's Awful Crime.

Wayne, Neb., Jan. 29.—Thursday morning, on a farm ten miles southeast of this city, C. K. Rash, in a fit of madness, brained his wife and three children with an ax and then hacked the bodies to pieces. The deed was discovered by a boy who had been sent from a neighbor's house to engage Mr. Rash to help shell corn. Approaching the house he was startled by cries, and, supposing that there was a struggle going on inside, burst open the door. The furniture of the room was in bad disorder and the walls and ceiling spattered with blood. On the bed was the body of Mrs. Rash, the head so badly battered that it was scarcely recognizable. In an adjoining room lay the bodies of the children. Upstairs in a loft lay the husband of the family. His vacant stare and wandering talk showed clearly that reason had left him. The family was in moderate circumstances and esteemed highly.

Cabinet Nearly Complete.

Canton, O., Feb. 2.—The announcement made by Hon. James S. Wilson, of Iowa, that he had been tendered the portfolio of agriculture by Maj. McKinley and had accepted, fills the cabinet with reasonable certainty, excepting the offices of attorney-general and postmaster-general. The McKinley cabinet to date, therefore, may be given as follows:

Secretary of State—Sherman, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Treasury—Gage, of Illinois.
Secretary of War—Alger, of Michigan.
Secretary of the Navy—Long, of Massachusetts.
Secretary of the Interior—McKenna, of California.
Secretary of Agriculture—Wilson, of Iowa.

Seven Perish at Hoboken, N. J.

Hoboken, N. J., Feb. 1.—This city was visited by two disastrous fires between 11:30 Saturday night and three o'clock Sunday morning. Seven persons were burned to death and 30 families were made homeless. The Saturday night fire started in the three-story frame building at 410 Newark street. Here Mrs. Schroeder and her five children lost their lives while the husband and father was playing cards in a near-by saloon. Mabel Mangles, eight years old, was the only victim claimed by death in the other fire which occurred about a mile from the scene of the first.

Mrs. Post Passes Away.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 29.—Mrs. Amelia B. Post, wife of ex-Congressman M. E. Post, died Thursday night after a lingering illness. Mrs. Post was instrumental in having the first legislature of Wyoming territory pass the law granting the franchise to women in 1869, and it was to a large degree due to her efforts that woman suffrage in Wyoming was not abolished by the second legislature. Mrs. Post was a member of the republican state central committee for a number of years. She was frequently offered public office, but never accepted.

Valuable Coal Lands Leased.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 2.—A number of wealthy New York capitalists have leased 12,000 acres of coal land lying up the Allegheny river in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties. The coal is better adapted for making coke than that of most coal districts, and will be used for that purpose. The ovens with the new retort process will give minor products of gas, ammonia and soda ash.

Snow in New England.

Boston, Jan. 29.—Not since the blizzard of 1888 has there been a storm of such severity throughout New England as that which has prevailed during the past 24 hours. All sections report heavy snow, varying from 15 to 34 inches on the level, while the high wind that has been blowing has, in many places, piled up drifts of five to ten feet in height.

Wheat Ought to Be Dear.

London, Feb. 2.—The Mark Lane Express says it is surprised at the decline of prices in the United States, and remarks that the definite crop returns of 1896 do not warrant any depression.

Savings Bank in Chicago Fails.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—A receiver has been appointed for the Dime savings bank. There is due depositors and others $365,000.

CURRENCY REFORM.

Comptroller Eckels Gives His Views to a House Committee.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Comptroller Eckels on Thursday gave his views upon the financial condition of the country to the house committee on banking and currency. While there was no doubt of the necessity for changes in the government's financial system, Mr. Eckels said, the public was disposed to attribute too much of the existing trouble to the lack of monetary legislation. Overtrade, overproduction and extravagance in private and public expenditures, partly induced by speculation, were largely responsible for the country's business difficulties. The day had passed when the volume of money was its most important factor. Improved facilities for transportation and methods of exchanging had lessened the importance of large volume. Improved credit was more important. The first essential in this country was the stability of public credit.

The current redemption of the demand obligations of the government, he said, was the chief problem of the treasury. In funding and cancellation of these obligations so that maintenance of a gold reserve would be no longer necessary was the most desirable policy; whether it was the most practical one was a question. Mr. Eckels added: "A business man who constantly redeems his notes without retiring them and keeps them out constantly will come to a settling day that will break him. The chief feature of a banking bill would be to take from the government the issue of credit notes. The banks can do this."

May Claim Big Taxes.

Washington, Feb. 2.—States have the constitutional right to tax the entire capital stock of interstate corporations doing business within their limits. This was the startling decision of the supreme court Monday in what is known as the Ohio and Indiana tax cases. There were three dissenting justices—Field, Harlan and White. It is one of the most important decisions rendered by the court in many years, as it not only involves grave constitutional questions, but will place interstate corporations at the mercy of state legislatures everywhere. Ten of these cases were brought by the officers of the Adams, American and United States Express companies. They were suits in equity to enjoin the assessment and collection of taxes under the acts of the general assembly of the state of Ohio, passed April 27, 1893, and May 10, 1894, for the taxation of express, telegraph and telephone companies, on the ground that the acts were in contravention of the constitutions of the state of Ohio and of the United States.

The Public Debt.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The debt statement issued Monday afternoon shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in treasury during January of $15,078,735.22. The interest-bearing debt increased $2,120,916. The non interest-bearing debt decreased $140, and cash in the treasury decreased $12,957,959.22. The balances of the several classes of debt January 31 were: Interest-bearing debt, $847,364,750. Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,382,930.26. Debt bearing no interest, $374,633,057.14. Total, $1,223,370,737.40. The certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury outstanding at the end of the month were $595,975,573, an increase of $15,166,000. The total cash in the treasury was $858,553,910.21. The gold reserve was $100,000,000. Net cash balance, $115,362,420.73.

Charged with Filibustering.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 1.—The United States grand jury found indictments against Gen. Carlos Roloff, secretary of war of the Cuban provisional government, and his compatriot, Dr. Joseph J. Luis, on the charge of "beginning, setting on foot and providing, within the district of Maryland, means for a military expedition against the territory of a foreign prince with whom the United States is at peace; to-wit, against the island of Cuba." July 3, 1895, Capt. Hudson purchased the steamer James Woodall in this port, and fitted her up as a filibuster. On July 9 she sailed ostensibly for Yucatan; but it is alleged that Roloff and Luis caused the vessel to put in at Arbor Key, Fla., where men and munitions of war were taken aboard and subsequently landed on the Cuban coast.

Cleveland Addresses Physicians.

New York, Jan. 30.—President Cleveland arrived in this city Friday and attended the annual dinner of the New York Academy of Medicine at Carnegie hall. The president delivered an interesting address, full of praise for the modern physician and the advantages to society of the researches of medical scientists. He urged the profession, in its devotion to its professional duties, not to disregard the claims which the body politic had upon it, but to be ever alive to the civic duties which devolved upon all patriotic citizens. In opening his remarks the president paid an eloquent tribute to the "old village doctor."

To Organize a People's Party Press.

St. Louis, Feb. 2.—A call has been issued requesting all editors or publishers of people's party, agricultural, bimetallic and independent reform papers to meet at the Hotel Ashland in Kansas City, Mo., on the morning of February 22, 1897, for the purpose of organizing and perpetuating a real People's Press association. The call states that the present so-called National Reform Press association is not a representative body and is in the hands of officials many of whom have been deposed and repudiated both by the people's party and press of their respective states.

Corn Cheaper Than Coal.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 1.—Inquiry started by the secretaries of the state board of transportation goes to show that more corn than coal is being used for fuel in Nebraska, especially in the farming districts. Farmers say that corn at 9 to 11 cents per bushel is cheaper than coal. Railroads will be asked to reduce rates to allow in shipments of coal and out shipments of corn, thus reversing the rule.

Elected Senator from Washington.

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 30.—George F. Turner, the well-known lawyer of Spokane, who received the caucus nomination of the populists and free silver republicans, was elected United States senator by the legislature on the first ballot, receiving 67 votes.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Self-Evident.—"She is older than she looks." "How do you know?" "Because she tries to look younger!"—Chicago Record.

—She: "Today is my seventeenth birthday." He: "How strange! Then this photograph must be older than you."—Fliegende Blaetter.

—A New Man.—"Sah, Mistah Johnsing, I'se done turned ober a new leaf." "No! Den pay me dat half dollah you borrowed las' yeah." "Sh—h! I hain't de same man I wuz!"—Harper's Weekly.

—A Comprehensive Word.—"What's his profession?" said the man with a wide range of taste. "He's an artist." "Yes, but what kind? Does he dance, paint pictures or walk the tight rope?"—Washington Star.

—Old Gent (to begger, to whom he has given a halfpenny): "Now, my man, what shall you do with that coin?" "Well, I hardly know, guv'nor, whether to purchase an annuity or invest in railway stock. Which do you advise?"—Tid-Bits.

The Finest Train in the World

Is the "New North-Western Limited," which leaves Minneapolis 7.30 and St. Paul 8.10 every night for Chicago, via the North Western Line.

From the mammouth engine to last car in the train everything is brand new and represents latest and best ideas for absolute comfort and luxury while traveling. Besides the splendid buffet-library coach, really a club room on wheels, there is a magnificent private compartment sleeping car, just the thing for ladies, families or those who desire privacy; luxuriously appointed standard sleeping cars and the most comfortable and well equipped day coaches ever offered the traveling public.

This "New Limited" train is admitted by the press as well as by thousands of people of St. Paul and Minneapolis who have inspected it and also by many others of North Dakota, Montana, Washington and Oregon, who have recently rode on it, as being without any question the finest train in the world, and no extra charge is made any class of passengers for its superior accommodations.

Tickets via "The North-Western Line" for the "North-western Limited" train to Chicago and the East, may be secured from agents of all railways leading to St. Paul, who will also make sleeping car reservations, or apply to T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

Everyone imagines himself a worm, and is of the private opinion that his turning will cause the greatest commotion the world ever knew.—Atchison Globe.

"THE WOODEN HEN."

Hatches chickens from hen's eggs. It is 10x15x8 inches; will hatch 28 eggs. Price, $6.00. Write to Mr. Geo. H. Stahl, Mfr., Quincy, Ill., for a copy of his booklet "K," describing the "Wooden Hen," also large catalogue. Both sent free.

They say rich people worry more over their riches than the poor do over their poverty. But lots more folks feel sorry for them.—Washington Democrat.

Without teeth frost bites. Without doubt St. Jacobs Oil cures frost-bites—sure.

There are a good many people who can't keep from making fools of themselves when they get rich.—Washington Democrat.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"What a distinguished looking man." "Yes, the last time I saw him he was on the bench." "What, a judge!" "No; a substitute ballplayer."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Misery and rheumatism are foes. St. Jacobs Oil and cure are friends. Try them.

When a man gives a gift with the request that his name be not mentioned, he always feels a little bit chagrined to find his request observed.—Atchison Globe.

Vibrating in Tuneful Accord.

Like the strings of a musical instrument, the nervous system in health harmonizes pleasantly with the other parts of the system. But weakened or overwrought, it jangles most inharmoniously. Quiet and invigorate it with the great tranquillizer and tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which promotes digestion, bilious secretion and a regular action of the bowels, and prevents malarial, rheumatic and kidney complaints.

"Is that Vienna bread done yet?" roared the boss baker. And his assistant, who was suffering from a cold, answered: "Dough."—Indianapolis Journal.

Skinning a man at cards is different from robbing him on the highway. In the latter process the victim puts up his hands. In the former the robber does it.—Troy Press.

The nerves are tortured by neuralgia; soothed and cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

A Form of Speech.—He—"I ran across grandmother in the park yesterday." His Aunt—"Oh, dear! I didn't know that you rode a bicycle."—Life.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

We say that the good die young. As a matter of fact it is the young that die good.—Boston Transcript.

After six years' suffering, I was cured by Piso's Cure.—Mary Thomson, 29½ Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, '94.

"I'll never ask another woman to marry me as long as I live!" "Refused again!" "No; accepted."—Tit-Bits.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made

Now

Is a good time to put your physical system in good order by purifying your blood and building up your health in order to avoid sickness. Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills do not cause pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

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AN OLD WEDDING RING.

What a symbol of love is that circle of gold,
By the token of which our devotion was told!
How our youthful affection shines out, as it seems,
In the light of the romance around it that gleams;
And it knows no beginning or ending, or why
Its continuing course should not run till we die.

And a sign and a seal of our reverence, too,
Had a part in our creed, when that old ring was new,
When a slender, light hand was upraised to our lips
And our kisses were pressed on its slim finger tips.
For that circle of gold seemed a hallowing pledge
Of a homage profounder than words dare allege.

But the metal that's purest wears quickest away,
And that old wedding ring has grown thinner to-day;
Yet the hand which it graced graces it in its turn
With a magic the alchemist vainly would learn.
For sweet charity's touch has so filled it with gold
That that hand never lacked to the hungry and cold.

And the summers may come, and the summers may go,
And the winters may whiten the hair with their snow;
Still the hand which a lover delighted to kiss
Wears the signet of half a century's bliss,
And no earnest of joy in the Heavens above
Is more sure than that ring and its cycle of love.

—W. D. Ellwanger, in N. Y. Sun.

CHANGE IN GHOST STORIES.

He had been dead for a matter of 112 years, so naturally the place looked strange to him.

What he now saw had never been a part of his physical existence, and he wondered if it were not best for him to go back to the graveyard and have a conference with some fresh corpses who would know all about those things which has thus early filled him with doubts and misgivings. From the newly dead one he could obtain information which might keep him out of trouble. But, as he calculated upon it, such action, it seemed to him, would make him a laughing stock for all the fool ghosts in the neighborhood. They would deride him as a jay ghost who did not know enough about the haunting business to set at it without a guide book or a time card or a letter of advice and credit. They would gather around and hoot and jeer and shame him half to life, for they couldn't shame him half to death, he having been dead for a good 112 years.

"I wish," he said to himself, "that I had exerted myself a little to keep abreast of the times. Here I find myself with my entire death wasted. Just lazying around in a comfortable grave in the daytime and spending the nighttime in disputing with a lot of old fossilized sixteenth century ghosts concerning things of no interest whatever, I have allowed opportunities to pass and a lot of juniors who weren't even born, much less dead, when I died, have pushed me aside and I am just a piece of old furniture. If I were a thousand years old or something like that it would be better, for I could lie and swear and slash around retailing stale yarns, like King Arthur or Caesar or Ahab or one of that lot, and be interesting. But I don't know anything about the remote past or the adjacent present. I have fooled away my chances, but I am going to remedy conditions. I am going to go haunting around this town and get up a reputation and go back to them and assume my proper position in spiritual society. Why, just think of it! Dead 112 years and have never scared anyone yet! Never screeched at a schoolboy in a lonesome wood or groaned around in a deserted house, or anything."

You could see that he was ashamed of himself and that he was determined to rectify his errors of omission. To be sure, he was a bit nervous and dubious about it—although, perhaps it isn't correct to use that first adjective in description of a ghost, inasmuch as his nervous system is generally supposed to be compressed air or fog or something of that kind. He felt that it was a pretty serious undertaking for a strange and passe ghost to drift into a strange town with the avowed purpose of haunting it into a state of terror, but he was an insistent old spook, and buckled down to business with determination.

"As I have always understood it," he remarked to himself, "the thing ought to begin with a demonstration in the matter of blowing out lights. I remember when I was alive that they used to talk of ghosts sneaking up behind one and blowing out the lamp, and it always filled me with horror. It's a good trick. I wonder who invented it? I—hello! If here isn't a chance just ready for me. I'm a tombstone!"

The city was dark, it being after midnight, and all was very still. Suddenly, however, as he turned a corner he slammed square up against a window, out through which a faint light streaked its way. At a desk sat a man, dozing over a book. It was a beautiful chance. The ghost quietly slipped inside.

"There is going to be a festival of fear right here in about four seconds," he murmured softly to himself.

"Oh, I guess not," he thought. "Just imagine how he will feel, how his hair will raise, how his flesh will crawl when I lean over his shoulder and blow that light out! Why, it almost scares me myself!"

He leaned over and blew.

The light continued to burn steadily.

The ghost had straightened up ready to give vent to a wild, demoniac laugh, as is the custom, he believed, for such cases made and provided, but he did not laugh. There was nothing to laugh at. The man continued to read on undisturbed in his dozing fashion.

"That's funny," the visitor said to himself. "Haven't I got any lungs any more or any strength of breath? Well, here she goes again." And once more he leaned down and "whoofed" at the light. It did not shiver.

The ghost stepped back into the middle of the room, put his hands into his pockets and stared at the light. "Well, I'm blamed!" he said to himself. "Now, what do you think of that? I blew enough wind at that thing to extinguish a bonfire, and it doesn't even flicker."

As he stood intently regarding the light the man at the desk rose drowsily, and with a yawn stepped out into the hallway. Strange as it may seem, this rather relieved the ghost, for he wanted to investigate without the presence of inquiring and embarrassing witnesses. He had now forgotten that his purpose was to affright. He drew gingerly near the mysterious lamp, and pulling in a long breath prepared to make the effort of his life—or death, as it were.

Suddenly, while he was still in the act of inhaling atmosphere, the light went out. The ghost's hair rose.

He trembled from head to foot. "Wha-wha-what d-d-did that?" he tremulously asked himself. Then as a thought came to him: "It was one of those fool new ghosts, I'll bet. Say, you!" addressing space, in the hope that some fellow specter would answer. "I'm haunting this place. Go on away and attend to your own business. Who are you, anyway?"

There was no answer.

"Aw, say," pleadingly insisted the ghost, "talk up and tell a fellow. What's the use of acting that way? How did you blow it out? I like to bu'sted trying it, and couldn't." He thought that bit of flattery would tempt the rival spirit to respond, but it didn't. Then the full horror of it appeared to him. There was no other ghost there. He realized it. He was alone. Utterly, hopelessly alone. Oh, for the cheer of some other spectral presence!

His teeth chattered in a noiseless, foggy manner. His fingers trembled, and his legs shook beneath him, and if he had known how or had had the material to break out into a sweat he would have broken out into one of exceeding coldness. He thought of the man who had sat at the desk and wondered if he would never return. He seemed so long gone. Oh, for a glimpse of him sitting there dozing at his book!

The light flashed up.

The room was filled with its radiance, and yet nobody had come in with a flame to relight it. This was more terrifying than its extinguishment, for while a fellow-ghost might have blown the thing out, it was palpable that even a fellow-ghost could not have relit it without some preliminary performance which would have indicated what was going to happen. He knew all about those phosphorescent lights which ghosts carry around with them when they are haunting sloppy country roads where some robber has been hanged, and he knew that none such had been present. He was speechless with fear. Oh, would that man never return? If for but a moment he could see him and feel that there was something human—like he used to be—in the room, his mind would be easier. He would never again go haunting respectable people, he swore to himself. It didn't pay.

The door opened and the man came in. The ghost would have rushed to him and embraced him, but he was afraid to make himself too conspicuous, for fear the man would drive him out into the night, as he had a perfect right to do, of course. All he wanted now was to sit right down in a dark corner and shiver and wait for daylight. And he sat there and watched that man hungrily, slavishly, worshipfully, fearing every moment he would go away again.

Throughout that night strange things happened. Weird whistles sounded frightful alarms and voices came from what looked like the ends of ropes, but which were speaking tubes. Bells rang, and that valorous, fearless man talked to the wooden box, and talked as though he knew the box understood. Strange instruments of brass clicked and rattled when nobody was near them, and at odd times a mysterious thing shot out a long line of white paper, and although at every periodic whirr and whizz of the contrivance the ghost grew more excited and fearfully crouched lower, the man wasn't the least bit worried. Probably no ghost ever spent such a night.

At last the morning broke, and with the first gleam of daylight that tried spook, who had courageously set out haunting, made a rush for the door and went galloping down the streets and towards the suburbs, beyond which the graveyard lay.

A little later the day shift came on duty at the police alarm office. The night man told his relief he wished he would have the incandescent lamp mended.—Chicago Record.

He Was Cake Proof.

Little Algy was invited over to the neighbor's for his Christmas dinner, and the first thing that caught his eye was a big cream cake. He declined soup, fish and turkey, and his hosts feared he was so bashful he would not eat.

"Now, Algy, what are you going to have?" he was asked.

"Cake."

He was given a generous slice, and in an incredibly short space of time it had disappeared.

"What will you have now, Algy?" he was asked.

"Cake."

Another piece went the way of the first.

"Would you like something else, Algy?"

"More cake."

"I'm afraid you will have bad dreams if you eat so much of that rich cake." Algy was silent. "Can't I give you something else?"

"Yep; cake."

"Well, you can have one more piece, but I know you will have bad dreams."

The next morning Algy appeared at the door of his late hosts.

"I just come over to tell you that I didn't dream nothing," he remarked. "Can I have some more cake?"—San Francisco Post.

Hymns and Boiled Eggs.

Bishop Paret, of this city, some time ago was the guest of an Episcopal family in West Virginia. Learning from the bishop that he liked hard-boiled eggs for breakfast, his hostess went to the kitchen to boil them herself. While so engaged she began to sing the first stanza of the hymn "Rock of Ages." Then she sang the second stanza, the bishop, who was in the dining-room, joining in. When it was finished, there was silence, and the bishop remarked:

"Why not sing the third verse?"

"The third verse?" replied the lady, as she came into the dining-room, carrying the steaming eggs. "Oh, that's not necessary."

"I don't understand," replied Bishop Paret.

"Oh, you see," she said, "when I am cooking eggs, I always sing one verse for soft-boiled and two for hard-boiled."—Baltimore Herald.

—American cheese was known in Europe before 1851, but the product was not so highly esteemed as the European article, because being made by the wives and daughters of American farmers the quality was variable.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Both Bodies Are in Good Working Order.

Gossipy Letters Giving in Detail the More Important Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

St. Paul, Jan. 28.—The resolutions offered by Senator Wyman last week favoring the arbitration treaty were adopted by the senate yesterday and sent to the house for concurrence. Perhaps because U. S. Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, stated that the senate ought not to be dragooned by sermons and resolutions into adopting the treaty, and perhaps owing to the latent Fenian spirit, they were so modified before they passed as to favor arbitration on general principles without committing the legislature to the particular treaty now pending. This seems to be an entirely safe position, being based on the principle of the hunter who fired in such a way as to hit it if it was a deer and miss it if it was a calf.

Another matter which agitated the senate was the motion of Senator Cole, of Fergus Falls, who wants to reconsider the vote whereby Frank Day's seat was declared vacant as of date of January 31, 1895, and make it read instead April 23, 1895. Mr. Cole comes from a section which is interested in the Anderson bill taxing railroad lands, and as he went home over Sunday he learned that his constituents feared the unseating of Day would invalidate the Anderson bill. This was argued back and forth during the three days' debate, and whatever damage may result from the unseating of Day, was done with the full knowledge of the senators. Mr. Cole's motion was laid on the table, but will doubtless be heard from later.

Among the bills presented was one appropriating $28,000 for improvements at the state fair grounds, an investment which, if made, probably benefits more people than through any other one institution in the state. There was also a bill providing for placing the legislative manual in every school house in the state. This is supposed to be owing to the fact that the manual contains a brief biography of the members of the legislature and the rising generation can have them pointed out to them by their teachers, the illustrious men of the state, so that they can go and do likewise.

In the house yesterday there was an interesting passage concerning the Heimerdinger resolution for a committee to cut county and state salaries down 20 per cent. Mr. Donnelly, who perhaps differs from Messrs. Jacobson and Feig, in that he does not expect to be re-elected, favored the resolution cutting everything, including the salaries of the members of the legislature. Mr. Jacobson was frank enough to say that it was nonsense to expect them to vote to cut their own salaries. They were not getting too much now and he moved to strike out that portion of the resolution which included the legislature in the cut. This was evidently a happy thought, for his motion passed and then the resolution was adopted. And now the state and county officers can begin to look out for a bill reducing their salaries.

Mr. Donnelly wants to find out what the election tickets cost last fall, and the amount of money the candidates had to pay for them. He thinks the state is speculating off the candidates for office, and regards it as bad enough to be a candidate without paying something to the state for the privilege. Out of the 21 bills introduced six were making appropriations for roads and bridges, and one appropriates $4,000 to buy seed for farmers in Otter Tail county whose crops were destroyed by drouth.

Representative Schmidt is still looking after the iron matters and had a bill repealing an old law of 20 years ago which enabled mining companies to organize without any assets in the shape of paid up stock. No decision has yet been reached as to the relative membership of the reapportionment committee from the respective houses, but an effort was made yesterday, through the conference committee, to agree upon the mooted question. Meantime valuable time is being lost and every day's delay adds to the chances of reapportionment being defeated altogether.

St. Paul, Jan. 29.—The legislative event yesterday was the debate in the house concerning the arbitration treaty now pending in the U. S. senate. It may not effect the question of peace or war during the centuries to come, but it furnished an episode for a day in the Minnesota legislature. Senator Wyman's resolution, which passed the senate, was in favor of arbitration on general principles, without committing itself specifically to the pending treaty. Mr. Donnelly had offered resolutions in the house opposing the pending treaty, on the ground that it was more favorable to England than to this country. It having been advertised that these resolutions would be the special order in the house, the largest audience of the session assembled, many ladies being included among the number. Mr. Donnelly, of course, was the leading orator, and also, of course, was antagonized by Judge Hicks, of Minneapolis, who favored the Wyman resolution. Donnelly's speech was a phillipic against England, and was so long protracted that an afternoon session was necessary to conclude the debate. In the round-up, the Wyman resolution was adopted, with an addition favoring the protection of the Monroe doctrine.

The debate alluded to occupied so much time that the other proceedings of the house were not extended. Among the resolutions offered was one abolishing the office of bank examiner, and another opposing the passage of a United States law making national grain inspection.

The bill forbidding flowers being sent to prisoners in jail, and also the bill making all tramps vagrants were indefinitely postponed. This is first blood for Weary Wraggles.

As there is a constitutional inhibition against special legislation, a bill was offered fixing the salary of assistant county attorneys in cities of not less than 100,000 nor more than 185,000 at $2,500. This is about the fifteenth or twentieth bill introduced which applies to St. Paul alone. As the same modus operandi can be applied to any town in the state, there seems to be no difficulty in securing as much special legislation as ever.

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The house did not create any new officers yesterday but the senate came to the front with a bill providing for two additional clerks for the public examiner. The salaries are $1,800 each. While the house is talking of abolishing the office altogether, the senate is increasing the working force. Senator Greer offered a bill which regulates faculty of the state university by really making two faculties, one being for the freshman and sophomore classes and the other for the higher classes, each faculty being independent of the other.

Another bill, which may be of much interest, requires mercantile agencies to submit reports they make concerning a business man to report upon, requiring the signature of the business man to the report before it can be sent out. The refusal of the business man to sign such proposed reports would hold up the agency from sending out any reports at all. The bill besides, makes it a misdemeanor to make a false report and requires a license fee of $1,000 per year to be paid by each agency to the state. The inculcation of patriotism in the rising generation was provided for by a bill forbidding athletic contests between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. on Decoration Day.

St. Paul, Jan. 30.—The ghost of Frank Day's vote on the Anderson bill still walks. The result is that a bill was introduced in the senate yesterday, identical with the Anderson bill. This is done for fear that the supreme court will decide that if the vacation of Frank Day's seat dated Jan. 31, 1895, and the Anderson bill was passed by his vote at a later date, the act is not legal. The seating of Dunn seems to have opened a Pandora box of evils.

Senator Keller had two innings yesterday. He introduced a bill compelling saloons to display a red light and put out the sign "Dangerous" as conspicuously as the sign "saloon." After a whole lot of fun, the rules were suspended to act upon the bill, and it was defeated. Keller's second inning was over the appointment of Bundy, of Otter Tail county, as member of the state board of equalization. Senator Cole called up the appointment for confirmation, but Keller succeeded in having the matter put over until next week. Later in the day Gov. Clough withdrew the name entirely.

The bill reducing fees for naturalization papers from two dollars to one dollar was passed by the senate. The original effort was to reduce the fee to fifty cents, but the reduction to one dollar was a compromise measure which the clerks of the courts assented to. In view of the thousands who will be disfranchised, unless they take out their second papers, owing to the new constitutional amendment, the clerks will do a thriving business even at the reduced rate. The house bill exempting one typewriter and one sewing machine from execution was passed, and now only awaits the governor's signature to become a law.

In the house, Mr. Underleak got in a drive at Mr. Donnelly in the shape of a resolution forbidding the introduction of any subject in the form of a resolution which could be covered by a bill. He said too much time had been wasted discussing resolutions for mere buncombe, referring of course to the debate on the arbitration treaty resolution which occupied the entire day Thursday.

The bill making a governor or governor-elect ineligible for election to the U. S. senate during the time for which he was chosen governor, received its quietus in the house yesterday. Representatives Jacobson and Donnelly uniting with sufficient force to kill it very dead. A large number of bills were introduced but they were chiefly for bridges and of a local character. Mr. Donnelly offered one pertinent to the hard times. It requires every bank, during business hours, to keep posted in its public counting room, a statement of the condition of the bank the previous day and also provides that notes over six months old shall not be regarded as assets. Such a measure would wipe out a great many assets in this state.

The senate took another recess until Tuesday but the house was more industrious and will be in session today.

St. Paul, Feb. 1.—The mutterings of the coming storm relative to the location of the fourth insane asylum at Anoka were heard in the house on Saturday. The governor sent in the majority and minority reports of the commission appointed to select the site. The reports were ordered printed for future consideration, but not until there had been a good deal of debate, during which Mr. Donnelly, of Hastings, and Mr. Staples, also of Dakota county, had condemned the action of the commission in changing the location from Hastings after having once given that point the preference. There is evidently a row in prospect.

The resolution calling upon the banking committee to investigate the bank examiner, and expressing the opinion that his office should be abolished, was overwhelmingly defeated, and, in the stead, Mr. Feig offered one raising a special committee of five to investigate the causes which have led up to the recent failures of state banks and report what legislation is needed to prevent future failures.

Another evidence that the constitutional amendment forbidding special legislation is nugatory was furnished by the introduction of a bill relative to the care of public funds, which only applies to cities of over 150,000 population. This isn't special legislation, but it applies only to Minneapolis.

One of the most practical, and perhaps the most important bills of the session, was offered by Representative Stone. It provides for an immigration board, to consist of one member from each congressional district to be appointed by the governor. No salary is allowed, except to the secretary, but the commissioners are to be allowed traveling expenses. The design is to revive immigration work, which has been sadly neglected for many years.

Another bill, of especial interest to St. Louis county, provides for the election of a mine inspector in every county where mines exist. It is patterned after the Michigan law, where it is very popular, owing to the protection it secures for miners in their necessary dangerous employment.

Mr. Donnelly stirred up the banks again by two bills, one requiring them to keep posted in their counting rooms their lists of stockholders, and the other requiring immediate suit to be brought against stockholders to enforce their liability when a bank fails.

Something of a jug handle county local option bill was offered by Mr. Hollister. It provides that at every general election the counties shall vote on local option, and if it carries no liquor shall be sold in the county for two years. If it fails to carry, then the towns can vote to licence or not to license, as at present. If the county votes no license, the towns have no further discretion in the matter.

As the senate took a vacation from Friday to Tuesday, the house wanted to skip Monday, but Jacobson was on hand to demand industry, and so there will be a house session today.

St. Paul, Feb. 2.—Yesterday was cyclone day in the house, the senate not being in session. That is, it was chiefly devoted to wind. Only five bills were introduced, and aside from one reducing the legal rate of interest to 6 per cent and 10 per cent by contract, they were all of minor importance. The great bone of contention was the bill offered by Schmidt, of Duluth, making a board of three persons to select a bank where the state funds shall be deposited. The argument against the bill was that it relieved the state treasurer of responsibility, which he should be compelled to shoulder, and the argument for it was that the state treasurer could favor certain banks, withdraw funds from country banks to bolster up city banks, and that he really ought to be relieved of the great responsibility which now rests upon him. Mr. Jacobson made a very determined effort to defeat the bill outright, but it was finally referred back to the committee for further amendment. Its ultimate passage is doubtful.

The bill abolishing the $200 bounty for the arrest of horse thieves was approved.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the committee appointed to investigate the transfer of the Mountain Iron mine from the state to private parties to pay the expenses of witnesses without the usual circumlocution of submitting each item to the legislature and having the committee on legislative expenses report before payment can be made. This committee evidently means to do some business.

As usual when only one branch of the legislature is in session, the proceedings were brief.

Large Game Seizure.

Executive Agent Fullerton, State Game Warden Bowers of North Dakota and Warden Stephens of Detroit seized 1,600 game birds shipped from Minnesota to Philadelphia and Boston, at the Milwaukee depot in Fargo. The birds were packed in 11 barrels and shipped as household goods by E. W. Davis, of Detroit, to Max Polum at Moorhead. They were carried across to Fargo without rebilling and hauled to the Milwaukee depot, where eight barrels, containing 1,172 ducks, were shipped to George W. Kimball & Co., of Boston, and three barrels containing 428 partridges and prairie chickens, were consigned to F. H. Milden & Co., Philadelphia.

Narrow Escape.

Z. C. Day, of Jackson, a well digger, had a narrow escape from death in being attacked by a mad horse. The horse was bitten by a dog about New Year's, and on entering the barn, the other day, the horse made a plunge for his master, and jumped into the manger, which gave Mr. Day time to loose and let out of the barn another horse and a cow. After the mad horse had freed himself, he made for his master, who got out of the door and shut it. He then shot the animal.

Burned.

The old Washington avenue rink in Minneapolis was destroyed by fire. It was there that Patsy Cardiff won and lost a reputation as a pugilist. There also Pat Killen, Jack Dempsey, Ike Weir, Charley Mitchell, Jem Mace, Tommy Warren and a host of others entertained the sports of Minneapolis. Nearly 10 years ago, too, Patti thrilled the music lovers within its walls. Its usefulness, however, had departed with the years.

Badly Frozen.

Charles Grant was found in the woods near Red Wing, his feet being frozen to the bone. He was crossing the river just north of the city when, supposing his feet were being frozen he discarded his shoes thinking the snow would kill the frost. Later he took off his clothes and wrapped them around his feet.

Brief Minnesota Items.

Gov. Clough has appointed Frank H. Peavey, of Minneapolis, as the Minneseta vice president for the trans-Mississippi exposition, to be held at Omaha in June, 1898.

While playing with matches, the 3-year-old child of Ernst Strelow, of New Ulm, was burned to death. The parents were away and found the child dead upon the floor upon their returning.

F. J. Bowman has been appointed postmaster at Rainy Lake.

Nicholas Britz, of Luce, was fatally injured while cutting down a tree, which fell upon him, breaking his back.

Peter Knorr was thrown from his sleigh near Red Wing and instantly killed.

The Moorhead Northern, the railway line running from Moorhead to Crookston, a branch of the Great Northern, which was put through last fall, has been equipped with a new mail coach and henceforth the mail will be carried by train instead of by the stage which has served faithfully for years.

Fred Tengel was found dead in his bed in a Minneapolis lodging house. In his mouth was the end of a long rubber pipe, while the other end was attached to an open gas burner. This explained his death.

The farmers around Roscoe will build a creamery in the spring.

Fire destroyed the double store building of Rund & Peterson at Fosston, together with the general merchandise stock of Stensrnd Bros., and the stock of Rund & Peterson. The loss is $14,000, with an insurance of $6,000.

Gov. Clough has appointed Claud Kremer, of Minneapolis, upon the state board of dental examiners, instead of C. A. Vanderzee, of St. Paul, term expired. E. J. Riddell, of Northfield, was appointed on the same board, in place of E. K. Clement, of Faribault.

During 1896 the cash receipts from the Red Wing high wagon bridge amounted to $6,382.

The matter of placing the island opposite the city of Red Wing under the control of the government of that city is creating a great deal of interest. The island is a resort for bad characters.

The Mississippi River Logging company is at work to save the logs that escaped from the Chippewa and other booms at the time of the November floods. Most of these logs are now frozen in the ice between Dakota and Dresback. They will be driven behind Krouger's island. It is believed the value of the logs fast in the ice there is $75,000.

1667 BUS. POTATOES PER ACRE.

Don't believe it, nor did the editor until he saw Salzer's great farm seed catalogue. It's wonderful what an array of facts and figures and new things and big yields and great testimonials it contains.

SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10 CENTS STAMPS to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., for catalogue and 12 rare farm seed samples, worth $10, to get a start. [K]

A good many folks will stop you to tell you some great story, and when you have listened a little while, you find it is merely a scheme to tell something about themselves.

Look out! Shiver, then soreness and stiffness. Use St. Jacobs Oil—then a cure.

A number of years ago, in order to attend his girl on all occasions, a young man had to learn how to dance. Now he must also learn how to milk a cow.—Atchison Globe.

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A sprain cannot cripple if you use St. Jacobs Oil. It cures it.

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Perhaps more good might be accomplished by ringing a curfew for grown people.—N. Y. Press.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.

If a woman has whiskers you are no gentleman if you see them.

Like an electric current St. Jacobs Oil seeks and cures Sciatica.

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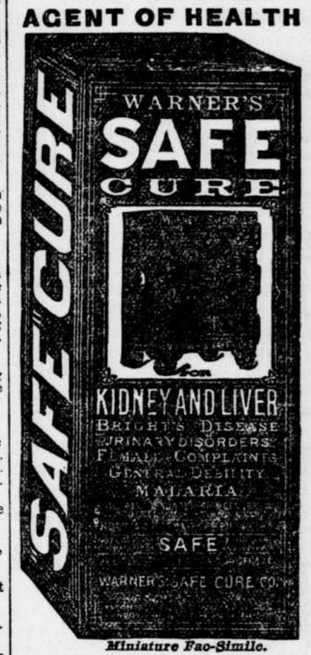

Miniature Fac-Simile.

"Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean," wrote the poet Tennyson. But tears always mean something. There are tears of melancholy, tears of joy, and of despair, and those saddest most pathetic tears of the nervous overwrought woman who has been bearing up as bravely as she may under a daily burden of weakness and dragging, torturing pain.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, FEB. 5, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—Tomorrow will be Delano Monthly Fair Day.

—The St. Peter's school obserred Candlemas day by taking a holiday. Services were held in the church.

—There will be a masquerade ball in the City Hall on next Friday, the 12th. of February.

—We understand the St. Peter's school is making great preparations for an entertainment on the evening of the 22nd of February at the City Hall.

—John Sherry says he believes. The "ground-hog was na oot" last Tuesday. Mr. S. is evidently is not superstitious, and don't believe in the tradititions of the past.

—The letter from I.C. Christheb of Pasadena, Cal, to J. H. McGary in this issue of the GAZETTE is highly interesting to those of our readers who think we haye been haying cold weather.

—John Flannery an aged man living alone, in the village, took down his stove pipe to clean it during the cold spell in January, and before he got it up again, froze his fingers and toes severely.

—Eden Vally Journal: Persons who let their horses stand on the street for hours without blankets, should be arrested and fined or else tied to a post for a few hours themselves to see how they'd like it.

—The questioh of whether the U. S. should adopt the proposed treaty of arbitration with England is being much discussed by people all over this land. Some Delanoites are in need of an arbitration treaty to keep peace among themselves while they talk the treaty up.

—That dreadfully squeaking noise proceeding from the round elevator for some time past was not due to any lack of oil about the machinery. But was occasined by the manipulation of the scales by the operator. If persistence is a prognosticator Delano is doomed to have an Ole Bull in the near future; if Fred and the fiddle don't fail.

—Ground-hog day, Feb. 2nd, passed off pleasantly the thermometer hung around thirty above all day. There was some signs of thawing on the sidewalks, and the snow got into good snow ballins condition a part of the dayi The sun did not shine and the traditional ground-hog did not see his shadow. So it is preaumed he remained in antibipation of an early syring. If so he may get his ears frozen yet before winter is done.

—The teacher of the Grammar Department of the High School informs us that so far as her room was concerned in the recent examinations. the only papers she expected to send in were these in Geography, and that out of 23 papers, 15 were passed. The Grammar, Arithmetic and History examaninations if sent in now could not be sent in again in the spring, so she preferred to let the whole class wait for the spring examination when they would be better prepared, taking this only for a practice examination. In History 2 papers were so high above average that she sent them in. Miss Gates has only had charge of this department for a part of the year. When the year is up she hopes and expects to make a good showing. Pupils should apply themselves to their studies, take their books home at night and find time to study some. Parents should encourage this course, and then our High School will have abundance of material from which to turn out graduates. Teachers can't do it all; and should not be blamed for more than their share.

—Dr. Soper furuished us the following interesting item: A very pleasant evening was spent at Mrs. Erank Lindsley's home by the "Shakespeare Club." The evening's programme consisted of the following: Piano solo, "Song of the Brook" by Mrs. Dr. J. E. Soper: Reading, "The Leopard", Prof. C. S. Hawker: Vocal Solo, "Angels Ever Bright and Fair", Miss Marjorie O'Hair: Recitation, "The Farwell", Mrs. F. H. Lindsley: "Merchant of Venice", Members of Club. Mrs. Lindsley kindly provided refreshments.

The following comprise the Club up to date: Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Lindsley: Rev. and Mrs. Farber and son: Mr. and Mrs. Wharton: Mr. and Mrs. G. Bolton: Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Soper: Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Roosen: Mrs. Fuhrer, of Canada, guest: Mrs. Dr. Gray, of Minneapolis, guest: Miss Gray, Miss Arnold: Mrs. Wittman: Miss Gates: Miss Kelly: Miss Erickson: Professor Hawker: Guy Murphy: Sam Coffin: Dr. Catlin.

Committee to arrange programme and meetings, Dr. Soper, Chairman: Miss Arnold, Mr. F. H. Lindsley.

The next meeting will be held in two weeks at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Soper.

Duluth News Tribune: A hasty glance at the returns suggests the thought that if Chimmie Faddens bull pup had been running for office on the "reform" platform he would have been triumphantly elected.

Sherburne County Star News: Donnelly broke out in the house again last week. It would occasionally be a good thing to have a muzzle handy to clap onto Donnelly."

But who would Dare to try using it?

School Notes.

Last Tuesday the Principal went to the city to look over Kimball Organs.

Mrs. Gray, the Mother of one of the Primary teachers, visited the High School last Wednesday.

Miss Erma Wilder a graduate of '96 has reentered the 8th grade for review.

The teacher in "Begining Latin" told her pupils they had better look out or she would catch 'em.

Miss May Mowatt has resigned her membership at the High School and joined the Catholic School.

The Delano High School has a new $75 organ. It was placed in the school house this afternoon.

Personal.

Mrs. John H. Mayer, of Great Falls, is home on a visit.

John Sturman, of Dakota, visited his family here Sunday.

Dr. Catlin and sister Mary visited Rockford Monday afternoon.

Henry Varner, of Buffalo, transacted business in Delano Thursday.

Charles Kaemmer is entetaining his brother from Albert Lea, for a few days.

C. H. Green was a delegate to the M. W. A. convention at Minneapolis this week.

Miss Sadie Van Eman, of Watertown, attended church in Delano Sunday evening.

William D. Douglas, of Montrose, made a business visit to our village last Friday

Peter Marsh, of Rockford, was over Wednesday patronizing the Delano creamery.

I. Gutzwiller Jr., and Mrs. Jas. A. Wharton were counted among Delano's sick this week.

Sid. Dostaler has his old place at the G. N. depot. The operators all seem to like Delano.

Jake Kuchenmeister and wife of Waverly, drove down and visited at Kanoohs to-day.

Mrs. Dr. T. Gray, of Minneapolis, visited her daughter Jessie and the public schools this week.

A. J. Hays, of Montrose, made Delano a business visit Wednesday, and did not forget the GAZETTE.

Bob May of old Kalutuck, is visiting his old partner Pat Greear. He may locate here in the law business.

Messrs Lawrence and Collins, of Minneapolis, came up Saturday for a visit with Dr. Soper and family.

William T. Ziebarth, of Herman, on his way home from an excursion to the State Agricultural School and the Penitentiary stopped off here for a visit with relatives and friends.

Miss Ella Miller returned home Thursday last week from a protracted visit to her old home in Indiana, where she was called on account of the sickness and death of her brother Perry.

H. E. Crandall and family, of Rockford, drove over the first of the week and visited at James Quinn's. Henry attended Sunday School at the M. E. church. He says he has been to Sabbath School before.

Washington's Birthday Celebration.

Pursuant to call a meeting of the officers of Washington's Birthday Association and others interested was held at the office of M. A. O'Hair. Geo. P. Schaffer was chairman and T. J. Catlin Secretary. Treasurer Tiff Hittsman reported $2.05 in the treasury, a subscription paper was left in his charge to raise more funds.

Committies were elected as follows:

On Speaker, F. H. Lindsley.

Music, Instrumental, Peter Yaunick and L. W. Everson.

Music, Vocal, J. W. McDonald, Misses Mamie Schaffer and Allie Murphy.

Decorating Hall, Misses Julia Steffes and Emma Hitsman, Mrs. Wash Rader and Mr. Geo Goodrick.

To Secure Hall, Tiff Hitsman.

To procure tables, Adam Horsch, Guy Murphy and Elmer Erickson.

On Coffee, Mesdames, M. A. O'Hair and C. M. Johnson.

To arrange and have charge of tables. Mesdames Eb Brandon, Joe Matter, Thomas Rader, Geo. P. Schaffer, J. L. Farber, At. Welker, J. W. McDonald, Michael Frank and Miss Rosa Cramer

Reception Committee, Mesdames C. J. Buckley, John Borsch, J. W. Lindsley, F. L. Scherer, and Messrs J. H. McGary, George Sutton and F.F. Chancellor.

On program, Dr. Catlin and Geo. P. Schaffer.

It was voted to have a picnic dinner. Coffee to be furnished free at the City Hall, on Monday, Febuary 22.

Committees are requested to report progress at a meeting to be held at M. A. O'Hair's office at 7:30 P. M. February 8. T. J. CATLIN, Sec.

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Eggs,	.15
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Pork	3.50
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.06
Chickens, dressed,	.06
Spring chichen,	.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,	.08

MARIED.

BRUBERG, KELSEY.—In Franklin, on Wednesday, Feb. 3, Mr. Joseph Bruberg and Miss Katie Kelsey, Rev. J. L. Farber officiating.

DIED.

MURPHY.—At Greenwood, on Thursday, Feb. 4, Mrs. Rebecca Murphy, aged 56 years.

Reading Notices.

Why is FARM, STOCK and HOME Minneapolis, Minn., read by a greater number of northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published? That's easy. Because it is best adapted to to Northwestern conditions. FARM, STOCK and HOME is a large semi-monthly journal, regular price 50 cts a year. It can however be obtained in connection with the GAZETTE for $1.30.

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Time and Place of Meeting to Collect Taxes for the Year 1896.

TOWNSHIPS.

Albion	Feb. 12. At John Smith's
Buffalo	Court House.
Chatham	Court House.
Cokato	Village hall Feb. 8-9.
Corinna	Robinson's hotel Feb. 16 & 17.
French Lake	French Lake corners Feb. 11.
Maple Lake	Jude's hotel Feb. 15.
Middleville	Smith Lake. Feb. 10.
Woodland	Town hall Feb. 23.

VILLAGES.

Annandale	Robinson's hotel Feb. 16&17.
Buffalo	Court House.
Cokato	Village hall Feb. 8-9.
Montrose	Feb. 22.

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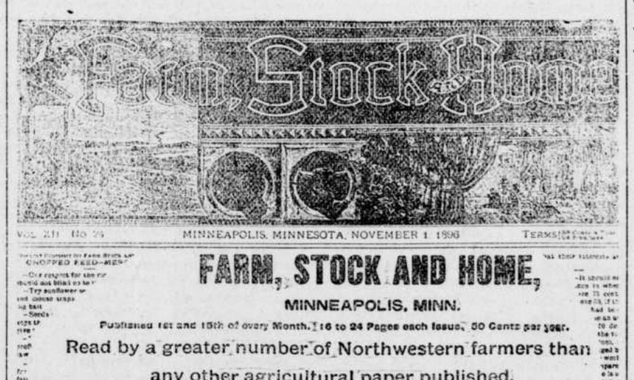

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1897. NUMBER 10

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145 W. Fifth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dr. G. H. KOHLER,
Dayton Building, Cor. 6th St. and Nicollet Ave Minneapolis, Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 17-tf.

CHURCH NOTICES

M. E. CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preahing on Sabbath at 7:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:30 "
Sunday School every Sabbath....... 12:00 m.
Epworth League.................6:30 p. m.
Junior League......................3:00 p. m.
A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
REV. J. L. FARBER, Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching every 3rd Sunday in each month at............ 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School every Sunday.. ...... 10:00 "
Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on very third Sunday.
DELANO.—Sunday School............. 10:00 a. m.
Preaching....................... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays......... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching.......... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching.....
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m. Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. M. SAVES.

DELANO VILLAGE OFFICERS.

President I. GUTZWILLER, JR.
Councilmen, JOHN COOLEN, WASH RADER, ADAM HORSCH.
Recorder, WYATT JOHNS.
Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.
Justices of the Peace, W. H. FRAZEE, R. M. WALTER.
Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.
Board of Health. T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary. J. E. BORSCH.
Village Marshal, GEORGE GOODRICK.
Constables J. P. BERNECK, GEO. GOODRICK.

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LONG AGO.

FROM THE METHODIST HERALD.

I once knew all the birds that came
And nested in our orchard trees,
For every flower I had a name—
My friends were woodchucks, toads and bees;
I know what thrived in yonder glen,
What plants would soothe a stonebruised toe—
Oh, I was very learned then—
But that was very long ago.

I knew the spot upon the hill
Where checkerberries could be found—
I knew the rushes near the mill
Where pickerel lay that weighed a pound!
I knew the wood—the very tree
Where lived the poaching saucy crow
And all the woods and crows knew me—
But that was very long ago.

And pining for the joys of youth,
I tread the old familiar spot
Only to learn this solemn truth;
I have forgotten, am forgot.
Yet here's this youngster at my knee
Knows all the things I used to know;
To think I once was as wise as he!—
But that was very long ago.

I know 'tis folly to complain
Of whatsoe'er the fates decree,
Yet, were not wishes all in vain,
I tell you what my wish would be:
I'd wish to be a boy again,
Back with the friends that I used to know,
For I was, oh, s happy then—
But that was very long ago!

—Eugene Field.

YOUNG women attending school near Terra Haute Ind., are said to have hugged and kissed the teacher off from his job. Another volume of Hoosier Schoolmaster, by Edward Eggleston. would now be in order.

THE famous London Mystic, Dr. Alexander J. McIvor Tyndale, tried hypnotism on Charles and Mrs. Hansen now in jail in Minneapolis for the murder of Nels Benson. So far as heard from the experiments amounted to nothing; Mrs Benson telling about the same story under the influence as when not under. Hansen, the doctor pronounces non-impressionable. When the doctor told him:-"Now you can't open your eyes." he is said to have opened them and laughed at the performance.

MINNESOTA has recently been made aware that it had a Governor. A governor with a backbone. And that he proposed to be Governor. Still more recently it has turned out that Minnesota also has a Secretary of State and that Mr. Berg himself will attend to the affairs of that office and continue to let printing contracts, and Mr. McGill, of Ramsey can introduce a bill into the Legislature and work it though if possible and need be in no fear of having his share of the printing cut off on that account. There is nothing like public officars, whether Legislators, secretary of state, or governor, having good stiff vertebral colvmns of their own.

APPROPRIATIONS are now in order by our Legislators, and all our public institutions are after their share. The Normal schools are in for something. It looks to us as if the Normal school is doing good work. That many young people who cannot take a univesity course, or a college course are given instruction much heeded by them. They are taught what and how to teach others. and thereby given a knowledge which materially aids them in pursuing their own education Many of our most promising young people are obliged to work their way in the world: to educate themselves; teaching is in this line; and they can keep ahead of their classes, and they are as apt to do good work as is the graduate who has forgotten and does not take pains to look up many points. A teacher should receive instructions in his work as well as a doctor, a lawyer or a minister.

Of course where a teacher is qualified all around he should do the highest grade work. Such teachers cannot be hired in most country districts, and from the country districts with proper training most of our best men and women come. The Normal scholars seem to get nearest the people in the country.

The move to keep the Normal schools open during the summer months when most teachers have their vacations and could attend is a good one. Each school should give the best possible chance to everyone to attend who may wish to do so. These being public schools designed to benefit the public should run with that end in view.

COLORADO has passed a law permitting prize fighting, and Corbett and Fitzsimmons are preparing to see who can knock the other out according to law, once.

DONNELLY has a bill before the Legislature to prohibit contracts being made payable in gold. It is a terrible state of affairs when a nation like this has made its money in such shape that the states must needs legislate concerning it, in this manner. If one kind of money is as good as another under the present standard there should be no call for such legislation. But no stronger proof is needed that the bankers don't consider one money as good as another than the fact that they demand gold in their contracts.

A BILL has been introduced into the legislature to raise the saloon license to $1000 a year instead of the present $500. If it is wrong to sell liquor, licensing it don't make it right. If it is right for a rich man to pay $1,000 license and, having a monopoly of the business, get richer very fast, why should not a poorer man be allowed thh privilege of making money as well as his wealthy neighborb It may have a tendency, however, to make fewer saloons, and offer a less number of inducements for young men to wander from a sober life. Whatever is done, provision should be made for closing up at once, without delay, any place that violates the laws by selling on Sunday; to old drunkards; to intoxicated men, or to minors. If saloons persist in violating laws and raking in all the pennies they can to pay license, they must expect people to persevere in drawing the lines a little tighter all the time until they are prohibited entirely.

Lincoln's Birthday.

Today, Feby. 12 is a legal holiday in our state. Made so by the legislature. It is observed in remembrance of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, "The rail splitter," "Old Abe," "Honest Abe:" "Sixteenth President," "Father Araham," "Emancipator," "War President," "Savior of his country," "Martyred President," who earned for himself a warm place in the hearts of his countrymen. He was born in Kentucky, February 12, 1809, labored for a living, studied law, was a captain in the Black Hawk war, his company being mustered in by Jeff Davis. He was a member of the Illinois Legislature, became a lawyer, ran against Stephen A. Douglas for United States Senator, was elected President in 1860, carried on one of the greatest wars of modern times, emancipated four millions of slaves. April 14, 1865, he was shot at Ford's Theater, in Washington, by John Wilkes Booth. Lincoln was a typical American and one whose name will long be remembered.

Vote for the Best Men.

In a few days the Township and Village elections will be held. These are local offices. You all know the men who are going to be elected they are your neighbors. The township is not so big but any man likely to come up for Supervisor, Justice, Assessor, Constable, or any other office will be your acquaintance. What is best for the town is best for the people in the town. Think for a few minutes what are the duties of the different officers and who will best discharge those obligations to the benefit of the public rather than to the filling of his own pocket. Don't allow some body to come around and give you a cigar or a drink out of a bottle and get you to agree to vote for Tom, Dick, or Harry because he is of your nationality or because he belongs to your church or even because he knows the same password and grip that you do, the object to be obtained is to get the very best man the town affords for every office in it, so far as possible and not to contribute to the establishment of a colony of a particular people, church or society. The business of the towns is to be looked after. If you would have good roads, repaired in season, and well done for the least possible expense be sure to elect men that will do the work right. If you will have the poor looked after, quarantines attended properly; Hog cholera and other diseases among your animals prevented elect a man who will take an interest in these things and do what his official oath asks him to do. If you will have justice meted out elect men for Justice of the Peace and constables who are capable, reliable and not themselves law breakers Elect honest, sober, industrious men. When the regular politicians come around electioneering, telling you Mr. A. or Mr. B. would make a good officer if he would only take it: don't believe him about the "only take it". There are very few men in the country who are not willing to accept the honors of their neighbors; and who would gladly do so if properly offered the nominations. But few men want to enter into a contest for nomination and election against combinations, and intrigueings of every variety. Nominate the best men you have and get a second, and place them before the people honestly and fairly, and vote for them and elect them. Then will your town affairs suit you better than they have for a long time.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventers this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents. Opp. U. S. Patent office Washington, D. C.

J. K. Cole, St. Paul, Bicycle-bell. J. P. Courtney, Minneapolis, Automatic water-closet. C. D. Hammon, Minneapolis, Washing-machine. J. Mealey, Howard Lake, Harness-saddle. R. Morgeneier, Statuary-duplicating machine. O. C. Mueller, Henderson, Automatic brake for vehicles. C. R. Penfield, Minneapolis, Bicycle-stand. A. J. Ross, Breckenridge, Bale-tying mechanism. S. T. Wiedenbeck, Minneapolis, Machine for washing filter Material.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5, 1897.

The schemes to keep Senator-elect Kennedy of Delaware, out of his seat which was concocted by "Little Billee" Chandler and other Republicans of his ilk, is in a fair way to fall through. Although the Senate Committee on Elections is controlled by republicans it has refused to be a party to this scheme to the extent of reopening the claim of Du Pont to the seat, and it is not believed that the flimsy claim of Gas Addicks will be seriously considered by the committee at all. A republican Senator said today that he thought Kenney's credentials were all right and that he was satisfied that he would be seated.

Nobody seems to have an idea that the amended arbitration treaty with England, which has been favorably reported to the Senate, will be acted upon at this session. In fact, its friends would be afraid to force a vote at this time least it should result in rejection of the treaty.

One of the legacies of the Harrison administration is a treaty that binds the United States to pay $6,000 a year towards the support of a monarchy, and an almighty poor specimen of monarchy at that. The treaty in question was made with Germany and England and the money goes to pay the expenses of the semi-savage King of Samoa. A year or so ago President Cleveland recommended legislation looking towards the abrogation of this treaty, and each year there has been a protest made when the House reached the item of the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill carrying that $6,000. This week when the item was reached Representative McMillin moved that it be struck out, because he did not think it right that our people should be contributing money to the support of a monarchy anywhere and under any circumstances. but his motion was voted down, not because a majority of the House favored the appropriation but because they considered that as long as the treaty is allowed to stand we are in honor bound to pay our share of the money.

Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, who was recently in Cuba is now in Washington and doing some very plain talking. For instance he said: "The Cubans will surley succeed unless the policies of the administration in aiding Spain crushes hope out of the Cubans. Every power, the army, the navy, the judiciary, of this great government is now in active operation to aid Spain and crush the rebellion. Every power will be exerted during the next administration to the same end. The money power demands peace, quiet, rest; but behind it all is the irresistible, omnipotent, all-prevailing force of manifest destiny which controls history, direct the ages, and is absolutely beyond and above the force of one generation, and controls them all. In this case, the will, the hope, the enthusiasm of the American people overwhelms Wall street and the peace of the money-changers, and will have free Cuba."

Hon. John W. Kern, of Indiana, now in Washington, says of the democratic party in Indiana is as full of life and in as good condition as it has been during any time within the last twenty years. Every day since the election has intensified the belief of the voters out our way, who supported the Chicago ticket, that they had the right side of the argument. Instead af higher wages and full time, promised by the republicans, wage-earners have experinced a decrease in their earnings since last November. Even now there are thousands of good men who were scared or buncoed into leaving the democratic party that are are very willing to come into the fold once more. They realize that they have been made the victims of a big confidence game."

The dismissal for the second time of a silver democrat from the Treasury department may result in a scandal. The man dismissed is Mr. William E. Ryan, an expert accountant, who was a candidate for Congress in the Rochester (N. Y.) district last November. Mr. Ryan was first dismissed the day after election. On Dec. 2nd he secured a reappointment at the reduced salary, under a civil service certificate. He recently served notice of his intention to contest the election in his Congressional district, on the ground that the use of the Myers Ballot Machine was illegal, and this week he was again dismissed. It is said he was given a hint by a person in authority that it would not be wise for him to make a contest, and he thinks he now knows why.

If Senator Candler can tell in a speech he has promised to make on his resolution declaring to be the sense of the Senate that this country should not permanently accept the single gold standard, but should strive to have gold and silver put on the same terms by the free coinage of both, any other reason for the adoption of the resolution than the bamboozling of silver republicans into the belief that their party is going to do something for silver the silver majority in the Senate will doubtless vote to adopt his resolution, although they and every body else know that it would be meaningless so far as accomplishments are concerned. Everybody knows that the Senate believes in the free coinage of silver.

McGary Again.

INDEPENDENCE, Minn., Feb. 9th '97.

EDITOR BUFFALO GAZETTE:--Undue excitement is a rare thing in our Town. We are a temperance people have no Saloon, and never indulge in a fight; But I believe that many of our ablebodied young men would be willing to go and help Cuba out if they did not have such a large crop of yellow fever and aligators there. Many years ago, away back in the forties we had a little brush with just such a class of people, as the Spaniarps,(The Mexicans) and the United States found that they were not very humane. But our sympathy is for Cuba let the battle go as it will.

Maple Plain has a William McKinley camp Sons of Veterans, was mustered last Saturday.

Hope everybody will remember the Old Settlers dinner at Maple Plain on 12th present month. Come out and bring your lunch basket. Old Vets. are entitled to reserved seats.

Most of the sick are inproving, colds and rheumatism not so plenty as 3 or 4 weeks ago.

Not much news this week.

It is hoped by all that we will get an early spring that will help out on the hard times some.

John Gurney and wife, of Elk River, were calling on friends in Independence one day last week.

JOHN H. MCGARY.

The "Treating" Custom.

Philidelpha Bulletin: A member of the legislature at Harrisburg has proposed a bill by which the custom of "treating is to be declarred illegal in Pennsylvania and a penalty put upon the offender. The practice of buying drinks for companions at bars as a mark of friendship or hospitality is one of the peculiar customs of the American people, which most of the men who participate in it freely acknowledge has become an abuse. It has been robbed of much of its original significance as an evidence of good fellowship by reason of its promiscuousness, is often a senseless custom and is unquestionably a prolific breeder of drunnkedess. It would be a good thing to do away with the practice altogether, but this will not be brought about by a legislative enactment which interferes with personal rights. We have too much lesislation, of this kind already. The "treating" habit can be broken up only by a voluntary recognition of its tomfoolery and viciousness, and by a gradual enterance into a sort of social compact among men to drink only what they actually need or care for.—Pioneer Press.

One Hundred Dollars an Acre.

Can only be made from one source—poultry, Wheat and corn do not pay. Perhaps you may smile but have you ever kept hens Right. The egg basket comes in handy now in these scarce money times. The leading authority in practical poultry keeping is The Poultry Keeper, Box BB, Parkesburg, Pa. and only costs fifty cents a year, or twenty-five cents for six months, or for one dollar you can get with it the four POULTRY KEEPER ILLUSTRATORS the most wonderful books published, with information on every subject connected with the raising of poultry and containing information worth hundreds of dollars. The POULTRY KEEPER is an astonisher and leads the world. Dolls for the girls. games for the boys and premiums for all who get a few subscribers for six months, at twenty-five cents each, secures many of them Every poultry raiser must have the POULTRY KEEPER. the contents of which may save or make you hundreds of dollars, as this monthly leads the world in valuable information not tobe had elsewhere for any money. Sample copy free.

A NEW BOOK, "KNITTING AND CROCHETING," of 64 pages, over 50 original designs illustrated, beautiful lace patterns, shawls, hoods, jackets, etc., has been published by The Home, 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass., and will be sent with a subscription to that paper. The Home is a 20-page monthly filled with original stories, literary and domestic topics and fashions. Its department of Fancy Work is a special feature, new and original designs each issue. The price of subscription is 50 cents per year and will include one of these books. As a special inducement to trial subscribers, a copy of this book will be given with six months subscription. The price of book is 25 cents, but a six months subscription and the book combined will be sent for only 25 cents. Their annual premium list for 1897 will be sent free on application.

THE FASHION DEPARTMENT in DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE for March is full to overflowing with information regarding dress for the coming season and those who like to get their spring sewing out of the way early will do well to consult its pages.

Washington's Birthday Celebration.

Pursuant to call a meeting of the officers of Washington's Birthday Association and others interested was held at the office of M. A. O'Hair. Geo. P. Schaffer was chairman and T. J. Catlin Secretary. Treasurer Tiff Hittsman reported $2.05 in the treasury, a subscristion paper was left in his charge to raise more funds.

Committies were elected as follows: On Speaker, F. H. Lindsley.

Music, Instrumental, Peter Yaunick and L. W. Everson.

Music, Vocal, J. W. McDonald, Misses Mamie Schaffer and Allie Murphy.

Decorating Hall, Misses Julia Steffes and Emma Hitsman, Mrs. Wash Rader and Mr. Geo Goodrick.

To Secure Hall, Tiff Hitsman.

To procure tables, Adam Horsch, Guy Murphy and Elmer Erickson.

On Coffee, Mesdames, M. A. O'Hair and C. M. Johnson.

To arrange and have charge of tables. Mesdames Eb Brandon, Joe Matter, Thomas Rader, Geo. P. Schaffer, J. L. Farber, At. Welker, J. W. McDonald, Michael Frank and Miss Resa Cramer.

Reception Committee, Mesdames C. J. Buckley, John Borsch, J. W. Lindsley, F. L. Scherer, and Messrs J. H. McGary, George Sutton and F. F. Chancellor.

On program, Dr. Catlin and Geo. P. Schaffer.

It was voted to have a picnic dinner. Coffee to be furnished free at the City Hall, on Monday, Febuary 22.

Committees are requested to report progress at a meeting to be held at M. A. O'Hair's office at 7:30 P. M. Febuary 15. T. J. CATLIN, Sec.

Clubbing Offer.

Nothing helps while away long winter evenings to better advantage than good wholesome reading. Papers magazines and books are cheap now. Everybody can afford to take one or more. We have made arrangments to club with the papers and magazines mentioned below as follows:

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and the Farm, Stock and Home, every two weeks, for one year, $1.30.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and Demorest Magazine, monthly, $2.60.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and Cosmopolitan, monthly magazine, one year for $1.90.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and Scientific American, weekly, $3.60.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and New York Thrice-a-week World, one year for, $1.75

The BUFFALO GAZETTE and the Farm, Field and Fireside, weekly, 1.75.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE and Will Carlton's Magazine "Everywhere" one year for $1.35.

TWICE-A-WEEK COURRIER-JOURNAL.

Beginning the first of the new year, the Weekly Courrier-Journal, of Louisville, Ky., will be changed to the Twice-a-week Courier-Journal. It will be published Wednesday and Saturday mornings. The paper will be six pages, or twelve pages a week, instead of ten pages weekly, as at present, an increase of 832 columns of matter during the year. The Wednesday issue will be devoted exclusively to news and politics, while the Saturday issue will be strictly a family paper—filled with stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, sketches, etc. The polities of the paper will not be changed, and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully, in the future as in the past. In spite of the expence involved in the inprovements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courrier-Journal will remain the same, one dollar a year, with liberal inducements to agents or to old subscribers who send in new ones. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson on political and other topics of the day.

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The scope of the articles for 1897 and '98 will cover the whole country and its varied interests, and the articles will be profusely illustrated with the finest engravings, and, in addition, it will publish the best and purest fiction. It treats at length Out-of-Door Sports, Home Amusements and entertainments; it gives a great deal of attention to the Children's Department, and "Our Girls," and has a Monthly Symposium by celebrated people, in which are discussed important questions of the hour of interest to the older readers.
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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

The official history of the war, published by the government in 112 volumes, cost about $25,000 a volume.

The best place for money, after all, is banks or investments. A New Hampshire farmer put $500 in a pigsty and the hogs ate it.

John Wanamaker has decided to build a church as an expression of his thankfulness that his big store in Philadelphia was not destroyed in the recent fire in that city.

A great advertiser says: "It is the women of the country who read the advertisements, and the home paper is the paper that pays best, not the sensational journal of the streets."

The public printer at Washington states that he has the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in the world, and last year he used 5,457 tons of paper, against 2,718 tons in 1887.

The inventors of the roller boat promise to cross the ocean in three days. Their success is doubtful, but prophets are not as confident as they were that the ocean greyhounds have reached the limit of speed.

Residents of Edgefield county, S. C., have produced a man with a tail, a prolongation of the backbone 18 inches long and 15 inches in circumference. Scientists are much interested in this possible clew to the missing link.

In Belgium on May 1 next the 24-hour day system will be adopted by the railways, post offices and telegraph bureau. One trouble about it is that some people will feel a superstitious twinge when the hands stand at 13 minutes to 13.

Mark Twain is said to be a broken-down man in London, trying to write himself out of debt, but really writing himself into the grave. His trip around the world is said to have been a failure, from a lecturing and financial standpoint.

From what we gather we presume that the proper caper is something like this: A spooning at Newport, thinking in autumn, an engagement in January and a wedding in June—that is to say, three months of attention, three months of reflection, three months of adoration and three months of preparation.

A person would scarcely believe it, until pains had been taken to count them, that there are 17,592,186,044,515 different sounds in the human voice, but it is true. These effects are produced by 14 direct muscles, which give about 16,000 different sounds, and 30 indirect, which produce the remainder.

Among the questions discussed at the recent annual meeting of the National Game, Bird and Fish Protective association was: "What can be said or done to the ladies of America to prevent the inhuman practice of decorating their heads with the dead bodies of our song birds?" The best thing to do is to appeal to American women to abate the crime.

A New York judge has decided that "in the contemplation of the law a dog cannot be called vicious until he has established a reputation by biting more than once." Pedestrians will govern themselves accordingly. If a neighbor's dog bites you, don't despair; maybe the brute can be induced to do it again some day, when you may prefer a request that he be killed.

The supreme court of New York has decided that damages cannot be recovered for anguish caused by delay in the delivery of a telegram. The court admitted the trouble it encountered trying to estimate the money value of a young woman's anguish, and very properly came to the conclusion that it was a psychic property incapable of measurement in money value.

Mrs. Emma C. Sickles, of Chicago, is anxious to be a public benefactress. She asks congress to establish a domestic science bureau in connection with the agricultural department, the purpose being to teach the people to take proper care in preparing the food they live upon. Mrs. Sickles thinks she has hit upon the real trouble in this country; it is not the tariff or the financial question, but merely poorly cooked food and indigestion.

Once in order always in order seems to be the rule in England, where old customs have a hold that cannot be appreciated in more hustling and changeable countries. As an instance, the Springfield Republican tells this: The annual "lion sermon," which has been preached annually for 251 years at the Church of St. Katherine Cree, London, was originated by Sir John Gayer, a former lord mayor who had a narrow escape from being eaten by a lion, and expressed his thanks in this way. Some of the parishioners may by this time regret the timidity or poor apetite of the lion.

A man named Spicer, living in Kansas, recently found a rich surface soil in the bottom of a well 100 feet deep. When the soil was spread on top of the earth vegetation sprang out of it, and the vegetation was unlike anything in modern Kansas. Among other things were little date trees. The seeds which grew out of the soil taken from below had been deposited there perhaps a million years ago and had during all that time retained their vitality. At that remote period Kansas was a tropical or semi-tropical state. Strange things we can learn from these little incidents, and still stranger ones we can imagine.

According to a recent writer on Mexico there is in that country a mania for school building. He makes the assertion that there is at the present time not a village of 100 Indians in Mexico which has not its own free school. In July last the government took control of all the schools, and the result will be a heomogeneous system. A strange fact is that though Mexico is a Catholic country, not a word of religious instruction is imparted in these schools. President Diaz holds that such instruction belongs to the home and to the churches. The priests are not allowed to have anything to do with the schools.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the Second Session.

In the United States senate on the 4th the house bill was taken up to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the capitol and Senator Hill (N. Y.) spoke at length against the measure, but no action was taken. The immigration bill was recommitted to the conference committee and the Nicaragua canal bill was further discussed. In the house consideration of the bill making appropriations of the expenses of the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1898, occupied most of the time. A senate bill to pension the widow of Gen. J. B. Carr, of New York, at $50 a month was passed.

The United States senate on the 5th admitted Richard R. Kenney to the Delaware seat vacated many months ago by Mr. Higgins. Fifty pension bills were passed and the Nicaragua canal debate proceeded without definite conclusion. A bill was passed granting part of Fort Lyon, an abandoned military reservation in Colorado, for the purpose of a state soldiers' home. Senator McMillan introduced a bill declaring "The Star Spangled Banner" to be the national song of the United States. In the house the entire day was spent in clearing the calendar of unfinished business and out of 63 bills 59 were passed, most of them being pension measures.

The United States senate on the 6th adopted Senator Morgan's resolution, introduced last June, calling on the president for information regarding the capture of the Competitor by a Spanish warship. Eulogies on the late William Cogswell, congressman from Massachusetts, were delivered. In the house the District of Columbia appropriation bill and a bill to permit the treasury officials to sell forfeited opium to the highest bidder and not require them to secure the amount of the duty, ten dollars a pound, were passed. The consular and diplomatic bill ($1,695,308) was reported.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the United States there were 311 business failures in the seven days ended on the 5th, against 331 the week previous and 323 in the corresponding period of 1896.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 5th aggregated $1,047,109,766, against $961,245,228 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 4.9.

President Cleveland sent to congress the complete report of the World's Columbian exposition commission.

President Cleveland has signed an order reducing the number of pension agencies in the United States from 18 to 9.

THE EAST.

Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad company have elected Frank Thomson, of Philadelphia, as president of the company to succeed George B. Roberts, deceased.

The post office authorities in New York have succeeded, after years of hard work, in running to earth a band of thieves which has been robbing the government of stamps at the rate of about $100,000 a year for many years back.

E. J. Ivory, who was arrested on a charge of complicity in a dynamite conspiracy in England, arrived in New York.

In Boston 5,000 Christian Endeavorers celebrated the sixteenth anniversary of the society.

It is said that Cashier C. E. Breder, of the First national bank of Bethlehem, Pa., is a defaulter to the extent of $15,000.

In Boston Dwight L. Moody, the famous evangelist, observed his 60th birthday and was presented by friends with $30,000 to erect a chapel for the Mount Vernon school for boys, of which Mr. Moody was the founder.

In the Monongahela (Pa.) valley, a revival of industry is beginning, over 4,000 men having been given work in the past week.

Over the Harlem river in New York, the New York Central's four-track steel drawbridge, the largest bridge of the kind in the world, has been completed. It cost over $3,000,000, and work was begun on it September 1, 1895.

WEST AND SOUTH.

At her home in Fairbury, Ill., Mrs. Mary Wray celebrated her 105th birthday anniversary. Her eyesight is good and she is able to assist in doing the housework.

A mob hanged Robert Morton (colored) near Rockfield, Ky., for writing an insulting note to Miss Tommie Johnson, a popular white woman.

The Six Companies, the most powerful and richest Chinese organization in America, went out of existence in San Francisco with the Chinese New Year.

At Franklin, O., the First national bank suspended with liabilities of $75,000.

At Great Falls, Mont., the Northwestern national bank closed its doors with liabilities of $700,000; assets, $750,000.

John Thomas and Joe Richie, stonemasons, were killed in a premature dynamite explosion at Frankfort, Ky.

In a drunken rage Anderson Parker, a farmer of Rock Castle county, Ky., struck his wife and fractured her skull with a club. He then shot his son through the wrist, when the boy secured a revolver and killed his father.

In the towns east of Shreveport, La., 20,000 people are said to be in a starving condition.

The famous baseball pitcher, Charles Radbourne, so long identified with the National League clubs of Providence and Boston, died in Bloomington, Ill., aged 43 years.

Freight trains collided on the Louisville & Nashville railroad near Montgomery, Ala., and Sink Kirkland, engineer, and Brakeman Weller were killed and the fireman fatally hurt.

The wife of Robert Cort, a well-to-do rancher living near Big Timber, Mont., after a quarrel with her husband drowned her three children and herself.

At Bengles and Chase's stations in Maryland and also at Baltimore a severe earthquake shock was felt.

Fire wiped out a large portion of the business part of Shellrock, Ia.

It is said that Judge Goff, of West Virginia, has declined a cabinet appointment because of his wife's poor health.

Miss Cora Akers and John Hardisty were killed by the cars near Caliente, Cal., while gathering wild flowers.

Thirty fine horses were killed and five cars of merchandise destroyed in a freight train wreck near Tolono, Ill.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A hurricane nearly wiped out Port Darwin, an important town in South Australia. No lives were lost.

Havana advices confirm the report of the burning of the town of Guanabacoa, just across the bay from Havana, by the insurgents.

Mussulmans massacred 1,500 Christians, constituting the whole population of a Cretan village.

J. Nilssen, of Minneapolis, won the professional skating championship of the world in Montreal and J. K. McCulloch, of Winnipeg, the amateur championship.

Sylvester Scovel, the New York World war correspondent, has been arrested at Tunas, Cuba, by the Spaniards.

While Gen. Weyler was marching with his columns just before entering Santa Clara his horse was shot from under him by a Cuban sharpshooter.

The Cuban leader, Gen. Gomez, has declined to meet Capt. Gen. Weyler to discuss Cuban reforms.

In Montreal Thomas Doherty & Co., tea merchants, failed for $100,000.

Juan Manuel Flores, governor of the state of Durango, Mexico, died at Santiago Papasquiaro.

British war ships have been ordered to Crete in view of renewal of disturbances in that country.

Near Fluela, Switzerland, five men in sleighs and seven horses were killed by an avalanche.

LATER NEWS.

A dispatch from Canea received the 8th, says that the Christians about Canea have hoisted the Greek flag, have proclaimed the union of that island with Greece and have invited the king of Greece to take possession of it.

Six thousand spiritualist fanatics, well armed, have concentrated in Babia, Brazil. The fanatics have obtained steam launches and now patrol the rivers and streams in the districts where they are strongest. In this way the range of the devastation committed by them is extended and the utmost terror prevails in that region.

Senator Nelson, the 8th, introduced a bill preventing the landing of a foreign cable on American soil, unless permission and authority is obtained from the president of the United States. The right is reserved to congress to revoke the authority and to impose a tax or fee upon the company operating a cable.

The comptroller of the currency has declared dividends in favor of the creditors of the following insolvent national banks: Ten per cent for Grand Forks National bank, of Grand Forks, N. D.; first dividend of 50 per cent for the National Bank of Illinois, at Chicago, heretofore unofficially announced; 20 per cent the First National bank, of Redfield, S. D.

There was an impressive scene in the Royal Albert Hall, London, the 8th, when, in the presence of 7,000 persons, the prince of Wales presented Dr. Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, with the special medal of the Royal Geographical society.

She senate, the 8th, by a vote of 57 to 1, passed over the president's veto the bill for the new division of the eastern judicial district of Texas.

Monroe Johnson, a notorious burglar, was hanged at Charlotte, N. C., the 8th, for the crime of burglary in the first degree. While robbing the house of C. A. Shields he shot and nearly killed Miss Shields.

An attempt was made the 8th to burn the county court house at Bellefonte, O. This is the second time in five years that an attempt has been made to destroy the building.

Advices from Canea the 9th say that the Turkish troops and armed Musselmans had a fight with Christians in the environs of Canea. Fifteen soldiers were killed. Public officials on the continent regard the situation as serious and as threatening the peace of the whole of Europe. In the event of a collision between Turkey and Greece it is doubtful whether the entente of the powers could be maintained. The papers everywhere urge the powers to bring pressure to bear on Greece, in order to prevent her further aggravation of Turkey.

The National Wool Growers' association met at Washington, D. C., the 9th.

The plant of the Burtwood Cycle company at New London, Wis., was burned the 9th.

The westbound passenger train on the Santa Fe road was held up and robbed by two masked men, the 9th, near Nelson, Ariz. The mail car was robbed of registered letters and the robbers proceeded to rob express car. Express Messenger Summers shot one of the robbers dead and the other made his escape.

The Liberty Rubber company at Setauket, L. I., closed down the 9th, throwing 500 persons out of work. For two years this company has held out singly and alone against the rubber trust.

F. H. Osborne died of starvation at Cedar Rapids, Io., the 9th, with $1,300 in gold and certificates of deposit of $1,250 secreted in an old tin can in his house.

At Homan, Ark., the 9th, Sam Leigh, a 15-year-old boy, shot and killed Adam Courtwright, his step-father. Courtwright, in a jealous frenzy, assaulted his wife with a club, inflicting fatal injuries. Leigh tried to protect his mother, but was too small to grapple with his step-father. He secured a gun and shot Courtwright.

Frank E. Frink, a young farmer living near Sprague, Wash., was treated to a coat of tar and feathers, the night of the 9th, by his neighbors, because of his immoral conduct.

Harold Bjerkelin, 5 years old, died at West Superior, Wis., the 9th. He fell down, biting his tongue so severely the physicians were unable to stop the flow of blood and he bled to death.

THE MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Feb. 9.

WHEAT—No. 1 northern		@	74
No. 2 northern	72	@	73½
May			74
CORN—No. 3	14	@	14½
OATS—No. 3 white	15	@	15½
CATTLE—Steers	3 20	@3	55
Cows			3 00
HOGS	3 00	@3	30
SHEEP—Muttons			3 10
Lambs			3 65
BUTTER—Creamery, Brds	17	@	18
Creamery, seconds	12	@	13
Dairy, fancy	13	@	14
Dairy choice	9	@	10
POULTRY—Turkeys	8	@	8½
Spring chickens			7

THE LEGISLATURE.

Both Bodies Are in Good Working Order.

Gossipy Letters Giving in Detail the More Important Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

St. Paul, Feb. 5.—Both the senate and the house yesterday were especially interested in denying newspaper statements. The senate was exercised over interviews with Minneapolis merchants concerning department stores, while the house was disturbed by the newspaper stories that State Treasurer Koerner had not filed his bond. This was clearly disproven, his bond having been filed Jan. 4, as required by law. Another state officer was also defended, in the person of Secretary of State Berg, who had been accused of not producing certain papers desired in the Mountain Iron investigation. This was also shown to be incorrect and Mr. Donnelly said he did not mean it, so that the millenium of good feeling was ushered in as the result of the hullabaloo. The state treasurer, in response to the request of the senate, sent that body a detailed statement showing the amount of money originally in suspended banks, the amount which had since been paid and the balance still remaining uncollected. The only banks where there seems likely to be a loss are the Farmers & Merchants' State bank, of Minneapolis, which still owes the state $21,000, and the American Exchange bank, of Minneapolis, where the balance due is something over $18,000. Even this may be collected from the bondsmen, but as it is over three years since the banks failed, it seems rather doubtful. The Bank of Minnesota, at St. Paul, had the largest deposit of any insolvent bank, amounting to over one hundred thousand dollars, but State Treasurer Koerner has already secured an order from the court directing the receivers to pay him $75,000 immediately out of funds they have in their hands. Considering that originally the state had over $300,000 tied up, the ultimate loss, if any, will be very small.

Mr. Jacobson offered a bill in the house yesterday which will facilitate the state in bringing suits to recover such property as the Mountain Iron mine, the Hastings & Dakota and other land grants which it is claimed have been improperly secured. This legislature is evidently determined to ascertain whether the created can be greater than the creator, or, in other words, whether the state has any rights that corporations are bound to respect. A bill was introduced in the house, in accordance with the usual method, which is the duplicate of one pending in the Senate appropriating $28,000 for the erection of a live stock ampitheatre and other improvements at the state fair grounds. The frequent introduction of the same bill in both houses indicates a dearth of material from which to make business to exhaust the ninety days.

The cyclists do not seem to be strong in the house, as Mr. Grondahl's bill allowing cycle paths to be constructed along the highways does not seem to be popular. The house thinks it would interfere with the farmers, who have to rely upon the roads for marketing their produce. Mr. Jacobson said bicyclists were a nuisance: that they afflicted the cities but the farmers should unite to keep the nuisance out of the country districts. To save absolute defeat the bill was referred back to its author.

St. Paul, Feb. 4.—You can put it on record that every legislative day which is not productive of a controversy is one day lost. The wrangle in the senate yesterday was over the confirmation of Mr. Griffin to a position on the state pharmacy board. The majority of the judiciary committee reported against him and the minority in his favor. The debate was so long protracted that the senators hungered and thirsted, taking a mid-day recess, only to return and continue the battle. In the end the appointment was confirmed, just as every other appointment the governor has made this winter has been, with the exception of Bundy of Otter Tail, whose name was withdrawn, for membership on the state board of equalization.

There has been a good deal of bluster about defeating appointments made by the governor, but it is all ended in wind. In the case of Sheriff Block, of Nicollet county, the legislature even went so far as to remove a constitutional disability by passing an act allowing a sheriff to hold a position on the insane asylum board.

The bill repealing the corrupt practice act was indefinitely postponed in the senate, notwithstanding Senator Greer's statement that the one man in the state who endeavored to live up to to it was defeated at the polls.

The most important bill of the day was offered by Senator Miller. It provides for an additional assistant attorney general whose duty shall consist of prosecuting cases against railroads before the railroad commissioners. It carries with it a salary of $2,400. Another bill provides for the establishment of private cemeteries and crematories. It has for many years been a common thing for persons in Texas, Arizona and other untamed portions of the country, to have private cemeteries of their own, but this is the first movement of that kind in Minnesota.

The location of the fourth insane asylum bobbed up serenely in the house yesterday. It came in the form of a resolution offered by Mr. Staples of Dakota county, providing for a joint committee of seven on the part of the house and four on the part of the senate to investigate the methods by which the asylum was located at Anoka. The resolution passed.

There was a heated debate over the bill making the railroad commissioners elective, instead of being appointed by the governor. The debate brought out a good deal of personal bitterness, among other things it being urged that the commission appoints 200 grain inspectors and thus makes itself a great political machine. The sentiment was strongly in favor of the bill and it was recommended to pass.

Apparently as an offset for the senate bill appropriating $50,000 for an inebriate asylum at Rochester, a bill was introduced in the house to abolish the inebriate ward which now exists in the Rochester insane asylum.

Neither branch of the legislature passed a bill yesterday. While 168 have been introduced in the senate and 317 in the house, the majority of them are still in the hands of committees, and very few have been passed by either house and a still smaller number sent to the governor. The bill appropriating funds for legislative expenses is not among the number whose passage has been delayed.

St. Paul, Feb. 5.—The event of the legislative session yesterday was the passage by the house of the bill making the railroad and warehouse commission elective by the people instead of appointive by the governor. The passage of this bill by the house has been inevitable, ever since it was introduced, and unless some miraculous change occurs the bill will go through the senate. The bill was championed by representatives Jacobson and Feig, and opposed by Representatives Littleton and Hicks. There were other speakers, but these were the leaders. There were 82 votes in favor and 27 against the passage of the bill. The negative votes were as follows: Messrs. Abbott, Bassford, Gray, Dale, Davies, Hartshorn, Hicks, Hollister, Laing, Leach, Littleton, Lovejoy, Lloyd, Manchester, Meyer, McDonald, McGill, Parker, Scott, Scribner, Schmidt, Shell, Simonson, Smith, Snyder, Soule, West.

The passage of this bill occupied so much attention that little other business was done, though fourteen new bills were introduced. Among those introduced was a measure appropriating $15,000 for county and district fairs.

The senate was evidently in an investigating mood yesterday, as a committee was appointed to investigate the advisability of having Minnesota represented at the trans-Mississippi exposition at Omaha. Another committee was appointed to investigate the method by which the fourth insane asylum was located at Anoka. The senate also passed the house joint resolution for a for a committee to investigate the recent bank failures and such a committee was duly appointed. The bill prohibiting athletic sports on Decoration day and closing of saloons within half a mile of places where memorial services are held was passed by a vote of 38 to 10. Senator Yale was the leading opponent of the bill. The mixture of having the same bill introduced in both houses was illustrated by the bill proposing the repeal of the struck jury law. This was read for final action by the senate, but the house had the same bill also ready for passage and to avoid complications the senate laid its bill aside.

Among the minor bills which passed without opposition was one forbiding the supplying of liquor to prisoners in jail. This will have a tendency to make the jails less popular as winter resorts.

Only a few bills were introduced, but among them was one creating the new office of county defender. This officer is to be an offset to the prosecuting attorney, as he is to defend all persons accused of crimes who have no funds to employ an attorney, and also to appear in behalf of those examined for insanity. Another bill offered, if it passes, will establish an institution for crippled and deformed children. The bill starts in modestly by appropriating only $15,000 for both site and building.

St. Paul, Feb. 6—The bill repealing the struck jury law passed the senate yesterday unanimously. A similar bill is pending in the house and unless the two measures get together the movement for repeal will fail. The chief business of the senate was debating the proposition to codify the tax laws, in fact revising the entire taxation system. After debating this topic most of the session the senators gravely decided to think it over some more before taking any action at all.

Both branches have got together at last on the matter of a reapportionment committee and the contest proved a victory for the senate. The senate demanded 14 members on the committee and the house would only concede them seven. A conference report was in both branches of the legislature yesterday making the committee consist of 14 senators and 15 representatives. This report was adopted by both branches and now we may expect a swarm of reapportionment bills, but whether any one of them will become a law is another matter.

One of the bills introduced in the senate yesterday appropriates $10,000 for the purpose of dedicating the Minnesota monument erected on the battlefield of Gettysburg. The dedication is to take place next July and all the survivors of the 1st Minnesota are expected to be present as well as ten companies of the National guard. It will not be a free junket for the National Guard, as each company must supscribe $600. Another senate bill offered, limits the rates for transporting iron ore to five cents per mile per ton.

Mr. Grondahl endeavored to resurrect his bicycle path bill in the house yesterday by introducing an entirely new measure. He tried to have the bill recommended to pass, but the opponents insisted on its being printed, so they could have a chance to pick it it to pieces, as they did his first one. Judging from the proceedings yesterday the bill requiring all executions to take place at the penitentiary at Stillwater is likely to pass the house. The action in committee of the whole was favorable to passage.

Quite a little time was occupied in determining whether or not to adjourn until Tuesday, during which there was considerable sharp talk. After voting that when the house adjourn it be until Tuesday, the question was reconsidered, as some of the prominent members intimated that if the house did not stick closer to business a good many would find that bills they had offered would not get attention in committees. When it was decided to hold a session to-day harmony prevailed.

St. Paul, Feb. 8.—Saturday was the first one since the legislative session began when both branches were at work. Taxes in the senate and banking in the house were the leading features. The senate was agitated by the bill providing for a tax commission to revise and codify the tax laws. This bill was seemingly introduced in forgetfulness that the same thing was done a few years ago and a very complete review of our tax laws made. There has been no material change in conditions since. It was defeated, Saturday, however, on the ground that there was not time to have a proper revision made at this session and that any way, under the constitution, a bill creating revenue must originate in the house. Following the defeat of the bill Senator Stevens offered one which allows delinquent taxpayers to redeem their property by paying the tax for which the sale was made, without having to pay all the subsequent delinquent taxes. Quite an innovation was made by the passage of a senate bill allowing a husband to deed real estate direct to his wife.

The failure of so many banks just at the beginning of the legislative session has been productive of a great crop of bills regulating financial institutions. Probably all have some good provisions coupled with many defects. The house committee on banking undertook on Saturday to clear the skies by a unanimous report against three of the pending bills. One was a very lengthy bill, being a general revision the entire banking law. The effort to kill this led to a lengthy debate which culminated in sending it to the committee of the whole instead of the bone yard. Its final passage is very doubtful, but it will give opportunity for a good many more speeches and offered some relief to the legislator in that manner. The other banking bills reported against were those introduced by Mr. Donnelly requiring state banks to post daily in their counting rooms the condition of the bank at the close of business the day before and also to keep posted the names of the stockholders and the amount of stock held by each. These were also sent to the committee of the whole, in spite of the advance report of the banking committee.

The committee on tax laws made a favorable report on the bill making taxes payable prior to June 1 and January 1, instead of in an annual payment as at present. Efforts have been made at intervals for 25 years past to make the payment of taxes semi-annual, but without success. The recent failure of banks and the tying up of three or four hundred thousand dollars of the state money has revived the theory that the money is just as safe in the hands of the people as in the banks, and likely do more public good.

Among the bills offered in the house on Saturday was another one regulating the rates for transporting iron ore. It makes the rate 7 mills per ton per mile. This is only one of half a dozen similar measures pending in the two branches. In the senate, on Friday, a bill was offered appropriating $10,000 to dedicate the Minnesota monument at Gettysburg. Saturday the same bill was offered in the house. Between the two there ought to be a dedication.

The farmers in the Red River valley who had to sail in boats last spring will be interested in a bill appropriating $25,000 for drainage work in the valley, which is now pending.

St. Paul, Feb. 9.—Yesterday was a dull day in both branches of the legislature. A good many members went home over Sunday and the attendance was light. In the senate a bill was introduced limiting fire insurance companies to one line of business; also a bill relieving the receiver of the Bank of New England, of Minneapolis, from paying interest on the funds belonging to the state, the bank had when it failed. The bank had over $61,000 when its doors closed and the amount has been paid in full. As there is not money enough to pay other creditors in full the bill proposes to relieve the receiver from paying interest which accrued between the time of the failure and time of the final payment to the state.

In the house the business was even of less importance than it was in the senate. Only seven bills were introduced and five of those were for roads and bridges. The only episode of interest was a squabble over a bill organizing the unorganized counties in the northern part of the state. Such a bill was introduced and referred to the committee on towns and counties. That committee reported back a substitute. Mr. Feig wanted the bill again referred to the committee on towns and counties, of which he is chairman, claiming that there were several parties who wanted to be heard. The argument against the reference was that the owners of pine timber are always inventing schemes for delay in order to prevent the organization of counties, because such organization increased their taxes. This argument carried the day and the bill was sent to the committee of the whole, instead of to the committee on towns and counties.

New Appointments.

Governor Clough has announced the following appointments:

Directors state normal schools:

W. B. Mitchell, Stearns county; C. A. Morey, Winona county; George H. Clark, Blue Earth county; William F. Phelps, Ramsey county.

Messrs. Mitchell, Morey and Clark are reappointed. Mr. Phelps succeeds A. E. Engstrom, whose term has expired.

Dairy Commissioner Anderson announces the following list of assistants in the dairy and food department:

J. Lawrence, of Northfield, succeeds E. J. Graham as first assistant commissioner.

W. S. Ebermann, of St. Anthony Park, succeeds E. M. Eaton as chemist.

George Staples, St. Paul, succeeds G. G. Sanborn as inspector.

Inspectors Davis and Gettman, of Minneapolis, are out, and will be succeeded by others not yet named.

C. N. Smith is the only person retained on the Minneapolis force.

Inspector Snyder, of Duluth, S. T. West, of Faribanlt, and E. B. Williams, of Moore county, were reappointed.

Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Ebermann return to the positions from which they were ousted four years ago.

Birch Coulee.

Governor Clough submitted a brief but pointed report from Adjutant General Muehlberg on the removal of a monument to the actual site of the Birch Coulee battle. The adjutant general was authorized to purchase five or ten acres on the actual spot where the battle was fought Sept. 2 and 3, 1862, and was given $1,200 with which to carry out his mission. He reports that with the assistance of some old settlers he located the historic spot, and by means of condemnation secured six acres at a cost to the state of $500. In concluding his report the adjutant general says that in his judgment he thinks it would be a credit to the state if instead of making a large appropriation for the removal of a patched up monument the legislature appropriate sufficient funds to erect an entirely new monument to commemorate the memorable battle.

Making for Duluth.

The Great Northern engineers are working Duluthward and are now reported to be in the neighborhood of Cloquet. The people in that town appear to be mystified as to the plans of the Great Northern for the Fosston extension, but the presence of the engineers in the vicinity of the town has led them to believe the rord intends coming through that place. The Cloquet Pine Knot is of the opinion that the road intends establishing extensive yards there.

The depot at Garden City was destroyed by fire.

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Hood's Pills do not cause pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

Millions of Cook Books Given Away.

There is one large house in this country that has taken business on its turn and means to ride in on the "rising tide." Alive to the signs of better times and to the best interests of the people they are now circulating among families a valuable publication known as THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY'S COOKERY BOOK AND BOOK OF COMFORT AND HEALTH, which contains very choice information on the subject of cooking. Receipts for the preparation of good, substantial and dainty dishes, prepared especially for it by a leading authority, will be found in its pages. Much care has been taken in its preparation and distribution, with the hope that it will be just the thing needed for housekeepers, and just the thing needed also for the care of the health and household. As a Cookery Book it will be invaluable to keep on hand for reference.

It also contains full information in regard to the great remedies of this house, which provide against bodily ailments, especially the Master Cure for Pains and Aches, St. Jacobs Oil.

To give some idea of the labor and expense of this output, more than 200 tons of paper have been used in its publication, and at the rate of 100,000 a day, it has taken several months for the issue.

The book can be had of druggists everywhere, or by enclosing a 2c. stamp to The Charles A. Vogeler Company, Baltimore, Md.

"It is certainly wonderful how much science can do for us." "Yes: Mrs. Frontrow has learned to hypnotize her baby, and she didn't miss a club meeting the whole week."—Cleveland Record.

An Interesting Item.

By reason of its mileage and location, the Texas & Pacific Railway is the most important of all railway lines in Texas. It traverses the Lone Star State from East to West, through the most progressive towns, great forests of pine, and the broad prairies and well-kept farms, affording the most beautiful scenery all along the line. No other line affords such opportunities for the home seeker or investor to see and enjoy Texas. Cheap lands for all. Low rate Home Seekers' Excursion Tickets on sale to all points in Texas and Louisiana February 16th, March 2nd and 16th, April 6th and 20th, May 4th and 18th.

For a handsomely illustrated book fully describing the wonderful State of Texas, conceded to be the finest publication issued in recent years, send eight cents postage to GASTON MESLIER, Gen'l Pass'r & Tkt. Agt., Dallas, Texas.

"What a small mind Mrs. Venlynne has!" "Naturally. She has given her husband so many pieces of it."—Tit-Bits.

It may come last, but St. Jacobs Oil is the best to cure sprains. It ought to be first.

The days of chivalry are spoken of as the dark ages, probably because they were the knight time.—Binghamton Leader.

New Line to Washington.

The popular Monon Route has established a new through Sleeping Car line to Washington, D. C., via Cincinnati and Parkersburg, by the C. H. & D., B. & O. S. W. and B. & O. Rys. The sleeper is ready for occupancy in Dearborn Station any time after 9 P. M., and leaves at 2:45 A. M. daily, arriving at Washington at 6:47 the following morning. This schedule will be in effect on January 24th, and thereafter. As the sleeper goes through without change, and the hours of leaving and arriving are most convenient, this will prove altogether the most comfortable, as well as the most picturesque route to the national capital. City Ticket Office, 232 Clark St., Chicago. Depot, Dearborn Station.

Usually when a man defends other people he is defending something in his own past experience.—Atchison Globe.

When love gives, it enriches itself, but what covetousness keeps it takes from itself.—Ram's Horn.

Asheville, N. C., and "The Land of the Sky."

Asheville and the Mountain Regions of Western North Carolina have long been noted as health and pleasure resorts, and because of the salubrious climate that vicinity has become famously known as "The Land of the Sky." Round trip tickets on sale to Asheville every day in the year at very low rates, good to return six months from date of sale. For further information address J. C. BEAM, JR., N. W. P. A., 111 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

Not Answered Yet.—Tommy—"O, paw!" Mr. Figg—"Well?" "How can a solid fact leak out?"—Indianapolis Journal.

The nice things that are said about a dead man fool no one; not even his widow.—Atchison Globe.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made

It may sometimes cost you a good deal to do right, but it will be sure to cost you more not to do it.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. DR. KLINE, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

"You say they had a duel on the street?" "Yes; French; two bystanders shot."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Actors, Vocalists, Public Speakers praise Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

"Can you read French?" "Er—not aloud."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.

An ounce of earnestness is worth more than a pound of rhetoric.

Any kind of a bruise St. Jacobs Oil will cure at any time, no matter how bad.

SPECIAL SALE ...OF... PIANOS and ORGANS

TO REDUCE STOCK BEFORE INVENTORY.

We are offering extraordinary inducements on the Finest Pianos and Organs, either for Cash or on

EASY PAYMENTS.

WE MUST REDUCE STOCK.

If you want an instrument do not miss this opportunity, but write us at once. We make it easy for you to get one wherever you live. Everything in the music line at popular prices.

W. J. DYER & BRO.

509 NICOLLET AVE., MINNEAPOLIS. | 21 WEST FIFTH ST., SAINT PAUL.

FREE To introduce, One Nursing Bottle, Nipple and Teething Pad. *First ever invented.* Send address for sample. MILLER MFG. CO., AKRON, OHIO.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED Honest people desiring to make $2 to $5 day honestly, write Lou P. Holzhauer, Chemist, Newport, Ky. Enclose 3 2-cent stamps.

A. N. K.—G 1643

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IN THE OLD BARN LOFT.

'Tis thirty years, or thereabouts,
Since I used to roll and play,
And turn all kinds of somersaults
On the fresh and fragrant hay;
A-jumping and a-tumbling
On the hay so sweet and soft,
At my home away back yonder,
In the old barn loft.

How the pigeons used to flutter,
And strut about and coo!
And make love to one another,
Like sweethearts used to do.
While I walked the risky cross beam,
Or clambered high aloft,
With half intent of falling,
In the old barn loft.

How I used to frighten sister,
Who was looking for the eggs,
As I dangled there, head downward,
Holding by my little legs;
And, giving then a swing or two,
I'd strike the hay so soft,
At my home away back yonder,
In the old barn loft.

The twittering of the swallows,
While making homes of mud;
The gleeful game of hide-and-seek,
The slip, the sudden thud;
The pattering of the raindrops
Above the hay so soft,
Are memories still clinging
Of the old barn loft.

—S. A. Harrison, in Chicago Inter Ocean.

WHAT THE WIND SAID.

IT WAS the dreariest day in the world—wet, dismal, windy. All the night before the wind and thunder had vied with each other in producing all the noise possible. All day long the wind had howled madly over its triumph. It blew up against the hospital windows in wild gusts, and it shrieked deliriously as it called to the lake, tossing and moaning out a mournful chant of its own.

This, at least, is the way it seemed to the woman in the end bed of the accident ward. "You're vanquished, you're conquered, you're beaten at last," it seemed to say as she lay there watching with her tired, lovely eyes the poor, gloomy-looking clouds buffeted back and forth. "No hope, no hope," it counter-called as it swept furiously around from the street end of the wall and wailed rushingly up and down the narrow court on the other side. Sometimes that court, with its gleaming, white-washed wall, proved a very messenger of hope to this stranded bit of flotsam washed up high and dry by the tides of defeat and despair. The long, narrow shafts of sunlight which crept up one side and down the other as the day waxed and waned seemed to whisper of coming gladness, even to her. But to-day—this desolate, hopeless day—the court was so cheerless that she turned her face away from the window and gazed at the bare whitewashed wall instead. To-day of all days she felt that any added dreariness was unbearable.

"A year ago to-night," she thought, sadly, but with crooning tenderness with which men look upon a dead face, the face of a beloved child soon to shut entirely away from the light of day, and the wind took up the burden of her thoughts and crooned it, too.

"A year ago to-night, a year ago to-night," it called and shouted until she thought her brain was turning. "A year ago to-night—" She covered her aching eyes, too tired to close naturally, with her thin, spirit-like hand and tried to think of something else. What had happened at the time of which that cruel wind insisted on blaring out? What had not happened, rather? He had said that he loved her, and she— A burst of tears, none the less bitter for being so swiftly and sternly repressed, attested to the fact that her whispered vows of reciprocated adoration had been true. And yet, a year later, here she was in the accident ward of a charity hospital, and he—where? She had seen nothing of him since the night upon which she had gone home to find his visiting card on her little table and a hastily scrawled message bidding her a cold farewell, on the back of it. The reason of this action she had never known, but the results! Her very heart and soul were indelibly scarred by the marks of the agony she had endured at that time.

She had given up painting soon after that; and the recollection of his praises and hopes for her success had made the

WITH HIS LIPS PRESSED TO HERS.

work too sorrowful and agonizing for her to continue it. With her enthusiasm for her beloved work had gone her health, her hope, all but her life. And even that was flickering out now, she thought, with a fresh pang of wild desire to go on living; the big dray which had sent her to the hospital had sent her also to her death. She had wished to die, yes, but death at close range, near at hand, facing one, is a stern reality very different from the idealized vision of death which sentimentality and an aching heart call forth. And to slip out of life in this helpless way seemed all at once unendurable. Her whole spirit rose in arms against it. Her heart beat suffocatingly, she buried her face in the pillow and tried in vain to still the wild throbbing, to calm her troubled breathing. So wrapt was she in the inner struggle which consumed her that she never heard the light footfall of the nurse as she approached with the new doctor, who was making his first rounds that afternoon, never heard the kindly woman speak to her, never knew that an observer was near until a firm, reassuring yet decided hand was laid upon her shoulder.

"Turn around, my friend, let me have a look at you," said a pleasant, commanding voice, and she started into throbbing consciousness at once. Her heart leaped to the sound of that voice, sending the vivid color which her cheeks had used to know back to them, her eyes were bright with the sudden excitement. She looked, to the man who gazed wonderingly back at her, like the merry-faced, light-hearted girl of a year ago. What had brought her here? Next moment she had remembered his cruelty, his undeserved unkindness, and the coldness of the past year came back to her heart and face, making all its paleness and angles apparent. Then, and not until then, did she drop her burning eyes and the new doctor turn his astonished ones away from her quivering mouth and altered countenance. Then he turned to the nurse and spoke as quietly as though the tragedy of his life had not suddenly sprung to a sudden resurrection and dragged into full consciousness with it the bitter heartache of a miserable year.

"This lady is an old friend of mine," he said, calmly, "and I will come back to her after I have visited all the other beds."

The sympathetic nurse, divining something unusual, but betraying nothing of surprise or curiosity, acquiesced, and they passed on. The time which passed before he returned seemed an eternity to the woman in the end bed, half loving, wholly hating him as she did. When she again heard his firm step near her she quivered uncontrollably, and once more hid her face in the pillow heated by her burning face. A moment later the touch she knew so well, had so often thrilled to, was laid upon her arm, and she turned unwillingly yet irresistibly to face him. She could think of nothing sufficiently scathing to say. He should speak first, at all events. And he did, waiting not a moment for her permission.

"Catherine," he said, his voice and face alike pulsating with love, "oh, Catherine, why did you break my heart?"

"Your heart," she flung back intensely; "and what of mine?"

"But you had given it to another," he

"THE MAN WAS MY BROTHER."

returned, his face bitter with pain now. "Did I not see him with you in his arms and his lips pressed to yours? And did you not return his caresses with interest? Catherine, I went up the stairs to your room a happy optimist, I came down them a bitter pessimist. It was the old story of a woman's falseness."

"Yes," she answered sternly, though all the while both thought of the interested listeners in the neighboring beds and spoke in tones too suppressed to gratify the curiosity of the keenest ears in the ward. "Yes, it was the old story with a vengeance, but not of a woman's falseness. Of a man's foolishness, rather. The man whom you saw caressing me was my brother!"

The gladness of her heart in finding him thus better than she supposed softened her icy gaze and he was not a whit deceived or discouraged by the hardness of her voice. He knew that she still loved him and he was brave enough and manly enough to seek pardon humbly.

"Catherine," he said, lovingly, worshipingly, bending his face to hers regardless of who saw or heard his confession: "Catherine, I was a fool and worse, but I have been punished severely and I am doubly punished now in finding out how I have made you suffer. But, Catherine, we are all sinners; forgive me, as you hope to be some time forgiven for your wicked mistakes, and take me back into your heart. I know you love me, sweetheart, such love as ours does not die until life does and we shall yet be happy. Give me a kiss of forgiveness, my darling, and let me take care of you forever."

She gave him the kiss silently and he bade her good-by for the time being. And as she lay there, silently gazing out at the gathering dusk, her eyes wet with tears of thanksgiving and her heart warm with love and gladness, the wind lifted up his voice again and came shouting down the court.

"God is good and all is well, God is good and all is well," it sang triumphantly, and to the women in the end bed of the ward it seemed that the deep toned diapason of the lake's voicing answered back in antiphone:

"Yes, let all things praise Him, forever and ever. Amen," she fancied it trumpeted back and she turned her face to the dusky court, the merest outline of the darkest gray now and slept sweetly.—Chicago News.

Gratified Curiosity.

Two young men, whose clothes were of such a style as to make it seem probable that they would at any minute fall into picturesque attitudes and execute a song and dance, stood watching a big building that is nearing completion.

"It's a great piece of work," commented one of them.

"Tain't anything else," was the reply.

"I wonder who's the guy that got it up. He oughtty have his name to it."

"I reckon he has somewhere. Wen a feller makes a hit like that, it's hard luck if he doesn't get his name on the programme."

"What does that say up there?"

His companion slowly read the letters, "MDCCCXCVI."

"That's it!" he exclaimed, as soon as he had spelled it through.

"That's what?"

"The name of the gent that designed the stone pile. I reckon he's some Russian or Welshman that's just startin' in this country. I never heard of him before, but he's good."—Golden Days.

He Called to the Dog.

"When I called on her," said Willy, "the dog chased me out of the yard."

"Did no one see you?"

"Her father did."

"Why didn't he call to the brute?"

"He did. He said: 'Sick him' about a dozen times."—N. Y. Journal.

REVISING THE TARIFF.

Rapid Progress Made by House Ways and Means Committee.

A New Revenue Measure Well Advanced—Some of the More Important Schedules That Have Been Practically Decided Upon.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The work of framing the new tariff law has been will advance by the republican members of the ways and means committee and rapid progress has been made with the leading schedules. The progress made by the committee indicates that they will have the bill well advanced by the close of the present session on March 4, in spite of the fact that some puzzling questions remain to be dealt with. Following is the action decided upon with regard to some schedules:

Important Change on Cattle.

The wine and spirit schedule of the McKinley bill has been adopted almost without the erasure of a line. One of the most important changes is on live cattle, which are covered by a blanket provision of the existing law for all live animals at 20 cents ad valorem. The rate under the new law will be $5 per head on cattle more than one year old, and 25 per cent. ad valorem on cattle valued above $20.

Farm Products.

The rate on barley is the McKinley rate of 30 cents per bushel, which was demanded by the American barley growers. Hay is put at $4 per ton, the same as in the McKinley law, and hops at 15 cents per pound, which is also an extract from the McKinley law. Vegetables all go back to the McKinley rates, potatoes being put at 25 cents per bushel and flaxseed at 30 cents per bushel. Other items on which McKinley rates are restored are: Salt, 12 cents per 100 pounds in packages and 8 cents when in bulk; starch, 2 cents per pound; salt meat extracts, 35 cents per pound; salt meats, 25 per cent.; milk, 5 cents per gallon, and poultry, 20 per cent. Eggs go back to 5 cents per dozen and berries to the old McKinley rate.

The Chemical Schedule.

Under the chemical schedule soap made of caustic of soda and kindred chemicals remain at the rate fixed in the Wilson law, which is considered sufficiently protective. The principal oils are left at existing rates, except in the case of linseed and flaxseed oil, where an advance was required because of the restoration of the McKinley duties on the raw material. Refined borax is advanced from 2 cents to 3 cents per pound, which is somewhat under the McKinley rate. There are only slight changes in dyestuffs and their elements.

Iron and Steel.

Lead in ores is fixed at 1 cent per pound, pig lead is 2 cents, and white lead and lead acetates at 2½ cents. These rates are considerably less than those of the McKinley law. The iron and steel schedule was left in a fairly satisfactory condition to the manufacturers by the present law, and will not be changed, except upon a few special articles, like tin plate and cotton ties and some of the forms of tube steel.

Cotton, Wool, Etc.

A rate of 5 cents per pound upon all classes of wool has been suggested as a probable compromise upon the raw product. The cotton schedule was satisfactory in its present construction to many of the manufacturers when it was put in its present form, and they are asking only minor changes. Wines and spirits will be made satisfactory, if possible, to the California grape growers and manufacturers. The earthenware schedule will also be incomplete, but will be put upon a firm protective basis. The rates on decorated china were put exceptionally low in the present law, because of irritation between the manufacturers and their employes. The new rates will be subjected to some advances. The smaller sizes of plate glass are advanced from 5 to 8 cents per foot when not exceeding 16 by 24 inches, and from 8 to 12 cents per foot when not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square.

VICTORY FOR CUBANS.

Mine Exploded and Spanish Troops Lose Heavily.

Key West, Fla., Feb. 8.—Details of a Spanish defeat almost at Weyler's headquarters have been received in Havana, but the censors have rigidly suppressed all news regarding it.

Insurgents from Garcia's army had invested Nazarene, where a large supply of army munitions was kept, and aid had been asked by the Spaniards. Col. Artemas marched to the relief of the place. Four miles out the road crossed a dense swamp through which flows a narrow, but deep creek. The insurgents mined the road and bridge and hid themselves by the roadside. As the Spaniards were crossing the bridge the mines were exploded. The destruction of the bridge divided the Spanish detachment and the Cubans poured in a hot fire on those in rear and then made a charge with drawn machetes. Many of the Spaniards were driven into the creek, the Cubans cutting them down as they attempted to crawl out on the bank.

The soldiers in the rear column finally managed to escape utter annihilation, but their loss was heavy. The commander was in the van and escaped with the rest of the column to Nazarene. The Cubans captured 50 prisoners, and they report over 100 Spaniards killed, drowned, wounded or missing. Owing to the utter surprise of the Spaniards the Cuban loss was slight.

Bank Notes Being Withdrawn.

New York, Feb. 8.—The national banks in New York are reducing their circulation. One reason for this course is the prospect of a long period of easy money and another is the high prices at which government bonds are ruling. The national bank act by the amendment of 1882 permits a decrease in circulation of only $3,000,000 a month by all the national banks in the country, and there are 2,700 of them. In January for the first time the $3,000,000 limit was reached. This week applications for reduction of circulation aggregating $3,000,000 were sent to Washington from New York alone.

Flood in the Hocking Valley.

Athens, O., Feb. 9.—The Hocking river continues to rise and is working destruction all along the valley. At Amosville, seven miles south, while William Henry, wife and son Harley, 18 years of age, were crossing a bridge over the river, the piers gave way and all were precipitated to the river below. Hugh Griffin was drowned near Chauncey, four miles south, Monday afternoon, while attempting to rescue a drowning horse. The village of Selba, six miles north, is inundated, and two boys are reported drowned.

Drowns Herself and Children.

Big Timber, Mont., Feb. 8.—In a fit of desperation, after a quarrel with her husband, the wife of Robert Cort, a fairly well-to-do rancher living five miles from here, picked up her three small children, rushed to the Yellowstone river and threw the children and herself in.

Goff Declines.

Canton, O., Feb. 8.—Judge Goff has written to Maj. McKinley a letter, received Saturday morning, couched in such terms as to warrant the announcement that he will not be in the cabinet.

THE CUBAN REFORMS.

Minister Dupuy de Lome Talks of the Spanish Scheme.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The Spanish legation has received with the full abstract of the new reforms for the island of Cuba and Porto Rico the preamble of Senor Canovas, announcing the terms of the new decree. This preamble expresses the kindliest feelings towards the Cuban people and declares that their mother Spain is disposed, as she always has been, to open her arms to them and to extend amnesty for past offenses, and declares that the application of the reforms only depends upon the insurgents. Minister Dupuy de Lome discussed the scope of the reforms and said among other things:

"The electoral reforms were not referred to at any length in the decree of the ministry for the reasons stated in the preamble of Senor Canovas, that they will require the action of the cortes. I am informed, however, that the government contemplates extending greatly the basis of the suffrage, but they desire to do it in such a way as to prevent undue influence being acquired by the illiterate portion of the population. An educational qualification which may be suggested by the Cubans, and which seems reasonable and proper, will undoubtedly be adopted by the cortes.

"It is the purpose of the government to show the greatest generosity towards the insurgents who lay down their arms. The reforms cannot well be put in full effect until the sovereignty of Spain is acknowledged in all parts of the island. The government will not relax its military activity in any degree if the insurgents show a disposition to continue the contest and fail to appreciate the great concessions made by the home government.

"The tariff features of the new decree mean a great deal for the United States as well as for Cuba. The first column of the new tariff schedules, providing for revenue, will contain the greatest number of items, leaving the list on which discriminations are made in favor of Spain, not exceeding 20 per cent. of the value of the imports, a comparatively short one. The duties levied will be equal against all countries except Spain, and American manufacturers and exporters, in view of their familiarity with the Cuban trade and their nearness to the island, are likely to appreciate the importance of these concessions. The situation will be much more favorable to American trade than under the reciprocity treaty of 1890."

TRADE REVIEW.

Week Develops No Important Change in the Situation.

New York, Feb. 6.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"No important changes in business appear, but the number of manufacturing establishments starting much exceeds the number of those stopping during the week, and so much that the curtailment of working time in many cotton mills probably does not lessen the aggregate productive force or amount of wages paid. There is distinct increase in orders for woolen goods, some gain in the silk manufacture, a waiting condition with gain in one branch of boots and shoes, and indications of better things coming in the iron and steel manufacture.

"To many it is the most perplexing feature of current events that wheat does not rise much, though it has advanced 1¾ cents for the week. The condition of the market is not explained by any special information, but current prices show that no great confidence is felt in the estimates of supplies available for the rest of the year. Cotton fell 7⅛ cents after the agreement to close Fall River and other print cloth works became known, but recovered the quotation of a week ago, 7.21 cents, without further news. Spinners' takings have been so small this year, those of northern mills about 400,000 bales less than 1894-95, that the admitted narrowness of demand for goods has at present considerable weight.

"Prices for Bessemer pig and gray forge at Pittsburgh have slightly advanced, with a much more hopeful feeling notwithstanding the comparative narrowness of the demand for finished products, and in plates and wire and wire nails there is much more business with good prospects. Reports that 25,000 tons of steel plate and sheet bars have been exported to England are only indications of the temporary excess of supply over demand in this country, and are not supposed to have realized any profit. Yet it is stated that prices of cast pipe are from $2 to $3 per ton lower at New York than at Scotch works. Bars are quoted at the lowest price ever known at Philadelphia, without much improvement in the demand, and steel rails are still inactive and unchanged in price, the railroads waiting for a decline corresponding to the fall in billets. But on the whole the demand for iron and steel products is slowly gaining.

"Failures for week have been 311 in the United States, against 323 last year, and 63 in Canada, against 67 last year."

She Married a Title.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Feb. 6.—Judge J. W. Jones on Friday signed the decree which dissolved the matrimonial bonds which held Julia de la Tour du Villard to M. Brice Ernest Gabriel Raymond Odde, marquis de la Tour du Villard. She was Miss Chapin, of New York, and in 1892 married the marquis, with whom she sailed for France and lived till a year ago, when she was forced to leave him, being penniless. She says that, arriving in Paris, they took apartments in a fashionable quarter. Notwithstanding the fact that the marquis was worth 575,000 francs, he considered it beneath him to pay any of their bills, and she was obliged to do it herself, even settling his laundry bills. After her money was exhausted and their landlord insisted upon payments of his rent, she was obliged to pledge her jewels in order to procure the cash to satisfy him.

For a New Portfolio.

Washington, Feb. 5. — Senator Frye has introduced a bill in the senate to create a new department to be styled the department of commerce and industry. A synopsis of its provisions follows:

It is proposed to include within this department the following bureaus now under the treasury: Navigation, customs, internal revenue, statistics, steamboat inspection, coast and geodetic survey, lighthouse board, life saving service and supervising architect's office, and to add to them from the interior department, commissioner of railroads, geological survey and census; from the state department, the consular service; from the war department, internal improvements, including rivers and harbors, and independent bureaus, the department of labor, the bureau of American republics and the intercolonial railway commission.

Suicide of a St. Paul Druggist.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 5.—Mr. Peter J. Dreis, the oldest druggist in St. Paul and a leading politician, committed suicide Thursday. His son, a boy of 13 years, had thrown a snowball at a man in a cutter, the ball striking the horse and causing it to run away. This runaway resulted directly in three other runaways in which large damage was done. Two of the injured parties called at the drug establishment of Mr. Dreis and demanded damages. Without making any answer to their demands he walked directly into the office at the rear of the store and shot himself, death being instantaneous.

Four Suffocated.

North Branch, Minn., Feb. 5.—Word has been received here that Mr. and Mrs. John Brohnamann and two sons, Ernest and William, living about five miles west of here, had been suffocated by carbon dioxide, due to a fire in a closed root house.

A Father Cured of Scrofula.

His Daughter of St. Vitus' Dance.

Facts Vouched for and Sworn to.

From the Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have brought joy into the home of G. N. Bensel, of 303 Hennepin Avenue, the well-known Minneapolis decorator and painter. For over ten years Mr. Bensel was afflicted with scrofula in an aggravated form, causing running sores to continually form on the back of the neck and extend up into the hair. To-day he is cured and happy—twice happy we might say; for his daughter who is now fourteen years of age had the terrible nervous affliction, known as St. Vitus' dance, and has also been greatly improved by the use of these pills.

In relating his experience to a *Tribune* reporter, he said:

"I have had the annoyance nearly twelve years, consisting chiefly of scrofulous tumors on the back of my head and neck. I tried many remedies without receiving the relief desired. It was after persistent efforts of a friend to induce me to use Pink Pills for Pale People, that I yielded, and the result is that now I cannot express my thanks fittingly to that friend for his persistency. I *know* these pills are a good thing for scrofula. You can see for yourself the dry marks and red spots left on my neck, where formerly were eruptions that emitted matter and the vilest humors of the blood. Now they don't even itch, and I believe I am practically cured.

"I want to tell you too, about the great benefit my daughter, who is now fourteen years old, also received from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. For two years she had St. Vitus' dance and we did everything we could hear of to relieve her, but have never found anything that equals these pills. She has used four boxes and is nearly cured. We have great faith in them and will continue their use whenever afflicted.

(Signed) GEO. N. BENSEL."

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 7th day of September, 1896.

T. E. ANDREWS, *Notary Public.*

"This is to certify that I have had a very favorable experience with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I have suffered more or less for seven years with inflammatory rheumatism and neuralgia pains (sometimes unable to walk for three weeks at a time), and in one instance had such intense pain in the stomach and around the heart that I thought each hour for three days would be my last. Having seen articles in the papers about your pills, I concluded to give them a trial, and have used ten boxes with marvelous results. Have felt better the past month and more free from pain than for many years. I shall continue their use.

(Signed) ETTA PIPER."

2721 Penn Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of September, 1896.

T. E. ANDREWS, *Notary Public.*

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

BREATHLESS HUNTER—"I say, boy, did you see a rabbit run by here?" Boy—"Yes, sir." Hunter—"How long ago?" Boy—"I think it'll be three years next Christmas."—Tit-Bits.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

SHOWING our best side to others will cause them to show their best side to us.—Ram's Horn.

IF stiff and sore, St. Jacobs Oil will cure you. Won't lose a day. The cure is sure.

THE world has learned more from its poor than it has from its kings.—Ram's Horn.

Twins in Size, Shape and Activity.

This is what those important little organs, the kidneys are when healthy. In disorder they may differ in all three particulars. Disease usually destroys them successively, not simultaneously, and one may be active while the other is semi-paralyzed. Give to both a healthful impulse, without exciting them, with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which forestalls such dreadful maladies as Bright's disease and diabetes. Use the Bitters, also, for malarial, bilious, rheumatic, nervous, bowel and kidney trouble.

DO WHAT you can do well, and you will soon be able to do much better.—Ram's Horn.

"FOR 6 years had neuralgia." You haven't used St. Jacobs Oil to cure it.

IN this world it is not what we take up, but what we give up, that makes us rich.—H. W. Beecher.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco. Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and $1.00, all druggists.

IN WHIST.—"Papa, what is the glad hand?" "Five trumps and a long suit."—Chicago Record.

WE have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—LIZZIE FERREL, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, '94.

THE greatest obligation of the parent to the child is to give it a safe example.—Ram's Horn.

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

BORROWED trouble is always the most burdensome.

KNOCKED out by lumbago? It's because you don't cure it with St. Jacobs Oil.

SALZER'S GERMAN COFFEE BERRY.

A package of this and big seed catalogue is sent you by the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse., Wis., upon receipt of 15 cents stamps and this notice. [K]

"LOOK here, suh," said Washington Whitewash, "what yo' mean by runnin' inter me dat away?" "Go way, black man," replied Jackson Chickcoop. "I's color-blind, I is."—Philadelphia North American.

Going to Washington, D. C.?

A rate of one fare round trip has been made via Big Four Route and picturesque Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. to Washington account Inauguration of Mr. McKinley, March 4th. For particulars and sleeping car reservations address U. L. TRUITT, N. W. P. A., 234 Clark Street, Chicago.

SURE THING.—Hiply—"I do hope that I can smoke in the next world." Diply—"I've no doubt that you will be accommodated."—Detroit Free Press.

Small Prices for Vehicles and Harness.

The Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., Elkhart, Ind., have for 24 years been selling their goods direct to consumers at factory prices. Horse owners should send for large, free catalogue that will save them money.

KITSON—"Ah, there is a lovely girl, Miss Lulu. Her face is her fortune." Catesby—"Um! She must have made an assignment lately."—Philadelphia North American.

A. W. MCCORMICK & SONS, Pension Attorneys, whose advertisement appears every other week in this paper, are at Cincinnati, Ohio, and Washington, D. C. They are thoroughly reliable.

THE man who is "alone with his thoughts" often is surrounded by the deepest solitude.—Texas Siftings.

"CAN'T cure my rheumatism!" You can, you must use St. Jacobs Oil.

THE devil's hardest blows are aimed at the home.—Ram's Horn.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE

In one of his wonderful sermons very truthfully said, "My brother, your trouble is not with the heart; it is a gastric disorder or a rebellious liver. It is not sin that blots out your hope of heaven, but bile that not only yellows your eyeballs and furs your tongue and makes your head ache but swoops upon your soul in dejection and forebodings,"—and

Talmage is right! All this trouble can be removed! You can be cured!

How? By using Warner's Safe Cure

We can give you incontrovertible proof from men and women, former sufferers,

But to-day well, and stay so.

There is no doubt of this. Twenty years experience proves our words true.

Write to-day for free treatment blank. Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N.Y.

OH, YES; WE USE IT. YUCATAN.

One of Mrs. Pinkham's Talks

Concerning a Mother's Duty to Her Young Daughter. Together with a Chat with Miss Marie Johnson.

The balance wheel of a woman's life is menstruation. On the proper performance of this function depends her health.

Irregularity lays the foundation of many diseases, and is in itself symptom of disease. It is of the greatest importance that regularity be accomplished as soon as possible after the flow is an established fact.

Disturbance of the menstrual function poisons the blood. In young girls suppression develops latent inherited tendencies to scrofula or consumption, and no time must be lost in restoring regularity. Many a young girl goes to her grave because this difficulty has been thought lightly of, and mother has said, "Time will bring about a cure; she is young, I don't worry about her."

Mother, when you see your daughter languid and indifferent to things that usually interest a young girl, when you note that flush on her cheek, that glassy appearance in her eyes; when your daughter tells you that even the weight of her dress waist oppresses her, and that she has terrible pains in her stomach shortly after eating, don't ignore these signs! If you do, you will be following your daughter to the grave, for she will die!

This is gospel truth—she is developing consumption of the bowels!

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest regulator known to medicine. Make haste to use it on the first appearance of the tell-tale symptoms; it will restore all the female organs to their normal condition. Miss Marie Johnson's letter to Mrs. Pinkham, which follows, should interest all mothers and young ladies. She says:

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back. I would have the headache so badly that everything would appear black before my eyes, and I could not go on with my studies. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses. I was very weak, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed. My mother, who is a firm believer in your remedies from experience, thought perhaps they might benefit me, advised me to write you for advice. I followed the advice you gave, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as you directed, and am now as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh and have a good color. I am completely cured of irregularity. Words cannot express my gratitude, and I cannot thank you enough for your kind advice and medicine."—MISS MARIE F. JOHNSON, Centralia, Pa.

1849 VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE 1897

Standard Seed and Plant Catalogue. Contains all that's New and Good. Always Reliable.

THE GUIDE - - and your Choice } One packet either Wonderful Branching Aster, New Japan Morning Glory, or Pansy Choice mixed, for Two packets 25c., three packets 30c. Full retail price 45 cts. 15 CTS.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine which tells how to grow Plants, Flowers and Vegetables, and is up-to-date on these subjects, for 3 months, the Guide and One packet of Seeds (named above) for 25 cents. Every tenth person sending an Order as above will receive a coupon good for 50 cents' worth of Seed free.

When ordering state where you saw this adv. and we will send a packet of Flower Seeds free. JAMES VICK'S SONS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE

WE HAVE NO AGENTS but have sold direct to the consumer for 24 years, at wholesale prices, saving them the dealers' profits. Ship anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted. 100 styles of Carriages, 90 styles of Harness. Top Buggies as low as $38. Phaetons as low as $55. Spring Wagons, Road Wagons, etc. Send for large, free Catalogue.

No. 874. Surrey Harness—Price $15.00. As good as sells for $22.00.

No. 606. Surrey—Price with curtains, lamps, sunshade, apron and fenders, $80. As good as sells for $90.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO., W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217.6

Sarsaparilla Sense.

Any sarsaparilla is sarsaparilla. True. So any tea is tea. So any flour is flour. But grades differ. You want the best. It's so with sarsaparilla. There are grades. You want the best. If you understood sarsaparilla as well as you do tea and flour it would be easy to determine. But you don't. How should you?

When you are going to buy a commodity whose value you don't know, you pick out an old established house to trade with, and trust their experience and reputation. Do so when buying sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been on the market fifty years. Your grandfather used Ayer's. It is a reputable medicine. There are many sarsaparillas. But only one Ayer's. IT CURES.

FOR 14 CENTS.

We wish to gain 50,000 pleased customers in 1897 and hence offer

1 Pkg	Bismark Cucumber	15c
1 Pkg	Round Globe Beet	10c
1 "	Earliest Carrot	10c
1 "	Kaiser Wilhelm Lettuce	15c
1 "	Earliest Melon	10c
1 "	Giant Yellow Onion	15c
1 "	14-Day Radish	10c
2 "	Brilliant Flower Seeds	15c

Worth $1.00, for 14 cents.

Above 10 pkgs. worth $1.00 we will mail you free together with our great plant and seed catalogue upon receipt of this notice and 14c. postage. How can we do it? Because we want new customers and know if you once try Salzer's seed, you'll never never get along without them! Catalogue alone 5c. postage. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La CROSSE, WIS.

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OPIUM HABIT AND DRUNKENNESS Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay till Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, FEB. 12, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

--Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—Read ihe notice of teachers spring examinations in another column.

—Epworth League Sunday evening at 6:45, at the M. E. Church. Mrs. Wilder Leader.

—Martin Bruggeman the St. Paul brewer, died this week. Mr. B. owned property and was known in our village.

—If all the buildings now in contemplation materialize next summer Delano will see such a building boom as has not been for seyeral years. Let 'er boom.

—People stop at Wittman's and wonder what time it is until they investigate awhile, when they are astonished to learn that it is not what time but how cold it is they are looking at.

—Several life insurance men were in town this week. Between the itinerants and local agents they pester the people so that most everybody takes out a little insurance just to have an excuse to keep off agents.

—The Old Settlers Society have decided to hold their meeting at Buffalo on Thursday, June 17, the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. This is a good time of year for this meeting as was shown last summer.

—James Nelson has been appointed fire inspector for the Great Northern. His business we understand is to inspect all the buildings on the right of way, including elevators and see that they are in a safe condition as far as danger from fire is concerned.

—The last regular meeting of the City Council occurs next Monday night Feb. 15. If you have any bills to present or any other unfinished business with the village then is your opportunity to transact it. It is best for each council to settle up as far as possible for the year for which it was elected.

--Be out to help nominate a winning ticket for village officers. A ticket that is worthy of election. Don't put up a single man who is unfit for the position to which he is nominated. Our village is now in need of economical administration. Every thing should count. No more extravagancies should be gone into until some of our debts are paid.

—The spring election will occur next month. A new set of village officers will be to elect. Be sure and attend the primary elections and aid in choosing candidates for the different places, that will suit you. Don't stay away and then on election day vote for the lesser of two evils. But try to get men nominated on the board that you can concienciously vote for because they are good men for the place.

—It would be much better for the road overseers to level up the roads leading into town for a mile or so out in every direction than to have the terrible "chuck holes" now existing. The big loads of wood lately hauled have cut holes where the show was drifted until it is necessary to allow a team to walk where it should be able to trot right along, taking up time enough in a day to level up all the holes. People like to drive over good smooth roads.

—A meeting of the Washington's Birthday Association committies was called for last Monday evening. Three committies reported, that on instrumental music, vocal music and securing the hall. All report that everything is favorable to a good entertainment. Let all committies report at the same place next Monday night as nearly as possible what part they will take so that the programme Committee can arrange the programme to the best advantage.

—Unless more care is taken on fair days with the dispensing of liquors to men already too full for their own or anybodyelse's good there will be another murder trial on hand. Last Saturday fighting was freely indulged in and it was more to good luck than anything else that someone was not killed or seriously injured. Should things be repeated as on last Saturday it would tend to create such a reversion of feeling against the entire business as to call for a closing up of all saloons. If people pay $500 for a license to do business and so openly violate their contract they will sooner or later find themselves without a license. This thing has gone far enough and must be stopped.

—Some people when sober would advocate the closing up of saloons; when drunk they commit deeds, and even crimes they would not stoop to when sober. Some advocate allowing the majority to rule; and aid in getting men drunk and voting then for license claiming that you must not interfere with a man's personal liberty, yet if he, in a drunken fit of anger knocks a man down he is arrested and placed in jail, his "personal liberty" taken from him. If he don't do this he goes home, drives his wife and childred out in the bitter cold and snow without food or clothes that the money spent for liquor would, and should have bought them; that was justly theirs. Their "personal liberty" is not considered. When would be the proper time for this poor drunkard to exercise his personal liberty as to how the laws should be, when he votes drunk or when he is sober?

—The Delano Cornet band is practicing for another concert.

—The Shakespear Club will meet at Dr. Soper's residence Tuesday evening, Feby. 16, at 8 o'clock.

--Several M. W. A. attended the funeral of their brother, Charles Kraus, at Montrose, yesterday.

—Yesterday's Times gives among the names of Minnesota pensions allowed that of Christine Geiger, Delano.

--Billings vs. Manning in Justice Court was settled this morning by the payment of bill and costs, by defendant.

--Two business men of the village had a little assault and battery case of their own this a. m. No bones were broken.

--The unique fruit picture in our window attracts the attention of artists and fruit lovers as well as the genenerally curious.

--If you are going to make garden read the add of the Farm, Field and Fireside, and get some seeds along with some good papers.

--Prof. Bohn informs us that the Franklin band has 14 members; is full; and like the man with the new wheel-borrow neither to lend or borrow.

--Rev. McCabe, of Darwin, is billed to speak here the evening of the 22nd. He has the reputation of being a fine speaker, and will doubtless have a large audience.

--"Duke" Hanseman hobbles up town about every day sometimes twice or more. He says he has been up far enough to hear the "scales" squeaking at the round elevator.

—Creamery butter is good enough for city people so long as it brings cash. But then country customers very much prefer the good old fashioned article churned at home. So do the villagers.

--Rev. J. L. Farber preached a very interesting sermon Sunday evening from the text "Unto you therefore which believe he is precious." I Peter II,-part of the 7th verse. Services at 7:30, next Sabbath evening. Everybody welcome.

—Provision should be made on Fair Day for protecting the lives and limbs of people on the streets from the teams driven by drunken drivers at a run away gait. The best protection would be the revoking of a few licenses where liquors are openly sold to drunken men.

—Kerosine took a tumble Wednesday rolled over in the snow out on the Montrose road; Mr. Cooper came back to town and secured help and finally the tank was successfully righted and moved on the even tenor of its way. 'Taint kerosene gits all men down.

—Last Saturday's fair was fairly well attended. Milk cows were most in demand; one fine animal with her calf was offered for $45. Several brought good prices. Small pigs were offered for $1.50. Prices are tollerably good, but considering the winter is well over it is not so very high after all.

—Miss Jones, of Minneapolis, a trained nurse is visiting friends in town and looking over the field with a view of locating here. There are times when an experienced nurse would be warmly welcome to the homes of some of our citizens. On several occasions nurses have been secured from abroad. Many times a great deal depends on the nursing a patient gets, if praperly taken care of health will be restored much sooner. Friends may be kind but without experience often make poor nurses. It seems as if a trained nurse ought to find employment here most of the time.

School Notes.

Mr. Rob Kemmer visited the High School four times this week, and said that he would have visited more but the teacher gave him a book which he couldn't read.

Miss Arnold the assistant principal is wearing glasses because her pupils are so bright that they hurt her eyes.

Quite a crowd assembled at the High School Thursday afternoon, among those present were Mesdames Hawker, Green, Misses Dunn, Bauman and Davis.

One of the scholars said yesterday afternoon in the literary society that he couldn't act as president for he couldn't be there every meeting. Probably because he has to go to Lyndale occassionally.

It is a good thing that we have got a pretty organ as about all it is used for is an ornament.

Prof. Hawker went to the city Thursday afternoon.

Minnie Lawrence was absent a part of this week as her mother is ill.

Personal.

Henry Kurtz, was visiting with Delano friends last week.

Frank Nelson, of Minneapolis, spent Monday in town with old friends.

John Hinman, of Rockforc, drove over to Delano on business Tuesday.

Mrs. M. J. Mnlford is spendind a few weeks with her sister in Minneapolis.

Ed Brothers, of Minneapolis, visited with his father who is sick last Thursday.

John Oehrline from Sierns county visited relatives and friends here Saturday.

Deputy Sheriff Herman Anderson made Delano a business visit one night last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Dicker, of Minneapolis, came up last evening for a short visit with Delano friends.

Alva Geo. Catlin visited relatives and saw the sight in Minneapolis from Saturday evening till Monday morning last.

Marion P. Satterlee late of Red Lake Falls visited with his cousin Miss Gray on Tuesday. He was on his way to Fair Haven. He was supprised to note the improvements in Delano since his last visit here.

Among people from a distance in attendance at the Delano monthly fair last Saturday we noticed from Buffalo J. H. Richards, and John Frykholm. Rockford, J. W. Mounts, Chase Farnham, Ashley Doty. Independence, C. B. Carlton and sons; Mr. and Mrs. John Rader, and Frank. Of corse Franklin was well represented. And a number of cattle buyers from the cities were present.

--Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—Masquerade tonight, at City Hall.

—The schools are observing Lincoln's Birtnday, today by having a holiday.

—Read our "Clubbing Offer" and pick out some good reading matter for yourself and family.

Teachers Examination.

Spring examinations will be held as follows:

Monticello, March 2nd and 3rd.

Delano and Howard, March 5th and 6th.

Annandale and Buffalo, March 12th and 13th.

Examinations will commence at 8:30, and every one wishing to take the examination is expected to be present when the examination opens. Private examinations will not be granted unless a good excuse is given for not attending the public examination.

J. F. LEE,
Co. Supt. Schools.

Annandale, Feb. 6, '97.

Subscribe for the Buffalo Gazette. One year one Dollar. Six montus $.50 Three months, 25 cents. Take it. now

County Cullings.

There is good grazing about Monticello, whats the matter with the late Dairy Inspector Bertram setting up a dairy office of his own there?

The Senates share of the joint committee on re appointments of Legislative districts has been appointed. It is to be hoped that Wright will be rearranged.

Among names of jurors drawn to attend the District Court, at Minneapolis beginning March 2, appears; H. Tanner, Waverly, petit jury: W. W. Washburne, Buffalo, grand jury.

Complaints have been made that the mails are too long getting from the county seat to neighboring towns and vice versa. The railroad accommodations along this part of the Soo Line seems to be very unsatisfactory.

Of course Monticello couldn't hold down two fat offices at the expense of the State so as Mr. French's star seems in the ascendency Andy Bertrams goes down behind the horizon, politically speaking, And Mr. Sanborn supersedes him in the dairy office.

Local option will doubtless catch the votes of most of Wright County's delegation in the Legislature. Anybody that goes for license is apt to do so for votes rather than from a belief that whiskey is of any benefit to the county or to the people in it.

The House voted on Representative Stockwell's bill to abolish capital punishment, last Tuesday. None of the 38th Legislative district delegates names appeared in the list of ayes. So Wright and Sherburne counties are in favor of hanging when necessary.

We understand that a prominent newspaper man visited Annandale this week for the purpose of purchasing the "Post". Mr. Rank has made the Post keep in the ranks of the republican party, nevertheless he has given his readers a clean and conciencious paper usually.

Several of our cotemporaries are devoting considerable "space" to the discussion of county printing. It is a very small matter to quarrel over, brethren: Especially at four cents per folio; and nothing for the "space". The county should pay legal rates, and if legal rates are not right they should be made right. There is no use of printers running each other and themselves out of business. 'Tain't right.

For some reason the Board of County Commisioners as at present constituted don't suit everybody. A move was made to keep Mr. Johnson out, that failed. Now apout 40 signers have been secured to a petition asking that the 4th district commissionership be declared vacant. This is represented by John Buckman, it claimed that he is not a resident of the 4th district. There will probably be quite a time over this matter.

Senator W. E. Culkin has been chosen Chairman of the joint committee of the House and Senate to look into the locating of a Fourth Hospital for Insane. If the committee should decide that Delano is a better place than either of the others for the Hospital, Senator Culkin may have some influence in the selecting of the latter place. Wright county certainly deserves to be recognized, at least enough for the entire committee to visit it before deciding to give it to Anoka or Hastings. If the state has bought a site at Anoka it is not supposed it would pay more for it than it was worth; so could dispose of it without loss and buy one more suitable, and more conveniently located at Delano.

In changing the time of its meetings from Feb. 22 to June 17 the Old Settlers Society did a wise thing. Unless they desire to reduce their numbers, by exposing those who attend to the stormiest and most disagreeable weather of the year there can be no reason for holding meetings in February, when June can be had. The experimment of last summer seems to have been a success and a big crowd of genuine old settlers was present. It is to be hoped now that when meetings occur at a time of year when old settlers can be out that the younger people will attend to listen to the stories of old settlers, and that the genuine old settlers will be given the places on the program. When people go many miles to the Old Settlers meeting they like to return home satisfied that they have actually seen and listened to the genuine article; and not had their time and attention taken up by politicians and political speeches. Let the Old Settlers hold a meeting of there own and let everybody attend.

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat, per bu.,	$ .65
Rye, per bu.,	.25
Potatoes, per bu.,	.20
Butter	.12, .10
Eggs,	.15
Hay, per ton,	4.00
Pork	3.50
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.06
Chickens, dressed,	.06
Spring chichen,	.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,	.08

DIED.

KRAUS.—At Montrose, on Tuesday, February 9, Charles Kraus, aged 25 years.

MARRIED.

JANUS, BALDI.—In Delano, Tuesday, February 9, Mr. Roy Janus and Miss Hattie Baldi. Rev. Savs officiating.

Reading Notices.

Why is FARM, STOCK and HOME Minneapolis, Minn., read by a greater number of northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published? That's easy. Because it is best adapted to to Northwestern conditions. FARM, STOCK and HOME is a large semi-monthly journal, regular price 50 cts a year. It can however be obtained in connection with the GAZETTE for $1.30.

FREE! FREE!

The McKinley Bill and the new Tarriff Bill compared item by item. Also Henry George's Protection or Free Trade, and speeches of congress men on tariff and direct taxation Address Minnesota Democratic Association, 127 Globe Bldg, St. Paul.

Farm Stock and Home, Minneapolis Minn., is by far the best agriculture paper for Northwestern conditions published. It is issued 1st and 15th of each month, at 50 cents per year. By special arrangement we are enabled to offer it with the BUFFALO GAZETTE for $1.30.

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Minneapolis, Minn.

Advertise in the GAZETTE.

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Why Not?
You Can't Help it.
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G. P. SCHAFFER.
River Street, - Delano, Minn.

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CITY GROCERIES
Flour, Feed, Fruits green and dried, Canned Goods, Fish, Teas and Coffees
Anything in the line of Heavy or Fancy Groceries constantly on hand.
All goods ordered before 10 a. m. delivered before noon. Those ordered before 4 p. m. delivered before 6 p. m. Highest market price for Produce.
Call and see our goods. Everything fresh and new. Leave your orders.
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LUMBER,
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DELANO. - MINNESOTA.

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16 Patches to 1 Pair of Pants
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Well, we will tell you about that very puzzle, and its solution.
At the Universal Exposition of 1889 at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France.
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As rich as the finest fur cloak,
And for handsome design
You just should see mine—
No. 9, No. 9.
I'm beloved by the poor and the rich,
For both I impartially stitch;
In the cabin I shine,
In the mansion I'm fine—
No. 9, No. 9.
I never get surly nor tired,
With zeal I always am fired;
To hard work I incline,
For rest I ne'er pine—
No. 9, No. 9.
I am easily purchased by all,
With instalments that monthly do fall;
And when I am thine,
Then life is benign—
No. 9, No. 9.
To the Paris Exposition I went,
Upon getting the Grand Prize intent:
I left all behind,
The Grand Prize was mine—
No. 9, No. 9.
At the Universal Exposition of 1889, at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France. This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered—the GRAND PRIZE—giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.
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LONG AGO.

FROM THE METHODIST HERALD.

I once knew all the birds that came
And nested in our orchard trees,
For every flower I had a name—
My friends were woodchucks, toads and bees;
I know what thrived in yonder glen,
What plants would soothe a stonebruised toe—
Oh, I was very learned then—
But that was very long ago.

I knew the spot upon the hill
Where checkerberries could be found—
I knew the rushes near the mill
Where pickerel lay that weighed a pound!
I knew the wood—the very tree
Where lived the poaching saucy crow
And all the woods and crows knew me—
But that was very long ago.

And pining for the joys of youth,
I tread the old familiar spot
Only to learn this solemn truth;
I have forgotten, am forgot.
Yet here's this youngster at my knee
Knows all the things I used to know;
To think I once was as wise as he!—
But that was very long ago.

I know 'tis folly to complain
Of whatsoe'er the fates decree,
Yet, were not wishes all in vain,
I tell you what my wish would be:
I'd wish to be a boy again,
Back with the friends that I used to know,
For I was, oh, a happy then—
But that was very long ago!

—Eugene Field.

THE country will soon learn whether the financial system of the U. S. is to go by the road or the narrow Gauge.

WE hasten to embrace the first opportunity to apoligize to the State of Colorado for making the mistake last week of attributing to it the passing of a law to allow prize fighting. It was Nevada.

FROM present indications Mark Hanna will not succeed John Sherman in the U. S. Senate; and as a retaliatory measure Mr. S. may remain in the Senate to prevent Ohio's Governor from appointing himself or someone else to fill his shoes.

IN Nevada where prize fightnig was recently legalized woman suffrage was voted down, The prize fighters are to pay $1000 to fight. Perhaps had the women offered to pay to vote their bill would have carried. It is the money that is wanted.

OF course Mr. McKinley being a Methodist will not be expected to be present at the inaugural ball. If his admirers have much respect for him they will excuse him from attending. There is no call for a man simply because he has been elected President to depart from the established rules of his life in such a manner.

DISPATCHES from Washington say that the Supreme Court has affirmed the dicission of the Circuit Court in the cases of the United States and the Winona and St. Peter railroad against the Winona and St. Peter Land Co. thereby confirming the titles of bona-fide settlers who have purchesed lands from railroad-compinies. The Litchfield citizens are then intitled to their homes.

THE rural mail delivery being tried near Farmington is said to be liked by the country people. Merchants think it keeps people away from town, and their sales are lighter. People generally need about so much to eat and wear, and in course of time are bound to buy it. As for drinking a great many men would be far better off if they staid to home closer, when they come to town they get something to drink; the more they get the more they want; they forget to go home when they should, and consequently they spend money they should have for their own fun, while the family suffers and the merchant sells less goods.

COMPLAINTS are long, loud and numerous about the inequality of charges for freight on railroads through the state. The St. Peter Herald says: "The business men of St. Peter ought to arise in their wrath and find out whether Minnesota has a railroad commission or not. The fact that St. Peter has to pay freight rates from Chicago which are double those from Chicago to Mankato is cause enough for the righteous indignation." The Herald says, Evenson Bros. of St. Peter had a carload of nails and wire shipped to Mankato, only twelve miles away at a saving of $27. They hired drays to bring them to St. Peter and saved money. This is discrimination with a vengeance. Where is the R. R. Commission?

The Swift County Monitor complains of rates on coal at Benson. Coal should be hauled as reasonable as possible and the rates regulated along the line or as evenly as can be done. In cold weather in this country no advantage should be taken of poor people out of coal.

Union of Churches.

At St. Cloud a movement is on foot to consolidate the congregations of Baptists, Congregational, Presbyterian Methedists and Unitarian churches. A committee has the matter in hand. The creed proposed is "We believe in the Fatherhead of God, the brotherhood of man, and in the life, teachings and character of Jesus Christ". To most people it looks as if all are traveling the road to heaven and should not object to traveling in company. In many of the smaller towns and communities where two or three or half a dozen churches are strugeling for an existance it looks as if they could unite a more powerful influence for good could be exerted.

In other affairs combination seems to be the fashion great trusts are formed to carry on business in the different phases. Political parties form unions to accomplish their ends. Managers of corporations form associations, their employers join unions. If religious people come to see that there is but one way to heaven and they all conclude to travel it, is it out of fashion? Isn't it but keeping up with the times? "He that is not for me is against me."

Congressman Towne Heard From.

The House committee on Coinage has been having a lively time lately over the Senate bill for an international monetary conferance. Fears are intertained that the bill is to be talked to death, and the free silver people who favor passing the bill, are already accusing the republicans with trifling with the people and with trying to get out of keeping their promises in the matter.

Reports are that Mr. Towne asked Mr Fowler, of New Jersey, of the banking committee, did not beleave that the republican party had made a pledge to the American people to use its best efforts to secure international bimetallism. To this Mr. Fowler replied that he did not know what bimetallism ment. Mr. Towne asked that as the word bimetalism did not appear in the platform, if it pledged the party to secure international free coinage of silver.

There was much parrying on this point, Mr. Fowler declaring that bimetallism was an absurdity, and Mr. Fowler declaring that bimetallism was an absurdity, and Mr. Towne declaring that if the people through the party did not intead to carry out the platform pledge, they would sweep the party off the earth for such "infamous deciet."

The committee concluded to take a vote on the bill tomorrow, Saturday.

Ought to be Settled.

Brainerd is having a big time over the case of an unfortunate man named Jacob Manbyla, who while working on the N. P. Ry. received an injury, breaking his back and paralyzing his lower limbs. The injury was received in Montana and about a year and a half ago the crippled man was brought from Miles City by the Railroad company to their Sanitarium at Brainerd for treatment. His case turns out to be incurable and the Brainerd Journal claims the Railroad is trying to shift the responsibility of his keeping longer to the county of Crow Wing. The county officials refuse to take him and the man is turned out to the mercies of charity. Attorney General Childs has rendered a decision that the county is not responsible for the man's keeping. The question appears to be between the County and the Sanitarium; to established a precedent for future use. If the railroad is allowed to bring its cripples there and turn them over to the county to take care of, it may not be long until they have more than they can care for. At the same time it looks cruel to turn the man out this cold weather to shift for himself. It seems the Railroad shipped him first, by paying a weeks board with a man in East Braineid, when this was out the man was taken to the Court House, but the county didn't propose to establish that mode of doing business and refused to accept him.

This is an important question though it seams to us to have but one side; that people cannot be hauled into a place for treatment and a residence claimed and become a public charge. If that plan were followed out every patient from the country in a city hospital would expect to remain free; after they had been there ten days or long enough to become a voter in the county.

Subscribe for and advertise in the Gazette.

Among our Exchanges.

Minneapolis Times: Toe election of too many "yellow dogs" is "what's the matter" with politics in this country.

Minneapolis Tribune: If Speaker Reed sticks to his policy of retrenchment he will be as popular outside of congress as he is unpopular within.

St. Cloud Times: Our Republican friends are wrong; it isn't the noise made by Democrats that is keeping prosperity away. It's that same old single gold standard.

St. Paul Dispatch: The Los Angeles newspapers say that the greater number of the Chinamen located in that section of California are engaged in truck farming and are a most patient industrious class of people, not disposed to interfere in the affairs of others in any way.

What can the Matter be?

President J. J. Hill, who has just returned from Europe gives it out in an interview that the Fosston branch will not be built this year. He says that there will be no railroad building in the northwest this year.—St. Cloud Times.

Tablet to Champlain Kerr.

The unveiling of the tablet to to the memory of the late Rev. A. H. Kerr will occur at the Presbyterian church on Sunday morning, Feb. 21st Dr. Egbert of St Paul will be the principal speaker.—St. Peter Herald.

Rev. A. H. Kerr was the Chaplain of the 9th Regiment, Minn., Vol. Inf. He was an old settler at St. Peter where he was pastor of the Presbyterian Church for years. He was a man well known and respected by all. For many years he was our nearest neighbor, and we always found him a good man.

Grand Jury Needed.

And now there are a lot of ignorant men and a good many knaves that wish to do away with the grand jury system. Nothing would more tend to the final destruction of personal liberty and the enthronement of wrong and oppression than the abolition of the grand jury system. It is the palladium of our liberties; the protection of the weak against the oppressions of the strong; the friend of the masses and the foe of wealth-power and corporate oppression. The struggle of the English people against the power and oppressions of the rich (so-called) nobility, which resulted in the establishment of the grand jury and trial jury systems should be read by every lover of equal rights before he favors the abolition of juries.—Waseca Herald.

Womens Rights.

At Richmond, Ind. the young ladies of the town have organized a club for the purpose of promoting the welfare and happiness of its members. This club will take up music, drawing, painting, cooking, sewing and all the accomplishments so neccessary to essential home comfort. Each member to instruct the others in whatever they lack. For instance, if some of the members are deficient in music, another teaches her, and so on through the entire course. It is a splendid thing to think of and its usefulness is beyond description. This does not bar anyone from membership. A working girl can belong as well as any other element. The highest object of this club is charity and union among its members. No one need fear a slight or snub, as any violation of that kind will be properly punished by ejection. How delightful it would be for each town to have a club of this kind, so as to strengthen the churches, the work of women, and bring out the real meaning of union and charity.--St. Peter Journal.

Farmer, His Wife and Two Sons Meet Death in a Potato Hole.

North Branch, Minn., Feb. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. John Bonniman and two grown sons, living near here, were suffocated in a potato hole. The hole was a well constructed affair, and furnished with a trap door. Bonniman had built a fire in the hole to keep out the frost, and the neqt morning he, with his oldest son went to straighten up the place. Together they lifted the heavy trap door, and the father, a stawlart man of nearly fifty years of age, let himself down into the pit. No sooner had he done so than he dropped dead, or at least unconsious. The young man gave a cry, and went to the rescue of his farther. He, too, became instantly a corpse, but his scream brought his brother, a boy of eighteen, from the barn, and a moment later his mother came running from the house, followed by the youngest son, a lad of fourteen years. The second son arrived first and dropped into the the death trap, thinking to help his father and brother, but the dreadful fire damp had done its work on him, too, when the mother arrived. In her terror, she, toe, jumped into the pit, she was immediatly overpowered by the gasses, which were not now so strong, and left her just strength to tell her remaining son not to come into the cellar, but to get help. When help arrived all were dead.—Pioneer Press.

Litchfield Independent: The papers announce that a 30 cent tariff on barley and 25 cents on wheat is slated for adoption by congress as soen as the extra session can get arorund to the passage of a tariff bill. High duties on grain will do the farmers a heap of good. If McKinley's cangress wants to protect the farmer let it provide a 15 cent bounty on wheat. Even at this figure he would have as much protection as is proposed to give the manufacturers.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1897.

The country is indebted to the democrats in Congress for their promptness in frightening the republicans from carrying out a scheme which might have upset the country and made no end of trouble had it once been started This scheme was the contemplated objection to the counting of the vote of S. C., when Congress assembled in joint convention to count the electoral votes, by the negro member of the House from that state. Just as soon as the intention to make this objection was known, the democrats in Congress informed the republicans that if the objection was made and sustained by either branch of Congress they might as well abandon all idea of inaugurating McKinley, and that the count of the electoral votes would not be allowed to proceed. As soon as the republican leaders ascertained that the democrats were in dead earnest they repudiated the scheme, and put all the responsibility upon that "fool-nigger", who was made to announce that he had changed his mind about objecting to the counting of the vote of S. C. Congress had counted the votes all right and there was no trouble, but had not the democrats been prompt in showing their resentment the vote of S. C. would have been protested and thrown out—not to help McKinley, but as the first step towards turning the state over to negroes and others who thrived under the notorious Chamberlain-Moses regime.

Senator Hill and Turpie were the only Senators present who did not take part in the joint session to count the electoral vote. When the Senate, headed by Vice-President Stevenson, marched over to the House chamber these two gentelmen remained at their desks writing letters. They escaped a very dull three-quarters of an hour thereby.

The latest es-timate is that the number of gold democratic postmasters whose nominations will be left unacted upon by the Senate will exceed 200. Some of these were recess appointments and are now filling the offices to which they were nominated, but they will have to step out as soon as McKinley nominates their successors and the senate confirms them, and the silver Senators will do their part towards preventing delay in such cases.

The Governor of Arkansas evidently looses no oportunity to let the world know where that state stands on the financial question. The Credentials of Senator Jones for his new term beginning March 4th, this week presented to the Senate, have the name of the State conspiciously printed across the top in silver letters and the great seal ot the state is also silver. And Senator Jones is proud of his connection with a state which is so thoroughly devoted to silver, just as the state has shown its pride in keeping such a champion in the Senate.

An unexpected opposition to the monetary conference bill has sprung up in the House, under the leadership of Representatives Hill, of Conn., and Brewster, of N. Y., both of whom are uncompromising republicans, and supporters of the single gold standard idea and both of whom have publicly stated their belief that the bill is the result of a scheme concocted by Senator Chandler and other anti McKinley republicans to get McKinley in trouble. Whether the opposition prove sserious will depend altogether upon whether Speker Reed wishes the bill to pass, and the indications that he does.

Secretary Herbert's idea of fixing the limit of the price to be paid by the government for armor plate at $400 a ton has been adopted by the Seante Naval Committee, and a clause to that effect will be added to the Naval Appropriation bill by the Senate. It is probable also—the committee has recommended it—that the Secretary of the Navy will be authorized to call any bluff that Carnegie and the Bethlehem Steel Co. may attempt to put up by refusing to make a contract to furnish the armor plate at the price named, by establishing a governmant plant for the making of armor plate.

President Cleveland ought to be getting used to having his vetoes overruled by Congress by this time. The bill making changes in the Eastern Judicial district of Texas, which had the support of the entire Texas delegation in Congress, is now a law notwithstanding a veto, and the House this week passed two private pension bills over vetoes. It is not suprising that Mr. Cleveland should have remarked that he had no influence with Congress.

A delegation of Michigan lumbermen who think their interests will best be "protected" by not increasing the duty on white pine lumber are in Washington to protest against the increase which the republicans of the Ways and Means Committee have decided to make. These gentlemen do not hesitate to state their reasons for opposing an increase of duty on white pine lumber. They own extensive stumping privilages in Canada and fear that if the duty is increased that, in addition to their having to pay the duty, the Canadians may as a retaliation for the increase of duty impose a crown tax on stumpage privileges. Another proof that the whole principle of "protection" is based upon individual self-interest without regard to general good.

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Beginning the first of the new year, the Weekly Courrier-Journal, of Louisville, Ky., will be changed to the Twice-a-week Courier-Journal. It will be published Wednesday and Saturday mornings. The paper will be six pages, or twelve pages a week, instead of ten pages weekly, as at present, an increase of 832 columns of matter during the year. The Wednesday issue will be devoted exclusively to news and politics, while the Saturday issue will be strictly a family paper—filled with stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, sketches, etc. The politics of the paper will not be changed, and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully, in the future as in the past. In spite of the expence involved in the inprovements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courrier-Journal will remain the same, one dollar a year, with liberal inducements to agents or to old subscribers who send in new ones. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson on political and other topics of the day.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

FEBRUARY—1897.						
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
....	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	....	....	....	....	....	....

Edison's latest discovery, by which he can illuminate the interior of man, will be apt to throw "that tired feeling" into a panic.

According to the secretary of war Uncle Sam has now at his call 1,115,637 men, and there are 10,139,184 men able for military service.

The hope of the nation is in education, more than in its wealth and numbers. During 1896 $16,600,000 was given to various American colleges.

American bicycles are finding their way even into Arabia. When the Arab accepts a substitute for his barb the old traditions are getting shaky.

A bill requiring saloon doors to be inscribed "dangerous" received a majority in the Minnesota senate, but not the two-thirds required to make it a law.

An Ohio man puts up the pitiful plea that both he and a son are under the influence of a pretty girl of 19. They are not the only men who are in the same trouble.

Among the contributions for the poor recently received in an Ohio town were two pairs of skates, one pie, and 23 invisible hairpins, all from the same kind-hearted individual.

A citizen of the United States has secured the contract for the construction of $3,000,000 worth of sewers in the City of Mexico. It takes a Yankee to find out the good things.

Only six of the 45 states of the union indulge in the extravagance of annual sessions of the legislature, to wit: Georgia, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island and South Carolina, all belonging to the original 13.

A late estimate of the famine in India is that it will involve as large a population as that of the United States before running its course. The $5,000,000 raised in England will only make a beginning in the work of relief.

Germany also is slow with census returns, having just announced that the enumeration at the close of 1895 foots up 52,279,901, or 2,851,431 more than in 1890. As the empire receives few immigrants, the increase in population of one per cent. a year is exceptionally large.

The efficiency of the postal service, not only in the United States but of the whole world, was exemplified recently in a funny way. A gentleman living in New York addressed a letter to "Mark Twain, God Knows Where," and the epistle was in due time delivered to the famous humorist at his lodgings in London.

Remarkable reports are current about a new kind of steel invented by Samuel Maxim at his experimental laboratory at Wayne, Me. The inventor believes it to be identical with the ancient steel of India, which is alleged to have been far superior to any steel known to metallurgists in modern times. It is said that a small blade made from the Maxim steel possesses the power of cutting glass with as much ease as if it were chalk.

According to the records of the Railroad Gazette, of the 95 train accidents which occurred during the month of December 60 were due to derailments. The winter season is always one of danger on the railroads, for it is then that rails break and tracks spread. No amount of care and prudence will succeed in entirely avoiding these dangers, and the only hope lies in improved construction. The inventor who places upon the market a rail which frost will not affect will be one of the greatest of public benefactors.

A token of world-wide esteem should be presented to the man who it is alleged has invented a device for opening soft-boiled eggs in such a way that the contents can be transferred to a cup without burning the fingers and dropping the shell with its contents. A soft-boiled egg is always too hot to handle without breaking several Scriptural mandates, and it insists on escaping from the fingers at the critical moment when its fall means a liberal application of the egg on the outside of the shell. The only way known to open one of these eggs successfully has been to have some one else do it.

At a recent civil service examination for a $1,500 clerkship in the war department the only one that passed successfully was a woman, Miss Maud Stalker, of Washington. The examination required that the applicant should be able to translate into English military works in French, German, Italian and Spanish; to do typewriting in all these languages; to prepare manuscript for the press; to be familiar with library methods, cataloguing, indexing, etc.; also to be tested in the use of the English language and literary composition. She passed the examination with honor, and yet was refused the appointment.

Thomas A. Edison is to startle the world with another wonderful discovery. Not content with giving to mortals the incandescent lamp, the graphophone, the kinetoscope and the fluoroscope, he now proposes to make the human body transparent. In a word, it will be possible literally to "see through a man." Heretofore post-mortem examination has been necessary in order to understand the make-up of some people. If Mr. Edison's expectations are realized, however, the same result can be reached by an ante-mortem diagnosis, and the secrets of the human "prison house" disclosed before death.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the Second Session.

The United States senate spent the greater part of the day on the 11th in executive session debating the Anglo-American arbitration treaty. The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was passed and Wednesday, February 17, at four p. m., was fixed as the time for a final vote on the immigration conference report. The house passed the fortifications appropriation bill and made some headway with the post office appropriation bill, but the major portion of the day was consumed in a political debate on the financial question.

In the United States senate on the 12th the Anglo-American arbitration treaty was further discussed, and a resolution was adopted requesting Secretary Olney to use every effort toward bettering the condition of Sylvester Scovel, the newspaper correspondent imprisoned in Cuba. The reappointment of Carroll D. Wright as United States labor commissioner was confirmed. In the house the post office appropriation bill ($96,435,714) was passed and the sundry civil appropriation bill was taken up and its first reading begun.

The time was occupied in the United States senate on the 13th in discussing the arbitration treaty in executive session. In the house resolutions were introduced for information concerning insults to American ladies by Spaniards on board the United States mail steamer Olivette in the harbor of Havana, and concerning the electoral vote in South Carolina. Mr. De Armond (Mo.) spoke in favor of Cuba, and the sundry civil appropriation bill was further discussed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congress canvassed the electoral vote for the president and vice president in joint session and announced the result as follows: Mr. McKinley received 271 votes for president and Mr. Bryan 176; Mr. Hobart received 271 votes for vice president, Mr. Sewall 149 and Mr. Watson 27.

For the month of January the fire loss of the United States and Canada amounts to $12,049,700, against $11,040,000 in the same month in 1896.

At the white house it is denied that President Cleveland is to start on a tour of the world after his retirement from office next month.

Exports of domestic products during the seven months ended January 31 last amounted to $442,080,802, against $334,840,611 for the corresponding period of 1896.

In the United States there were 267 business failures in the seven days ended on the 12th, against 311 the week previous and 321 in the corresponding period of 1896.

THE EAST.

While singing in the opera of "Martha" at the Metropolitan opera house in New York, Armand Castelmary dropped dead in front of the footlights.

A promise has been made by John D. Rockefeller to contribute $250,000 toward paying off the total indebtedness of $486,000 resting upon the Baptist foreign and home missionary societies.

A bill passed the New York senate to make April 27, 1897, Gen. Grant's birthday, a half holiday in the state.

In New York Capt. Philo H. McGiffen, a former officer of the Chinese navy, committed suicide.

At the annual meeting in Albany, N. Y., Isaac B. Potter, of New York, was elected president of the League of American Wheelmen.

Frank Delmont, of London, made a mile at Epping, N. H., on roller skates in 2:49, breaking the world's record of 2:50.

It was reported that the entire village of Mars, Pa., had been destroyed by fire.

In annual convention in Albany, N. Y., the League of American Wheelmen decided against Sunday racing.

Fire nearly destroyed the office of the Post in Pittsburgh, Pa., causing a loss to the paper of about $60,000.

By the caving in of the Freeman mine at Gouverneur, N. Y., William Dawley, Fred McCoy, M. Louchlan, Charles Larock and John Matthews were killed.

Miss Evans and Miss Morgan were drowned in the presence of a number of spectators while skating on the canal at Sharon, Pa.

At Pittsburgh, Pa., Frank Waller, "the flying Dutchman," won the six-day bicycle race, scoring 1,221 miles and 3 laps.

WEST AND SOUTH.

One of the most noted infidels in the United States, Joseph Coveney, died at Niles, Mich., aged 92 years. His last words were: "I die as I lived—a disbeliever in God."

Another fire visited the town of Malvern, Ark., which was almost wiped out by fire last July, and destroyed the rebuilt portion.

The court of appeals in Frankfort, Ky., in the case of Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Pearl Bryan, overruled the petition for a rehearing.

Fire destroyed the Lancaster (O.) medical institute and Dr. Simon, of Jackson, W. Va., a patient, perished.

In Chicago Alderman Thomas J. O'Malley and John Santry were acquitted of the charge of having murdered Gustav Colliander in November, 1894.

At the age of 74 years John Randolph Tucker, D. D., LL. D., Ph. D., statesman, advocate and dean of the law school of Washington and Lee university, died at his residence in Lexington, Va.

Hiram Purdy, the originator, in 1854, of the horse car street railway, died in Burlington, Ia., aged 83 years.

A letter written by J. R. Sovereign, master workman of the Knights of Labor, says secret revolutionary societies are being organized in every part of the country to resort to civil war as a means of obtaining "remedies for the populace" which they cannot secure by the ballot.

John W. Marrs, ex-city treasurer of Lexington, Ky., killed his six-year-old son and shot his daughter and sister, but they will recover, and then killed himself. He was insane.

At her home in Arlington, Mich., Mrs. James Nuby, aged 104 years, was found frozen to death.

The State trust and savings bank at West Superior, Wis., closed its doors with liabilities of $40,000.

At Leeds, Ia., the Commercial savings bank was placed in the hands of a receiver.

At Helena, Mont., the Merchants' national bank closed its doors owing depositors nearly $1,000,000.

At the age of 68 years Charles Christy, the last of the famous Christy minstrels, died in Kansas City.

The death of Homer D. Martin, a well-known landscape painter, occurred in St. Paul, aged 61 years.

One of the picturesque characters of the great rebellion, Gen. Joseph O. Shelby, died at his home near Adrian, Mo., aged 66 years.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Fire destroyed the upper stories of the group of handsome parliament buildings in Ottawa, Ont., the loss being over $300,000.

Robbers attacked a burro train loaded with $30,000 worth of silver bullion near San Felipe, Mex., and all the bullion was stolen.

The sultan has asked the powers to aid in the efforts of Turkey to restore order in Crete.

European powers decided not to intervene to prevent hostilities in Crete and war between Turkey and Greece seemed inevitable.

In India it is officially stated that 2,750,000 persons are now employed on the famine relief work.

A new volcano has broken forth from one of the mountains near Coatepec, Mexico, and a great volume of lava and ashes was pouring forth.

Christians occupied the heights surrounding the town and began to bombard Canea and a Greek war ship fired upon a Turkish vessel conveying soldiers from Candia to Canea and compelled her to turn back. The governor of Crete took refuge on board a Russian man-of-war.

LATER NEWS.

The toll gate raiders blew up the toll gate on the Lawrenceburg (Ky.) pike the 15th with dynamite. The previous night a mob wrecked all of the six toll gates on the Kinney turnpike entering Vanceburg.

Two Italians fought a duel at the foot of the Columbus monument in Lake Front park, Chicago, the 15th, and the challenger, Batiste Melleri, was shot to death by Joseph Bernascerie. The duel was about anarchy.

William P. St. John, ex-president of the Mercantile National bank of New York, and treasurer of the democratic national committee, died suddenly the 14th.

Gov. Stephens, of Missouri, refused to interfere in the case of Dr. Arthur Duestrow, the millionaire of St. Louis, sentenced to be hanged at Union, Mo., for the murder of his wife and child.

The U. S. supreme court the 15th, decided the case of Jos. R. Dunlop, of the Chicago Dispatch, charged with sending obscene matter through the mails. The verdict of the lower court, which was against Dunlop, was affirmed.

The National Creamery Buttermakers' association met in annual convention at Owatonna, Minn., the 15th.

The semi-official Fremdenblatt, of Vienna, Austria, the 15th, confirmed the report that the powers had accepted the proposal of Great Britain for the occupation of Canea, Heraklion and Retimo by the marines of the foreign fleets, and adds: "The commander of the Austrian ship has already received instructions to co-operate with the fleet of the other powers, and, if necessary, force will be used to prevent further hostile action upon the part of Greece. The powers are on the point of arriving at an agreement in regard to steps to avoid further bloodshed in Crete. The commanders of the squadrons, under the presidency of the French admiral, who is the senior of the others, are holding consultations on the basis of identical instructions from their cabinets."

The U. S. senate committee on judiciary, the 15th, agreed to report favorably the nomination of Charles F. Amidon to be United States district judge of North Dakota. This is the second time the nomination has been reported.

An atempt was made the 16th to remove the office of the head clerk of the Modern Woodmen of America from Fulton, Ill., to Rock Island. A party of 60 from the latter place went to Fulton, seized the records and started to board the train. Protests from citizens and police were disregarded. The fire department was called out and turned the water on the intruders, who were finally forced to restore the records.

A bill has been introduced in the Idaho legislature to license prize fights. The license is placed at $5,000, but this is understood to be for the purpose of giving latitude in the matter of cutting.

The governor of Kentucky has fixed Saturday, March 20, for the execution of Jackson and Walling for the murder of Pearl Bryan.

The committee of the New York state senate began investigating the affairs of the rubber trust the 16th.

The naval committee has decided to recommend one new battle ship and that a lump sum be appropriated for the ship and armor plate.

J. M. McKnight, of the German National bank of Louisville, Ky., was arrested the 16th for misappropriation of funds.

Five hundered tanners employed by W. N. Eisendrath & Co., Chicago, struck the 16th against a reduction of wages.

An official dispatch form Bombay says that 1,835 deaths occured there during the week ending Friday, Feb. 12, of which 813 were due to bubonic plague. At Poona forty-seven cases of the plague were reported, as compared with forty-three the week previous: at Karachi 269 death were reported, as compared with 297, 181 and 286 death dnring the previous three weeks.

The Wisconsin legislature has passed a law creating a board of pardons.

Thomas B. Gray, formerly of Minneapolis, was arrested at Tacoma, Wash., the 16th, charged with participating in an attempt to murder Mine Broton, captain of the Tacoma police force.

The trial of the libel suit of John Lind against the St. Paul Dispatch, was begun the 16th.

The Merchants' National bank of Jacksonville, Fla., suspended the 16th.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, Feb. 16.	
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	71¼@	72
No. 2 northern	70 @	70¾
May		71⅝
CORN—No. 3	14 @	14½
OATS—No. 3 white	15 @	15½
CATTLE—Steers	3 50 @	3 75
Cows		3 00
HOGS	3 00 @	3 10
SHEEP—Muttons		3 10
Lambs		3 65
BUTTER—Creamery, firsts	17 @	18
Creamery, seconds	12 @	13
Dairy, fancy	13 @	14
Dairy, choice	9 @	10
POULTRY—Turkeys	8 @	8¼
Spring chickens		7

AN ACT OF WAR.

Greece Lands Troops on the Island of Crete.

Immediate Surrender of the Turks Demanded—Attitude Assumed by the Great Powers in the Emergency.

London, Feb. 16.—Foreign soldiers are now in control in Crete. In one town a Greek army corps is in possession. In Canea forces from the war ships are guarding the excited city. Heraklion and Retimo are also occupied by naval soldiers of the signatory powers. The clash between the Athens government and the other European nations has come in a startling manner and no one knows what the outcome will be.

Occupation of Canea.

Amid the crash of cannon and the rattle of musketry the forces of the fleets Monday afternoon occupied Canea. The fighting between the Turks and the Christians was going on in a desultory fashion when the imperative orders to land troops came to the various admirals, and in a short time blue-jackets in the various uniforms of their nations, with glittering carbines shouldered, were marching jauntily in the direction of the several consulates. Thus the Turk has won the first point in the game of war with Greece, and the powers have shown that they do not consider the time opportune to abet plans that may lead to a general war over a partition of the sultan's domain.

An Act of Open War.

But if the powers have acted promptly in the pressing emergency, Greece has been as sensationally prompt in forcing them to show their hands. Only Monday afternoon a Greek army corps was landed at Platania, a town near

GREECE AND CRETE.
[Map showing relations of Crete to Greece and Turkey.]

Canea. This defiance to the sultan and to Europe is fraught with grim possibilities.

Still more exasperating is the act of the commanders of the invaders, Col. Vassos, who, upon planting the Greek colors upon the Turkish soil of Crete, at once issued a proclamation praising the patriotism of the Cretans and sternly demanding the immediate surrender of all the Turks in the neighborhood.

Canea Wildly Excited.

The news of this daring exploit, when it reached Canea, caused the wildest excitement there. The Christians, who glowered and sulked at the appearance of the marines of the powers, feeling that their presence in the town meant only a continuance of the detested Moslem rule, shrieked and shouted their joy over the landing of the Greeks. Headgear and other wearing apparel were enthusiastically thrown into the air, hands were shaken, embraces exchanged.

Authorized by the King.

Greece has shown her hand in a manner that admits of no scintilla of doubt. She wants war with Turkey; she desires union with Crete. The man who Monday afternoon issued the startling proclamation to the Christians and Turks at Platania is an aid-de-camp to King George. He went fully authorized by his king to engage in a breach of the peace of nations, and how well he has performed his mission can be understood when it is known that his wild exploit is being discussed in the cabinets of Europe. The fact is that Greece has secured, in defiance of Europe, an armed foothold in Crete.

Replying to the collective note of the powers, the Grecian government has declared that its intervention in affairs in Crete is justified by the massacres there, and that it is not due to a desire to disturb the island. The Greek government announces that it is determined to continue to dispatch troops for the purpose of restoring order. The reserves of 1872-3 have been called upon in order to join their colors within 48 hours.

A MINE HORROR.

Pillar in a Shaft at Talcville, N. Y., Collapses.

Gouveneur, N. Y., Feb. 15.—A terrible accident occurred late Saturday afternoon in the Freeman mine at Talcville, leased by the United States Talc company. Eight men were in a new section of the mine, 160 feet underground. A blast had been fired, and the men were engaged in scaling off the loose pieces. A pillar of talc 30 feet square had been left standing on a support to the roof of the shaft. Six of the men were working under this. Without a warning of any kind the huge mass, comprising about 600 tons of rock, slipped from its position and collapsed, burying the workmen. Five of the men were jammed against the wall and terribly crushed. The sixth, William Dawley, was thrown up in some manner, and but three pieces of the rock lay on him. He lived until 1:30 Sunday afternoon. W. R. Jones, treasurer and manager of the company, personally superintended the search and remained at his post for 20 hours. The company carried an insurance on their men for a small amount. The mine was inspected two weeks ago.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

The Anniversary Appropriately Celebrated in Various Places.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—Abraham Lincoln would have been 88 years old had he lived till Friday, and Chicago took the occasion for a holiday. All over the city companies of men and women and of children met with the single purpose of paying homage to Abraham Lincoln. The banks were closed. The exchanges were silent. Schools varied their exercises and sang his praises. Eminent citizens met at banquets and made him their theme.

The memory of Abraham Lincoln was honored at night by the Marquette club at its banquet in the Auditorium hotel. Over 500 guests sat down to the tables. The occasion was notable because of the presence of the governors of Michigan, Rhode Island, Iowa, West Virginia and Indiana. Gov. Tanner, of Illinois, was unable to be present, and was represented by Lieut. Gov. Northcote. Gov. Hastings was expected to be present and speak for Pennsylvania to the toast: "The Duties of Citizenship," but on account of the destruction of the state house he was compelled to send his regrets. This was the quadrennial entertainment of republican governors of the United States. President De Witt, of the Marquette club, presided at Friday night's banquet. The toasts and speakers were as follows:

"Welcome to Illinois," Lieut. Gov. Northcote; "Welcome to Chicago," Mayor George B. Swift; "Abraham Lincoln," A. J. Beveridge, of Indiana; "The Grand Old Party," Gov. Lippitt, of Rhode Island; "Iowa—They Said She Was Doubtful," Gov. F. M. Drake, of Iowa; "The New Old Dominion," Gov. Atkinson, of West Virginia; "The Farmer In Politics," Gov. Mount, of Indiana; "Illinois," William E. Mason, senator-elect; "Municipal Reform," Gov. Hazen S. Pingree, of Michigan; "The Great Northwest," F. A. Briggs, of North Dakota.

New York, Feb. 13.—Over all the public buildings, schools and hundreds of houses in the city Friday the stars and stripes floated in honor of Lincoln. Most of the stores were closed, and business was almost entirely suspended, and the snow came to add to the general holiday air. The republican club gave a dinner at the Waldorf Friday night.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 13.—Friday being the anniversary of the birth of Lincoln, the banks of the city and the state department were closed. Appropriate exercises were held at the public schools and the sarcophagus at the tomb of the great emancipator was decorated with flowers sent in by citizens.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 13.—Lincoln's birthday was commemorated in this city by a banquet given at the West hotel by the Minnesota commandery, order of the Loyal Legion. There were 300 guests in attendance. The principal addresses were delivered by Gen. John C. Black, of Chicago, commander of the Illinois commandery, on "Abraham Lincoln," and by Archbishop John Ireland.

DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

Effect of the Steel War—Prices Still Tend Downward.

New York, Feb. 13.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"No other event of the week approaches in importance the disruption of the steel rail pool. In two days after a greater tonnage of rails was probably purchased than the entire production last year, reported at 800,000 tons, and instead of $28 in December and $25 in January, $17 is now the price at which works east and west are seeking orders, the Carnegie company even selling at $17, Chicago delivery. The sales will employ many thousand hands, with an important increase in the cost of track laying or renewals of railroads. In the near future, also, is the struggle between the two great companies producing Mesaba iron ore, one allied with the Illinois Steel and the other with the Carnegie company, which is expected to bring about lower prices for ore, and to push many mines to their utmost capacity. But in the war of rival interests wages are already reduced by some large concerns.

"Another event of influence is the purchase of 750,000 pieces of print cloths by M. C. D. Borden at 2.56 cents, which has already caused an advance to 2.69 cents, with a stronger tone for prints and other cotton goods. As the contract to shut down part time many mills producing print cloths is going into effect, the productive capacity and wages of operatives will be for a time reduced, but if a demand of traders to replenish their stocks is started, the effect may be altogther beneficial. Speculation in products has hardly been more active than of late, and prices generally tend downward.

"Wheat rose a cent Tuesday, but has since declined 2.37 cents. The money market continues easy, with money accumulating here rapidly. Rates are not materially changed, but commercial offerings are unusually light. Failures for the past week have been 267 in the United States, against 321 last year, and 61 in Canada, against 67 last year."

Spain Opens Cuba to Miss Barton.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Knowing from authentic sources of the destitution existing in Cuba, the American National Red Cross offered its services as an organization. Some international flaw presenting itself, Miss Barton immediately offered herself and her officers for individual service in Cuba, provided Spain acceded, and the American people desired to place their contributions of money or materials in the hands of Miss Barton and her officers. She has received from Minister De Lome a letter in which she is informed that the king of Spain accepts her benevolent offer.

ST. JOHN DEAD.

New York Banker and Politician Expires Suddenly.

New York, Jan. 16.—William P. St. John, the former president of the Mercantile national bank and one of the principal champions in the east of the cause of free silver, died at eight o'clock at his residence here of a complication of kidney and stomach troubles.

[Mr. St. John was born at Mobile, Ala., February 19, 1849. He began his schooling in that city, continuing it in Germany and England and finally in Massachusetts, but never went to college. New York first claimed him as a resident in 1867. Here he was employed in six different businesses before he turned his attention to banking, the last being that of credit clerk for Havemeyer & Elder, the sugar refiners. He was also a democrat, but the foundation of his views on silver was laid in 1884, when he was elected a member of the financial committee of the chamber of commerce. At the instance of the chairman of that committee he began a study of the silver question with the purpose of collating the facts of history upon the subject, intending

WILLIAM P. ST. JOHN.

and expecting to use them to refute the advocates of silver money. At the end of five years' research he declared, in a minority report to the committee, that he had become a silverite. As in the case with nearly all the advocates of free silver coinage, the real basis of his faith was a belief in the redeemable flat dollar. His views were for years a cause of great discomfort to the directors of the bank, all of whom, like all the bank presidents in the city, were firm believers in sound money on a gold basis. This dissatisfaction came to a head last year when the directors of the Mercantile bank accepted Mr. St. John's resignation on learning that he intended going to the Chicago convention as an advocate of free silver coinage.]

GEN. JOSEPH O. SHELBY.

A Famous Character of the Rebellion Passes Away.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 15.—Gen. J. O. Shelby died at his country home, eight miles from Adrian, Mo., at four o'clock Saturday morning.

[Gen. "Jo" Shelby was one of the picturesque characters of the great rebellion. He went from Lexington, Ky., the place of his birth, to Missouri, acquired a plantation, became a slave owner, and naturally sided with the south. He organized a company of cavalry in Missouri and marched to join Price. Price recognized in him an able leader, sent him back to Missouri to recruit a regiment and be made a colonel. He fulfilled the mission, and uniting his regiment with three others, he took command of "Shelby's brigade." After the war Gen. Shelby induced his men to go with him to Mexico and join the forces of Maximilian. On the arrival of Shelby and his troops in Mexico, he offered himself to the emperor, and suggested that an army of 40,000 men be raised. Maximilian did not like the suggestion, and, being suspicious of Shelby and his motives, rejected his tender. Gen. Shelby returned to Missouri in 1867, and lived on his farm until 1893, when he was made United States marshal by President Cleveland. He was 66 years old.]

GEN. JOSEPH O. SHELBY.

OVER $1,000,000,000.

Leaders in Congress View Appropriation Figures with Alarm.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The following is published as an approximate estimate of the appropriations which will be made by the present congress:

Post offices	$95,611,000
Sundry civil	50,664,000
District of Columbia	5,642,000
Military academy	474,000
Diplomatic and consular	1,672,000
Fortifications	5,178,000
Agricultural	3,155,000
Pensions	140,000,000
Army	23,126,000
Legislative, executive and judicial	21,668,000
Indian	7,555,000
Naval (estimated)	24,000,000
Urgent deficiency	$81,000
General deficiency (estimated)	150,000,000
Total	$408,618,000

Permanent annual appropriations, $120,000,000.

Appropriations for first session, $515,845,000.

Grand total for the Fifty-fourth congress, $1,044,463,000.

All the bills reported to the house at this session carried larger appropriations than the year before. In addition to this the senate will add a percentage of increase to the above figures. Speaker Reed and Mr. Cannon are consequently said to be disposed to view the situation with some alarm.

A Naval Hero Gone.

New York, Feb. 12.—Capt. Philo Norton McGiffin, the young American naval officer who won distinction at the battle of the Yalu, in the Chinese-Japanese war, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head at the Post-Graduate hospital at an early hour in the morning.

Capt. McGiffin was formerly an officer of the United States navy, and subsequently of the Chinese navy. He was in command of the flagship Chen Yuen at the memorable battle of the Yalu river on the afternoon of September 17, 1894. In that engagement he fought his vessel with great skill and daring against the Japanese ships. The terrific strain to which he was subjected during the fight was attributed as the cause of his mental break down. In the battle both of his ear drums were ruptured, his eyes permanently affected, and his head and body filled with splinters of woodwork and steel. He was only 34 years of age and a graduate of Annapolis.

Goes Against Dunlop.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The opinion of the supreme court sustaining the finding of the United States district court of the Northern district of Illinois in the case of Editor Joseph R. Dunlop, of Chicago, convicted of sending obscene matter through the mails, was read by Associate Justice Brown. There was no dissenting opinion. The penalty imposed by Judge Grosscup was for two years' imprisonment and a fine of $2,000.

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The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

THE WINTER BATH.

Care Should Be Taken to Have the Temperature Right.

A great many people who are careful enough about the bath in summer become less regular as the cold weather approaches. Mothers often omit the daily bathing of infant children in cold weather, under the mistaken impression that they are in special danger of taking cold on such occasion. Physicians generally agree that the daily bath is a tonic and one that is necessary to an infant of feeble growth. There is more danger of taking cold in winter than in summer, because the changes of temperature between the house and outer air are so much greater. If we could keep our houses properly aired in winter, as well as properly heated, it is not likely that we would suffer so much from colds. It is because the system is weakened by close, vitiated air that we are unable to resist the shock of the change when we go outdoors. The daily bath is a power to help us resist cold. It is not necessary to perfect cleanliness — a sponge bath answers—but the daily plunge gives health and strength, even to a feeble person, if it is taken at the proper temperature. Only a strong man or woman can take a cold bath daily. Such a bath as an athlete may enjoy in icy cold water might cost a delicate woman her life. There should be an end of the absurd advice, so frequently given to all persons without discrimination, in favor of cold baths. Where a person suffers weakness of the heart or an enfeebled system a cold bath is a dangerous experiment. Such a bath should always be taken in the morning, and followed by vigorous exercise.

The tepid or warm bath, taken at night before retiring, is best adapted to the majority of people. It should be at from 90 to 95 degrees in temperature. The best authorities say that five minutes is long enough to remain in the bath. A cupful of rock salt dissolved in a bathtub of water is a wholesome addition. The bath may be perfumed with a bag of lavender flowers, or of orris root, or by adding a teaspoonful of tincture of benzoin. The proper temperature for an infant's bath is 95 degrees Fahrenheit.—N. Y. Tribune.

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Cleaning Marble.

It is often the case that handsome marble becomes almost hopelessly soiled and stained and there is a demand for a simple and practical recipe for restoring it. The following from an excellent authority is highly commended: Take equal parts of ox gall, powdered soap and pipe clay and add a little turpentine. Apply a coating to the marble, and when thoroughly dry rub it off and wash with warm soft water. This will cleause without destroying the polish. If the marble is badly stained a second application may be necessary.—N. Y. Ledger.

A LETTER TO WOMEN

From Mrs. James Corrigan.

For seventeen years I have suffered. Periods were so very painful that I would have to go to the doctor every month.

He said that I had an enlargement of the womb, and told my husband that I must undergo an operation, as I had tumors in the womb, and it was a case of life or death.

I was operated upon twice, but it did not seem to do me any good, it made me very weak. I was troubled with the leucorrhœa a great deal.

I also suffered with the sick headache, vomiting spells, backache all the time, terrible pain in my left side, chills, loss of appetite, and could not sleep nights. After taking several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, some Liver Pills, and using your Sanative Wash, I recovered.

I can eat well, and every one that sees me tells me I am a different person. I can do all my own work, sleep well and feel well. I am growing stronger every day, and am able to go out and enjoy a walk and not feel all tired out when I return, as I used to. I doctored for sixteen years, and in all those years I did not feel as well as I do at the present time. I wish that every woman that is troubled as I was, would try that medicine. Oh! it is so good to feel well, and it is all owing to Mrs. Pinkham's kind advice and medicine. —Mrs. James Corrigan, 284 Center St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

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LEASE, Dan'pa, will 'oo tell me," asked a small, but thoughtful youth, "Why is a little hatchet called a symbol of the truth?"

"Why, don't you know?" said Grandpa. Little Bobby shook his head;
"I tooly don't," he answered. "Then you ought to," Grandpa said.

"All ready," he continued, taking Bobby on his knee,
"It's going to be a story, and you're wide awake, I see.
Once on a time a little boy of just about your lift
Received a little hatchet from his father for a gift—"

"Oh, what a funny present," thoughtful Bobby cried. "Suppose
That boy had chopped his fingers off and bloodied all his clothes;
I dess his foolish papa then would cry a lot. I say!
Why didn't that boy's mamma take the hatchet right away?"

"Perhaps she didn't know it," Grandpa laughed; "at any rate
Next morning bright and early rose that little boy elate
To try his little hatchet; in his father's garden he
Displayed his skill by cutting down a favorite cherry tree."

"A cherry tree?" cried Bobby. "Weren't any woods around?
Why, cherries are the goodest things to eat I ever found;
I dess that little fellow wasn't smart a bit, like me—
Say, Dan'pa! Do you fink I'd kill a lovely cherry tree?"

"Of course you wouldn't, Bobby; you're too fond of things to eat;
But, just for fun, suppose you did, and then had chanced to meet
Your father in the garden, and he sternly asked you who
Cut down his favorite cherry tree. Now, tell me what you'd do."

"Well, Dan'pa! let me fink. If I cut down his cherry tree
And papa came and caught me with the hatchet, wouldn't he
Know certain sure I did it? If I told a story, why
He'd whip me twice as hard, you know, for telling him a lie.

"But if I looked real sorry and I didn't skip, and said:
'Dear pop! forgive poor Bobby, who cut down your tree;' instead
Of getting any whipping wouldn't papa say: 'My son!
Because you didn't tell a lie, no whipping will be done?'"

"Ahem!" said Grandpa, startled by the wisdom of the tot,
"That's just the thing that happened in the story. Now you trot
Away to bed, and say your prayers before you close your eyes,
And dream about the whippings bad boys get for telling lies."
—H. C. Dodge, in Detroit Free Press.

WINTER evening in the year of our Lord 1809, at my grandfather's house on the Muskingum river, the major told this story:

"It happened this way," he began. "I was sent to Washington on a foraging expedition. It was before the battle of Yorktown." The major's eagle eye scanned the faces of his attentive listeners.

Every one of the company had been officers in Gen. Washington's army. Together they had fought in every battle from Bunker Hill to the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown. I can see them now—strong of feature, brave of bearing, their snow-white cues falling on velvet collars, white ruffles at their wrists, knee breeches, leggings, and the quaint buckle shoes of colonial times.

There was bluff old Rufus Putnam, whose engineering skill on Dorchester Heights enabled Washington to drive the British from Boston; brave little Commodore Whipple, who gave birth to the American navy by offering the first defiance to England on the sea, and the commanding figure of Robert Oliver, who erected the first saw and grist mill in Ohio, together with Jonathan Devol, one of the first ship builders in the western country.

But how did all these famous warriors find their way to the beautiful Ohio valley, you may ask? Peace restored, their country had no more use for fighting soldiers, war had robbed them of their fortunes. But they were undaunted, and together they boarded the Mayflower—a floating barge—and made their way into the Ohio valley. There they laid out farms at Beepre, Waterford and Amestown, the earliest settlement in the vicinity of Marietta. At eventide they were wont to float down the calm bosom of the river, and at the peril of the lurking red man's tomahawk, moor their skiffs at my grandfather's door. Once in the glow of the pine knots heaped high on the open hearth, these scarred veterans revived in story their country's struggle for independence.

Striking, even in this distinguished gathering, was the major. He was a lineal descendant of Gov. Bradford, of colonial Massachusetts. He stood high in Washington's esteem, and shared the friendship of Lafayette. He never failed to hold his audience, and he had it now.

"We were reconnoitering in Westmoreland county, Va," he continued. "I chanced upon a fine team of horses hitched to a plow; they were driven by a burly slave. Finer animals I have never seen. When my eyes had feasted on their beauty, I cried to the driver: 'Hello! good fellow, I must have your horses. They are the very animals I have been looking for.' The black man showed his teeth and rolled up the whites of his eyes while he put the lash to the horses' flanks and turned up another furrow of rich soil. I waited until he had finished the row, then I threw back my cavalier cloak.

"The ensign of my rank was not lost upon the slave.

" 'Better see missis, better see missis,' he cried, waving his hand to the south, where beyond cedar growth rose the towers of a fine old Virginia mansion. I turned up the carriage road, and soon my hand was on the brass knocker. Instantly the door was swung back on its ponderous hinges and the majestic form of a woman filled the empty space.

" 'Madam,' said I, dropping my hat, and visibly overcome by her dignity, 'I have come to claim your horses in the name of the government.'

" 'My horses?' She bent upon me eyes born to command. 'Sir, you cannot have them; my crops are out and I need the horses in the field.'

" 'I am sorry,' said I, 'but such are the orders of my chief.'

" 'Your chief—who is your chief?' she demanded, with restrained warmth.

" 'The commander in chief of the American army—Gen. George Washington.' It was now my turn to be grandiose. I squared my shoulders while a smile of triumph softened the sternness of her handsome face. 'Tell George Washington,' said she, 'that his mother said he could not have her horses.'

"Humbled to the dust," laughed the major, "I turned away convinced that I had discovered the source of my chief's decision and self command."

"Did you report to Washington?" asked a hero of Brandywine.

"Yes," said the major.

"What did he say?"

"With one of his rare smiles the Father of His Country reverently bowed his head."—Lida Rose McCabe, in Chicago Inter Ocean.

"TELL GEORGE WASHINGTON THAT HIS MOTHER SAID HE COULD NOT HAVE HER HORSES."

A PRACTICAL STATESMAN.

George Washington as a Model Man of Business, Order and Law—Truthful, Just, Humane.

Washington was eminently a practical statesman. His mind was of the solid, practical order. In the Old South church in Boston I have seen, in his own bold and clear handwriting, the expense accounts which he kept in the revolution, down to the shillings and the pence. He was no theorist, the author of no new idea or system in government. He left to Jefferson to enunciate the great ideas of liberty in the Declaration of Independence and to Hamilton to inaugurate our great system of finance. But when it came to practical administration and executive duty he was a model of business, of order and law. Here his great rule and guide was the conscientious performance of public duty. Naturally conservative in his ideas, the supremacy and authority of law and government were ever uppermost in his mind and purpose. When in his second term that whisky insurrection broke out in Pennsylvania and the misguided malcontents, after fair warning by his proclamation, continued to resist the collection of the tax and to resort to mob law and violence, he promptly called out 15,000 militia from the neighboring states and repaired to the scene of action, ready to take command and crush the incipient rebellion with a strong hand. But this show of power and purpose, with Washington behind it, was enough, and the lawless elements retired abashed, as they always will, when confronted by a leader who dares to shoot and to kill.

But Washington not only recognized his obligation to the people and to the law, but he was ever mindful of the still higher obligation to the principles of justice and humanity. To be truthful, to be just, to be humane—these were the bright jewels in his crown of character. It is a fact most interesting and impressive now to recall, after all our great troubles and conflict over the slavery question, that he left his solemn testimony against that institution in words which ought to have been heeded by his countrymen. As early as 1786, just after the revolution, he wrote: "There is no man living who wishes more sincerely than I do to see a plan adopted for the abolition of slavery. But there is but one proper and effectual mode by which it can be accomplished and that is by legislative authority, and this, so far as my suffrage will go, will never be wanting."

And these noble words he put into practical effect by the emancipation of his own slaves by will, humanely providing for the support of the aged and infirm among them, and giving the most explicit and peremptory directions that those too young to support themselves should "be taught to read and write and brought up to some useful occupation"—and this to be a charge upon his estate.—Hon. Charles S. May, in Detroit Free Press.

WASHINGTON'S BOYHOOD.

Something of His Early Training, His Acquirements and His Love of Mastery.

A boy who was much at Mount Vernon and at Mr. Fairfax's seat, Belvoir, might expect to see not a little that was worth seeing of the life of the colony. George was kept at school until he was close upon 16; but there was ample vacation time for visiting. Mrs. Washington did not keep him at her apron strings. He even lived, when it was necessary, with his brother Augustine, at the old home on Bridges creek, in order to be near the best school that was accessible, while the mother was far away on the farm that lay upon the Rappahannock. Mrs. Washington saw to it, nevertheless, that she should not lose sight of him altogether. When he was 14 it was proposed that he should be sent to sea, as so many lads were, no doubt, from that maritime province; but the prudent mother preferred he should not leave Virginia, and the schooling went on as before — the schooling of books and manly sports. Every lad learned to ride—to ride colt or horse, regardless of training, gait or temper—in that country, where no one went afoot except to catch his mount in the pasture. Every lad, black or white, bond or free, knew where to find and how to take the roving game in the forests. And young Washington, robust boy that he was, not to be daunted while that strong spirit sat in him which he got from his father and mother alike, took his apprenticeship on horseback and in the tangled woods with characteristic zest and ardor.

He was above all things else a capable executive boy. He loved mastery, and he relished acquiring the most effective means of mastery in all practical affairs. His very exercise books used at school gave proof of it. They were filled, not only with the rules, formulae, diagrams and exercises of surveying, which he was taking special pains to learn, at the advice of his friends, but also with careful copies of legal and mercantile papers, bills of exchange, bills of sale, bonds, indentures, land warrants, leases, deeds and wills, as if he meant to be a lawyer's or a merchant's clerk. It would seem that, passionate and full of blood as he was, he conned these things as he studied the use and structure of his fowling-piece, the bridle he used for his colts, his saddle-girth, and the best ways of mounting. He copied these forms of business as he might have copied Beverley's account of the way fox or 'possum or beaver was to be taken or the wild turkey trapped. The men he most admired, his elder brothers, Mr. Fairfax, and the gentlemen planters who were so much at their houses, were most of them sound men of business, who valued good surveying as much as they admired good horsemanship and skill in sport. They were their own merchants, and looked upon forms of business paper as quite as useful as plows and hogsheads. Careful exercise in such matters might well enough accompany practice in the equally formal minuet in Virginia. And so this boy learned to show in almost everything he did the careful precision of the perfect marksman.—Woodrow Wilson, in Harper's Magazine.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

A Noble Example, Which Should Be Constantly Held Up Before Young and Old.

In thinking of Washington and the celebration of his birthday, we wondered how many of our boys and girls, how many of our young men and women, indeed how many of our older men and women appreciate the greatness of our first president, or value as they should his nobility of character.

We are forced to believe that we do not celebrate his birthday with half the enthusiasm we ought to manifest, that we do not talk of him to our children as much as we should; that we do not see to it that they know his life well; that we do not often discuss his leading characteristics which to-day are those which win the highest success, and elicit the truest admiration.

Suppose for a moment there was some great crisis in our country, and that we were involved in war, and that among us there was a young man 43 years old, who, by his wisdom, his large influence, his moral greatness, his bravery and his "transcendent dignity of character," should, by the general consent of the leaders of the nation, be selected as the one above all others to receive the appointment of general-in-chief of our armies, and after the war, be elected president of the republic. How frequently would his name be spoken in our homes, how every incident in his public career would be noticed, and everything connected with his history and his home life be eagerly discussed!

What young man is there among us, who, although he might be able to lead an army, or might be possessed of the precocious wisdom of an Alexander Hamilton, or might have the moral greatness of Washington, would combine all the virtues and the noble characteristics which he whom we celebrate to-day possessed in such marked degree?

When we ask ourselves these questions, and then direct our thoughts to the young men we know personally, or to those who represent th country in its senate chambers, we confess it would be a difficult matter, if indeed it would be possible, to find a young man to whom with perfect confidence the people of all sections would turn, as the people of all sections did turn to Washington, as a leader.

Was it not remarkable that when there was a company of older men of acknowledged ability in the convention which met in Philadelphia in May, 1787, to frame a constitution for the United States, that Washington, the young general, should be unanimously elected president of the United States? Historians state, in referring to Washington's influence, that "the constitution was far from being warmly or generally welcomed, and it is doubtful whether it would have been ratified but for the popularity of Washington, who was instinctively marked out by public expectation as the first president."

The age in which Washington lived was not yet engrossed in business and pleasure. People had time to ponder on what is profound and lofty, for the age was more contemplative and more impressible by grand sentiments.

Washington has been called the Ulysses of the war, brave in battle, wise in council. His transcendent dignity was perhaps one of his most striking characteristics. There are some men whose mere presence inspires the greatest respect and reverence. People turn around on the street to look at them as they pass with reverential regard, with a feeling plainly discernible on their countenances that they estimate such men as living far above the great majority who throng our thoroughfares. When such men rise to address assemblies, people listen with interest to every word which falls from their lips. Some such men we have known, but the number of them is not large.

As we recall the characteristics of Washington, his nobility, his single-mindedness, his pure patriotism, his moral greatness and the "transcendent dignity of his character," how ought we to celebrate his memory and hold him up as an example to our children.

Great pains are taken abroad, not only to inculcate love of country, but also love of one's country's heroes and great men. Are we not somewhat lacking in that respect? Every Englishman is familiar with "God save the Queen." Let every American know and sing his national airs, stimulate in himself and others his love of country, praise the heroes of the past, emulate their pure patriotism, glory in the stars and stripes, and love and revere the immortal name of Washington! — Chicago Standard.

A TALE OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Again he read the story of the hatchet and the tree,
And said: "I'll do some chopping and a president will be."

So he got his little hatchet and hastened to the place,
When he found his daddy waiting with a set, determined face,

Who led him to the woodpile, and in a voice of law,
Said: "If you want to chop, sir, chop some firewood for your maw!"
—Golden Days.

Washington's Birthday.

Thrilling bugle, throbbing drum-beat, banners waving in the air,
Pomp and pageant and rejoicing, joy of people everywhere,

In the waning of the winter, lift of chorus, flash of wing,
And the keeping of a birthday, in the forecast of the spring,

All our hearts new knit together as the cannon's thunders pour
Jubilant salutings over river, fortess, hill, and shore,

While our thought goes back to kindle at the cradle where there lies
Just a simple new-born baby, dear in mother's loving eyes.
—Harper's Bazar

LEGISLATIVE ROUTINE.

Briefly Showing Bills Introduced and Business Finished.

St. Paul, Feb. 10.—The senate had few absentees yesterday, and the only petition presented was one by Senator Whitney asking that bank failures be inquired into. The following bills were passed:

To regulate and improve the service of grain inspection and weighing and registration in the state of Minnesota.

To amend laws relating to uses and trusts.

To amend laws of 1878, to exempt a husband from liability for torts committed by his wife.

To create and provide for a system of traveling public libraries, and to promote the establishment of free public libraries and to create a public library commission.

In the house the following bills were introduced: To provide seed grain to farmers who lost their crops by storms in 1896. To appropriate $70,000 for purchase of same.

Providing for payment of wages to employes of corporations which have been placed in the hands of a receiver.

Relating to actions for the division of real property.

To amend laws relating to terms of senators and representatives of the legislature of this state.

To repeal laws relating to uses and trusts.

St. Paul, Feb. 11.—Senator Dunn, yesterday, offered a resolution, alleging discrimination by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway against St. Paul, Minneapolis and southern Minnesota cities, in favor of Chicago and Eastern points, and asking the railroad and warehouse commission to investigate the allegation. The resolution was adopted. The following bill were introduced:

Amending section 7, of article 1, of the constitution, relating to rights of persons accused of crime.

To validate the mortgages or power of attorney by a married woman where the husband does not join.

Relating to sale of intoxicating liquors.

Enforcing payment of delinquent taxes prior to 1895.

To enforce and promote immigration.

The house recommended for passage, by a large vote, Representative Grondal's bill to authorize county commissioners to lay out bicycle paths upon the side of public roads, protecting the same, similar to the law now regulating sidewalks in cities and villages. The following bills were introduced:

Appropriating $3,000 for the relief of Henry Dillery, of St. Paul, who was kicked by an artillery horse while doing duty as a member of the National Guard.

Amending the state constitution providing that judges of probate be elected for six years, etc.

To require railroads to carry bicycles as baggage.

To define express companies, telephone companies, telegraph and sleeping car companies, and providing for a system of taxation therefor.

Requiring all railroads to whom lands have been granted by the state, territory or the United States to file lists of these lands not used for railroad purposes before April 1, 1897.

Authorizing life and casualty companies organized in other states to become Minnesota corporations.

St. Paul, Feb. 12—The Senate yesterday passed the following bills.

To repeal chapter 67 of the laws of 1895,

To amend section 9, chapter 65, general statutes 1878, being section 4962, general statutes 1894.

To amend section 6, chapter 5, general statutes '78, etc., relating to courts of justices of the peace.

To amend section 5850, general statutes 1894, being section 16, chapter 75, general statutes '78, relating to actions and rights in real property.

To amend section 62 of chapter 175, general laws for the year 1895, relating to title insurance companies.

To amend section 79, chapter 36, general statutes 1878, etc., relating to public schools.

To establish state weighing and inspection of grain at the city of Little Falls.

The house decided not to unseat E. S. Hall, from Benton County. The following bills were introduced.

Defining sleeping car companies and express companies, and providing a system of taxation.

To provide for the inspection of steam boilers and steam engineers in cities of 30,000 or over.

Amending present law relating to attachments.

Relating to punishment of petty offenders, makes the same cumulative; crimes and punishments.

Relating to indictable offenders and to make the same cumulative.

To amend the taxation law providing for hearing by county auditor of grievances before the same shall be referred to the state auditor.

To amend the present law providing that attorneys may issue subpoenaes.

To amend the state constitution to permit women to vote at municipal elections and also hold office.

St. Paul, Feb. 16.—The following bills were introduced in the senate yesterday:

For the reorganization of insolvent banks.

To provide for the second examination of persons committed to state insane hospital.

For the appointment of medical experts to act as witnesses.

To amend law relating to conveyances by husband and wife in certain cases.

In the house the following bills were introduced:

To provide for the taxation of railroads at the rate of 4 per cent of the gross earnings instead of 2 per cent as now in force.

To amend tax laws relating to taxing of mines and smelters.

To determine the descent of real estate.

Amending law relating to the fees to be paid for incorporation.

For relief of Mary A. Crawford.

To create county sealer of weights and measures.

To make it unlawful for banks to loan money to its stockholders.

To determine rights of property sold under mortgage, etc.

To amend present law relating to supplementary proceedings.

To exempt lands from taxation which have been laid out as public highways.

To prevent witnesses in criminal cases from overhearing testimony of other witnesses.

The bill to repeal the struck jury law was passed under suspension of rules. The bill authorizing certain corporations to renew their articles of incorporation was also passed.

A TRIP TO FLORIDA.

Not Complete Without Also Visiting Asheville, N. C., "The Land of the Sky."

The cold wave has struck the North, but it has not struck Florida; nor does it ever strike "The Land of the Sky" located around Asheville and Hot Springs in Western North Carolina.

A great deal has been written about Florida, but not so much about this "Wonderful Land of the Sky." People who visit Florida have, within the past few years, begun to appreciate the worth of Western North Carolina as a resort, both as to health and pleasure, and a trip to Florida is now hardly worth the making unless, either on going, or on the return trip, or, in fact, both, be made via Asheville. The Southern railway grants stop-over privileges on all Tourists' Tickets at Asheville and Hot Springs, and an opportunity is offered to see the beautiful new Vanderbilt mansion at that point, and also to enjoy the magnificent scenery. Asheville is not only a place blessed with beautiful mountain scenery but is also provided with the best hotels to be found anywhere; they are modern in every particular. The travel to Florida this season has been good and the Southern Railway with its three routes (via the Illinois Central through Holly Springs; via its line from Louisville and via the Queen & Crescent route from Cincinnati) has done a large passenger business. Through Pullman cars are run, and there is very little trouble to make the trip these times, since the Southern Railway has arranged a schedule almost to a point of perfection. The Southern Railway Passenger Department in the section of the country is represented by Mr. J. C. Beam, N. W. P. A., at 111 Adams Street, Chicago, and by Mr. W. H. Tayloe, A. G. P. A., 216 Fourth Ave., Louisville.

All ticket agents throughout the country have through tickets via the Southern Railway. Either of the above gentlemen will be glad to answer any inquiries concerning their road, and the Southern country, or send, upon application, to any address, a copy of the handsomely illustrated pamphlet "Land of the Sky and Beyond."

"Do you rectify mistakes here?" asked a gentleman, as he stepped into a chemist's. "Yes, sir, we do, if the patient is still alive," replied the urbane clerk.—Glasgow Times.

The pain of sciatica is cruel. The cure by St. Jacobs Oil is sure. It penetrates.

Mother (impatiently)—"I don't know what will ever become of that child; nothing pleases him." Father (serenely)—"Well, we'll make an art critic of him."—Tit-Bits.

A Useful Publication.

The Atlas of the Northwest, containing large maps of Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Northern Idaho and British Columbia, Washington and Oregon, with postoffices and every important geographical feature. It also contains a map of the United States and one of the world on Mercator's projection, which shows the relative position of all countries. The pages are 21 by 15 inches in size. Valuable and descriptive statistical information is also given. The ordinary retail price for each map is 25 cents, but combined in this publication, the whole number will be sent for 25 cents in stamps by F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

She—"Do you love me for myself alone, dearest?" He—"Of course, I do. You don't suppose I want your mother about all the time, do you?"—Judy.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

Miss Dimples—"Well, I'm glad to begin the new year right." Miss Passay—"And I hate to begin it left."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Years of rheumatism have ended with cure by St. Jacobs Oil. Cures promptly.

When a boy comes home from college and doesn't wear glasses, it is a pretty good sign that he has considerable horse sense.—Washington Democrat.

When bilious or costive eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 25c.

It comes as natural to a woman to know dry goods as it does to a man to swear.—Washington Democrat.

Made worse by cold. Neuralgia needs St. Jacobs Oil to cure. It cures.

First Burglar—"Hist! Here comes the janitor!" Second Burglar—"Well, we wiped our feet, didn't we?"—Detroit Journal.

I can recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. Townsend, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, '94.

Many a boy's first step towards the penitentiary was being irregular at school.—Washington Democrat.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

"Do you like cabbage?" "Well, I never eat it, but I smoke it sometimes."—Chicago Record.

Slipped and fell; bad sprain. Never mind. St. Jacobs Oil will cure it.

Every man thinks he never was as foolish as the boys he sees around him.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.

We have never yet seen a man too poor to own a gun and a dog.

Bad feet from frost-bites are made sound by St. Jacobs Oil. It cures.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON,
[Seal] Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Famous Author (who has been invited to dinner, to himself)—"What a wretched menu! I shall take care not to make any witty remarks."—Fliengende Blatter.

The Spartan Virtue, Fortitude,

Is severely taxed by dyspepsia. "But "good digestion will wait on appetite, and health on both," when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is resorted to by the victim of indigestion. Heartburn, flatulence, biliousness will cease tormenting the gastric region and liver if this genial family corrective meets with the fair trial that a sterling remedy deserves. Use it regularly, not spasmodically—now and then. It conquers malarial, kidney, nervous and rheumatic ailments.

Nothing creates quite as great commotion as a woman who has lost her pocketbook. What was in it had nothing to do with the case.—Washington Democrat.

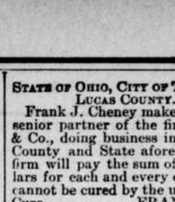
No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and $1.00, all druggists.

Let a lot of men get together, and it is remarkable how soon they will go to talking about good things to eat.

Any ache, from toothache to backache, St. Jacobs Oil will cure.

Some women buy books because they look pretty in the book case.



The papers are full of deaths from

Heart Failure

Of course the heart fails to act when a man dies, but "Heart Failure," so called, nine times out of ten is caused by Uric Acid in the blood which the Kidneys fail to remove, and which corrodes the heart until it becomes unable to perform its functions.

Health Officers in many cities very properly refuse to accept "Heart Failure," as a cause of death. It is frequently a sign of ignorance in the physician, or may be given to cover up the real cause.

Warner's Safe Cure

A Medicine with 20 Years of . . Success behind it . .

will remove the poisonous Uric Acid by putting the Kidneys in a healthy condition so that they will naturally eliminate it.

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A. N. K.—G 1844

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Stick to the Directions, if you want to get the most good out of Pearline. Otherwise, you'll be putting in too much, and wasting the Pearline, and calling it expensive. Or you won't put in enough, and so you won't get as much help from it as you expected, and you'll have to do more work. Directions on every package for hot and cold water washing, with and without boiling. These simple, easy directions have revolutionized the work of washing.

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3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

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Cascarets
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REGULATE THE LIVER
10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 317.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, FEB. 19, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

--Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—Next Monday and Tuesday evenings the pupils of the St. Peter's school will give entertainments at the City Hall.

—Saturday morning opened up quite blizzardy: but as the thermomter indicated just about the freezing point it was not so disagreeable to be out in as when it is colder.

—Epworth League meetings are growing more interesting. There is a fair sized audience out and more participate in the exercise than heretofore at 6:45 every Sunday evening.

—When a concert troupe arrived in town one day this week and one member was pointing out to the rest where the hall was, he said: "There up stairs, where the windows have pine boards in them". Come to look at the hall from the street it does look that way.

—The Great Round World and what is going on in it"a 26 page weekly magazine for boys and girls would be a fine reading book for schools. It is neatly gotten up and full of intersting news to date, and contains no trash. Write to No. 3 and 5 West 18th St. New York City and get a sample.

—Elecutionary Entertainment by J. Frank Fouche of Oberlin College, in the City Hall Friday Evening Feb. 19. Given under the auspices of the Ladies Aid of the M. E. Church.

Elecution, wit and humor interspersed with good music.

Admission 25 cts. Children 15 cts.

—The Masquerade ball under the auspecies of the M. W. A. held last Friday evening at the City Hall was attended bd a large crowd of people considering the stormy weather. A little flurry of snow seems to have no terrors for the hardy Woodman and he came out and brought along his sweetheart and enjoyed the fun. Cafferillas made the music.

—The Shakespeare Club met this week at the residence of Dr. Soper. About twenty were present. Mrs. C. A. Dickey, of Minneapolis, was a visitor and took part in the reading. The Merchant of Venice will be completed at the next meeting. Richard the Third was decided upon as the next play to be read. Meeting in two weeks at the home of C. J. Buckley.

—Charles Buckman of Hanover, had the misfotune to have his leg broken on Wednesday evening. The fracture a compound one, below the knee and war received while engaged in a saloon scuffle. It would be better to regulate the dispensing of intoxicating lipuors a little closer, before the whole community gets crippled, The laws should be enforced. Dr. Soper dressed the fracture.

—The masquerade ball given by the M. W. A. at the City Hall last Friday evening was a grand success, socially and financially. A very large crowd was present and enjoyed themselves until an early hour the next morning. Miss Mable Young in gipsy costume was awarded first ladies rize. Mr. Erickson of Long Lake, first gent's prize and Mr. J. E. Borsch the booby prize. Supper was served at the Meister hotel.

—On Monday about 4 p. m. Mrs. Moors and her son drove over to see Mrs. Harry Marshall, who is 80 years old, and lives alone on the bank of Fountain Lake. They found her on her back under the cook stove, with feet out on one side and her head the other way. The fire was out and Mrs. M. was almost frozen. She said she had got up in the night and got down there and could not get up. She is very eccentric and has lived alone since the death of her husband several years ago. She is too feeble to try to keep house alone longer especially in cold weather.

—Washington's birthday will be observed in the City Hall on the 22nd inst. next Monday. A program has been arranged, music, singing, speaking and dianer will be in order. Every body welcome. Bring a little more dinner than you need so that if visitors are present who have none there will enough for all. The committee are expected to report to the programme committee at the hall on Monday early enough to allow of the proper arranging of the program of the day. President Geo. P. Schaffer will call the meeting to order, and give an address of welcome.

—We are creditably informed that a laboring man of our village went home drunk a few days ago and proceeded to smash up what little furniture and things he could find about the house. His wife complained to some of the saloon keepers. If saloon keepers are going to sell liquors to men, get them drunk so that they go home and smash property, turn their families out in the cold, and all against the law, and the village authorities allow their peace officers to see it and not try to stop it, it is about time to vote a change. There is a law, there are officer to enforce the law: but somebody violates the law. The village Marshall and Constables should have strict orders to report any deviation from the contract made and the village council should revoke the licenses of all saloon keepers who break the contract made when they receive their license.

--Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—The Health Officer's statistics of births in the village of Delano, for 1897, up to Febuary 17, show four fifths of the increase of the population to belong to the dealers in intoxicating liquors, the other fifth to the banking business. Has everybody else lost confidence?

--Following is the Program for the Washington's Birthday Celebration on Monday Feb'y 22. 1897:

1. Old Settlers reunion at City Hall from 10 to 12 a. m. Dinner from 12 to 1:30 p. m.
2. Music by the Delano Cornet Band, 2 p. m.
3. Address of Welcome by Geo. P. Schaffer.
4. Music by Ladies Quartette.
5. Oration by Prof. Jas. A. Wharton.
6. Song by Miss Mable Young.
4. Toast by Dr. Catlin.
8. Music by Delano Cornet Band.
9. Toast by J. H. McGary.
10. Solo by Dr. Soper.
11. Toast by Rev. M. Savs.
12. Song Ladies Quartett.
13. Toast by Prof. Hawker.
14. Song Beth Shrader.
15. Election of Officers.
16. Adjourn to Feb'y 22nd 1898.

By COMMITEE.

Personal.

Prof. C. S. Hawker visited the Cities over Sunday.

A. F. Corey, made his weekly visit with his family ever Sunday.

Miss Hattie Rousch, of Howard Lake, visited Delano friends last Saturday.

Rev. Anderson, of Rockford, was a visitor at the M. E. Manse Saturday.

Miss Maud Goodrick, came home from Minneapolis Friday evening and returned Monday.

County Cullings.

"The early bird gets the worm". According to this the Maple Lake Messenger gets up first of all the Wright County papers. Wm. Worm adding his name to the subscription list last Saturday a week ago.

The Maple Lake Messenger of last week publishes a short interview with R. H. Broat, formerly a Wright County man: but now of Minneapolis, and who has lately returned from Mexico where he went a few months ago in the interests of an eastern company who are interested in sending a colony there. People desiring to try Mexico for a home could probably get some information from Mr. B. by writing him at Minneapolis.

INDEPENDENCE INCICENTS.

Since the great blizzard the country people have been almost snow bound. We have more snow now than we can make use of. Yes we have snow to let. The roads in places are badly drifted.

I. How, of Minneapolis, is visiting with Mr. Earl Hoslington.

J. N. Potter has moved up near Little Falls.

Many Long Lake people were in independence last Friday.

The Old Settler's dinner at the School house hall, Maple Plain, last Friday, 12th present month (Lincon's birthday) was largely attended and everybody seamed to have a good time Long Lake was largely represented. The Long Lake brass band was also present, which helped out on the program wonderfully. Many thanks to the band boys of Long Lake.

All the folks who went from here South send back favorable reports. They say it is a very large country with plenty of Sunshine and sweet music from the birds of the native forest, all is lovely and the goose hangs high. They say the blood is good but the delect is poor.

It keeps the Independence people busy most of the time attending to their creamerys, and looking for confidence.

Last fall there was a good deal of oratory thrown to the wind in talking about the nations honor. Most of this kind of talk came from men of small caliber and was looking for their aggrandizement only, it was not the nation's honor there were looking after so much as it was the filthy lucure they were so anxious to get. But the money Lords and money changers by mistake or ignorance dealt out the wrong Medicine and the Patient is no better than six months ago. Now the disease has become chronic, and it will take more than the Dingley bill or tariff tinkering to even get the patient on its feet. It is thought by a good many that the inaugural of Major McKinley will prove an appitizer and give the nation a little strength. We hope this may prave true, for it would be a great calamity to see a nation like this, great in strength and power, standing as a jiant above any other nation in the world, go down to oblivian and leave nothing on the surface but a mere bubble.

Our forefathers in their wisdom when they formed their constitution declared we should have tariff for revenue only. Who does a high protective tariff benefit? It benefits a class the manufacturer and not the poor man. Who does the single gold standard benefit? The band holder. Who does gold, silver, greenbacks, etc. benefit? The people at large? Then let us have the greatest good to the greater number. John Sherman the premire of the incoming administration declares that the McKinley bill was the wisest tariff measure ever devised by the wisdom of man. But Mr. Blain in his life time took a different view of it and said that it would not furnish a market for an aditional pound of pork or a barrel of flower, and Blain's receprocity clauses was the only thing, that saved the McKinley bill from being beheaded before it was.

The pretense that great corporations and associations were earnest and honest in their advocacy of a protective tariff because it would give more constant employment and better wages to labor was a lying pretence. Have not the people found it out.

Flattering words cost but little and should not be swollowed to readily.

JOHN H. MCGARY.

Teachers Examination.

Spring examinations will be held as follows:

Monticello, March 2nd and 3rd.

Delano and Howard, March 5th and 6th.

Annandale and Buffalo, March 12th and 13th.

Examinations will commence at 8:30, and every one wishing to take the examination is expected to be present when the examination opens. Private examinations will not be granted unless a good excuse is given for not attending the public examination.

J. F. LEE,
Co. Supt. Schools.

Annandale, Feb. 6, '97.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent office Washington, D. C.

W. P. Butler, Minneapolis, Type-Writer attachment. R. E. Clark, Minneapolis, Telephone transmitter. R. L. Ettenger, Duluth, Hoisting device.

PEOPLE all along the line, in fact all along all the lines appear to be arranging themselves according ao their views on the question of whether we should have single or double standard money.

THE Minneapolis Times has a large ididorial concerniug the digging up of a foot and having it placed in a more comfortable position to the relief of the man who has lost it by amputation after a railroad accident. A few years ago a Wright county man who had lost a foot got the notion in his head that his foot hurt him and that it was not buried comfortably. A friend was to resurrect the missing member and straighten it out. He thought he would experiment a little in the matter and taking a hatchet battered away at the toes to see if his friend would feel it. His friend was satisfied to know that the foot slept comfortably but made no allusion to the battering of the toes.

Abolish the Capitol Saloon.

Daye Hill Senator from New York argued that the Senate should not vote to stop the saloon at the Capitol. He didn't want to admit there was a saloon there. And he didn't believe in taking away the "personal liberty" of the indiyiduals. Can't the entire country see by reports of the actions of men at the capital that liquors are too freely indulged in. Don't individuals vote for men to represent them at the Capitol? To represent them as wide awake men: and not as moudling drunkards? It is a disgrace and a shame to any nation, in this inlightened age to be obligued to admit that liquors are used to freely by its law makers. That poor laws are helped through by its influence. But from reports such is the case. From the fact of the introduction of such a bill into the Senate we have a right to suppose there were some grounds for it. Senator Hill, we are informed does not indulge, and may not be posted in this matter as well as in some others.

As for the "personal liberty" being taken away from a Senator; He is no better than the people who selected, and often times no worse than many of his constituent. But those who voted for what they supposed a man, a man who would keep sober and attend to national affairs fairly and honestly have a right to some "personal liberty" they have a right to pe represented manfully without the aid of the excessive use of stimulants peddled among them in the very capital of our country. If Senators don't know enough and are too frail to control their apitites long enough to wait until they get out of reach of the law making chimbers why they should not have a law restricting them. Intemperance is one of the greatest evils of our land to day, and if men even Senators have no shame, not even common decency enough to reform from drink long enough to debate and vote on important questions before the people, suppress their saloon, and fill their places at the first opportunity with men who neither need nor fear a law suppressing the liquor tropic in the capitol of our country.

Subscribe for the Buffalo Gazette. One year one Dollar. Six montus $ 50 Three months, 25 cents. Take it. now

Reading Notices.

Why is FARM, STOCK and HOME Minneapolis, Minn., read by a greater number of northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published? That's easy. Because it is best adapted to to Northwestern conditions. FARM, STOCK and HOME is a large semi-monthly journal, regular price 50 cts a year. It can however be obtained in connection with the GAZETTE for $1.30.

$1000.00 IN GOLD!

To be given away to subscribers to What to Eat, whose subscriptions are received before March 4, 1897. Send 10 cents for sample copy and full particulars. What to Eat is the most artistic, attractive and instructive magazine published in the interest of the home and better living. Address:

WHAT TO EAT,
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PATENT IT

Write for free book on Patents, with Prize offer and list of inventions wanted, to ASSOCIATION AMERICAN INVENTORS, Philadelphia, Pa.

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DELANO MARKET REPORT.

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Rye, per bu.,	.25
Potatoes, per bu.,	.20
Butter	.12, .10
Eggs,	.15
Hay, per ton,	4.60
Pork	3.50
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.06
Chickens, dressed,	.06
Spring chichen,	.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,	.08

Farm Stock and Home, Minneapolis Minn., is by far the best agriculture paper for Northwestern conditions published. It is issued 1st and 15th of each month, at 50 cents per year. By special arrangement we are enabled to offer it with the BUFFALO GAZETTE for $1.30.

THE FASHION DEPARTMENT in DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE for March is full to overflowing with information regarding dress for the coming season and those who like to get their spring sewing out of the way early will do well to consult its pages.

PATENTS

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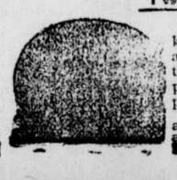

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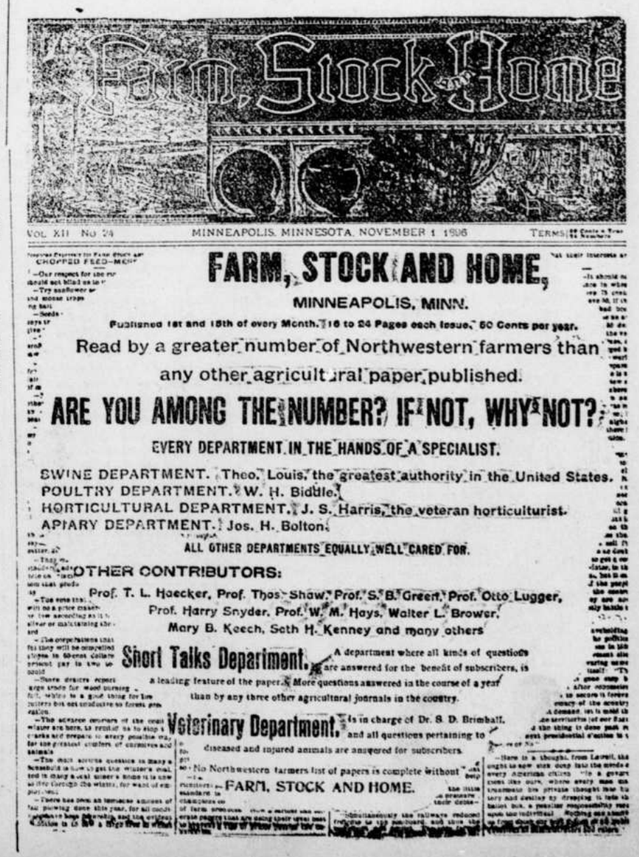

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1897. NUMBER 22.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

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A. G. SEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. COKATO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA. 28

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

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Dr. G. H. KOHLER, Dayton Building, Cor. 6th St. and Nicollet Ave Minneapolis, Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 17-tf.

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M. E. CHURCH.

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Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:30 "
Sunday School every Sabbath....... 12:00 m.
Epworth League........................ 6:30 p. m.
Junior League.......................... 3:00 p. m.

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Sunday School every Sunday.. ...... 10:00 "
Pastor.

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Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on very third Sunday.

DELANO.—Sunday School........... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching............................ 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays......... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching............ 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching.....
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath. at 10:30 a m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m. Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. M. SAVES.

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Councilmen, { JOHN COOLEN, WASH BADER, ADAM HORSCH.
Recorder, { WYATT JOHNS.
Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.
Justices of the Peace, { W. H. FRAZEE, R. M. WALTER.
Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.
Board of Health. { T. J. CATLIN. M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary. J. E. BORSCH.
Village Marshal, GEORGE GOODRICK.
Constables { J. P. BERNECK, GEO. GOODRICK.

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WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY.

"Aut viam inveniam, aut faciam."
It was a noble Roman,
In Romes' Imperial day,
Who hard a coward croaker,
Before the castle, say:
"They are safe in such a fortress;
There is no way to shake it!"
"On—On!" exclaimed the hero;
"I'll find a way, or make it!"

Is fame your aspiration?
Her path is steep and high;
In vain he seeks her temple,
Content to gaze and sigh;
The shining throne is waiting,
But he alone can take it
Who says with Roman firmness,
"I'll find a way, or make it!"

Is Learning your ambition?
There is no royal road;
Alike the peer and peasant
Must climb to her abode;
Who feels the thirst of knowledge,
In Helicon may slake it,
If he has still the Roman will
"To find a way or make it!"

Are riches worth the getting?
They must be bravely sought;
With wishing and with fretting
The boon canot be bought;
To all the prize is open,
But only he can take it.
Who says, with Roman courage,
"I'll find a way, or make it!"

In Love's impassioned warfare
The tall has ever been,
That victory crowns the valiant,—
The brave are they who win:
Though strong is Beauty's castle,
A lover still may take it,
Who says, with Roman daring,
"I'll find a way, or make it?"

—Duluth Herald.

BISHOP THOMAS GRACE, one of the old settlers of the state, and the second catholic bishop in Minnesota died Tuesday, in St. Paul.

E. B. WOOD of Long Prairie, was elected Department Commander of G. A. R's, at their meeting Wednesday. Charles W. McKay, of Fergus Falls, S. V. D. C.

MCKINLEY is now in the hands of his doctor. His entire cabinet has been selected and it is proposed to keep him quiet so that he might be able to appear at his best at his inauguration on the 4th of March.

MR MCCUTCHEON has been given an office by Gov. Clough. McCafferty had already been sent to the Reform School. Now if Dan Lawler is appointed to something the leaders of the Gold Democracy will all have been rewarded.

GREECE proposes to remain a spot on the map of Europe, even though the Turks fight her and christian nations order her off the Island of Crete. The burning of the palace at Cannea is said ts have destroyed the secret machinery of the Turkish government.

GOV. CLOUGH has signed the bill abolishing the struck jury. The bill is now a thing of the past. It is to be hoped that no nore such laws will be placed on the statue books. John Lind's case will be remembered as the last ever tried by a "struck" jury in Minnesota.

A BIG meeting of the unemployed was held at Market hall, on Tuesday, evening and some warm discussion were engaged in by such eminent men as Rev S. G. Smith. Ignatius Donnelly. Tom Lucas and Ed Paradis. We supdosed these poor fellows were provided with work for the winter.

GEN. LEE is reported as being tired of waiting for the United States authorities to support him in demanding the release of American prisoners in Cuba and to have tendered his regisnation. It seems he desired some war ships and some physical support so that his demands could be forced if necessary.

THE Minnesota Senate in actually showing symptoms of improvement. Senator Hale's bill prohibiting smoking in the senate chamber or committee rooms was passed. Many of our best men and most ladies object to inhaling tobacco fumes. There are plenty of men willing to be Senators and refrain from making a smokehouse out of the Capitol.

WE are of opinion that the Stearns county people are not the only ones taking advantage of the text book law to impress upon the rising generation their particular views, on various subjects, not all religious either. Why not make the investigation general while about it? Perhaps the law can be improved upon. There is considerable of a temptation for politicians to work in party interests, as it is now.

GEN. POPE has established a free silver paper at Mankato. The cause still grows.

CUBA'S President, Salvador Cisneros is reported to have died recently from sickness. They probably have elected a successor before now.

NEVADA'S Indians seem to have been struck by the new chunk of civilization that recently came to that state. But they have not learned to get up wind so long as their white brethern. They went right into the fight without waiting for the usual preliminaries.

WE noticed lately in Minneapolis papers that several Hennepin county men have offered to do the work done by several of the public officers, free. That is without salary. Has it come to pass that the perquesites in that county are sufficient to pay men for the work without the salary?

BANKRUPTCY has a bad sound to it. There should be no occasion in this country for legislation on that subject. Our finances should be fixed to run without throwing any man into bankruptcy. The very word smacks of fraud. It brings to mind that some man has been trying to defraud his creditors or that the creditors have conspired to cheat some poor fellow they have induced to go into debt beyond his ability to pay, out of what he has. "Owe no man anything" is the best way.

A LOT of Michiganders are said to be exhibiting the true inwardness of the tariff legislation; of the selfish greed of its advocates in at least some instances, by their persistent and earnest efforts to have the proposed $2 per thousand tariff cut down to the old McKinley bill of $1 per thuusand. The reason given by knowing ones is that the men from Michigan have purchased a lot of timber lands in Canada and now do not relish having high tariff on lumber as much as they might. It is ever thus.

A BANQUET was given in honor of William J. Bryan, on the 24th inst., at Washington, D. C., by John R. McLean of Cincinnati. Covers were laid for 100 guests. Many of the leading men of the nation were present, W. J. Bryan and John R. McLean sat at the head of the table, Senators Jones and Teller sat at the other end. No speech making was indulged in. But Mr. Bryan is reported as having said that he thought that the organization recently formed by the Silver Republicans was a step in the right derection. He seems confident of success in 1900.

Washington's Birthday Celebration in Delano.

The fourth annual celebration of Washington's Birthday was held in the City Hall on Monday, the 22nd inst. The usual interest was manifested. The program was carried out. A union band of part of the two bands in town furnished excellent music. The speech by Prof. Wharton was pronounced good. The toasts responded by O. L. Billings, J. H. McGary, Rev. Save and Prof. Hawker were palitable, as was the splendid dinner served in the hall. The singing by Miss Mable Young and by Beth Shrader were highly appreciated. Miss Nellie Sturman volunteered and gave "Berbara Fritchie" in an effective manner.

People were present from all over th country. Many from Rockford, Independence and surrounding towns; some from Minneapolis. The hall is growing too small to accomodate Delano's largest meetings.

After the exercises, officers were elected as follows:

President, J. H. McGary.
Secretary, C. J. Buckley.
Treasurer, William Lewis.

TOWNE SILVER REPUBLICANS.

Washington, Feb. 53.—The silver Republicrns in the senate and house yesterday, Washington's birthday, signed an address to the people, which was made public today, calling a meeting of a "provisional national committee of the Silver Republican party, to meet in Chicago June 8, 1897. for the purpose of calling a national convention of all silver Republicans and those who will co operate with them in political action until the great monetary issue is settled and settled right."

Each state and territory is asked to designate a member of the provisional national committee to represent it in all matters preliminary to the calling of the national convention.

Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota, is named chairman of the committee until a futher organizations effected.

The address declares that the Republican party has abandoned the principles on which it was founded and that the silver Republicans cannot follow "that party into a shameless abandonment of American interests to the tyranny of an alien money system."

It is announced that the address is issued in response 2 numerous inquiries requesting information regarding the party policy. It is signed by Senators Teller, Dubois, Cannon, Pettigrew, Mantle, Jones and Representatives Towne, Hartman, Shafroth, Allen, of Utah, and others.

NOTWITHSTANDING our republican friends were led to believe that bi-metallism was all right provided an international agreement could be negotiated for, it seems they have voted down the appointment of a committee for that purpose. Perhaps they wish to wait until the new administration is installed and have all the honors for themselves.

THE so called civil service bill is doomed to be repealed from the present show up in Congress. Notwithstanding McKinleys letter that in the matter of civil service reform he would take no backward step. Congressman Gevsner, of Ohio, is said to have started the ball rolling quite vigorously, to repeal it. We always considered the bill a farce. Let it go into oblivion.

Fourth Insane Hospital.

The Anoka-Haistings hospital investigating committee are having a hard time to agree, and it seems a long way off before either of them gets the building. Of course with a foot or two of snow, in some places drifts are of a much greater depth, covering the ground it is impossible for a committee to form much of an opinion about a location, its advantages and disadvantages.

Delano offered a site, a splendid piece of land with as good drainage facilities as could be asked for, with timber, meadow, and plow land, and as fine building spots as the state affords. Delano is, geographically, a much better place than either of those in the quarrel over a site. People living on the G. N. and on the Soo can be better accommodated at Delano, they would have to make no changes of cars. City folks could be as well accommodated at Delano as at either Hastings or Anoka. The whole committee did not pay Delano a visit while hunting for a location. If the new investigating committee do so and look over our offer we think they could soon determin the location of the Fourth Hospital for Insane.

Minnesota Editors and Publishers Association.

The 31st anual meeting of the Minnesota Editors and Publishers Association was held at the rooms of the Commercial Club, St. Paul, on Thursday and Friday last. A large number of editors and a few of their wives attended. It was one of the best meetings the association has had so far. President Alyah Eastman presided with dignity. The exercises and papers and the business part of the meeting all passed off smoothly. Hon. C. E. Hanreau's address "The law of Libel," was highly appreciated by the faternity. "Newspaper Ethics" by C. F. Hendryx, Sauk Center Herald, was to the point. "Social relations of City and Country Press", by Conde Hamlin, Pioneer Press, and the discusion following by Ed A. Paradis; Midway News; C. S. Mitchell, Alexandria Post News; C. W. Stanton, Appleton Press; H. P. Hall, Cosmopolitan Press; were interesting, and developed a suprising lack of acquaintance between the city and country editors.

The paper "Patronage of home institutions" by W. E. Easton, Stillwater Gazette, brought out some new points among them the ability of the ladies to aid in building up home industries by whosoever possible, buying home made goods. The paper "Uses and abuses of the country press" by W. C. Whiteman, Ortonville Herald-Star pointed out several chancs for editors to improve their country papers. J. Adam Bede's "Pi and other things", was up to his grade and went well. Resolutions were passal favoring a change in the Loud postal bill, so that country editors will not be obliged to tie up their mail and sack it seperately. Also favoring a continuance of the pound rate to exchanges, sample copies, etc.

A resolution condemning the practise of type houses of setting up new men on credit to the detriment of regular papers was passed.

It was resolved that the society favor the present law of allowing editors a chance to retract if they desired alleged libilous articles.

Thanks of the association were voted to the officers and the executive committee for excursion to Macinac Island last September; to H. P. Hall for history of society from organization to date: to Commercial Club and to C. P. Stine, for courties extended: to the Managers of the Metropolitan and Grand Opera Houses for courtesies; to Col. C. J. Monfort of the Windsor Hotel for attentions: and to judge C. E. Flandrau for his able paper on "The Law of Libel".

The election of officers resulted in selecting for:

President, C. W. Stanton.
1st. Vice-President. H. G. Hayes.
2nd. Vice-President, W. E. Easton.
3rd. Vice-Pres. C. D. Belden.
Secretary, C. P. Stein.
Treasurer, David Ramalia.
Executive Committee, H. P. Hall, C. C. Whitney and Ed. A. Paradis.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19, 1897.

Secretary Morton may get another reprimand from Congress to file away with those already received, if it shall be proven that two women were discharged by his orders from the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry at South Omaha, Nebraska, for no other crime than exhibiting pictures of Hon. W. J. Bryan in their windows during the late campaign. Senator Allen's resolution calling upon the Civil Service Commission for a full explanation of the dismissal of those two women was this week adopted by the Senate after Mr. Allen had delivered a few caustic remarks thereon in which he said that the tretament he received from the Civil Service Commission while in search of information about the matter was violating all the decencies and proprieties of official life, and incidently denounced the Civil Service Commission fraud, a delusion and a snare. Senator Allen said he thought the discharge of these two women was aggravated by the fact that six other women in the same establishment had exhibited McKinley's pictures and were not even reprimaned for it.

Congress is just begining to realize that some very lively hustling has got to be done to get the regular appropriation bills through on time, and many are predicting that all of them will not get through. It is quite certain that not much else will get through, and for that some people are thankful.

If, as many suppose, the statement that Cuauncey M. Depew will be appointed Ambassadore to England, which has come from those close to Mr. McKinley, was put out as a feeler to ascertain how the Senate would regard the payment of the debts of the last campaign to the milionair element by giving them honorable positions, it has served its purpose, even if the result isn't altogether satisfactory to either McKinley, Hanna, or the milionair contributors to Hanna's election fund. Senators have made it plain that they would make a fight on the nomination of Mr. Depew, or any other man, whose relations to the Vanderbilts, Pierrepont Morgan and other corporation controlers make it apparent that the nomination is made in payment for campaign contributions. This opposition might not be strong enough to defeat a man whose personal friends are as numerous as those of Mr. Depew, but it will make statements which will stir up public opinion to such an extent that Mr. McKinley will be certain to regret having made the nomination, if he does it.

Republicans would gladly let the money question drop, that is, the leaders of the party would, but it continually crops out in both House and Senate, and everytime it does the monetary chasm in the republican party, which was temporarily bridged by the bimetallic plank of the St. Louis platform, is seen to widen. "Little Billee" Chandeler stuck a red flag on top of that plank and shook it meaningly in McKinley's face when he made that bimetallic speech in the Senate, while eastern members of the House Coinage Committee the bill authorizing a monetary conference.

Although the reported row between Speaker Reed and Representative Boutelle, of Me., has been repeatedly denied by others, neither of the principles have said a word. They do not speak to each other when they pass and members of the House are wondering how Boutelle will fair when Reed makes up the committees for the next House. He is now Chairman of the Naval Committee.

It is stated that Senator Frye has abandoned his right to succeed Senator Sherman as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations and that the place will go to Senator Davis, of Minn., who is now third member of the committee, if the republicans are allowed to fill the committee vacancies that will exist after March 3. There is some interesting gossip in connection with Senator Frye. As second member of the committee he is entitled by all the precedents of the Senate to the chairmanship, but he is said to have abandoned his claim because he was told that a fight would be made in caucus to keep him out of it on account of his Cuban sentiments. The friends of Cuba will be glad to see Senator Davis at the head of the Committee; they have not forgotten the red hot speech for free Cuba he made early in the present session.

The receipt of the post offices of the country are regarded as an indisputable barometer of the condition of business. A statement given out this week by the Postmaster General Wilson shows the gross recepts of 30 post offices in the largest cities for January 1896 and January 1897. Twenty of the offices show a decrease, the greatest in years. Another proof of the delay in the arrival of promised prosperity, and another proof that those who declared buisness began to improve the day after the election were mistaken.

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Games for the Children.

Who obtain subscribers for THE POULTRY KEEPER Box BB, Parkesburg, Pa; as well as other equally useful articles for a very little work. Two subscribers for six months, at twenty-five cents each, secures many of them. Every poultry raiser must have the POULTRY KEEPER, the contents of which may save or make you hundreds of dollars, as this monthly leads the world in valuable information not to be had elsewhere for any money. "How to Make Money With Hens" is a secret with one or two, but the POULTRY KEEPER gives it away and shows how it is done. It is only fifty cents a year and tells how to get nearly three dollars worth of poultry periodicals for one dollar, or for one dollar can get with it the four POULTRY KEEPER ILLUSTRATORS the most wonderful books published with information on every subject connected with the raising of poultry and containing infonmation worth hundreds of dollars. Also other eqally astonishing methods of saying money as well as securing it. Sample copy free.

A NEW BOOK, "KNITTING AND CROCHETING," of 64 pages, over 50 original designs illustrated, beautiful lace patterns, shawls, hoods, jackets, etc., has been published by The Home, 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass., and will be sent with a subscription to that paper. The Home is a 20-page monthly filled with original stories, literary and domestic topics and fashions. Its department of Fancy Work is a special feature, new and original designs each issue. The price of subscription is 50 cents per year and will include one of these books. As a special inducement to trial subscribers, a copy of this book will be given with six months subscription. The price of book is 25 cents, but a six months subscription and the book combined will be sent for only 25 cents. Their annual premium list for 1897 will be sent free on application.

Clubbing Offer.

Nothing helps while away long winter evenings to better advantage than good wholesome reading. Papers magazines and books are cheap now. Everybody can afford to take one or more. We have made arrangments to club with the papers and magazines mentioned below as follows:

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and the Farm, Stock and Home, every two weeks, for one year, $1.30.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and Demorest Magazine, monthly, $2 60.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and Cosmopolitan, monthly magazine, one year for $1.90.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and Scientific American, weekly, $3.60.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and New York Thrice-a-week World, one year for, $1.75.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE and the Farm, Field and Fireside, weekly, 1.75.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE and Will Carlton's Magazine "Everywhere" one year for $1.35.

Subscribe for and advertise in the Gazette.

TWICE-A-WEEK COURRIER-JOURNAL.

Beginning the first of the new year, the Weekly Courrier-Journal, of Louisville, Ky., will be changed to the Twice-a-week Courier-Journal. It will be published Wednesday and Saturday mornings. The paper will be six pages, or twelve pages a week, instead of ten pages weekly, as at present, an increase of 832 columns of matter during the year. The Wednesday issue will be devoted exclusively to news and politics, while the Saturday issue will be strictly a family paper—filled with stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, sketches, etc. The politics of the paper will not be changed, and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully, in the future as in the past. In spite of the expence involved in the inprovements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courrier-Journal will remain the same, one dollar a year, with liberal inducements to agents or to old subscribers who send in new ones. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson on political and other topics of the day.

Almost everybody has heard of Theodore Louse, "Uncle Theodore" as he is affectionately known to thousands in Minnesota, where for several years he has been teaching swine raising from the Farmer's Insitute platform and through the colums of that sterling agricultural paper, Farm, Stock and Home. By a special arrangement with the publishers we are enabled to offer Farm, Stock and Home, a semi-monthly, 19 to 24 page paper with a regular subscription price of 50 cents per year, in connection with the GAZETTE for $1.30

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

Paradoxical as it seems, hot times may be expected when the new artillery shell charged with frozen dynamite comes into use in the next war.

According to the deductions of a well-known astronomer, we receive as much light from the sun as could be emitted by 680,000 full moons. And yet we are not happy.

At Waxahatchie, Tex., a paper is published called "Wanted, a Man." There is some curiosity to know who the editor is, and whether or not she is young and good-looking.

A statistician has figured out that all the people who have lived in the last 1,000 years could be comfortably housed in Texas. Who said we were in danger of overpopulation?

The New York Biscuit company seems to be cut after the "dough." It made over half a million dollars last year and its stock is still rising. This is no flowery dream, either.

A St. Louis critic says that the most cheerful sign of the times is that the fadazines, the posters, the erotic novels and other emanations from a diseased corner in men's and women's brains are rapidly dying out.

The death of a son of Gen. Meade at the age of 53 serves to remind old soldiers that time is running on. The son left West Point during the war to enlist as a private, and made an honorable army record of his own.

The greatest living authority on Indian statistics calculates that from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 people scarcely ever lose the sensation of hunger—in fact, do not know the feeling of a full stomach except in the mango season.

A Mexican savant claims to have discovered an effort on the part of the inhabitants of Mars to communicate with this planet by geometrical figures. If they will begin by squaring the circle their superiority will be cheerfully conceded.

More than 400 persons in Massachusetts changed their names by legal process last year, and of course they were foreigners. A native might add a hyphen to his name, but nothing could persuade him to cut loose from his genealogy.

A neat definition of the "new woman" was given not long ago in response to a prize offered by an English newspaper. She was described as "a fresh darn on the original blue stocking." The definition was thought to be so appropriate that the palm was at once given to the author.

Several rich husbands who have lost good wives under the divorce laws of Dakota are now mad about it, and have chipped in $10,000 to test the constitutionality of the law. Some people never appreciate their real treasures until deprived of them. Very few women apply for a divorce without good reason for it.

Brooklyn school children are taught to sing to the tune of "Yankee Doodle:" "Do not spit upon the street, in cars or public places; this is far from being neat, and leaves unwholesome traces." There is another verse, but one is enough to warn expectorators that high hats are not monopolizing public attention.

A novel wedding took place in Missouri the other day. Before Mr. and Mrs. William Irving were pronounced man and wife the latter was made to promise at the altar that she would not wear bloomers and ride a bicycle. The former was made to promise not to stay out late to lodge. The couple explained the peculiar ceremony by saying they expected to live a long while and wanted to guard against the tendency of the times.

The Herresdorf torpedo boat No. 6 is entitled to the distinction of being the naval water flyer of the world. In its trial of speed last week, five runs over a 12-mile course, the little wonder made an average of 28¾ knots, which would have been increased to 29 but for a slight derangement of its machinery. Fast as it is, the two torpedo boats now building by the Bath iron works and Union iron works are guaranteed to make 30 knots. Evidently the fast sailers in American waters are not to be confined to the yachts.

A tragedy is reported from a small village in Hungary that reads like a grim carnival of crime. Eighteen wives in the community, it appears, were desirous of ridding themselves of their husbands and they made a social function out of the affair by simultaneously administering poison. The husbands must have been wholly unsuspicious or complacent, for it appears that all died promptly and without any protest or offer of compromise. It is a radical method for women to resort to when they happen to grow tired of their husbands, but too spectacular to warrant general popularity.

The antipathy felt toward filled cheese in legislative quarters seems to be well founded, although it may be, after all, a revulsion caused by excess of fastidiousness. A good article of filled cheese is made, it is said, by using the very thinnest milk imaginable and adding 30 pounds of pork fat to every 100 pounds of milk, and seasoning to the taste with sugar of lead, bisulphate of lime, boracic acid, orris root, tartaric acid, glycerine, cupric acid, sulphuric acid, butyric ether, caustic potash, castor oil, slippery elm bark, oil from sunflower seeds, and adding a little coloring matter.

A dispatch says that the village of Port Richmond, Staten Island, has been seized by the sheriff of the county for debt. Villages have been known to suffer many varieties of affliction, but it is seldom one becomes so profligate as to fall into the hands of a sheriff. What the sheriff will do with this unfortunate village, now that he has got it, is not stated, nor is its fate in itself a matter of serious import. The real significance of the episode at this time rests chiefly in the revelation that the seizure of a village is within the reasonable limits of a sheriff's ambition, and that it is not impossible cities may fare likewise.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the Second Session.

In the United States senate on the 18th the bill to extend the use of the mail service, providing for using a patent postal card and envelope with coupons attached, was passed, and the arbitration bill was further discussed. In the house the general deficiency bill ($8,438,937) was reported. In the case of Hopkins vs. Kendall, from the Tenth district of Kentucky, Hopkins, the republican contestant, was seated.

The United States senate on the 19th spent eight hours in continuous executive session on the arbitration treaty. No result was accomplished beyond voting down a motion to postpone further consideration of the treaty until March 5. In the house the time was occupied in discussing the general deficiency bill. At the evening session private pension bills were considered.

The Indian appropriation bill was discussed in the United States senate on the 20th, but no action was taken. In the house the time was spent in discussion of the general deficiency bill, which was not finished. A favorable report was made on the senate bill for an international monetary conference.

FROM WASHINGTON.

At the Arlington hotel in Washington the national congress of mothers assembled with 800 delegates present from all parts of the United States.

One of the most distinguished cavalry commanders of the late war, Gen. Alfred Pleasanton, died at his home in Washington, aged 73 years.

Resolutions were adopted at the National Congress of Mothers to boycott newspapers of an immoral tone.

At the white house the last evening reception of this administration was given by the president and Mrs. Cleveland. It was held for the benefit of the public.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 19th aggregated $892,014,465, against $1,047,109,766 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 18.6.

In the United States there were 303 business failures in the seven days ended on the 19th, against 267 the week previous and 280 the corresponding period of 1896.

The first mothers' congress finished its work in Washington after a very successful meeting of three days, and adjourned to meet next year in the same city.

A demand has been made by Secretary of State Olney for a full explanation and prompt investigation of the death of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz in a Cuban prison, and Gen. Lee has asked that he be instructed to demand the release of all American citizens who are held in Cuba under circumstances of illegality.

THE EAST.

A bill providing that persons convicted of placing obstructions on railroad tracks shall be guilty of murder in the first degree passed the New York senate.

At Wyalusing, Pa., Samuel Spencer, Sr., aged 75, and Samuel Spencer, Jr., aged 40, father and son, were killed by the cars.

At the age of 80 years Gen. John C. Robinson, a war veteran, died in Binghamton, N. Y. In 1872 he was elected lieutenant governor of the state.

In a fire in the Everett school in Boston 17 children were badly injured.

Throughout the country the trade situation is said to present many promising indications.

In session in New York the American Newspaper Publishers' association elected as president Charles W. Knapp, of the St. Louis Republic.

In the jail yard at Newcastle, Del., Thomas Willis was hanged for murdering his 18-months-old daughter near Newark on May 4 last.

At the age of 81 years Judge Mercer Beasley, chief justice of the supreme court of New Jersey, died of pneumonia at his home in Trenton.

WEST AND SOUTH.

At Cleveland, O., eight members of the family of Jacob Sterzellac were burned in a fire in their home, and three were dead and two others could not live.

In a snowslide at Provost canyon, Utah, W. W. Ferguson and J. E. Bell lost their lives.

The death of ex-Congressman John C. Barker occurred at his home in Chicago, aged 63 years.

James A. Gary, of Baltimore, has, it is said, been offered and has accepted a position in Maj. McKinley's cabinet, probably that of postmaster general.

Louis Holtman, of the Brazil (Ind.) Democrat, was elected president at the twelfth annual session in Galveston, Tex., of the National Editorial association.

The Nebraska City (Neb.) city council found Mayor Charles W. Stahlhut guilty of misconduct and ousted him from office.

At their home in Indianapolis a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, and both mother and child were doing well.

By a flood many families were driven from their homes at West Pineville, Ky., and at Tazewell James Chadwell and his wife and children were drowned.

In Chicago 27 men started on a six-day go-as-you-please bicycle race at Tattersall's.

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The statement is made by Gov. Bushnell, of Ohio, that he will appoint Marcus A. Hanna as United States senator to succeed Senator Sherman.

The death of Rev. Peter Wallace, for more than 40 years a leading figure among the Methodist clergy of Illinois, occurred in Chicago, aged 84 years.

At the age of 57 years Albert W. Landon, for 25 years editor and publisher of the Humane Journal, died at his home in Chicago.

The new secretary of the treasury, Lyman J. Gage, will have as his private secretary Frank A. Vanderlip, of Chicago, assistant managing editor of the Economist.

A bill passed the Missouri legislature repealing the law by which vagrants could be sold in the state.

Flames destroyed the Mahoning county infirmary at Canton, O., the loss being $80,000, and W. H. O'Brien, an inmate, was burned to death.

A decision of the Missouri supreme court will have the effect to open to women nearly all the elective county and state offices in the state.

In Grand Forks, N. D., a fire in a business block destroyed property valued at $225,000.

In St. Louis the Third national and Chemical national banks have consolidated.

At Columbia, Ala., Walter McAdams (colored) was hanged for murdering his wife two years ago.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

In the name of King George Col. Vassos, the commander in chief of the Greek army of occupation in Crete, is establishing there a system of administration.

In Bombay since the outbreak of the plague there have been 6,853 cases and 5,447 deaths from the disease and in the entire presidency 9,911 cases and 8,006 deaths.

In the Guanabacoa jail in Cuba Dr. Richard Ruiz, a naturalized American citizen, was found dead in his cell, and it is said he was beaten to death by his jailers.

In Crete Greece continues to fight the Turks, has reasserted its claim to legal occupancy in a decisive manner, and sets at defiance the will of the powers.

The Spaniards captured the insurgent town of Silang in the Phillippine islands and 500 insurgents were killed.

It was reported that the German steamer Diamant, Capt. Wescheusen, and 35 men were lost with all hands 280 miles southeast of Halifax.

At her home in Montreal Mrs. J. R. Raymond celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birth. She has five children living, aged 81, 76, 74, 68 and 62 years.

The united squadrons bombarded the insurgent camp outside at Canea and the Greek flag was hauled down.

LATER NEWS.

The Gaulois of Paris, the 22d, says the powers have agreed to trust to Italy the authority to pacify and administer the affairs of the island of Crete pending the establishment of a constitutional autonomy for the island.

The senate committee on appropriations, the 22d, voted down Senator Pettigrew's amendment to reduce by one-fifth the compensation paid to railroad companies for carrying the mails.

The residence and store of M. Marks, at Hannibal, Mo., was burned the 22d, and before the flames were under control four persons perished. They were Mr. Marks, his two sons and Wm. Reid. Mr. Marks lost his life trying to save the boys.

The Chio river at Cincinnati, O., the 22d, was 48 feet above low water mark and was rising. It had rained in the Ohio valley for 72 consecutive hours.

The mail train on the Pennsylvania railroad crashed into a box car near Cresson, Pa., the 22d, and was badly wrecked. Five persons were badly injured.

Lorenz Fobes, of Dubuque, Ia., was choked to death, the 22d, by a small piece of meat while eating supper.

Blondin, the celebrated rope walker, died in London, England, the 22d.

Nine men, composing a bridge crew on the Great Northern railroad, and living in a car near Butte, Mont., were held up and robbed the night of the 22d of $1,000. The men were taken by surprise by the robbers, who entered the car and tied their hands behind them.

The westbound train on the Chesapeake & Ohio road ran into a washout near Portsmouth, O., the 22d. A. C. Staut, roadmaster, was killed and a number of others, mostly trainmen, were injured.

A large portion of the town of Pukwana, S. D., was destroyed by fire, the 22d. Mr. and Mrs. Moodie were badly injured.

President Cleveland celebrated the 165th anniversary of the birth of George Washington by issuing 13 proclamations, establishing as many additional forestry reservations containing an aggregate area of 21,374,840 acres.

Railway traffic throughout northern Wisconsin was suspended, the 22d, on account of snow.

Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, will not be able to report to the house the new tariff bill, which probably will bear his name, before the beginning of the extra session of congress to be called for the 15th of March.

In the United States district court for the northern district of Texas, Judge Swayne, the 22d, declared the Texas anti-trust law unconstitutional.

The steamer Adriatic, which arrived at New York the 23d, narrowly escaped wrecking in mid-ocean by the shifting of her cargo and breaking of machinery. Capt. Snowden said the trip was the worst in his 25 years' experience on the water.

The silver republicans in the U. S. senate and house have signed an address calling a meeting of a "provisional national committee of the silver republican party," to meet in Chicago, June 8, 1897, for the purpose of calling a national convention of all silver republicans and those who will co-operate with them in political action, "until the great monetary issue is settled, and settled right."

Reports from Pittsburg, Pa., the 23d state that the flood raging there will probably equal that of 1884, which measured 24 feet. It is impossible to estimate the damage the present rise is doing, but half a million dollars will be putting it mildly for Pittsburg and Allegheny alone.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, consul general of the United States at Havana, has resigned, but has been requested to remain at his post for a time at least.

Seventeen guests of the Russel House, at Humboldt, Io., were poisoned by eating canned salmon. By hard work the lives of all were saved.

The postoffice at Viroqua, Wis., was robbed of $400 worth of stamps the 23d. The robber wounded Clerk Nordsum, who refused to open the safe.

Milbank, S. D., was visited by a disastrous fire the 23d.

It was announced the 23d that the great powers of Europe had requested Greece to withdraw her troops from the island of Crete within 24 hours.

Dr. Wm. Steinetz, the celebrated chess player, has become insane.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, Feb. 23.		
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	74	@	74½
No. 2 northern	72	@	73
May			73½
CORN—No. 3	14	@	14½
OATS—No. 3 white	15	@	15½
CATTLE—Steers	3 20	@	3 75
Cows			3 00
HOGS	3 00	@	3 10
SHEEP—Muttons			3 10
Lambs			3 65
BUTTER—Creamery, firsts	17	@	18
Creamery, seconds	12	@	13
Dairy, fancy	13	@	14
Dairy, choice	9	@	10
POULTRY—Turkeys	8	@	8½
Spring chickens			7

WOULD WELCOME WAR.

National Feeling Among Greeks Grows Intense.

Indignant at the Bombardment by the Powers of the Christian Camp Near Canea—British Fleet Begins Its Demonstration.

Canea, Feb. 22.—A fusillade having continued all of Sunday, despite the warnings of the foreign admirals, the united squadron bombarded the insurgent camp outside of Canea. The foreign admirals have warned Col. Vassos, the commander of the Greek forces on the island of Crete, of their intention to attack his troops with four men-of-war anchored off his camp, Aghioi Theodoroi, should he attempt to advance to the interior of the island. The chief Cretan position was a hamlet on a ridge of hills, 4,000 yards from the flagship.

Bombardment Begins.

At 4:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon signals were made to the Dryad, Harrier and Revenge, together with one Italian, one German and one Russian ship, to open fire on the Cretan position, where the Greek flag was hoisted some days ago. The British ships fired 40 and the foreign ships 30 shells at the village, and ruined the houses held by the Cretans. The flag was soon lowered, and the order "cease fire" sounded after ten minutes. Thereupon the flag was rehoisted. The rocks around were crowded with Cretans. The Turks, encouraged by the fleet, now opened a lively fusillade, while the Cretans were removing their wounded. The Cretans had not replied during the whole performance.

Indignation at Athens.

Athens, Feb. 23.—The indignation caused by the bombardment of the insurgent position near Canea by the foreign war ships has increased, and the action of the powers is denounced on every hand as a gross outrage and a wanton disregard of the rights of Greece. A very largely attended indignation meeting was held Monday at which strong protests were made against the interference of the powers, who, it was declared, were pitting their might against Greek right. The speakers vehemently asserted that the country was now more firmly resolved than ever to spend its blood and treasure for Crete.

Would Welcome War.

The audience was carried away by the warlike words of the speakers, who were frequently interrupted by cries for war. There is no denying the fact that the whole Hellenic people are in a temper which would make war welcome even against overwhelming odds. They are determined to uphold Greek rights and honor, and will persist in helping the Christians in Crete, not withstanding the attitude of the powers in supporting the Turks. It is reported that Col. Smolentz, minister of war, has resigned. M. Skouzes, minister of foreign affairs, visited the foreign ministers and protested against the bombardment and the consequent encouragement of the Turks. It is stated that several Christians were killed or wounded by the shells fired by the foreign war ships, and that great havoc was done to property.

Britons Are Angry.

London, Feb. 23.—Amid the cries of shame it was admitted by Salisbury's representative in the house of commons Monday night that the British fleet had, under virtual instructions from the British government, bombarded the Christian force which is seeking to throw off the dominion of Turkey in Crete. Under Secretary Curzon hastened to add apologetically that the report that any shots had been fired at the Greeks was a base falsehood.

Combatants Won't Negotiate.

Canea, Feb. 23.—The British, Italian and Russian consuls, who recently went to Selinos to inquire into the situation there, returned Monday, bringing with them 170 Mussulmans who feared to remain in the town. The consuls state that they were unable to negotiate with the combatants, who were resolved to fight to the end. Both sides, Moslems and Christians, refused to be hampered with prisoners, and therefore massacred all their enemies who fell into their hands.

The consuls proceeded to Canado on board ship. The Christians there, although advised of their arrival, fired on the consuls, in spite of the white flag of truce which they carried. The consuls returned to Selinos, where the Christians occupied fresh positions. Here, also, the consuls were fired upon, the shots falling around the ship.

The insurgents have rehoisted their flag at Halepa, but they have not fired on the Turks, who have planted a flag 1,500 yards from the insurgent position.

Over 27,000 Moslems Slain.

London, Feb. 23.—A dispatch to the Central News from Constantinople says that official reports from Crete say that the total number of Moslems, men, women and children, who have been killed during the present troubles in that island is over 27,000, and that 25 Moslem villages have been pillaged and burned.

Task Given to Italy.

Paris, Feb. 23.—The Gaulois says that the powers have decided to intrust to Italy the authority to pacify and administer the affairs of the island of Crete, pending the establishment of constitutional autonomy for the island.

The Mothers' Congress.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The last day of the first session of the national convention of mothers was marked by so many diversified topics to be discussed and such pronounced manifestations of general interest that the congress had to divide itself, as on Thursday, into three or four separate conventions. Resolutions were reported and adopted in favor of excluding evil literature from homes, and using all influence with the press looking to that purpose. No new officers were elected. After the night meeting the delegates attended a banquet at the Arlington hotel.

Encouragement for the Greeks.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The Cretan uprising against Turkey was recognized and encouraged by the senate of the United States Saturday in the unanimous adoption of a resolution offered by Senator Cameron (rep., Pa.) extending sympathy to the government of Greece in its intervention to free the people of Crete "from the tyranny of foreign oppressors, and to restore peace, with the blessing of Christian civilization, to that distressed island."

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

How It Was Observed in Many Large Cities.

Chicago, Feb. 23.—Commencing in the morning paeans of patriotism mingled with inspiring eloquence of the orator, whose theme was his country and its deliverer, went up from Chicago in honor of the memory of Washington.

A great lawyer from New York, jurists from our own tribunals, aspiring young collegians from all parts of the land, clergymen and laymen, all lent their aid to make this anniversary of the birth of the Father of his Country memorable to Chicago. Frederick R. Coudert, whose history is part of the history of the nation, was brought here by the Union League club to celebrate the day by a speech on "War and Arbitration." The same organization brought together a small army of collegiate orators to scatter among the schools of the city that the pupils might listen to the recounting of the deeds of Washington, his private life and his character, and have sown in their minds the seeds of patriotism and national honor. The Union League club concluded the Washington birthday celebration at a banquet in the tower room of the clubhouse at night. About 200 guests and members were present.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 23.—The feature of the celebration of Washington's birthday in this city was the banquet of the Michigan club, which was held at the Auditorium Monday evening. About 800 members and friends sat at the tables, and the galleries were filled with spectators. Among the distinguished guests and speakers were Hon. Boise Penrose, of Pennsylvania; Congressman James A. Walker, of Virginia, and A. J. Hopkins, of Illinois; Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston; John A. Logan, Jr., of Washington; G. J. Corey, of Chicago, and Judge Albion W. Tourgee, of New York. Gen. Alger was toastmaster.

New York, Feb. 23.—The one hundred and sixty-fifth anniversary of Washington's birth was generally observed. The national colors fly from all the public buildings and many private residences. According to custom the stars and stripes were raised both at Battery park and the Old Block fort in Central park at sunrise by descendants of the revolutionary soldiers. Banquets and other events were held at night in honor of Washington's birthday.

Boston, Feb. 23.—Washington's birthday was generally observed. There were the usual ringing of bells, salutes and flag display. A feature in the programme was the governor's reception at the state house. The annual celebration of the young people of the Boston Sunday schools was held at the Old South meeting house. President Gates, of Amherst college, delivered the address.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 23. — Washington's birthday was fittingly celebrated here by all classes, from the stately ceremonial of commemoration day at the Johns Hopkins university down to the fantastic festival of the children of the Germania mannerchor, who danced in honor of "Washington's Gaburstag." Among the guests from abroad at the Johns Hopkins university exercises were Rev. Dr. T. J. Conaty, rector of the Catholic university at Washington; Postmaster General Wilson, ex-Secretary J. W. Foster, President Patton, of Princeton university, who delivered the annual address, and Rt. Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, bishop of Washington, who made the opening prayer. Another important event of the day was a mass meeting in favor of arbitration of international disputes.

GARY FOR THE CABINET.

The Latest Accession to Maj. McKinley's Official Family.

Canton, O., Feb. 20.—James A. Gary, of Baltimore, has been offered and has accepted a position in Maj. McKinley's cabinet. It is not yet certain that he will be made postmaster-general.

JAMES A. GARY.

When the final cast of the cabinet is made it may seem well to the president-elect to transfer ex-Gov. Long, whom he has fixed upon for the navy department, to the department of justice, leaving the navy portfolio for a New York man or for Mr. Gary, in case it is decided to give New York the post office department.

Floods in Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 23. — Thirty-six hours of steady rain has caused nearly every stream in the state to overflow its banks and sweep away live stock and fences. Kentucky river is carrying off thousands of logs. Immense damage is reported from Harlan, Perry, Leslie and Letcher counties. At Pineville the Cumberland river has reached the doors of the courthouse. At Frankfort 20 houses are under water and the gas works threatened. The lower portion of Catlettsburg is under water. At Richmond the reservoir of the water works overflowed and drove 100 people from their homes. At Middlesboro a cloudburst Sunday night deluged the locality, drowning James Charwell, wife and four children.

Damages for Speaking Harshly.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—After being out all night a jury in Judge Goggin's court returned a verdict Friday against Rev. Thomas Craven, a retired missionary living in Evanston, awarding to Mrs. Emma Braun $9,000 damages for causing her to be frightened and become a victim of St. Vitus' dance. A year ago Mrs. Braun, who is an elderly woman, lived with her sister in an Evanston house owned by the minister. While they were moving out the landlord came with a constable and attached the goods. It was alleged that the missionary spoke in a harsh and threatening manner to the plaintiff, who sued for $50,000.

THE NEXT U. S. SENATE.

Three New Senators Yet to Be Chosen.

There may be three vacant seats in the senate after March 4. The terms of Senators Blackburn, of Kentucky; Call, of Florida, and Mitchell, of Oregon, expire on that date and their successors have not been elected.

In Kentucky the legislature adjourned without agreeing on anyone. The Florida legislature does not meet until April. The Oregon legislature is split hopelessly, it seems, and Senator Mitchell's seat will remain vacant probably for at least a time.

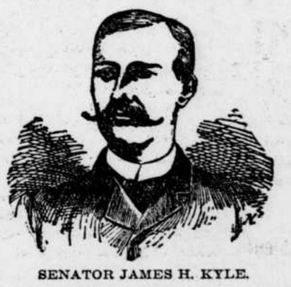
Republicans	**42**
Democrats	**33**
Populists	**7**
Silver	**4**
Independent	**1**
Vacancies	**8**

Kentucky and Oregon will in time probably each elect a republican, while Florida will send a democrat. Here is the roll:

ALABAMA—	
John T. Morgan	Dem
E. W. Pettis	Dem
ARKANSAS—	
James H. Berry	Dem
James K. Jones	Dem
CALIFORNIA—	
George C. Perkins	Rep
Stephen M. White	Dem
COLORADO—	
Henry M. Teller	Silver
Edward O. Wolcott	Rep
CONNECTICUT—	
Orville H. Platt	Rep
Joseph R. Hawley	Rep
DELAWARE—	
George Gray	Dem
Richard R. Kenney	Dem
FLORIDA—	
Samuel Pasco	Dem
	A Democrat
GEORGIA—	
Augustus O. Bacon	Dem
A. S. Clay	Dem
IDAHO—	
George L. Shoup	Rep
Henry Heitfeld	Pop
ILLINOIS—	
Shelby M. Cullom	Rep
William E. Mason	Rep
INDIANA—	
C. W. Fairbanks	Rep
David Turple	Dem
IOWA—	
William B. Allison	Rep
John H. Gear	Rep
KANSAS—	
W. A. Harris	Pop
Lucien Baker	Rep
KENTUCKY—	
William Lindsay	Dem
	A Republican
LOUISIANA—	
Donelson Caffery	Dem
Samuel B. McEnery	Dem
MAINE—	
Eugene Hale	Rep
William P. Frye	Rep
MARYLAND—	
George L. Wellington	Rep
Arthur P. Gorman	Dem
MASSACHUSETTS—	
Henry C. Lodge	Rep
George F. Hoar	Rep
MICHIGAN—	
Julius C. Burrows	Rep
James McMillan	Rep
MINNESOTA—	
Cushman K. Davis	Rep
Knute Nelson	Rep
MISSISSIPPI—	
James Z. George	Dem
Edward C. Walthall	Dem
MISSOURI—	
George D. Vest	Dem
Francis M. Cockrell	Dem
MONTANA—	
Lee Mantle	Silver
Thomas H. Carter	Rep
NEBRASKA—	
William V. Allen	Pop
John M. Thurston	Rep
NEVADA—	
William M. Stewart	Pop
J. P. Jones	Pop
NEW HAMPSHIRE—	
Jacob H. Gallinger	Rep
William E. Chandler	Rep
NEW JERSEY—	
James Smith, Jr.	Dem
William J. Sewell	Rep
NEW YORK—	
Thomas C. Platt	Rep
Edward Murphy, Jr.	Dem
NORTH CAROLINA—	
Marion Butler	Pop
J. C. Pritchard	Rep
NORTH DAKOTA—	
Henry C. Hansbrough	Rep
William N. Roach	Dem
OHIO—	
J. B. Foraker	Rep
	A Republican
OREGON—	
George W. McBride	Rep
Vacancy	
PENNSYLVANIA—	
Matthew S. Quay	Rep
Boise Penrose	Rep
RHODE ISLAND—	
Nelson W. Aldrich	Rep
G. Peabody Wetmore	Rep
SOUTH CAROLINA—	
Benjamin R. Tillman	Dem
Joseph H. Earle	Dem
SOUTH DAKOTA—	
Richard F. Pettigrew	Silver
James H. Kyle	Ind
TENNESSEE—	
William B. Bates	Dem
Isham G. Harris	Dem
TEXAS—	
Roger Q. Mills	Dem
Horace Chilton	Dem
UTAH—	
Frank J. Cannon	Silver
John L. Rawlins	Dem
VERMONT—	
Justin S. Morrill	Rep
Redfield Proctor	Rep
VIRGINIA—	
John W. Daniels	Dem
Thomas S. Martin	Dem
WASHINGTON—	
George F. Turner	Pop
John L. Wilson	Rep
WEST VIRGINIA—	
Charles J. Faulkner	Dem
Stephen B. Elkins	Rep
WISCONSIN—	
John C. Spooner	Rep
John L. Mitchell	Dem
WYOMING—	
Clarence D. Clark	Rep
Francis E. Warren	Rep

Kyle Elected Senator.

Pierre, S. D., Feb. 19.—Kyle was elected United States senator by the solid republican vote and a few populists who stayed by him. Most of the populists deserted him, but enough remained to give him the required number to elect.



SENATOR JAMES H. KYLE.

A Family of Six Slain.

Bismarck, N. D., Feb. 19.—The horrible discovery of the murder of six persons was made Tuesday near Winona, on the Missouri river, about 30 miles below Bismarck. The wholesale slaughter occurred at the farmhouse of Thomas Spicer. The affair is shrouded in mystery. It is believed that Indians may have been the murderers, although there is nothing to substantiate the theory other than that a number of them are said to have been seen loitering about the neighborhood. It is said they were decked with war paint, which is considered proof that they were out for mischief. The dead are: Mrs. William Waldron, Mrs. William Rouse, twin baby boys, sons of Mrs. Rouse; Rev. Thomas Spicer, Mrs. Thomas Spicer.

Death of the Famous Blondin.

London, Feb. 23.—Blondin, the celebrated tight-rope walker, who was the first person to cross Niagara falls on a tight rope, which feat he performed on August 17, 1859, died from diabetes Monday at Ealing, a suburb of London.

Congratulations Are Due.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 22.—A daughter was born to Gen. and Mrs. Harrison Sunday. The young miss arrived at five o'clock a. m., and weighs 8½ pounds.

Purify

Your blood now with a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla and be strong and vigorous when the change to warmer weather comes.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

209 BUS. OATS, 173 BUS. BARLEY.

M. M. Luther, East Troy, Pa., grew 209 bushels Salzer's Silver Mine Oats, and John Breider, Mishicott, Wis., 173 bushels Silver King Barley per acre. Don't you believe it? Write them!

Fodder plants as rape, teosinte, vetch, spurry, clovers, grasses, etc., in endless varieties, potatoes at $1.50 a barrel. Salzer's seeds are bred to big yields. America's greatest seed catalogue and 12 farm seed samples are sent you by John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., upon receipt of 10 cents, and this notice, worth $10, to get a start. [K]

—A lady on entering the kitchin early one morning saw a plate and knife and fork, the former of which had evidently contained rabbit pie. The lady stornly suspected a certain policeman of having supped off it, and the following conversation took place between her and the cook: Mistress—"Jane, what's become of the cold rabbit pie that was left?" Jane—"Oh, I didn't think it was wanted, mum so I gave it to the dog." Mistress (sarcastically)—"Does a dog use a knife and fork, then?" Jane (unabashed)—"Not very well yet, mum; but I,m teaching him to."—Tit-Bits.

—Thirty years ago "St. Elmo" swept through countless editions and enthralled myriads of novel readers, and Miss Augusta J. Evans had such personal, popular, instantaneous fame as but one or two other American women have had. The book is still read, still wanted and still admired.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with Local Applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

There was a young maiden named Grace,
Once the prettiest girl in the place;
But she's changed a great deal
Since she took to the wheel,
For she now has a bicycle face.
—Up to Date.

"As I understand it," said the Innocent Man, "the main thing in poker is to be lucky in the draw." It ain't so much in bein' lucky as bein' quick, out our way," explained Rubberneck Bill.—Indianapolis Journal.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

Don't imagine that wall flowers at a dance have no amusement: they make fun of the dancers.—Atchison Globe.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar relieves whooping cough.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The first question a woman asks a fortune teller is if her husband is true to her.

Cold creeps down the spine, then lumbago. St. Jacobs Oil creeps in, then cure.

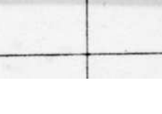
We Want Your Mail Order Business... To help secure it, would like you to have our Illustrated Catalogue which will be issued very shortly. By it you will obtain some idea of the many lines we carry, and of the low prices that have made

DONALDSON'S Glass Block Store

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

A household word in the Northwest. This Catalogue, like everything connected with our business, we have tried to make perfect, interesting and helpful. Nothing in it that we have not in stock—for we are not a supply store, but a Dry Goods Department Store.

Your name and address, and 5 cents to cover cost of postage, will secure for you this very superior Catalogue.



SPECIAL SALE ...OF... PIANOS and ORGANS

TO REDUCE STOCK BEFORE INVENTORY.

We are offering extraordinary inducements on the Finest Pianos and Organs, either for Cash or on

EASY PAYMENTS.

WE MUST REDUCE STOCK.

If you want an instrument do not miss this opportunity, but write us at once. We make it easy for you to get one wherever you live. Everything in the music line at popular prices.

W. J. DYER & BRO.

509 NICOLLET AVE., MINNEAPOLIS. | 21 WEST FIFTH ST., SAINT PAUL.

FAT PEOPLE are reduced in weight and relieved of all unpleasant sensations very soon after taking our **SPECIFIC NO. II.**

Prevents and Permanently Cures Fatty Degeneration of the Heart. X X X

Mailed Free to any address for 50 cents.

ST. PAUL HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,
109 E. Seventh St., St. Paul, Minn.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

YUCATAN. KING OF GUMS.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

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THE GAME GRAY SQUIRREL.

Timid and Wary. It Can Fight in Its Own Defense.

The gray squirrel is no doubt the gamiest quadruped that inhabits the Pennsylvania forests. To lure the gray squirrel from its haunts, or get within range of the animal, is a task that requires the skill of an experienced hunter. There is as much difference in the nature of the gray squirrels of the forests and the gray squirrels of the parks as there is between the fierce wild cats of the Rockies and the household tabbies of New York. A gray squirrel is rarely seen on the ground. When it wishes to change its position to a neighboring tree it will hang to the trunk within five feet of the ground, then, surveying the surroundings, will dart like lightning to the next tree and soon be lost in the labyrinth of branches.

Although the gray squirrel is seemingly the wildest and most timid of game animals, it displays great courage when its home is invaded by an enemy.

A New Yorker who had been hunting in the Nippenoss valley, Lycoming county, Pa., relates an interesting combat between a gray squirrel and a black snake. "My attention," he said, "was drawn to a rumpus of some sort in a nearby oak tree. On making an investigation I found a huge black snake and gray squirrel in deadly combat. The snake was making an attempt to gain access to the squirrel's nest, but he had evidently undertaken a more difficult task than he had bargained for. So ferociously and effectually did the courageous little animal attack the snake that the long, lithe body relaxed its hold on the limb and dropped to the ground. All the fight was knocked out of the snake by his dizzy fall, but the squirrel was just getting warmed up to his best fighting heat. He darted down the tree and took after his unwelcome intruder. He then made another onslaught on the snake by clawing and biting it with his sharp claws and teeth. The squirrel cleverly avoided the wicked strikes of his antagonist. The combatants approached to a few feet of me before they observed my presence, then they disappeared as quick as lightning. Had not the fight been interrupted, there would no doubt have been one less reptile in Lycoming county."—N. Y. Mail and Express.

EGGS OF THE EPIORNIS.

Museums That Have Specimens of the Eggs of This Extinct Bird.

In the British museum, London, the museum of the Academy of Science at Paris and the National museum in Vienna, and in the several institutions for the advancement of science, there may be seen specimens of birds' eggs which are almost as large as a two-gallon jug.

These eggs are laid by the epiornis, an extinct and gigantic bird of Madagascar. The cubic bulk of these eggs is eight times that of the egg of "the silly bird of the Sahara," which means that each of them is equal in point of capacity to 150 hens' eggs.

The first discovery of these interesting relics of past times was made by the captain of a merchant vessel, which had stopped at a port on the northeastern coast of Madagascar to trade with the natives. During the stay at this point mentioned the curious vessels used by the natives for water vases attracted the attention of the captain.

Upon investigation it was found that these odd utensils were in reality gigantic egg shells cut in halves. Upon questioning the water carriers in regard to the bird that laid the eggs and the place where they were procured, the captain was given to understand that the bird itself was unknown, but that the eggs were discovered in a large sand bank some distance away in the up-country, and could not be found elsewhere, to the knowledge of the natives.

An offer to purchase all that could be procured soon resulted in the discovery of several fine specimens, all of which fell into the hands of Isadore G. St. Hilare, the French naturalist. These curiosities were afterward distributed among the largest museums. —Hartford Times.

Princess Henry of Pless has sent an appeal to every Englishwoman married to a German in the German empire. The princess wishes to collect from her fellow countrywomen a sum of money to buy a handsome present to give Queen Victoria on the occasion of the close of the sixtieth year of her reign. Hundreds of Englishwomen have responded to the appeal, and the sum collected is likely to be a large one. More Englishwomen are married to Germans than to members of any other nation.

—M. Jesserand, one of the none too numerous Frenchmen who write on English subjects with minute personal knowledge, is about to publish another of his volumes on topics of quaint historical interest. This time it is "The Romance of a Scots King," meaning James I., who lightened his imprisonment by writing verses and making love.

Trying to look like a sheep has never yet produced any wool on the back of a goat.

DISEASE DOES NOT STAND STILL.

Every one is either growing better or worse.

How is it with you?

You are suffering from

KIDNEY, LIVER OR URINARY TROUBLES.

Have tried doctors and medicine without avail, and have become disgusted.

DON'T GIVE UP!

Warner's Safe Cure

WILL CURE YOU.

Thousands now well, but once like you, say so. Give an honest medicine an honest chance.

Large bottle or new style smaller one at your druggist's. Write for free treatment blank to-day. Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y.

THE HIGHWAY.

The highway lies, all bare and brown,
A naked line across the down,
Worn by a hundred hurrying feet.
The tide of life along it flows,
And busy commerce comes and goes.
Where once the grass grew green and sweet,
The world's fierce pulses beat.

Well for the highway that it lies
The passageway of great emprise!
Yet from its dust what voices cry—
Voices of soft green growing things
Trampled and torn from earth which clings
Too closely, unperceiving why
Its darling bairns must die!

My heart's a highway, trodden down
By many a traveler of renown—
Grave thought, and burden-bearing deeds.
And strong achievement's envoy fares,
With laughing joys and crowning cares,
Along the road that worldward leads—
Once rank with foolish weeds.

Glad is my heart to hear them pass;
Yet sometimes breathes a low alas!
The tender springing things that grew—
The nursling hopes their feet destroyed,
Sweet ignorant dreams that youth enjoyed—
And blossomed there the long year through—
Would I could have them too!

—Louise Betts Edwards, in Harper's Magazine.

"DOC'S" STORY.

The "lush" was in his best humor when he joined the evening group at the Alfalfa European hotel. He had enough of morning penitence left in him to make him grave and even dignified. At the same time he had started in upon an evening accumulation, and had already become warmed into that friendly mood which helps one to realize that all men are brothers.

"Good evening, gentlemen," said the "lush," and he said it as if it were the preliminary to an oration.

"Good evening, sir; good evening," responded "Doc" Horne, with a slight inclination of the head.

"Sit down and make yourself miserable," said the lightning dentist, who could be entertaining at times.

"Come join the feast of reason and the flow of soul," added the book agent, who could be original, if not entertaining.

"Sure, that's right," added the bicycle salesman.

The "lush" seated himself and asked: "Well, gentlemen, what is the subject under discussion?"

"We were just talking about the cold weather, and saying that it must be pretty tough on some people," said the lightning dentist.

"There's nothing personal in this, is there?" asked the "lush."

"Certainly not," said the lightning dentist, laughing. "Doc" Horne chuckled, and the large book agent smiled in a conservative manner, as if he feared to compromise his professional dignity.

The bicycle young man was puzzled. He did not see why the laugh came in, so he settled back in his chair and tried to think it out. The task was long and difficult, for he said but a few words during the remainder of the evening.

"I don't think there is so much suffering, now that the weather has moderated," said the "lush."

"I hope not," said "Doc" Horne. "It's a terrible thing to be cold and hungry for days at a time. I can tell you that. If any of you gentlemen ever go through what I did you'll appreciate that fact, too."

"How's that, 'Doc?'" asked the "lush."

"I thought I had told you of my experience in the winter of '67 and '68, when I was moose hunting with Gen. Foster up in Canada. No? Well, we had a party of gentlemen from New York and Philadelphia with us. The weather was bitterly cold, but we were living in the general's hunting lodge and we managed to keep comfortable. One day I was out with a party, and we were up on the Sessikoochee river—"

"W'at's the name, 'Doc?'" asked the lightning dentist.

"The Sessikoochee—Indian name, you know. It means 'lofty pines.' I had two New York gentlemen with me, and we were tracking a moose—had been on the trail for several hours. I crossed the river on the ice to take up what seemed to be a new trail, and I got separated from my two friends. I suppose I was intent on following this trail, and that's why I paid so little attention to the weather. The first thing I knew the snow began to fall, and I discovered that the sky was overcast, with every indication of a blizzard. I started back along the trail, but in ten minutes the air was filled with blinding snow and the wind was blowing a perfect hurricane among the trees. Of course it was impossible to see very far in any direction, but I kept on, and thought I was going toward the river. I knew if I struck the river I could find the house all right. Darkness came on—I had no idea it was so late—and the wind came from the northwest and cut me to the very bone. I walked and walked and walked, but I didn't come to the river, and then I realized that probably I had been walking away from it all the time. Of course my inclination was to sit down and rest, but I knew I didn't dare to do that or I'd freeze to death."

"It must have been awful," said the bicycle young man.

"Well, it wasn't any pleasure excursion. Fortunately I found a hollow tree where I could coil myself. I got in there and wrapped my fur coat around me, and managed to keep fairly warm until morning. By that time the wind had gone down and the cold was something intense. If I hadn't been so hardy and athletic I suppose I never would have lived through it. I got out, took my bearings from the sun and started out on a run to find the river. I had to run to keep from freezing. Of course I still carried my rifle, and I also had a hunting knife, but I didn't have any matches to start a fire with. About ten o'clock that morning I shot a rabbit, but of course I couldn't cook it, so I had to content myself with drinking a little of the blood."

The bicycle young man gasped and shivered, which led "Doc" to say: "You would have been glad to get it."

"I should think it would be hard work to run in the snow," said the lightning dentist.

"Not if you had snowshoes," said "Doc," with an amused smile.

"Oh, I didn't know you had snowshoes."

"I didn't have any when I started, but I made a rough pair out of some long twigs knotted together with a kind of wiry grass that grows up there. With this pair of shoes I could make four miles an hour across the snow. I kept at it nearly all day, only stopped to rest twice, if I remember correctly, but I was off in my calculations, for I didn't find the river. It might have been a mile or it might have been 15 miles away—I didn't know. When it began to get dark again I'll admit that I was a little frightened. The only thing that had kept me warm all day was my running, and, of course, by this time, I was more or less tired. Well, sir, it was a funny thing. I had cut through a little ravine and was starting up the other side, when I saw an Indian trapper, in a fur suit, jump behind a tree about 100 feet ahead of me. I stopped short and yelled to him: 'Kerly mahoo!' That means in the Indian language, 'Come out.'"

"Can you talk Indian, too, 'Doc?'" asked the "lush."

"I knew a few words belonging to this Canadian tribe of Maxeboshas, but I never gave a thorough study to any Indian language except that of the Sioux."

"Lo, the poor Indian," observed the book agent. "What did this man behind the tree say to you?"

"Well, he waited a few minutes, and then he came out," said "Doc." "I saw that he had a fresh haunch of venison slung over his shoulder, and I decided to have some of it. I went up to him and asked him the way to the river and the camp. He pretended not to understand, but I knew better. He shook his head and started to go away and I dropped my rifle and grabbed him. Of course I could have taken a drop on him, but I didn't want to have any shooting. I didn't want a dead Indian. I wanted a live one, who could show me the way back to Gen. Foster's hunting lodge. First, I wrenched the gun out of his hands, and then we went at it. He was a giant in stature and very strong, and I was weak from lack of food and all that hard travel, but I got a hold on him that I had learned in wrestling, and I landed him in the snow. I fell on top of him, and, drawing my knife, I pointed it at his throat and said: 'Now, will you obey me?' He nodded that he would, and so I let him up. I knew that these Indians always carried matches or flints, because they were in the habit of cooking food out in the forest. I kept this fellow covered with my rifle and made him build a fire and cook me some venison, which I ate with some enjoyment, you may be sure. By this time the moon was up. I emptied his gun and gave it back to him, and then I told him to lead me to the camp. He struck off through the forest and I followed him. Well, sir, we traveled all night and about nine o'clock next morning reached the lodge. They had given me up for lost. Yes, sir, all the eastern papers had me dead, but that was one time I fooled 'em. I learned after I got back that the thermometer had registered 40 below."

"What became of the two men who started out with you?" asked the lightning dentist.

"Oh, they got back all right by following the river. A funny thing about that experience. The Indian remained at our lodge a couple of days and became very much attached to me. Afterward, when I went up there, he acted as guide for our party."

"Doc" ceased talking and the "lush" gave one look at the lightning dentist, as if to indicate that he was helpless with admiration.

"The doctor appears to be a man who has had remarkable experiences," said the book agent, later in the evening when "Doc" had gone to his room.

"You don't half know him yet," said the "lush." "He's been a capitalist, a government scout, a circus tumbler and a steamboat pilot."

"And an actor," added the lightning dentist.

"And an opera singer."

"And a stage driver."

"And an author."

"Why he's been everything. If you don't believe it, ask him about it. He'll tell you."—Chicago News.

A DOG TO BE PROUD OF.

Could Swim Under Water and Turn "Flip-Flaps" in the Air.

It was a way the trappers had to spin a yarn or two and get old Si Limick started, for he was easily the most fluent and imaginative liar that ever struck a trail.

"Speakin' 'bout dogs," broke in Si, with his slow look and honest drawl, "I owned the curi'stest canine 'bout ten year back that ever wagged a tail. He was a ugly little runt an' no good fer b'ars, but when it kum ter small game an' fish he war p'isen."

"What er yar given' us 'bout a dog-fish, Si?"

"Lots o' things in the worl' you uns never heerd on. That there dog uster run roun th' bottom o' a river same's 'twar dry lan'. I seed him swim fer half mile onct un'er th' ice an bring out a fish bigger'n hisself. Th' critter could do 'ithout breathin' from 15 ter 20 minutes, 'cordin ter how he war feelin'. I rigged up a regalar bellyban' with a blowed up bladder 'tached by a rope. That thar doggone pup uster git inter th' mersheen on his own hook an' go sailin."

"But how would he sail back ag'in th' win', Si?"

"He'd jist haul in th' bladder, jam it atween his forrard legs fer a life persarver an' paddle in. He never turned out in th' mornin' 'ithout seein' jist how th' win' war.

"But what beat me 'bout that dog war his 'gility. You uns orter seen him workin a rabbit in a brush heap. He'd be a yelpin one side, an the rabbit would start fer ter run outen t'other side. He'd make 'bout th' orfules' jump you ever see. When he'd be half way over, the rabbit'd whirl, an right thar in th' air that thar dog'd turn a rare en flip-flap an' lan' whar he started at time ter catch th' rabbit. Never heard o' no other dog could do it."—Detroit Free Press.

How It Happened.

"And so you are engaged to Cholly Chubbins," said one girl.

"Yes," was the reply.

"How did he ever persuade you to marry him?"

"Oh, he hasn't persuaded me to marry him. You know that lovely solitaire ring he had?"

"Yes."

"Well, I wanted it to wear to a progressive eucher party."—Indianapolis Journal.

—Two weddings a day has been Rev. Wesley A. Hunsberger's average for the past 12 months. He is pastor of the Milwaukee Grand avenue M. E. church.

LEGISLATIVE ROUTINE.

Briefly Showing Bills Introduced and Business Finished.

St. Paul, Feb. 18.—Senator Yale yesterday secured the adoption of a resolution prohibiting smoking in the senate chamber. The following bills were passed:

Fixing date for terms of court in the Third judicial district, Olmstead and Wabasha counties.

To provide for the expenses of road and park commissioners.

A bill for an act to amend section 6715 of the general statutes of 1894, relating to punishment for the crime of grand larceny in the first degree.

In the house the following bills were introduced:

To provide for the treatment of inebriates by counties.

To amend the state constitution to exempt homesteads not exceeding $1,000 in value from taxation.

To provide for payment of judges of election 25 cents per hour except when counting ballots, when they are to be paid 30 cents per hour.

Relating to the filing of certificates of candidates nominated for office.

To provide for the abolishment of the game and fish commission and the substitution of separate commissioners.

To provide for the appointment of a state commissioner of immigration and a secretary.

To prevent the adulteration of spices and condiments.

St. Paul, Feb. 19.—The senate yesterday, after long discussion, made the state labor bureau investigation a special order for the 23d. The following bills were introduced:

Authorizing towns to punish disorderly conduct.

For establishment of government survey marks on public highways.

To prevent adulteration of spices.

To amend law relating to actions for damages or death by wrongful acts; $5,000 limit.

To create a local improvement fund for Winona.

To consolidate acts governing state school at Owatonna.

To authorize insurance companies to insure against loss by burglary.

After several hours' discussion, the house killed the traveling library bill by indefinite postponement. The following bills were introduced:

To authorize organized towns to adopt a by-law against disorderly conduct or keeping disorderly houses.

To regulate the sale of cigarets by license.

Appropriation for dairy instruction throughout the state.

To increase the per diem of member of the legislature to $10 a day and employes of the legislature in the same proportion.

To amend the liquor law so as to transfer the jurisdiction from the district to the municipal court, by reducing the penalty to fine or imprisonment, but not both.

To provide that no person shall acquire the right to vote after 1900 unless they read and write the English language.

To amend the law relating to settlements between county treasurer and state treasurer.

To require railroads companies to maintain track scales at all stations where 100,000 bushels of grain have been shipped during the previous year.

St. Paul, Feb. 20.—The senate yesterday passed the bill for the semi-annual payment of taxes. The following bills were introduced:

Relating to the soldiers' home, providing for wives and children in certain cases.

Amending laws relating to civil cases.

Amending law relating to foreclosure of mortgages; 10-year redemption.

Amending laws regulating use of products in international waters.

Relating to bounty for capture of horse thieves; $100 reward.

Amending law creating a medical board in the national guard.

Amending laws relating to registered pharmacists.

To regulate sale of intoxicating liquors, the operation of eating houses, and free lunch.

Representative Henry Johns president over the committee of the whole in the house which practically killed H. F. No. 105, by Mr. Schmidt, of Duluth, providing for depositories for the state treasurer. The following bills were introduced.

Relating to the compensation of township assessors in their duties collection from statistics, making the rate 10 cents for each farm; placed on general orders.

To amend the present law relating to arrest of horse thieves, reducing bounty to $100; a bill repealing this law has passed the house.

Amending laws relating to public roads, making them four rods wide and may be six if all property owners interested agree.

To provide for the organization of all unorganized counties; placed on orders. The bill provides that the governor shall have a census taken and the people then are to elect their own officers. The either bill provided that the governor should appoint.

St. Paul, Feb. 22.—The senate Saturday was in a negative mood and refused to fix the date of adjournment at March 31, as suggested by Senator Knatvold.

The house resolution fixing the apportionment at a maximum of 65 senators and 114 representatives was amended by Senator Barr to make it 60 senators.

Senator Culkin thought the whole matter should be left to the committee.

On motion of Mr. Stevens the matter was made a special order for Wednesday afternoon.

The senate adjourned until Tuesday afternoon.

The house adopted the Foss resolution introduced Thursday, calling upon the president of the State University to inform the house as to the number of students in attendance who were not residents of Minnesota. The following bills were introduced:

To provide for a reduction of 20 per cent in freight rates between points in the state.

To provide for right of redemption of sale made under chattel mortgage.

To provide that voting away of franchises by city councils shall be ratified by a vote of the people.

To amend law relating to separation of town and villages.

To authorize district courts to hold special terms outside of county seats.

To amend law relating to power of district courts.

To amend law relating to bakeries.

To amend law relating to education in school districts.

To amend law relating to town officers.

Relating to county commissoners' compensation

Paralysis, Diabetes and Dropsy.

Something from South Dakota.

Stephen T. Seymour, of Tyndall, Bon Homme County, Gives His Experience and Asks Advice.

From the Journal, Detroit, Mich.

The following communication was received by Dr. Williams' Medicine Company.

TYNDALL, SOUTH DAKOTA.
September 10th, 1896.

Dr. Williams' Med. Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

"GENTLEMEN:—I wish to state that in 1888 I began to suffer with diabetes, and for four years, or until 1892, was under the care of a physician, who declared I was cured. Early in 1894 I began to bloat a good deal, my kidneys were feverish and did not do their work, urination was painful, my heart's action was impaired, and I had a general sense of suffocation and chronic constipation. My digestion was so bad that I could only sleep a few minutes and I would wake with my limbs numb, and feel as though I were goingto die.

"I was of course unable to do any work; for though not confined to my bed, labor was impossible, and so I continued until July, 1895, when I began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had not used half the first box before I began to get relief, and after taking five boxes considered myself cured, though as I still have twinges in my back, I am continuing the use of the pills.

"I shall always feel grateful for the good Dr Williams' Pink Pills have done me, and though my means are limited, I shall certainly take them when necessary."

Yours, very truly,
STEPHEN T. SEYMOUR,

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

"Isee," he observed, musingly, "that a yellow whitewash has just been invented." The editor of the New Journalism leaped excitedly from his chair. "Great Scott!" he exclaimed, "who did it? We must secure him at any price as an artist for our colored supplement!"—N. Y. Press.

An Interesting Item.

By reason of its mileage and location, the Texas & Pacific Railway is the most important of all railway lines in Texas. It traverses the Lone Star State from East to West, through the most progressive towns, great forests of pine, and the broad prairies and well-kept farms, affording the most beautiful scenery all along the line. No other line affords such opportunities for the home seeker or investor to see and enjoy Texas. Cheap lands for all. Low rate Home Seekers' Excursion Tickets on sale at all points in Texas and Louisiana February 16th, March 2nd and 16th, April 6th and 20th, May 4th and 18th.

For a handsomely illustrated book fully describing the wonderful State of Texas, conceded to be the finest publication issued in recent years, send eight cents postage to Gaston Meslier, Gen'l Pass'r & Tkt. Agt., Dallas, Tex.

Appropriate.—"What sign do you think I ought to put up in front of my place of business?" asked a man who had opened a morgue. "'Remains to be seen,'" suggested the friend who had dropped in.—Chicago Tribune.

The Famous West Coast Hotels.

The famous hotels of the west coast of Florida are all open. The magnificent Tampa Bay Hotel, aptly termed a "modern wonder of the world," with its casino, swimming pool, theatrical auditorium, etc., situated on Tampa Bay; The Seminole, at Winter Park, in the lake region of Florida; the Ocala House, at Ocala; the Hotel Kissimmee; the Belleview, at Belleair, overlooking the Gulf of Mexico; The Inn, at Port Tampa, and the Hotel Punta Gorda, at Punta Gorda.

The Plant system of hotels is under the management of Mr. D. P. Hathaway, Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Florida.

Mr. J. J. Farnsworth, Eastern Passenger Agent, 261 Broadway, New York, or Mr. L. A. Bell, Western Passenger Agent, 312 Marquette building, Chicago, will give full information regarding any of these hotels, together with rates via rail or water.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak (as her husband comes in late at night)—"What does the clock say, John?" Mr. Crimsonbeak (with difficulty)—"Nothing, madam, nothing. It's got sense enough to say nothing."—Yonkers Statesman.

Don't Give Way to Despair,

Although you have suffered for a long time from malaria, dyspepsia, kidney trouble, nervousness or biliousness. Know that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has cured worse cases than yours, and is potent to help you as it has helped hosts of others. But always remember that trite saying, "Delays are dangerous." Mole hills grow to be mountains in consequence of disregarding it. Check disease at the outset with this incomparable defensive medicine

She had been looking at herself in the glass. "I suppose I'll get used to it," she said, "but after what we've been through in the last few years these tight sleeves actually make me feel immodest." — London Figaro.

The people have the promise blest
Of an approaching calm;
The orators will take the rest
And so will Uucle Sam.
—Washington Star.

The more winter the more rheumatism. Plenty of St. Jacobs Oil to cure it.

A woman knows as little about a man as she knows about a horse.—Atchison Globe.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medicine.—F. M. Abbott, 383 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

It is a rare man who gets anything but bills and kicks in his letters these days.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

No one likes bologna sausage outside of a saloon.—Atchison Globe.

In winter sciatica is worse. Any time St. Jacobs Oil is the best cure.

Florida, Cuba and Jamaica.

A handsome book, 64 pages, beautifully illustrated, descriptive of "the land beyond the frost line," will be sent upon receipt of four cents in stamps by L. A. Bell, Western Passenger Agent Plant System, 312 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ills. The Plant System of Railways and Steamship Lines, reach the finest winter resorts in the world.

A promising mine will as surely ruin a man in time as a promising horse.—Atchison Globe.

When bilious or costive eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 25c.

Gray hairs and wrinkles may come, but a happy heart is always young.—Ram's Horn.

A severe cold means soreness, stiffness. Use St. Jacobs Oil—means a prompt cure.

If good resolutions were horses everybody would ride.—Ram's Horn.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and $1.00, all druggists.

"This," said he, as he inhaled the balmy October air, "is Indian summer." "I always maintained," she replied, "that the Indians were capable of good work if given the chance."—Chicago News.

The worst of winter is to slip and sprain. Best cure—St. Jacobs Oil.

A man encourages notoriety in everything except his love affairs.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.

Whenever a boy says he is not hungry, it is a sign he is polite.

It's never too cold to cure neuralgia with St. Jacobs Oil. Sure cure.

A WOMAN'S BODY.

What Its Neglect Leads to. Mrs. Chas. King's Experience.

A woman's body is the repository of the most delicate mechanism in the whole realm of creation, and yet most women will let it get out of order and keep out of order, just as if it were of no consequence. Their backs ache and heads throb and burn; they have wandering pains, now here and now there. They experience extreme lassitude, that don't-care and want-to-be-left-alone feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness and the blues, yet they will go about their work until they can scarcely stand on their poor swollen feet, and do nothing to help themselves. These are the positive fore-runners of serious womb complications, and unless given immediate attention will result in untold misery, if not death.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will, beyond the question of a doubt, relieve all this trouble before it becomes serious, and it has cured many after their troubles had become chronic.

The Compound should be taken immediately upon the appearance of any of these symptoms above enumerated. It is a vegetable tonic which invigorates and stimulates the entire female organism, and will produce the same beneficial results in the case of any sick woman as it did with MRS. CHAS. KING, 1815 Rosewood St., Philadelphia, Pa., whose letter we attach:

"I write these few lines, thanking you for restoring my health. For twelve years I suffered with pains impossible to describe. I had bearing-down feelings, backache, burning sensation in my stomach, chills, headache, and always had black specks before my eyes. I was afraid to stay alone, for I sometimes had four and five fainting spells a day. I had several doctors and tried many patent medicines. Two years ago I was so bad that I had to go to bed and have a trained nurse. Through her, I commenced to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I never had anything give me the relief that it has. I have taken eight bottles, and am now enjoying the best of health again. I can truthfully say it has cured me."

Piso's Cure For Consumption

For the last 20 years we have kept Piso's Cure for Consumption in stock, and would sooner think a groceryman could get along without sugar in his store than we could without Piso's Cure. It is a sure seller.—RAVEN & CO., Druggists, Ceresco, Michigan, September 2, 1896.

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A Cougher's Coffers

may not be so full as he wishes, but if he is wise he will neglect his coffers awhile and attend to his cough. A man's coffers may be so secure that no one can take them away from him. But a little cough has taken many a man away from his coffers. The "slight cough" is somewhat like the small pebble that lies on the mountain side, and appears utterly insignificant. A fluttering bird, perhaps, starts the pebble rolling, and the rolling pebble begets an avalanche that buries a town. Many fatal diseases begin with a slight cough. But any cough, taken in time, can be cured by the use of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

More particulars about Pectoral in Ayer's Curebook, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

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A. N. K.—G 1645

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, FEB. 19, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—Simon Weldele is receiving brick for his new building to be put up early in the spring.

—Justiee Frazee and a jury spent a couple of days this week finding out the proper settlement of a threshing bill.

—Eagle readers claim that "Mother Grundy" didn't have near all the scandals; and is not apt to publish them all.

—F. H. Lindsley has purchased the elegant home of John Coolen, on Third Street and intends to occuyy it about the 1st of May.

—Several Minneapolitans while in our village lately took advantage of our cheaper markets to stock up with butter and eggs for a season.

—Owing to a bronchial attack we were unable to be present at the celebration on the 22nd; but understand that things passed off pleasantly as usual.

—The graduating class of the Delano High School is studying with renewed diligence since holidays. They intend to keep up the reputation of the school at last.

—Another dog scrape has struck town. Fred Lindsley shot Hi Dyer's dog. Hi didn't want him shot, so now demands pay for the animal. It may result in a law suit.

—John Deem received a fracture below the knee on Friday. He was riding a horse and driving several others, when one of the loose ones kicked him with the above results. Dr. Shrader set the broken bone.

—Some of the boys who attended the masquerade a short time ago complain that one of the maskers overstepped the mark of propriety and then slopped clear over by apologizing and saying after the ball that he thought his masked partner was Mrs. ——.

—The Trustees of the Presbyterian Church and the mempers of the Ladies Aid society are requested to meet at the Post Office promptly at four o'clock Saturday afternoon. Object of meeting; a talk on business of the Church.

MRS. ANNA LBNDSLEY.
Sec. P. S. S.

—Quite an excitement occurred at the Post Office building on Monday evening about closing up time. The back windows were smashed in and two boys, Emil Weise and Jesse Cashian appeared in the presence of Mr. O'Hair, young Weise with a revolver drawn on the Post Master. No blood was shed; but it is possible that in the future there will be less cause for taik than has been the case for several years. Such things are apt to have tragic endings and it is well to be warned before it is to late.

—We were surprised this week to receive a letter from our old friend Wm. Gent, of Greenwood, dated at Finney's Siding, Va. We didn't know he had gone. He wants his GAZETTE sent there for the present. Mr. G. says his rheumatism is better he gives mineral water the credit. So long as 'tain't "Moonshine" ill do. He says he is in the great oal belt of Virginia; no end to it. Lots of logs are being exported from that region. Why don't they saw them when they have plenty of coal to make steam? He thinks it payed him about 200 per cent to vote for Bryan, as he finds all his Virginia relatives, save one are Bryan men. Don't let your rheumatism get worse William, when you read in the GAZETTE that it was 16 below zero here, last Tuesday.

—Our village and school district officers seem rather indifferent regarding the peoples rights to be represented on their respective boards by a full board. The village board should consist of a President, Recorder and three Trustees; Several months ago the president tendered his resignation; but no successor has been appointed, and the board has been doing business minus a member. This is not right and we are not sure that it is legal to continue to do business so. The school board should, according to law, have six members. Mr. Vorse, a member, moved to Buffalo; but the board continues to do business without him. Five members is not, under all circumstances considered a legal board. These boards should fill vaciencies. Do they think themselves the only men in the village or the district fit to be members of their honorable bodies?

—Ladies Aid met at 3 p. m. Wednesday. Owing to illness and the place of meeting we were present. Why didn't Mrs. B. come? She got tirid because nobody came. She never came here. Mrs S couldn't come, the baby had 14 spasms Sunday, hooping cough, paregoric, ipecac, wheels for pillow shams, train was four hours late. (The society here had got so far ahead of the reporter that we had to desist from further report). Two new arrivals gave us an opportunity to start in again. It's not so cold. Where have you been? Gaddin' about. (By this time we made up our mind that Mother Grandy wasn't coming; so laid aside our writing utensils, and concluded we couldn't get a very big yarn out of the L. A. S. notwithstanding the common report that such societies usually engague in running down their neighbors. They didn't do it.

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—Delano Fair Day Saturday March 6th.

—Village and Township elections will be held Tuesday, March 9.

—Public school entertaiment at the Hall on Faiday evening, March 12.

—The United States will have a bran new President–next Thursday March 4.

—Tuesday was a cold day we are apt to have a cold night or day at times but it is expected that there will be no more long cold spells this winter.

—Last evening Penn Press says: George Davis was this morning found guility of keepinf a gambling, house and fined $60. for the offense. "Also that his entire outfit was burned by order of Judge Holt. Some of our local gamblers should take warning.

Personal.

Frank A. Cramer retarned Sunday from Minneapolis. His smiling countenance once more welcomes his many friends and customers.

E. W. Ferrell of Montrose, did business in Delano Tuesday.

George Florida and Mr. and Mrs Farnham of Rockford, drove over Monday to the Washington birthday celebration.

Mrs. I. H. Grafft of Hamline, came up and helped Delano friends celebrate the birthday of the Father of his Country.

Clerk of Court Charles H. Vorse and family, of Buffalo, drove over and attended the celebration Monday, and visited a few days with relatives and friends.

Rev. Anderson, of Rockford, assisted Rev Farber with revival meetings this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cunningham of Minneapoli's attended Washington's birthday celebration with Delano friends.

A. E. Powell is editing a newspapor at Sundown, Wyoming. He, also, it is said has license to preach.

Rev. J. W. Powell and his daughter Mrs. Councilman who had to, on account of ill health resigned her school, are going on to the farm near Mankato in March.

Messers Hon. Nathan Warner and C. E. Oakley, of Buffalo, and J. H. Hoover, of Minneapolis attended a meeting of Wright County Bank financiers yesterday.

Mrs. Hattie Haines visited Delano relatives and friends during the week.

Chrries Wiese made a flying trip to Minneapolis Wednesday returning home in the evening.

Mrs. White, nee Ida Brothers, of Minneapolis, visited her father J. E. who is now answering to sick call.

Mrs. Nield left this week for the southern part of the state, to spend the balance of the winter.

Frank Sherer is wrestling with the rheumatism again.

County Cullings.

The Buffalo Journal is now giving some of its readers interesting reading in the way of delinquent taxes for 1895.

From the Buffalo Journal we learn that a lot of "Misguided and partially insane gold bugs" aided in chaning Mr. James Desmond of that place on his 59th birthday.

C. Marshall Switzer supersedes editor Topping of the Waverly Tribune. The Tribune proposes from now on to be Democratic we understand. Good! the world do move.

Editors Saylor of Howard Lake and Wharton and Catlin of Delano represented the Newspaper fraternity of Wright County at the State Meeting of Editors and Publishers, last week.

G. R. Wedgweed, of Monticello was elected alternate delegate of the G. A. R to their National encampment.

The Superintendant of School in Stearns County is defending himself in the trial that about 90 schools in the county used German Catholic Hist ories of the Bible as readers among other things charged.

Messers Lampson Culkin and Dare of this district mingled with the Newspaper boys awhile Thursday night at the Windsor Hotel. We presume the balance of our representatives were too busy making laws for an hour or two visit with editors.

Township and village elections will be held at an early day. Help place in nomination, and to elect the best men for the places. All the best men are not in one party in every place. Have good, honest, sober, reliable officers and then you will have town and village affairs in that line.

When roads for weeks, are in the condition that they now are, and have been, some provision should be made to level down a few drifts and do away with the back breaking, and sled breaking holes. People can't make time over such roads, and it would not require very much labor to fix them.

The local option petitions appear to be longer, stronger and more than ever persistant this year. The bill for county option will, doubtless, receive the support of the solid delegation from the 3th Legislative district. Our men are all known as for temperance, and at least one of them as an ardent worker in the cause.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given of the Anual Village Election of the village of Delano, County of Wright, State of Minnesota, to be held in the Council room March the 9th, 1897. Officers to be elected are as follows:

One President,
Three Trustees,
One Recorder,
One Treasurer,
One Justice of the Peace and Two Constables.

Polls open at 9:00 a. m. and close at 4:00 p. m.

W. R. JOHNS,
Village Recorder.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a People's Caucus for the Town of Franklin, will be held in the City Hall, Delano, on Saturday, March 6th, 1897, at one o'clock, (1:00 p. m.) for the purpose of nominating Township Officers for said Town.

By COMMITTEE.

Among our Exchanges.

Ida Grove Era, Iowa: The Sheldon Mail mentions a mother in that city who says that after her girls "finish" in college, she intends to give them a course in bakeology, roastology, stitchology and mendology.

New York Dispatch: A Minnesota father of triplets went to Washington to learn that the United States Government does not pension triple expansion populators after all. This country really offers few inducements to positive genius.

The Broad Axe: A daily paper says: "There is now in the banks of New York alone, over $548,000,000, or about one third the total currency in circulation." How money locked up in banks can at the same time be in circulation is not explained.

St. Paul Dispatch: The cause of free silver has lost one of its most powerful advocates in the sudden death of William St. John, late president of the Mercantile National Bank of New York and treasurer of the democratic national committee.

The Toledo Blade is now waging a great fight against trusts and monopoly; but it would have more sympathy ane command greater confidence if it had "stood by its guns" in the campaign of '96. It helped keep the party-parent of trusts in power, and, as an incident, is itself in a receiver's hands—that agents of the "advance agents" who is doing most of the business in these gold standard times.

A meeting of teachers will be held at Montrose, Saturday the 27th, for the purpose of organizing a County Teachers Association, a general invitation to attend is extended to all teachers in the county.—Cokato Enterprise.

Teachers Examination.

Spring examinations will be held as follows:

Monticello, March 2nd and 3rd.

Delano and Howard, March 5th and 6th.

Annandale and Buffalo, March 12th and 13th.

Examinations will commence at 8:30, and every one wishing to take the examination is expected to be present when the examination opens. Private examinations will not be granted unless a geod excuse is given for not attending the public examination.

J. F. LEE,
Co. Supt. Schools.

Annandale, Feb. 6, '97.

Reading Notices.

Why is FARM, STOCK and HOME Minneapolis, Minn., read by a greater number of northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published? That's easy. Because it is best adapted to to Northwestern conditions. FARM, STOCK and HOME is a large semi-monthly journal, regular price 50 cts a year. It can however be obtained in connection with the GAZETTE for $1 30.

$1000.00 IN GOLD!

To be given away to subscribers to **What to Eat,** whose subscriptions are received before March 4, 1897. Send 10 cents for sample copy and full particulars. What to Eat is the most artistic, attractive and instructive magazine published in the interest of the home and better living. Address:

WHAT TO EAT,
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LONG AGO.

FROM THE METHODIST HERALD.

I once knew all the birds that came
And nested in our orchard trees,
For every flower I had a name—
My friends were woodchucks, toads and bees;
I knew what thrived in yonder grove,
What plants would die in a stone-bruised toe
Oh, I [illegible] then—
But that was very long ago.

I know it's folly to complain
Of whatsoe'er the fates decree,
Yet, were not wishes all in vain,
I tell you what my wish would be:
I'd wish to be a boy again,
Back with the friends that I used to know,
For I was, oh, s happy then—
But that was very long ago!

—Eugene Field.

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat, per bu.,	$ .65
Rye, per bu.,	.25
Potatoes, per bu.,	.20
Butter	.12, .10
Eggs,	.15
Hay, per ton,	4.00
Pork	3.80
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.06
Chickens, dressed,	.06
Spring chichen,	.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,	.08

DIED.

MARSHAL.—In Franklin, on Tuesday, February 23, Mrs. widow of the late Harry Marshal, age 81.

Farm Stock and Home, Minneapolis Minn., is by far the best agriculture paper for Northwestern conditions published. It is issued 1st and 15th of each month, at 50 cents per year. By special arrangement we are enabled to offer it with the BUFFALO GAZETTE for $1.30.

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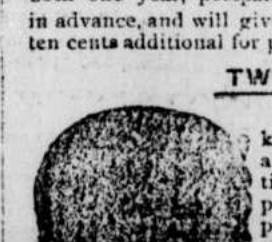

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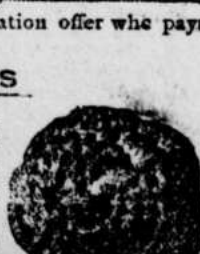

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 5 1897. NUMBER 23.

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THE Sherburne County People will doubtless, want A. N. Dare's term of office continued: as it not only gives them a first class representative; but their Star News is even better than before.

THE Immigration bill that was vetoed by Cleveland was passed over his head. So, now, if you can't bring your relatives or friends over from the old country don't blame Grover; but the Republican Congress.

BROTHER H. I. Peterson, of Litchfield Independent who went as a delegate to the National Editoral Association meeting at Galveston, Texas, writes home to his paper that he thinks things pretty moist at that place.

ZENE C. BOHREN, a St. Paul man, and known through the State as a live traveling salesman for years, died at his home on Dayton Avenue, on Friday, Feb. 26th. Acker Post, of which he was a charter member, took charge of the funeral. Zene will be missed.

QUEEN OLGA, of Greece, is said to be a Russian princess, and was an honorary admiral in the Russian fleet. She returned her insignia of office to Russia saying she could not hold office in a fleet that has fired upon the Greeks. She has gained the confidence of her people by this act of patriotism.

REPRESENTATIVE Poetz of Scott county has a bill before the Legislature to submit to the people at the next election. A constitutional amendment providing that no person shall be eligible to be elected to the same county office except Judge of Probate, for more than two consecutive terms." Why except any office? The "boss" would then arrange matters to have that office for life regardless of who held the others.

GROVER CLEVELAND vetoed the proposed amendment to the immigration bill. We think from reading his message on the subject he did the proper thing. It don't appear to have been very carefully drawn to aid in peopling our country with desirable citizens, and excluding many who would be good citizens while the most undesirable might come in under its workings. There is plenty of land in this country yet. Why stop it being occupied by people who become citizens of the United States?

Takes Both Sides.

The St. Peter Herald says: "While we felt that Mr. Lind was grossly misused by the Dispatch in the late campaign, we also felt that nothing would be gained in a suit to disprove the statements" and "As a disagreement resulted, it would be wise now to drop the suit, which, we understand is to be renewed."

Under the head "Its a Fact" the same paper says: "That the jury in the Lind libel suit failed to agree and a new trial will result. Even that is better than a verdict for a dollar."

Perhaps the Herald had not yet got through with the "social relations with the social press."

THE New York World publishes a number of answers to the question sent out by them "If the National Convention meet tomorrow would William J. Bryan again be chosen as the democratic candidate for President?" The World says; "The result is an extraordinary consensus of opinion, showing, with hardly an exception, that the Democratic organizations everywhere, as well as the Democratic National Committee, are as devoted to Mr. Bryan as ever. A majority of them believe that he will not only be nominated but elected in 1900.

From Minnesota comes:

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 27.

Mr. Bryan not only reanimated the democratic party; he reorganized it and today it is distinctly the champion of popular rights. At a convention held now he would be named for President with practical unanimity.

T. D. O'BRIEN.
Minnesota Democratic National Committeeman.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 27.

William Jennings Bryan would be named to head the ticket with scarcely a dissenting voice.

THOMAS J. MCDERMOTT.
Democratic State Committeeman.

A Specimen of City Journalism.

The Editors and Publishers of the state at their recent meeting were treated to a specimen of country journalism by Mr. Hendryx in his speech. We clip the following from the Minneapolis Times, which will show that the city press is affected much after the same manner:

"If the St. Paul "Globe" will insist upon rushing to the defense of Jim Hill whenever The Times finds it necessery to criticise that gentleman, or to direct public attention to his dangerous schemes, it must expect to have its feelings hurt. The Times wants no advice, and certainly will not tolerate interference from a rickety old concern, that is simply ligerous superfluous on the bounuy of one or two corporations it is able to delude into the notion that there are people with whom it still has some influence. There was never a more transparent fraud in journalism than the St. Paul "Globe". The Times feels that it owes the public an apolgy for having condescended to kick the poor old thing even though it did snarl and get in the way."

Goverment Makes Money.

Although the leaders of the republican party are agreed that a further agitation of disturbing propositions indulged in during the recent campaign only tends to delay the revival of business activity and have wisely concluded to give the people a much needed rest and President-elect McKinley a chance to carry out the promises made in St. Louis, the professional bonds mongrels and an accommodating press are still at it to annoy the public with their everlasting lamentations over the direful consequences sure to befal the American people lest they rid themselves of groenbacks and treasury notes and entrust certain individuals with the profitable function of controlling the output of paper currency. Tradition and the honor of the republican party will hardly permit the execution of this so neatly arranged scheme; however, prudence suggests the necessity of constant watchfulness and past experience the danger of complete subjugation by daring and unscrupulous speculators. Let it be borne in mind that it is much easier to defend than to conquer. The function to issue money has always been held to be the privilege of the government. Once relinquished and it is likely to remain so forever.

Among our Exchanges.

Penny Press: This is the way the Irishman puts it: "If Bryan had been elected it would have been 16 to 1; but now McKinley is elected its nothing to ate!"

Ida Grove, (Iowa) Era: Woman suffrage got the black eye in Nevada.

St Cloud Times: Indications are that, aside from the tariff, the policies of the Cleveland and McKinley administrations will not widely differ.

Ida Grove Era (Iowa) A jury in the district court at Ottumwa has returned a verdict for $232 52 against the Western Union Telegraph compay because of a delayed message.

Ida Grove (Iowa) Era: The Holstein well has been completed. It is over 2000 feet deep and water comes to about 280 feet from the top. The necessary machinery has been sent for and the people up there expect to be using water from their new well before long.

Weeping Water (Neb) Republican: A miller, who has tested the experiment says that ten per cent, of corn mixed with wheat and ground, makes a flour that no one can tell from pure wheat product. Since this flour is more wholesome and healty, it would seem advisable for the people to adopt it now that corn is so cheap and wheat is scarce and high.

Prison Mirror: "Why not employ the convicts on the roads of Minnesota?" asks the Anoka Union. There are hundreds of good reasons why it should not be done, and the most convincing argument, that would appeal strongly to taxpayers, is that at the present low wage of labor the work could be done more cheaply by free labor than by the convicts.

Waseca Herala: Another demo-rep gold man is provided for by our gold bug Governor, Clough. F. W. M. Catcheon, a rabid railroad and gold democrat, of St. Paul, has been given the place of C. H. Pettit, the Minneapolis republican, in the management of the State reform school. How much longer will it take the people to find out that the gold bondocracy have entire control of the McKinley and Clough republicans as well as of the Grover Cleveland democrats, and that they train in two parties simply to fool and plunder the masses? The people ought to open their eyes and ears and receive more light.

New York World: It is reported that Lexow committeemen think "no drastic legislation coucerning the trust will be necessary. Perhaps not, if we only had a "drastic" Attorney-General to enforce laws already on the statue books.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26, 1897.

Senator Hill's resolution calling upon Sectetary Olney for copies of all communications to and from Consul General Lee, which was addopted by the Senate without a desenting voice, is intended to solve the mystery as to the truth of the sensational statements saying that General Lee had either actually tendered his resignation as Council General to Cuba, or threatened to do so, unless the administration gave him better backing than it has been giving him in his fight to secure justice for Americans arrested in Cuba. It is also believed that it was intended as an affront to President Cleveland. It is customary in such resolutions to request the President to furnish the desired information, if in his opinion it is compatable with public interests. Senator Hill ignored the President entirely, and his resolution askes Secretary Olney for the information. Congress feels very ugly towards the administration on account of its Cuban policy, but there is no time left to do anything now, except to pass the appropriation bills.

Mr. Bryan was in Washington two days this week, and was the recipient of much attention. He was also the central figure in several important politicial conferences.

Representative Baily, of Texas, gave the republicans a good-natured raking over in a speech which did not overlook the assistant republicans, about their embarrassment in distributing 60,000 offices among 350,000 applicants, and made the prediction that every one of the fifty Congressional districts which the republicans carried last November by majorities of less than 1,000 would go democratic at the next election. "Four years ago", said Mr. Baily, "you laughed at our embarrassment; now we laugh at yours. You have no more chance of escaping the wrath of the office-seekers at the next Congressional elections than we had of escaping the disapproval of the people for the maladministration of the administration about to retire from power."

That a majority in the House would like to see the civil service law thrown overboard was shown by the hearty applause with which they received the assertion of Delegate Flynn, of Oklahoma, that if he had his way he would wipe out the civil service law and fill every office with a republican within twenty four hours after McKinley's inauguration. Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, also jumped all over the civil service law and declared his belief that it would be repealed. Representative Baily in reply to a direct question as to what he thought of the law promptly said: "I think it is a humbug", and when asked why the democratic party didn't repeal it when they had the power he said: "We didn't have sence enough then, but we shall know better here after." Representative Brosius, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Committee on Civil Service Reform, defended the law and accused Grosvenor of haying by his talk against it "fleshed a sword in the heart of the President elect", whatever that may mean. Whatever Mr. McKinley may do there is little doubt that Grosvenor will have a numerous support if he wishes to lead a fight against the law in the next House, and it will not be surprising if he does it.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands has this week been trying to get at all the bottom facts connected with the recent issue of a Florida land patent for 23,000 acres to Mr. Perrine.

Mrs. Cleveland's step-father. Senator Tillman, who is a member of the committee, was especially active in cross-examining the witnesses who have appeared before the Committee. The Committee has not yet reached a conclusion as to the regularity and legality of the patent.

Notwithstanding the protest of fruit importers, who claim that foreign fruits do not compete to any material extent with American products, in as much as they are mostly put on sale at a different season of the year, the republicans of the Ways and Means Committee have decided to place a duty upon tropical fruits which importers declare will be practically prohibitory.

There is trouble and a heap of it, ahead of Mark Hanna. The publications of interviews, in which he states that his first work upon entering the Senate will be to undertake the job to boss the passage of the tariff bill, has aroused the ire of a number of republican Senators and Mr. Hanna may start his Senatorial career by getting himself mercilessly snubbed. It is very saf eto say that he will not be a Senator long before he will regret announcing his intention to boss the body. Bossing the Senate is a very difficult job, as Mr. Hanna may learn if he will inquire of Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland, both of whom made failures in their several attempts to assume the role which he seems to think is as easy as buying impecunious delegates to a republican convention.

Advertise in the GAZETTE.

The Reform Parties are the Peoples Friends.

BUFFALO GAZETTE:

Dear Friend:—We are well aware of your attitud toward reform parties and the glorious stand you made maintained though-out the late stuggle is a full warrant to your many friends of your devotion to a grand principle. And tis very refreshing to us when assailed on all hands as reformers sometimes are to fesl that we have so able a defender as the "GAZETTE" and one ever willing to help us defend our cause. We appreciate these favors, and hope you will always be found in the thickest of the fight for the cause of the "People". We are asked many times to outline our reforms. For our opponents seem to think that under the present gold standard and backed up by the proposed protection of McKinley. We will be living and enjoying the best form of government ever given to the world of man. There is one thing that is painfully evidenced by the last election and that is, that the most ungodly frauds, deceptions coercion and terrorism was practiced and allowed, that ever in our history as a nation, stained the pages of any record of political campaigns,—on America's (?) Free Soil. How in the name of reason a political party can hope for a continuance in power, when every action is simply against the masses, and selfish greed is the most gloring object for which the party is strugling.

During the campaign there was a continual lovefeast between the money powers, the trusts and corporations. And these in turn controled the press and the voting hanger-on of all the cities and comunities everywhere. debtors were threatened. And many a poor devil was made to tremble under the fear of a loss of work, and prospective suffering. Assurances of immediate prosperity, raise of wages. Starting up the whels of commerce all along the lines. And perminent implyment, with a good healthy demand for all American products were all promised if McKinley would "Get There".—While ruin devastation, death and destruction, was the bloody crass that hung over the thousand of doubting, trembling voters if—Mr. Bryan was elected. Confidence was the gain, and the poor dupes whose hearts were filled with despare took a big chaw of confidence and voted—as it has turned out in many a case—to their own doom, suffering and death in many instances.

Any party, or body, of business men with brains, should know the remedy for these miserable times, is soely and simply more money, not confidence, nor promises, these all fade away. When the sterner realities of cash, hard cash, and plenty of it, are the imperative demands of the times. A decision of the U. S. Suprem court, covers all these grounds and comes down to business in a handsome sensible manner, in substance as follows:—"There are times, when the exigencies of the state rightly absorb all subordinate considerations of private interest, convenience, or feelings and at such times the temporary though compulsory acceptance by a private individual, of the government credit, in lieu of the debtors obligation to pay, is one of the slightest forms in which the necessary burdens of society can be sustained.

When the currency disappears, as it often does in the time of war, when business begins to stragnate and general bankruptcy is imminent, then the government must have power at the same time to renovate its own resources, and to revive the drooping energies of the Nation, by supplying it with a circulating medium. "What that medium shall be, what its character and qualities will depend upon the greatness of the exigency and the degree of promptitude which it demands.

"These are Legislative Institutions the heart of the native must not be crushed out. The people must be added to pay their debts and meet their obligations, the debtor interest of the county represents its bone and sinew and must be encouraged to persue its avocations. If relief were not afforded, universal bankruptcy would ensue, and industry would stop, and government would be paralyzised in the paralysis of the people".

The above is the power of the goverment to increase the currency when it is needed. The great and mighty question every individual man must answer, when he runs his hand into a long empty pocket is "Has that time come?" Does not the condition of things demand a larger volumn of money? Where if the power is with us and the times and the business interests of every son of man demands it, why feed us any longer on promises, confidence and waiting to see what J. B. is willing to do about it,—Oh, for the conrage of Lincoln, or the manhood of Bryan, who always places man and his conditions as far superior to parties or institutions. Then we would not languish and die, and while dying be twitted of being an American sovereign. A prince, belonging to a nation with the greatest resounces of any nation under the sun.

In the time of "war our government has a right to increase its volumn of money. In Gods Holy name, when in a time of absolute peace with the world, and peace enjoined on us for 5 years to come, by J. B. we are suffering many of the horrors of war, does it look the part of wisdom, for the officers of the people to fold their hands and let the people suffer, when the remedy is in their hands? But I am told that would be "Fiat" money, and "that's jnst awful don't-yer-know". But don't every man of us have to take 52 cents worth of "Fiat" and add it to 48 cents worth of silver, before we can buy a dollar's worth of sugar, or any manner of exchange be consumated? Now reviewing the many evils, through which we are trying to grub our way. It seems as though most any man and especially a farmer, might define why he was or is a reformer.

The Reform Party, stands for the true interests of the wealth producers. After thirty years of popular government, we have a debt of $35,000,000,000 we have 8,000,000 mortaged homes, 4,000,000 people out of employment, 1,625,000 tenant farmers, and 2,000,000 tramps. During the last 25 years the popular parties haye donated the rich railroad corperations land enough to give us all a farm. In 1890 the farmers and wage workers owned 75 per cent. In the last ten years the toilers of this glorious heme of the free, have increased our national welth to $22,000,000,000 and every dollar has gone into the hands of plutocracy. Both of the popular parties are controlled by Wall Street, and Wall Street by Rothschild. And neither of the old parties, it seems, can extricate themselves out of despond, and blue ruin in which they are at this time wallowing.

Does history show a case of an old party reforming itself?

The new party. The Peoples Party. Bryans Party! Advocates Government ownership of R. R. Telegraphs, telephones, express lines, mines and all national monopolies. A currency safe, sound and flexible issued by the government only. Postal savings Banks, for the safe keeping of the peoples earnings. Free coinage of both gold and silver at 16 to 1.

Graduated income tax, that the school age be raised, and child labor prohibited.

That the hours of labor be reduced to keep apace with inproved machinery. Not exact as much out of men, women and children as is taken out of a machine.

We demand the initative and referendum system. U. S. Senators and President elect by a direct vote of the people.

Municipal ownership of natural monopolies, such as water works, Street R. R., gass and electric lighting etc. Public lands should be reserved fou actual settlers, abolition of gold interest bearing bonds. Interest of any kind should be payable only in such funds as the people do business with.

A government by the people based on the Declaration of Independence.

But if we cannot have these benefits guaranteed to us, may be we should be thankful for the privilege of being born into a life of servitude, to a condition wherein your best suit will be blue over-alls that on a damp day one can smell for miles, there are many other things to be thankful for, but I think the following prayer covers the ground:

THE GOLD BUG'S PRAYER.

Our Father, who art in England, Rothschild be thy name. Thy kingdom come to America; Thy will be done in the United States as it is done in England Give is this day our batch of bonds, that are payable in gold, but not in silver; retire our greenbacks soon, and make silver money of no avail, make all our own obligations payable only in yellow money of Shylock: that we may more truly realize your boundless love, and the mighty sacraficies you have made for us. O Rothschild, give us the votes of the laboring men so to perpetuate monopolies. We know that we have sinned against thee. We have robbed the honest poor and protected the dishonest rich. Help us to pull the wool over common voter's eyes, that at the last moment they may get befogged and cast their vote for us. Lead us not into temptation to help the common people, the farmers and the wage workers. There sence of feelings are blunted by their continual war with proverty. And O Mighty Farther, Rothschild, help us and deliver us from the 16 to 1 craze that has taken possession of the dear people. And above all we beseach thee to help us dazzle the eyes of our people, with the bounties of our tarriff. Make them fight fiercely for us that our coffers may be filled, so that when your servants retire from their labors they may be above to enter into their rest. Thus we shall have the kingdom and the power. Gold bonds and interest and gold as the only recognized standard of money. For ever, and for thy glory. World without end.—Amen.

P. S.—While misery holds high carnival, immense efforts are being made to make the gold bug inaugural the bigest thing of the century. The car of Juggernaut, overlaid with gold will be out and many a wild devotee will feel like going to heaven from under the wheels of that great car. It will be the greatest 'bawl' of the age. $10,000 dresses will be worn. While the poor freeze and starve.

FARMER.

Clubbing Offer.

Nothing helps while away long winter evenings to better advantage than good wholesome reading. Papers magazines and books are cheap now. Everybody can afford to take one or more. We have made arrangments to club with the papers and magazines mentioned below as follows:

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TWICE-A-WEEK COURRIER-JOURNAL.

Beginning the first of the new year, the Weekly Courrier-Journal, of Louisville, Ky., will be changed to the Twice-a-week Courier-Journal. It will be published Wednesday and Saturday mornings. The paper will be six pages, or twelve pages a week, instead of ten pages weekly, as at present, an increase of 832 columns of matter during the year. The Wednesday issue will be devoted exclusively to news and politics, while the Saturday issue will be strictly a family paper—filled with stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, sketches, etc. The politics of the paper will not be changed, and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully in the future as in the past. In spite of the expense involved in the improvements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courier-Journal will remain the same, one dollar a year, with liberal inducements to agents or to old subscribers who send in new ones. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson on political and other topics of the day.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

MARCH—1897.						
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
....	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	....	....	....

A proposed baby show in New York was declared by Judge Andrews to be illegal, and he further declared that officials had the right to interfere and prevent such exhibitions.

As still further exemplifying the truth of the proverb that there is nothing new under the sun, it is pointed out that there was a horseless wagon as early as 1861. The horse ran away.

A London newspaper man who has written a book on this country describes a visit to some of our war ships, and says that the United States will soon obtain the command of the sea against the whole world.

One of the most shocking occurrences in sporting circles is the discovery that electric saddles are used to stimulate horses on racing tracks. The jockey presses a button, and confidently relies on the old nag to do the rest.

A Boston lawyer who has engaged in agriculture is called a "book farmer" because he has erected an electric windmill. He seems to be ahead of the books, and his neighbors should not be too sure that they will not themselves have to come to electricity and compressed air.

The Chinese scatter rice and provide choice cuts of roast pig over the graves of their dead. The Indian kills the pony of the dead and leaves his bow and arrow at the grave for handy use of the departed. But the Kentuckian who asked to swim in Bourbon whisky while in his coffin tops them all.

A ripple of amusement ran over the country in noting the fact that several eloquent spinisters took an active part in "the congress of mothers" recently in session at Washington. But that was all right. A congress of bright, wide-awake old maids knows more in a minute than the same number of old bachelors would know all day.

The work of excavation going on in the ancient defenses of Jerusalem on the south has brought to light many important specimens of masonry, mosaics, pottery, lamps, inscriptions and coins. This is about the only way Americans are willing to interfere in the affairs of the old world, and they manage to keep at the head of the business of digging up history.

The recent naval maneuvers off Charleston, S. C., were of great importance as demonstrating that modern science enables a war fleet of to-day to maintain a blockade that is practically impassable, except when extraordinary fog conditions prevail. The electric searchlight would disclose the whereabouts of any intending blockade-runner in case of actual war.

The leading members, known as "the royal academicians" in England, recently refused to elect a woman artist to membership. There were four candidates—eminent in art—but "they were only women" and did not receive a single vote to membership in the academy. If these gallant English artists live a few years longer they will hear something drop with a dull, heavy thud.

One of the lions of a little New Jersey town is an old man who has recently completed his ninetieth year. He remembers when the woods were burned and is a perfect storehouse of meteorological information, the exact dates of all the big snowstorms and the cold spells being at his finger ends, ready for use at a moment's notice. Contrary to the custom of most nonogenarians, this old man has used tobacco for three-quarters of a century and has drank strong coffee since he was six years old.

The tongue is a little member, but is full of deadly poison. If that is true of the plain, everyday tongue, how much more of pickled tongue? The young women students at Chicago university revolted against the pickled tongue. The girls say that after eating the tongue they have been ill with symptoms of poisoning. The housekeeper says that the girls have been eating too much molasses candy. Certainly the girls' tongues are not yet in pickle. But candy or pickles, it should not require a university course to teach that the average girl does not need much additional sweetness or—tongue.

The crumbling of trusts is a renewed proof of the natural law that no dynasty, in politics or business, is safe from the struggle of competition. The larger the field of operations the more certain is it that some opponent will arise to restrict the excesses of greed and prevent the exactions of a monopoly. The window glass trust is the latest that is shivering in its sash. The breaking of the steel rail trust, the smashing of the window glass combination and the fall of the lead aggregation, even if sugar remains undissolved and rubber unstretched, will revive the old proverb: "No trust, no bust."

Rhode Island is agitated from center to circumference over the recent crushing expose of a weather prophet whose fame had grown to be a matter of state pride. He was especially great in forecasting cold and snowy winters and backward springs and generally hit the nail on the head every time. In fact, so accurate were his predictions that almanacs soon went into disuse all over the state. Now it has transpired that this human barometer had a tame groundhog, and he consulted Arctys monax before going on record. The glory has departed, but the groundhog still shines with refulgent luster.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the Second Session.

In the United States senate on the 25th the time was occupied in discussing the resolution for sending battle ships to Cuba to protect American interests and many senators expressed their indignation towards Spain and criticised the state department for failure to take more aggressive measures. No decisive action was taken on the resolution. In the house Mr. Sulzer (N. Y.) introduced a bill declaring war between Spain and her colonies and the United States. Final action was had on both the agricultural and army bills, and a bill was passed to clothe post office inspectors with the power of United States marshals in the matter of making arrests. The bill to authorize national banks to take out circulation to the par value of the bonds deposited was also passed.

The Indian appropriation bill was passed in the United States senate on the 26th and affairs in Cuba were again discussed. At the night session 34 private pension bills were passed. In the house the senate international monetary conference bill was passed and a bill was favorably reported to stop the publication of the sensational reports of prize fighting. Other bills were passed setting apart a site in Washington for a memorial building to be erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and providing for arbitration of labor troubles between the management of interstate common carriers and their employes.

In the United States senate on the 27th ult. the post office appropriation bill was passed and the sundry civil appropriation bill was considered. A session was held on the 28th ult. and the sundry civil bill was passed with an amendment counteracting the president's recent order withdrawing 21,000,000 acres of land from the public domain and establishing it as forest reserves. In the house on the 27th ult. the anti-scalper bill was passed. It applies only to interstate commerce transportation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mrs. L. G. Stevenson, wife of the vice president, was reelected president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution at their session in Washington.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 26th aggregated $783,420,055, against $892,014,465 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 13.4.

In the United States there were 296 business failures in the seven days ended on the 26th, against 303 the week previous and 278 in the corresponding period of 1896.

During January the aggregate internal revenue receipts were $11,142,442, a decrease of $245,073 from the collections for January, 1896.

Secretary Olney has, it is said, authorized Gen. Lee to demand the release of each and every American who may be arrested in Cuba and kept incommunicado for more than 72 hours.

Vice President Stevenson was presented by the senate with a handsome and valuable silver table service.

The new torpedo boat, now known as No. 6, has been named the Farragut, after the great war admiral.

THE EAST.

In New York a National Sound Money league (nonpartisan) was organized to maintain the gold standard as the basis of the money system of the United States. George E. Leighton, of St. Louis, was elected president.

The death of Miss C. W. Cassady occurred at Lancaster, Pa., aged 101 years.

From a brutal hazing at the hands of sophomores, Clarence A. Austin, a freshman of the University of Rochester, N. Y., is a raving maniac.

In the Monongahela, Alleghany and upper Ohio valleys at least 30,000 people are out of employment at present, owing to the floods.

Advices say that trade shows gradual but encouraging improvement throughout the country, and thousands have been given employment by the steady gain in many industries.

WEST AND SOUTH.

At Atlanta, Ga., the Bank of Lithonia, a branch of the Union Loan & Trust company, made an assignment.

A mob hanged Charlie Brown, a young negro who attempted to assault Miss Lillie Walker, the 18-year-old daughter of a respectable farmer at Soddi, Tenn.

The death of Iverson Bowen occurred at his home near Hammondsville, Ky., at the age of 107 years. He voted for James Monroe for president in 1816.

On April 22 the National League baseball season will open and close October 3.

For criminal assault Will Deas (colored) was hanged at Louisville, Ga.

The Security Loan & Trust company at Des Moines made an assignment with liabilities of $160,000.

In Chicago the republican city convention nominated Judge N. C. Sears for mayor.

In the Indiana legislature a bill to prevent playing baseball on Sunday was killed.

Throughout the northwest a cold wave prevailed, the thermometer ranging from 14 to 40 degrees below zero.

The city council of Louisville, Ky., passed an ordinance prohibiting women from wearing hats in theaters and public halls.

During a quarrel over a tintype Fritz Roessle, a wealthy Chicago saloonkeeper, killed his wife and then killed himself.

The oldest circus showman in the United States, Matthew Buckley, died at Delavan, Wis., aged 97 years.

Willoughby, Hill & Co., one of the oldest clothing firms in Chicago, went into the hands of the sheriff with liabilities of $198,859.

Fire destroyed half a block of business buildings at Fort Wayne, Ind., the loss being $125,000.

Fire wiped out Indian Town, a village near Wilson, Wis.

The six-day bicycle race in Chicago closed with Fred Schinneer, of that city, the winner, he making 1,788 miles.

In St. Louis the Mullanphy savings bank, a state institution in operation for more than 25 years, closed its doors with liabilities of over $500,000.

In Coldwater, Mich., Dr. William B. Sprague celebrated his 100th birthday.

A genuine volcano has burst forth in the great Salt lake, a short distance southwest of Promontory, Utah.

Flames destroyed the immense plant of the Middle Branch Portland and Diamond Cement company at Canton, O., the loss being $200,000.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Julio Sanguilly, the American citizen who has been kept imprisoned by the Spanish authorities in Cuba for the last two years, has been pardoned by the queen of Spain.

Advices from Athens say that King George and his cabinet proclaim their resolve to maintain their present policy. They declare that it is impossible to recall the Greek troops from Crete.

The government of Peru will send a special minister to the United States to arrange for a treaty of commerce.

The government of Spain proposes, it is said, to investigate and meet the reasonable demands of the United States and claims of American citizens.

Advices from Athens say the public feeling there is that nothing can prevent the powers from coming to blows over Crete. It is also said that Bulgaria will invade Turkey if the sultan attacks Greece.

During a fire in a mine at Zacatecas, Mexico, 170 men lost their lives.

Flames in the dry goods emporium of W. A. Murray & Co. in Toronto, Ont., did damage to the extent of $100,000.

Advices from Havana say that Capt. Gen. Weyler has forwarded his resignation to the Spanish government at Madrid.

A passenger train fell over an embankment near Moscow, Russia, and 19 passengers were killed.

LATER NEWS.

The Japanese government has decided to adopt the gold standard at a ratio of 33⅓ to 1. The smallest gold piece will be of the value of 5 yen. The silver yen will gradually be withdrawn. The new project comes into operation in October.

Gen. Julio Sangully arrived at Tampa, Fla., the 1st.

A riot occurred the 1st at Knoxville, Tenn., when the street railway company began to tear up the railway tracks. The policemen arrested the workmen and officers, and the sheriff arrested the policemen. Several shots were fired and then the fire companies were called out and dispersed the crowds by throwing water on them.

The sheriff the 1st was appointed receiver of the St. Stanislaus Polish (Catholic) cathedral at Bay City, Mich. The sheriff has orders to arrest all persons who come on the premises. A rebellion in the church was the cause of the order.

An extensive cave-in occurred at Wyoming, Pa., the 1st. The area affected is 200 yards long by 150 yards wide. The postoffice and other buildings are complete wrecks. The Schooley mine is directly under the town.

What appears to be a genuine volcano has burst forth in the Great Salt Lake, Utah. The water in the immediate vicinity boils and seethes and the spray is thrown into the air for hundreds of feet.

The monthly statement of the public debt issued the 1st shows that the debt on Feb. 28, less cash in the treasury, was $1,012,600,454, an increase for the month of $4,152,327. This increase is accounted for by an increase in the national bank redemption account and a decrease of $2,525,165 in the cash on hand.

About 200 helpers at the Globe shipyard, Cleveland, O., struck the 1st because the company refused to employ only union men. The tanners' strike at Chicago ended the 1st.

The president the 2d vetoed the immigration bill.

President-elect McKinley arrived at Washington the 2d.

The Musselman gendarmes at Canea, Crete, in demanding their arrears of pay the 2d, revolted, fired shots and threatened a massacre. The foreign marines were summoned and procured peace. The colonel of the gendarmes was fatally wounded.

The city council of Chicago, the 2d, passed an ordinance by unanimous vote requiring every dealer of cigarettes in Chicago to pay an annual license of $100. The law also says that cigarettes cannot be sold within 200 feet of a school house.

At Eau Claire, Wis., the 2d, Hans Christianson, a laborer, while suspended in a 90-foot well, 40 feet from the surface, mending the curbing, was precipitated to the bottom by the breaking of the pulley. He dropped 50 feet into water over his head. The broken pulley struck him and broke two ribs. He was finally rescued.

U. S. Minister Bayard was tendered a farewell banquet the 2d by the Lord Mayor of London.

G. S. Everingham was expelled from the Chicago board of trade the 2d for making false reports of purchases and sales.

A number of prominent citizens have petitioned the president to veto the sundry appropriation bill.

President Cleveland the 2d was confined to his bed with an attack of the gout.

It was telegraphed from Boston, the 2d that ex-Governor John D. Long of Massachusetts had announced that he had accepted the naval portfolio in President McKinley's cabinet.

The town of Candano, Crete, has fallen into the hands of the insurgents. The Greeks first took the fortress of Vavaros, which dominates the town, where there were 3,000 Mussulmans.

The president the 2d sent to the senate a report made by Secretary Olney on the resolution requesting the correspondence in the case of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz. The report suggests the inadvisability of supplying the correspondence at this time, which suggestion the president approves, saying it would be "incompatible with the public interest to do so, the exhaustive investigation about to be instituded."

Geo. H. Earl has been elected treasurer of the Northern Pacific.

The legislature of Missouri the 2d passed a bill to make railroad fares in that state 2 cents per mile.

THE MARKETS.

Minneapolis, March 2.

WHEAT—No. 1 northern	74	@	74¼
No. 2 northern	73	@	73½
May			73¾
CORN—No. 3	15	@	16
OATS—No. 3 white	15	@	15¼
CATTLE—Steers	3 20	@	3 90
Cows			3 65
HOGS—	3 00	@	3 [illegible]0
SHEEP—Muttons			3 10
Lambs			3 65
BUTTER—Creamery, firsts	17	@	18
Creamery, seconds	12	@	13
Dairy, fancy	13	@	14
Dairy, choice	9	@	10
POULTRY—Turkeys	8	@	8½
Spring chickens			7

RUSSIA AND GREECE.

Break Off Diplomatic Relations with Each Other.

A Hitch in the Concert of the Powers Occurs—The British Policy Announced—Popular Indignation in Athens.

London, March 2.—A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says that all relations between the courts of St. Petersburg and Athens have been broken off. The Athens papers state that King George will shortly proceed to Thessaly to maneuver 25,000 men on the Pharsalia plains; 3,000 troops who were in garrison at Janina have been dispatched to the frontier. It is alleged that they pillaged Christian villages while en route.

Russia Issues an Ultimatum.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 26. — Russia, through the Russian minister at Athens, M. K. Onou, has called upon Greece to withdraw all of her troops and the fleet from Crete within three days. The foregoing semiofficial announcement was accompanied by a long and involved statement of the motives actuating Russia, namely: That, to prevent the extension of the revolution to other portions of the Turkish empire imperiling the peace of Europe, a stop must be put to the action of Greece, which is in opposition to international law. Before negotiations for a future Cretan constitution can be entered upon, it is asserted, Russia has resolved to restore order in Crete. Then, after the Greek evacuation, under the protection of the powers, an autonomous government would be installed under the suzerainty of the sultan. In this policy, it is claimed, Russia is supported by France, Germany and Austria.

Great Britain's Policy.

London, Feb. 26.—In the house of lords Lord Salisbury announced that a telegram had been sent to the British representative at the capital of each of the combined European powers, the phraseology of which was as follows:

Inform the government to which you are accredited that her majesty's government propose to make the following declaration of the policy they intend to pursue, which they believe to be in accordance with that of their allies:

"First, That the establishment of administrative autonomy in Crete is necessary to the termination of international occupation of that island.

"Second, That subject to such system of administrative autonomy Crete ought to remain a portion of the Turkish empire.

"Third, That the governments of Turkey and Greece ought to be informed of this resolution.

"Fouth, That if either Turkey or Greece should persist in a refusal when required to withdraw her naval and military forces from the island, the powers should impose their decision by force."

Greece Remains Firm.

London, Feb. 27.—The Athens correspondent of the Times telegraphs that Prime Minister Delyannis has informed him that Greece's decision to maintain her army in Crete is irrevocable, but that the troops will abstain from the offensive. They will only protect the Christians. Greece will not declare war against Turkey unless the Turks invade Thessaly or the powers render the position of the Greek troops in Crete unbearable.

Indignation Against the Powers.

Athens, Feb. 27. — The popular indignation against the great powers shows no signs of waning and if the people had their way they would fight with arms in their hands against the combined forces of Europe in defense of their right to protect the Christians in Crete. It is not alone among the people that this feeling prevails. Parliamentary and official opinion strongly favors resistance to the demands of the powers.

Concert of the Powers Broken.

London, March 2.—The Daily Chronicle says there is little doubt that the serious hitch in the concert of the powers is due, first, to the lack of wisdom on the part of the government, and, secondly, to the wrath of Emperor William, who, the Chronicle says, deeply resents the form of Lord Salisbury's announcement of the policy of Great Britain toward Crete, especially the suggestion that Great Britain has taken the lead in the concert.

Many Mills Resume.

Parkersburg, W. Va., March 2.—The Riverside steel works at Kenwood, this state, resumed work Monday morning. Between 1,500 and 1,800 men went to work after extended idleness.

Providence, R. I., March 2.—The Silver Spring bleachery began running on full time Monday. For the last eight months the plant has been running eight hours a day. About 350 hands are employed.

The Greene & Daniel yarn mills at Central Falls began on a 60-hours-a-week schedule Monday, after being on a 40-hour schedule since last summer. The company employs over 1,000 persons. The mill of the Farwell Worsted company, employing 500 hands, resumed operations Monday, after a long period of curtailment.

Hartford, Conn., March 2.—The E. N. Welsh Manufacturing company of Bristol will start up the manufacture of clocks again about April 1. The factory has been idle for about two years.

Mardi Gras Opens.

New Orleans, March 2.—Rex arrived on the government lighthouse tender Joseph Henry, accompanied by a large fleet of boats. The pageant of entry was gorgeous, and besides about 1,500 state troops there were two companies of marines and two companies of blue jackets from the Maine and Texas. Capts. Glass and Crowninshield rode in carriages with the king's suite. The French and American war ships fired salutes, and the fleet in the harbor blew whistles and made elaborate displays.

Bank Crash in Missouri.

St. Louis, March 1.—State Bank Examiner C. O. Austin on Saturday closed the Mullanphy savings bank, a state institution, which has been in operation here for more than 25 years. Assistant Attorney-General Jeffries applied to Judge Valiant for the appointment of a receiver for the Mullanphy savings bank. He placed the bank's total liabilities at $807,630 and the available assets at $567,114.

An Old Firm Goes Under.

Chicago, March 1. — The big retail clothing and men's furnishing house of Willoughby, Hill & Co., Madison and Clark streets, was closed by the sheriff. Judgment by confession was entered by the firm in favor of the Fort Dearborn national bank for $81,611. The firm was organized in 1870 by C. L. Willoughby and D. K. Hill.

M'KINLEY LEAVES CANTON.

Starts on His Trip to Washington to Be Inaugurated.

Canton, O., March 2.—Maj. McKinley's home city was once more ablaze Monday evening with illuminants and fireworks, and the sounds of bands of music, drum corps and marching men strongly reminded all of the stirring incidents preceding and following the 3d of November. The citizens, together with business men, had arranged for a public demonstration to bid farewell to their honored and beloved citizen and neighbor.

Just before the train pulled out of the depot Maj. McKinley consented to make a short address from the platform of the coach:

"My Neighbors and Friends and Fellow-Citizens: On the eve of departure to the seat of government, soon to assume the duties of an arduous responsibility, as great as can devolve upon any man, nothing could give me greater pleasure than this farewell greeting—this evidence of your friendship and sympathy, your good will, and, I am sure, the prayers of all the people with whom I have lived so long, and whose confidence and esteem are dearer to me than any other earthly honors. To all of us the future is as a sealed book, but if I can, by official act, or administration, or utterance in any degree add to the prosperity of our beloved country, and the comfort and well-being of our splendid citizenship, I will devote the best and most unselfish efforts of my life. [Loud and continuous applause and cries of 'We know you will, major.'] The assumption of the chief magistracy is of such grave importance that partisanship cannot blind the judgment or accept any other considerations, but for the public good of all, to every party and every section. With this thought uppermost in my mind, I reluctantly take leave of my friends and my neighbors, cherishing in my heart the sweetest memories and the tenderest thoughts of my old home—my home now, and I trust my home hereafter, so long as I live. I thank you and bid you all good-by." [Tremendous applause.]

Canton, O., March 1.—Saturday morning a splendid oil painting of Mother McKinley was sent to the major, accompanied by a modest note asking him to accept the portrait as a slight token of the esteem in which he is held by his Canton friends. It was presented by a dozen or fifteen old and close friends, who arranged the sitting of the aged lady without her son's knowledge for an artist who came here to paint the major's picture.

A FAMOUS MONASTERY.

Hospice of St. Bernard Buried in Snow and Debris.

Paris, March 2.—An avalanche of great volume and almost irresistible power swept down upon the buildings of the famous monastery of St. Bernard Sunday night. A portion of the avalanche demolished the left wing of the monastery and buried the hospice deep in snow and debris from the mountain side.

Immediately the avalanche had passed the monks began to dig a tunnel and soon made their exit. They prepared quarters in the Hotel de St. Louis, a smaller building, containing the storehouse for food and lodgings for poor wayfarers. That the good monks, whose lives are devoted to ecclesiastical duties and benevolence, are in no imminent need of the succor that they have so many times extended to snow-blinded travelers is assured by every dispatch sent here.

Every school pupil in the land recalls stories about this hospice, its keepers and the wonderful tales of travelers rescued from death by the dogs, who carry casks of cordials and even packages of food strapped to their bodies. The monastery was founded in 962 A. D., by St. Bernard de Menthon, and for these many years this brotherhood of Augustinian monks has administered gratuitously to the sufferings of travelers.

THE BICYCLE RACE.

Schinneer Wins in the Trial of Endurance at Chicago.

Chicago, March 1.—Fred Schinneer, the Bohemian, and a resident of this city, won the six days' bicycle race at Tattersall's, which ended Saturday night at 10:05 o'clock. The final contestants and the distance they covered were as follows: Schinneer, 1,788 miles, 4 laps; Miller, of Chicago, 1,764 miles, 1 lap; Ashinger, 1,727 miles; Lawson, the "Terrible Swede," 1,707 miles, 1 lap; Hansen, 1,603 miles, 3 laps; Iliff, the legless rider, 461 miles.

Waters of the Ohio Recede.

Cincinnati, Feb. 27.—At eight o'clock Friday night the glad news was given out at the water works that the gauge there showed by the slightest margin, scarcely a quarter of an inch, a receding tide. Up to that hour, from eight a. m., the river has been stubbornly at a standstill of 61 feet 2 inches. Besides driving hundreds of families from their homes, the high waters have imprisoned hundreds of families in their homes, many being without means of making known their distress. The most careful, painstaking explorations and investigations are necessary on the part of the relief expeditions or many isolated victims may die of exposure or starvation before discovered. The cold wave has added to the perils and miseries. Thousands of men are either out of work because of shops shutting down or are unable to travel to and from work.

Scores of Lives Lost.

City of Mexico, March 1.—The latest news from the mine disaster at Zacatecas shows the calamity fully as bad as first reported. Fire broke out in Sanamoro mine, one of the properties of the Sombrerete companies, and communicated to the San Francisco mine. The principal shaft in the former is 3,000 feet deep, and a rescuing party went down to the bottom, but were nearly suffocated by smoke. There is no longer doubt that 170 miners perished.

To Change Her Divorce Laws.

Bismarck, N. D., March 1.—The house has passed, years, 44, nays, 5, the bill introduced by Speaker Williams extending the period of residence from three months to one year before action for divorce can begin. The bill carries an emergency clause declaring that the state and its judiciary is scandalized and the moral standing of the state degraded by the conduct of those who come to this state for divorce purposes only.

Can Be Governor and Mayor.

Detroit, Mich., March 1.—Hazen S. Pingree is still mayor of Detroit and governor of the state of Michigan, according to an opinion handed down by the full bench of the Wayne circuit court.

For Mayor of Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—The republican city convention nominated Judge N. C. Sears for mayor on the first ballot.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Resume of Its Work—Over 10,000 Bills Introduced.

Washington, March 2. — The Fifty-fourth congress will be held remarkable, principally for what it has failed to accomplish. In one respect—in the number of bills and resolutions introduced—it was a record-breaker. In the house alone over 10,400 bills and 3,100 resolutions were introduced and referred to various committees. Only a fraction of these passed the house and fewer still became laws.

The principal business of the congress, aside from the passage of the appropriation bills, was limited to the first session, the net results of which were the enactment into law of the bills creating the commission to determine the true divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana; prohibiting prize fighting in the territories; permitting appointments in the army and navy of former United States officers who served in the rebellion; making one year's residence in a territory necessary for a divorce; incorporating the National Society of the Daughters of the Revolution; defining the penalty for interference with railway trains and persons riding thereon and substituting salaries for fees to United States marshals and district attorneys.

Aside from the foregoing measures, the remaining bills (excepting the immigration bill and the joint resolution for an international monetary conference, passed at the second session) were of no general interest. Included in these were 700 private pension bills—an unprecedented number.

In another respect the Fifty-fourth congress was remarkable. This was its failure to pass a single bill providing for public buildings. The house calendar contained 100 bills of this class, including the senate bill for a custom house in New York city. Speaker Reed, however, in his determination to reduce the expenditures to the lowest limit consistent with the necessities of the government, set his face sternly against all legislation of this character. Notwithstanding this circumstance the present congress is the third in American history in which the appropriations have exceeded $1,000,000,000.

A number of important measures which were reported to the house last session and were expected to receive favorable consideration during the present session were either defeated or were left on the calendar. The bill to settle the indebtedness of the bond-aided railways to the govern ment, which was a legacy from the last session, suffered a crushing defeat in January last. The substitute measure prepared by Mr. Harrison, of Alabama, to adjust these claims through the medium of a cabinet commission was not permitted by the committee on rules to come before the house, thus leaving it an open question between the supporters and the opponents of the measure what its fate would have been. In the preceding session upwards of 50 resolutions bearing upon the Cuban insurrection were introduced, although but one passed the house. During the present session the Cuban resolutions introduced have been few in number.

No effort was made at the present session to call up the bills admitting Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma to statehood. The "sound money" men in the house were a practical unit against the admission of any territories which are likely to send advocates of free silver to the senate. Among the bills which passed the house but have not been acted upon in the senate are the Morse bill to prevent the selling of liquor in the capitol; the Brosius bill permitting the establishment of national banks with a capital of $20,000 in towns of 4,000 inhabitants, and the Loud bill to reclassify second-class mail matter.

Much of the time of the senate has been consumed in the discussion of questions relating to our foreign relations, and while no positive action of any kind has been taken, many columns of the Congressional Record have been filled with speeches on these topics. Cuban resolutions have been introduced and pressed for action by the score, but, beyond precipitating debate, nothing has been accomplished. A treaty with Japan has been ratified, putting into immediate operation the clause of the treaty of commerce and navigation negotiated two years ago. The general treaty of arbitration with Great Britain, after being fruitlessly considered for two weeks, went over until the next session. The Alaskan boundary treaty with Great Britain has not even been considered in committee. The Nicaraguan canal bill, which was debated for several weeks, was on the point of final passage with a comfortable majority in front of it when the protest of the minister representing the Greater Central American Republic was received.

ASKED FOR WARSHIPS.

Confirmation of Reported Request of Gen. Lee.

New York, March 2.—A special from Washington to the Herald says that public confirmation of the Havana dispatches printed concerning Gen. Lee's demand for war ships, his threat to resign, and the difference existing between him and the secretary of state is officially given by President Cleveland in a message which he sent to the senate on Monday.

The distinct points made were that Consul General Lee "would not stand another Ruiz murder;" that he demanded the use of war ships for the protection of American citizens, and that he would resign in case he was not supported by the administration. These three points are forcibly brought out in Consul General Lee's cablegrams regarding the case of Charles Scott, a native American citizen, agent of a gas company in Havana.

Whether Consul General Lee was supported in his demands is not known, as none of the communications from the state department in the Scott case is given, but it is shown by two dispatches that Scott was released from solitary confinement on the same day that Gen. Lee threatened to resign.

Mine Caves In.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 2.—Shortly after five o'clock Monday afternoon the residents of Wyoming, six miles northeast of this city, were startled by a report which resembled an earthquake. It was speedily discovered that the surface over the Mount Lookout mine was caving in. When the crash came the post office building, on one of the main streets of the town, was the first to go down. It sank a distance of 25 feet and is a complete wreck. John Derbyshire's house adjoining is also a wreck, the foundation being carried down fully 30 feet, the inmates having a narrow escape with their lives. At the time the cave-in took place there were many miners in the pit who had to wade through water and quicksand up to their necks in order to escape with their lives.

Gold Reserve, $148,582,565.

New York, March 2.—At the beginning of business Monday the gold reserve of the United States treasury amounted to $148,582,565, representing a gain of $264,000 on Saturday. President McKinley goes into office with the gold reserve larger than at any time since the administration of President Harrison. At the end of February, 1891, the gold reserve stood at $149,712,000.

Adopts Gold Standard.

Yokohama, March 2.—The Japanese government has decided to adopt a gold standard of currency upon a ratio of thirty-two and one-third to one. The silver yen or dollar will be gradually withdrawn from circulation and the smaller gold piece will be of the value of five yen. The new standard will go into operation in October next.

March

April, May are the best months in which to purify, vitalize and enrich the blood and prevent and cure all spring humors, and the best medicine for this purpose is

Hood's

Sarsaparilla The One True Blood Purifier. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and effectively. 25 cents.

Mending Cloth.

The art of mending cloth so that the darned thread is practically invisible is one to be cultivated. When the cloth is sufficiently heavy, this is not difficult to do. Select fine sewing silk, as near the color of the cloth as possible. Insert the needle about half an inch one side of the tear, and run it beneath the surface of the cloth, and continue the thread to half an inch on the other side. Repeat the process in parallel stitches. Draw the edges closely together, but do not lap them. It is better to darn the cloth on the wrong side, but it can be done on the right side if more convenient. Where it is possible lay a wet piece of cotton over the darn on the wrong side. Press a hot iron over it for an instant to allow the steam to pass through the cloth. Then remove the cotton and press the iron against the cloth. Take the care to match the grain of the cloth and the figure and stripe, if there is any.—N.Y. Tribune.

Apples as Ornaments.

At Boston dinner tables the apple is one of the accepted forms of decaration, and several small cut-glass dishes of rosy-cheeked health-producers are used to offset the mound of flowers in the center, and with it form the only spectacular adjuncts to the feast. Very pretty, too, they look, carrying back the fancy of the satiated diner-out to the time when an apple, fragrant, juicy, probably purloined from a forbidden orchard, formed the summum bonum of his existence.—Washington Star.

Taking All the Risks.

"Now, mother," said the bad Boston boy, "before you get down to business let us reason together. You only spoil your slipper, and do me not any good."

"I'll take the risks on this proceeding, George, my son," said the wise Boston mother, as she took a firm grip on the slipper.—Detroit Free Press.

A Great Help.

Dr. Reaper—Now that your mother is sick, Willie, I hope you are doing all you can for her.

Willie—Yes, sir. I wake up the trained nurse every morning.—N. Y. Truth.

Women, Look Here.

If you want to learn about a Washing Machine, which even a child can operate easily, be sure to read advertisement in this paper of H. F. Brammer Manufacturing Co., Davenport, Ia. Better write them for full information.

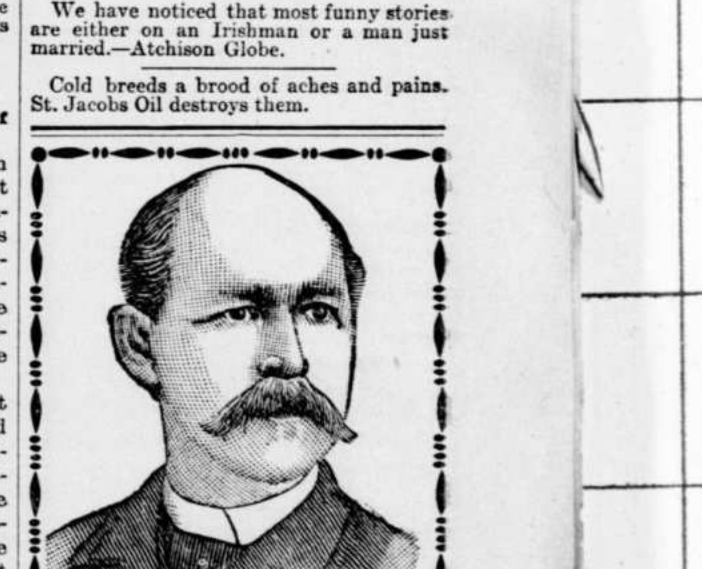
The above named company would like to hear from dealers everywhere.

Priscilla—"Jack is the oddest fellow. He took me driving yesterday, and when we were seven miles from home he said if I wouldn't promise to marry him he'd make me get out and walk back." Penelope—"Did you walk back?" Priscilla—"No, indeed, but the horse did."—Truth.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

We have noticed that most funny stories are either on an Irishman or a man just married.—Atchison Globe.

Cold breeds a brood of aches and pains. St. Jacobs Oil destroys them.



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Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers as the best in style, fit and durability of any shoe ever offered at $3.00.

It is made in all the latest shapes and styles and of every variety of leather.

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THE OLD CHURCH SOCIABLE.

Come, Nancy, old horse, and keep movin',
I want to get to my tea;
You've been loafin' a little—improvin'
The chance of my dreamin', I see.
'T was the cold and the moonlight, I fancy,
And the snow on the pine and the birch,
But they've sent me back forty year, Nancy,
To the sociable down to the church.

I remember so plain, when I ast her
If I might see her home, and she said:
"Yes, Caleb." By Jinks! if I'd daster,
I'd a sartinly stood on my head.
And when we walked out there together
Right by my old rival, Ike Murch,
My heart was as light as a feather
At the sociable down to the church.

'T was a night of the Lord's own designin'—
Too good for us mortals below:
All still, with the moonlight a-shinin',
And the world fast asleep in the snow.
And she—well, God bless her!—she fitted
The scene like an angel whose perch
Up in Heaven had somehow been quitted
For a sociable down to the church.

Ah, hum! I dunno how I said it,
But somehow I told her, you see,
What would seem mighty flat if you read it,
But means all creation to me.
And there's more in that simple old story
Than in ages of study and search,
For my life's been lit up by the glory
From the sociable down to the church.

Well, Nance, I've been settin' here, dreamin',
And our journey is pretty nigh through.
There's her lamp in the window, a-beamin'—
She knows how I watch for it, too.
The chief of God's blessin's, I'm summin',
Is that I wasn't left in the lurch
When I ast her to marry me, comin'
From the sociable down to the church.
—Joe Lincoln, in L. A. W. Bulletin.

REWARD OF A WOMAN.

"'Oh, gemini, is this a beau? Let me see him again. Ha! I find a beau is no such ugly thing, neither.'—Sheridan."

The girl leaned both her hands on the little rickety, hand-painted lodging-house table, and looked up with laughter and mock admiration in her eyes at her lover, who came and stood before her. But the man looked down at her in eager pleading.

"Ursula, darling, how can you talk in that way—now?"

"How can I? Why, with a pretty grace, I hope."

"Ursula," cried the man, "don't have that mood! It hurts me. It maddens me to waste our minutes so. Oh, my darling, have you no sentiment in you?"

"Sentiment," she began, lightly; but she stopped suddenly and her word trailed off into a sob. "Bertie—"

The man caught her hands quickly.

"What, darling?"

She dropped her head on his breast and her breath came fast.

"You have thought me unsentimental, matter-of-fact, even hard—yes, just a little bit hard—ever since you first knew me; while you were so—so—otherwise."

He held her tightly to him and waited.

"But"—and it was she who spoke passionately now—"I was only acting, Bertie; only showing you a surface heart. And now—now you are going away, and for so long, I will give up acting. I am sentimental—sillily sentimental, if only you knew. I did not show it—I don't know—I was shy, I suppose. I thought you would not care for it—that you would laugh at me."

"Oh, Ursula, Ursula!" he exclaimed. "I believe you would laugh now if you only knew how ridiculous I am—how much I love you. And now I have broken down—you have made me break down. I can never unsay my confession. I have humbled myself—I have laid bare my heart—"

"Ursula, my own! why did you never confess before? I laugh at you! Oh, my darling. I have hungered to hear you say such words."

The eyes of the girl were love-steeped, and her lashes wet, and she raised her head and looked up at the man.

"All this past year you have made me happier than I ever dared hope to be," she whispered, trembling—"the happiest woman in the whole world, I think."

And the man bent and pressed his lips to hers. "But I want to make you still happier," he said, passionately. "I want to take you from all the care and drudgery; to have you all to myself; to guard you, to cherish you—never to part. Oh, if only I had money! This waiting, waiting is awful; and the hope so small, the reward so slow."

"Am I really small—and slow?" she asked, softly.

He laughed back at her. "Not you, dearest, but the getting on, and the pittance; it all seems so endless. Even now I am holding you only to part from you—to go back to the grind. And worse than all is the knowledge that you are also drudging, and I cannot prevent it."

"As there must be waiting, dear, I am glad of the work to fill my time. And," with a soft blush, "I shall be saving for my trousseau."

"Don't Ursula—don't go hoarding your shillings and denying yourself. Some day I will make my pile, and you shall walk in silk attire; and we'll leave the work, and the trouble, and the care, and go off a-wandering in Italy and Greece and Algiers, and every place we've ever set our hearts on."

The hollow-sounding clock upon the painted marble mantelpiece struck five metallic strokes.

"Five o'clock already! This is awful! For a whole year, or longer. Say it again, Ursula—that you love me."

"I love you, Bertie," she said, slowly, and quite solemnly. "I love you. I think I would die for you quite willingly."

"Darling, darling, for a long year—" He caught her up to him in a passionate embrace, his lips met hers again and again; then he turned quickly, and went toward the door.

"There will be the letters," she said, in a voice which strove to be steady and cheerful, for his white, hopeless face hurt her heart. And then he was gone.

Three hours later the man sat at a cheery little dinner in London, a little farewell meal with a few old college friends. After which he went on board his steamer and walked the deck in the starlight, with a pipe for consolation as he thought of the poor and lonely girl he had left, and longed for money to bring him his desire. And so absorbing were these thoughts that the pipe went out, and still he paced to and fro, unheeding, until at last, his elbow being jogged accidentally, he came back to the near present again, and, taking the cold pipe from his lips, tapped it out on the rail. Then, while the ashes were yet floating down to the waters, he went below to his berth and slept soundly.

And the girl Ursula sewed and sewed all the evening by the light of the cheap oil lamp, and smiled stiffly with her lips, and tried not to depress her mother. And then she went to her room and packed her box to go a-governessing on the morrow. And after awhile she went to bed, and there she lay with wide eyes and watched the moonlight on the window; and her heart felt widowed, hopeless, and would not be cheered.

"Your letters are so friendly, dearest, so abominably friendly; they verily starve my heart. Oh, why am I not rich enough to throw up this drudgery and come home to you and hold you in my arms again, and make you say you love me? I have to go over our parting again and again to make myself believe that all you said then is really true. Write me a real love letter next time, darling, to help me bear up."

The girl's cheeks were flushed and her eyes held happiness as she sat by the schoolroom table, with the piled-up work basket neglected before her, and read the words again and again.

And the days and the weeks and the months and the years passed on, and the pile of love letters which came to the girl grew in bulk. Sometimes they were despondent, sometimes cheerful, sometimes hurried, sometimes tender and sometimes the treasured space was overfull of descriptions of new friends or strange places. But the letters never failed to come, and the man never failed to long for the riches which could bring him to the girl's side and make life happy for them.

And the girl longed and longed that she might meet her lover, if only for a day; that they might look into each other's face, and, renewing hope, might start afresh. Some cynic told her that love was fleeting, a question merely of propinquity; but that cynic had not really meant to bruise the girl's endearing heart. Besides, the cynicism was not always true, for this girl's love was strong as ever—stronger. Why should not the man's be the same? He was better equipped for fighting doubts and fears. But the waiting was bitterly long.

At last, when endurance was becoming a habit, there came a shock—a shock of joy. Just a business matter, just money, just repentance to the amount of five hundred a year out of an erstwhile unforgiving uncle. But £500 a year to a little governess, to a waiting lover! It was ecstasy.

The schoolroom was as paradise that morning; the voices of the children as angels' songs. For the waiting, the drudgery, the anxiety were over. Bliss lay within a blue envelope; joy was inscribed in straight lines of copper-plate caligraphy. But the girl uttered no word of happiness; it seemed too wonderful, and she wanted to realize it, and think.

A deed of gift. An anonymous deed of gift—that would be the thing, the girl decided. She would not keep one penny of it back. There seemed something calculating and mercenary in setting aside part for herself; besides, it would be all the same in the end. A deed of gift of £500 a year to Bertie! It was worth all the waiting and the pain and the work. This was her reward.

So the girl carried out her secret plans with a light heart and a happy brow, and the joyful message went across the sea to the man, in the copper-plate caligraphy of the lawyer's clerk; while the girl herself—in the willfulness of near bliss—sent over the sea also just a scrappy little letter, the most matter-of-fact she had ever sent, cheerful and friendly, telling of outside pleasures and daily trifles, of a little picnic in the wood and a village concert—a little letter which would bring back a loving remonstrance in the midst of the tale of good fortune, and which would be a joke against her afterward when the happy secret was known to the full. And she smiled as she sealed and sent it on its way. And then she waited.

There were four and twenty days of the waiting, and the girl never forgot them—never quite lived down the strain of the painful joy, the rapturous anguish, as she pictured her lover's pleasure and endured all the minutes which were bound to pass before she would receive a sign.

"What will he say? Will it be wonder? Will it be only happiness? Will it be—himself?"

At last it came—the first sign of her sacrifice. It was a letter, rather short, because written in a hurry by a busy man; and the girl was able to read it in the ten minutes which were hers before morning lessons:

"Dearest Ursula: This letter will be only a scrap, I'm afraid, but I know that you will forgive that, and I will make it up next time. Truth to tell, I am dreadfully pressed for time. I've had a little windfall left me in rather an odd way, and I've accepted it. Some one has taken a fancy to me, I suppose. (You can understand that, can't you?) So I am going off on a good, long tour, to see all the places I've wanted so long to see—Italy, Greece, and I don't know where else. It's jolly to have a little money at last. Rather a large party of us are going—the Gleesons, the mother and daughter I've written about sometimes—and some friends of theirs I know fairly well; so I expect we shall enjoy ourselves. So glad you are having such a good time, my dear. Picnics and concerts are pleasures which seldom come my way. I will write again as soon as I can, but am uncertain when and where we halt. Yours, in haste, BERTIE."

"A little windfall!" "And I have accepted it!"

The woman's limbs shook and her face became awful as she read. Then she shivered; and then the children came in to lessons.

One more letter crossed the sea from the woman to the man on his wanderings. The word "good-by" was written across a bare sheet of paper, and the man considered that he had been uncivilly treated, and he felt very sorry for himself; but he never looked on the woman's face again.

The silly tale leaked out in time, and the world laughed at the comedy of it. But the woman failed to see the humor, and it was the tragedy which lay at the back of her eyes in all the long years till she died.—The Sketch.

The Sentiment of Words.

To listen—Reading with the ears.

Title of nobility—Soap that makes a great lather but won't wash (except in very soft water).

Truth lies at the bottom of a well. When the bucket comes up every one is afraid of the contents.

To render a service—An affectionate but certain way of breaking friendship and gaining an enemy.

Toilet powder—the polishing powder of Venus. Beauty gained by its use soon tarnishes and needs repolishing.—Good Housekeeping.

LEGISLATIVE ROUTINE.

Briefly Showing Bills Introduced and Business Finished.

St. Paul, Feb. 24.—The Senate yesterday passed the following bills:

A bill for an act to amend section 452, chapter 6 of the statutes of 1894, relating to Illuminating oils, except cities of 100,000 or over.

A bill for an act to repeal an act authorising the village of Excelsior to establish a water works department, to raise funds therefore etc.

A bill for an act to authorize cities to settle and compromise claims against such cities.

A bill for an act authorizing all corporations other than those for pecuniary profit to increase the number of thier trustees.

A bill for an act authorizing perpetual successions upon corporations organized for the purpose of operating private cemeteries and crematories and provide for a perpetual care and improvement found.

A bill for an act to provide for the registration of municipal bonds of the cities of the state.

Roseau and Marshall county seed grain bill.

The house killed the bicycle path bill, also Feig's bill for the reorganization of the northern counties. The following were introduced:

For taxation of iron mines, mining property and mineral lands.

To amend law for the prevention of spread of disease among domestic animals, requiring quarantine of all cases of pleuro-pneumonia and tuberculosis.

Appropriation for E. S. Hall election contest expenses.

Relating to the property rights of the wife in case of divorce.

To provide for trial by jury in all cases where title to real estate is involved.

To amend law relating to lease of mineral lands belonging to the state.

For the protection of life and limb, making it a penal offense to erect insecure staging or scaffolding.

St. Paul, Feb. 25.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Culkin introduced a bill providing for bonds in case of an appeal from a decision of the county commissioners.

Senator Stevens introduced a resolution asking the Minnesota representatives in congress to support the pending bill for the fixing of compensation for the fourth class postmasters. Senator Culkin opposed the resolution and it was laid on the table.

The St. Paul Typographical union sent in a protest saying that the Pioneer Press Printing company uses machines in doing state printing in violation of express provisions to the contrary.

The bill to release the New England bank from payment of interest on state funds was declared unconstitutional by the judiciary committee several days ago, and was stricken from the general orders.

In the house the following bills were passed:

To provide for attaching territory to independent school districts, for attaching the old Richfield independent school districts in the Thirteenth ward, Minneapolis, to the independent school district in the city of Minneapolis.

For a graduated and progressive inheritance tax.

Relating to the filing of tax levy, providing that when March 21 comes on Sunday it may be filed on the following Monday.

The following were introduced:

To amend law relating to the bonding of counties, requiring that the same shall be submitted to a vote of the people, and legalizing bonds already issued for roads and bridges.

To provide for the payment of fees and mileage of witnesses for defendant in criminal cases.

To fix time when action to enforce liens can be commenced, limiting the same to one year after last item of labor or services has been completed.

St. Paul, Feb. 26.—The senate yesterday passed the semi-annual tax payment bill and recommended the civil service bill for passage. The latter refers only to Ramsey and Hennepin counties. The following bills were introduced:

To amend laws to permit co-insurance.

To amend laws relating to county bonds.

To repeal law relating to election of certain officers of Hastings; passed.

To create office of commissioner of phrenology, with deputy.

Authorizing the capitol commission to issue certificates of indebtedness not exceeding $500,000.

Relating to transfers of actions in justice court.

Relating to state entomologist.

The house passed under suspension of rules S. F. 344, a substitute for the house board of pardons. The other bills passed were:

To establish state grain inspection at Little Falls.

Relating to actions concerning real estate.

Relating to land grants, to make effective the Anderson amendment.

To compel publication of names of officers and stockholders of corporations, with amount of stock held by each.

To provide for immediate enforcement of stockholders' liability to creditors.

To amend free text book act providing for voiding of designation in case free text books are provided.

Relating to examination of teachers.

Relating to vacation of land grants.

Relating to assessment and collection of taxes.

To legalize conveyances made by husband and wife separately.

Relating to attachments.

Relating to sureties on bonds.

St. Paul, Feb. 27.—In the senate yesterday the following bills were passed:

Laws of 1895, relating to the organization of domestic stock fire insurance companies.

To amend Section 1962, General Statutes 1894, the same being Section 12, Chapter 15, General Statutes 1878, as amended, relating to compensation of of county commissoners in certain cases.

Authorizing the bord of investment of the permanent school fund and the permanent university fund to sell or dispose of any bonds or securities that have been heretofore or may be hereafter purchased by authority of said board.

Relating to foreclosure of mortgages so as to make more uniform the practice as to all sales of real estate made by the sheriff.

The house, after a long debate, killed the Douglass bill fixing a distance tariff on grain and hard coal. The balance of the day was spent in committee of the whole.

St. Paul, March 1.—In the house, Saturday, the following bills were introduced:

To authorize village councils to issue bonds to pay existing judgments.

Aprropriating $1,600 for improvement of grounds at Fort Ridgley.

Authorizing municipal corporations of not more than 5,000 population to issue bonds for floating indebtedness.

Amending law relating to exemptions in supplementary proceedings, so as to permit employes of cities to be brought into court to show cause why they should not pay their debts.

Amending law relating the appointment of state oil inspector and fixing his salary at $2,400 a year.

Creating the office of commissioner of phrenology at a salary of $2,000 per annum and a deputy at $1,500.

Providing for the separation upon petition of any unplanted farming land from cities and villages for all purposes, provided such tracts include at least 160 acres.

Encouraging better condition of rural schools and appropriating $62,000 therefor.

Preventing the use of tobacco by minors under 18 years of age and the students in public schools.

Providing for the pleading the statute of limitations in civil actions.

Amending section 8, article 7, relating to the franchise and eligibility of women in connection with school and library boards.

Permitting the selling of pools on horse races.

St. Paul, March 2.—In the house yesterday the Hicks bill relating to forestry reserves, after discussion, was referred back for another amendment. The following bills were introduced:

To repeal the grant of swamp lands to the Duluth & Iron Range road.

To provide for establishment of a commission of representatives and senators to investigate the Mountain Iron mine and other land claimed by other parties.

To require notice of claims against municipal and other corporations before beginning an action.

To prevent private persons from representing themselves of deputy sheriffs or wearing badges of deputy sheriffs.

For displaying United States flags over every school house.

To amend law so as to permit sheriffs and deputies to be notaries public.

Establishing primary elections and providing for nominations for offices without conventions.

Fixing the maximum of 15 cents per description for publishing tax list.

To amend law relating to homestead exemption so as to exclude buildings in villages and cities valued at over $3,000, unless the same is used exclusively as a residence; also that if the house is on platted property it shall have at least 50 feet frontage.

The senate ordered the continuance of the investigation of the labor bureau. The following bills were introduced:

Designating the place of taxing grain in elevators.

Legalizing proceedings for extending the corporate existence of organizations.

Legalizing deeds, mortgages, etc., heretofore made with but one witness.

To amend laws relating to public schools.

I. O. O. F.

The state convention of the grand encampment, I. O. O. F., was held in St. Paul, with 135 delegates in attendance.

The following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

Grand Patriarch—J. D. Two, Minneapolis.

Grand Senior Warden—R. E. Patterson, Duluth.

Grand High Priest—Robert Romick, Lake City.

Grand Scribe—S. E. Ferre, Minneapolis.

Grand Treasurer—F. N. Wave, Amboy.

Grand Junior Warden—M. C. Kelsey, Sauk Center.

Grand Representative—W. G. Nye, Minneapolis.

Causes Excitement.

The finding of the charred remains of a child in the ruins of a barn recently burned at Joe Smith's sawmill on Dogget Brook, Crow Wing county, has caused much excitement there. The boy is about nine years of age and is the son of a widower employed at the mill. A woman has been living at the widower's home since the death of his wife, and it is said she abused the boy quite frequently. It is supposed that the boy was killed and flung in or near the barn, which was then set on fire to cover up the crime.

Minnesota at Buffalo.

The Great Northern railway is to make an experiment of a nature that will be watched with deep interest by steel makers and grain men everywhere. It is to construct at Buffalo a grain elevstor of 2,500,000 bushels capacity, all of steel. The order for the steel for its construction, about 5,000 tons, is now in the market of the leading steel interests, and will probably be let in a week or two.

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE Tennessee legislature has taken a recess until March 8.

A PROPOSED Illinois law requires vestibules on street cars.

HOUSTON printers have indorsed the law requiring all state printing to be done in Texas.

THE falling off in pensioners in Kansas causes the transfer of the pension agency to St. Louis.

NEW YORK city has just had a flurry of snow which cost the city $130,000 to clean from the streets.

The Pennsylvania senate is considering a bill to impose a penalty of $5 on every man who fails to vote.

THE people of Norwich and Montville, Ct., are anxious to have their state purchase a big detached bowlder, locally known as Cheegan rock, in Millville. It is said to be one of the largest in the country, and of great interest to geologists, it being about 80 feet long, 78 feet high and weighing, it is estimated, 1,000 tons.

IT is asserted by typographical authorities that the first Bible printed in America was "John Elliott's Indian Bible," in 1663. The language into which this Bible was translated is extinct, and it is said only one or two persons are able to read it.

SOME surprising things were found in the booty captured from the Dervishes by the British at Dongola. Among them were a few coats of mail and helmets which evidently date from the days of the Crusaders. A sword which was found had an inscription in old French. Another sword bore the motto: "Honi soit qui mal y pense."

TREE-TOP FISHERY.

Pleasant Place from Which to Fish on a Midsummer Day.

"John! John!" shouted the rosy little wife of my host in central Florida, from the honeysuckle porch. "John, if you're going to have fish for supper its time to go up the tree."

Well, now, I've fished for all sorts of fish and in some odd places, but thus far I never climbed into a tree to get them, but I didn't ask any foolish questions. John simply replied over his shoulder: "All right!" and we continued our walk through the frost-blackened orange trees, which were just beginning to recover, those that were alive at all, from the havoc of the preceding winter.

We passed beyond the plantation and through the cool shadows of a "hammock," where cypress and palmetto trees were matted together and a winding creek was bridged with a single log. Somewhere along the path John picked ap his rod and a can of bait. Then we came out upon the edge of the bayou. Lazy aligators floated at a little distance or stuck their noses out from their mud beds in the rushes, and having satisfied themselves that neither John nor the stranger had a gun they went on dozing serenely. A heron flapped away and rested himself in a convenient tree. A moccisin snake rolled from a dry log into the water. None of these incidents disturbed my friend, who led the way serenely to the foot of a big tree overhanging the still waters of the bayou. Up this tree we walked by a regular series of board steps, and at the top we crept upon a well-fastened platform, thoroughly shaded by the thick drapery of moss pendant from the framework branches; and, thus ensconced, John proceeded to business, and in half an hour we had the finny wherewithal for a delicious supper.

John enjoyed, and I suppose still enjoys, a practical monopoly of fishing in that lake, for no one thereabouts owns a boat, and, anyhow, the aligators don't approve of boats, the shores are too sedgy and water too shallow for casting, and fishing trees are not found in any considerable number thereabouts. So I borrowed John's primative tackle and thus earned the right to boast that I had fished, among other methods piscatorial, from a tree-top.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

On to the Kootenai.

The call of 1897 is "On to the Kootenai," the wonderfully rich mining country of Montana, Idaho and British Columbia, where so many mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, etc., have been discovered during the last year or two and new towns and industries established. The town of Rossland grew from 300 people to 6,000 in twenty months. Maps and descriptive matter of the entire territory sent free by F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

It is impossible to discourage the man, who has learned in whatsoever condition he finds himself, therewith to be content.—Ram's Horn.

The Yield is Enormous.

One who has never seen the improved White French Artichoke grow, can scarcely believe the quantity that can be grown on an acre. Those who have given them a thorough trial the past year report a yield of from 350 bu. to 1,500 bu. per acre. The Artichoke is growing rapidly in favor as a stock food.

A girl from a big town always wears her party dresses cut too low in the neck to please the people in the smaller towns she visits.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. Williams, Antioch, Ills., April 11, 1894.

No man can become great unless the people exaggerate his best points. — Atchison Globe.

Easy to have rheumatism. Just as easy to get rid of it with St. Jacobs Oil.

Nobody gets as much and as profitable free advertising as a prize fighter.—Atchison Globe.

Iowa farms for sale. $1 per acre cash, bal. ½ crop until paid. J. Mulhall, Waukegan, Ill.

About half a man's time is taken up signing petitions and protests.—Atchison Globe.

Icy pavements and bruises give aches and pains. St. Jacobs Oil gives cure, comfort.

The world's creed is: "He is the best man who wears the best coat."—Ram's Horn.

The man who is envious of evil-doers will soon be an evil-doer himself.—Ram's Horn.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

The man whose cause is wrong is sure to be the loser if he gains it.—Ram's Horn.

A timely ill. Essay on Artichokes is sent out free by J. Vissering, Alton, Ill. Seed $1 a bu.

What men call failure may often be what angels call success.—Ram's Horn.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.

It takes a hot fire to purify gold.—Ram's Horn.

With cold neuralgia increases. With St. Jacobs Oil it decreases and is cured.

A Wonderful Statement

From Mrs. McGillas to Mrs. Pinkham.

I think it my duty, dear Mrs. Pinkham, to tell you what your wonderful Compound has done for me.

I was dreadfully ill—the doctors said they could cure me but failed to do so.

I gave up in despair and took to my bed. I had dreadful pains in my heart, fainting-spells, sparks before my eyes—and sometimes I would get so blind, I could not see for several minutes.

I could not stand very long without feeling sick and vomiting. I could not breathe a long breath without screaming, my heart pained so.

I also had female weakness, inflammation of ovaries, painful menstruation, displacement of the womb, itching of the external parts, and ulceration of the womb. I have had all these complaints.

The pains I had to stand were something dreadful. My husband told me to try a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine, which I did, and after taking it for a while, was cured. No other kind of medicine for me as long as you make Compound. I hope every woman who suffers will take your Compound and be cured.—MRS. J. S. MCGILLAS, 113 Kilburn avenue, Rockford, Ill.

A STRANGE FREAK OF NATURE.

We hope to sell 1,000,000 packages Golden Rind Watermelon, the most wonderful freak of nature—smooth, shiny, yellow rind, crimson flesh, delicious! It's sensational. Took 500 first prizes in 1896. You must have it to be in the swim. Melons go like wild fire at $1.00 apiece. We paid $300 for one melon! $100 prizes for earliest melon—ripened in 1896 in 41 days. Lots of money made in earliest vegetables. Salzer's seeds produce them. Thirty-five earliest sorts, postpaid, $1.00.

SEND THIS NOTICE AND 15 CENTS FOR A Pkg. of Golden Rind and wonderful seed book, 146 big pages, to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis. [K]

"Hit's cur'us ter me," said Uncle Eben, "ter hyuh how folks will 'buse er gossip behin' her back, an' ter see how glad dey acks w'en she comes 'roun' ter tell de news."—Washington Star.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Every real nice old lady should have her picture taken with her Bible in her hands. It gives the people an added respect for the Bible.—Atchison Globe.

Over the Precipice

Hosts of invalids tumble to destruction simply because they will exercise no discretion in the matters of eating, drinking and the avoidance of exciting causes, and, above all, in the item of medication. They persist in dosing themselves in season and out of season with drastic and violent remedies, opiates and mineral poisons. The best, the safest, the pleasantest substitute for such hurtful no-remedies is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, potent for malarial, rheumatic, dyspeptic, nervous and bilious complaints.

Cause of the Deficiency.—"I think the picture lacks atmosphere," said the kindly critic. "Fact is," said the artist, "I had a hard time raising the wind while I was painting."—Indianapolis Journal.

Free Farm Labor Bureau.

In order to assist the thousands of unemployed men in Chicago, the Workingmen's Home, at 42 Custom House Place, has established a Free Labor Bureau, and is prepared to furnish men to farmers and others in all parts of the country without expense to either. Employers applying should state definitely as to the kind of work, wages to be paid, and if railway fare will be advanced. Address Labor Bureau, Workingmen's Home, 42 Custom House Place, Chicago, Ill.

A man who will go a block out of his way to shake hands with everybody he sees is no better friend than some who hardly take time to speak.—Washington Democrat.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and $1.00, all druggists.

Every failure carries a guide-book to success in its inside pocket.—Ram's Horn.

Cold stiffens a sprained muscle. St. Jacobs Oil warms, softens and cures it.

The men who work are not usually the dead beats.—Atchison Globe.

When bilious or costive eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 25c.

Don't give a tract where bread is needed most.—Ram's Horn.

Frost-bites are like burns and scalds. All are cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

During March

Colds and chills are prevalent, and unless the system is strong enough to throw them off, serious illness, often ending in pneumonia and death results.

The Cause Of colds, chills and attendant dangers is found in the blood, poisoned by uric acid, which should be expelled by the kidneys.

The Effect of this kidney-poisoned blood is far-reaching. Health and strength are impossible while it exists. The system is being continually weakened, leaving it open to the ravages of colds, chills, pneumonia and fevers.

The Cure for such a diseased condition is found in Warner's Safe Cure which will restore the kidneys to health and enable them to properly perform their functions. There is no doubt about this. The record of the past is

.. Proof Positive. ..

We Want Your Mail Order Business... To help secure it, would like you to have our Illustrated Catalogue which will be issued very shortly. By it you will obtain some idea of the many lines we carry, and of the low prices that have made

DONALDSON'S Glass Block Store

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

A household word in the Northwest. This Catalogue, like everything connected with our business, we have tried to make perfect, interesting and helpful. Nothing in it that we have not in stock—for we are not a supply store, but a Dry Goods Department Store.

Your name and address, and 5 cents to cover cost of postage, will secure for you this very superior Catalogue.

O. K. WASHING.. ..MACHINE

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT in WASHERS in 20 YEARS.

PENDULUM saves 50 per cent. of labor

Can be operated standing or sitting. No more work than rocking a cradle.

NO BACK-ACHE with this machine. Sells at sight. Prices reasonable. Ask your local dealers, or send for circulars to

H. F. BRAMMER MFG. CO., Davenport, Iowa.

A. N. K.—G 1646

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

MILLIONS NOW USE PEARLINE

REASONS FOR USING

Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa.

1. Because it is absolutely pure.
2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217.6

A GREAT MAGAZINE OFFER.

3 FOR 1

3 FOR 1

The regular subscription price of "Demorest's Magazine," "Judge's Library," and "Funny Pictures" is $3.30.

We will send all three to you for one year for $2.00, or 6 mo. for $1.

"DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE" is by far the best family magazine published; there is none of our monthlies in which the beautiful and the useful, pleasure and profit, fashion and literature are so fully presented as in Demorest's. There is, in fact, no publication pretending to a similar scope and purpose which can compare with it. Every number contains a free pattern coupon.

"JUDGE'S LIBRARY" is a monthly magazine of fun, filled with illustrations in caricature and replete with wit and humor. Its contributors are the best of American wits and illustrators.

"FUNNY PICTURES" is another humorous monthly; there is a laugh in every line of it.

All three of these magazines are handsomely gotten up. You should not miss this chance to secure them

Cut here and return Coupon properly filled out.

Demorest Publishing Co., 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

For the enclosed $2.00 please send Demorest's Family Magazine, Judge's Library (a magazine of fun), and Funny Pictures for one year as per your offer.

Name.....

Post-office.....

Date..... State.....

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, MAR. 5, '97.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—Its President McKinley now.

—Election tickets are now in order.

—Teachers examination is being held here to day and tomorrow.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE and the Twice a week Courier Journal for 1.75.

—Considerable wood has been shipped from this point during the winter.

—The Village Financial statement appears in this weeks issue of the Gazette.

—March came in like a lamb. That is the people with the most woolens on felt the best. It was pretty cold.

—Miss Arnold has had an operation performed on her eye, and consequently had to give up teaching for awhile.

—The Ladies Aid society of the M.E. Church will give a 5 oclock tea at the home of Mrs Jonas Johnson Friday March 5th.

—Read Geo. P. Schaffer's notice to contractors in another column. He intends building a fine store in the early spring.

—The Shakespeare Club met Wednesday evening at the home of C. J. Buckley. The usual number present, and a good time of course.

—C. G. Roosen sent a telegram from Delano to Hamburg, yesterday, and receiver an answer in less than two hours. It cost 38cts per word each way. 9 words for $3.42.

—We hear that a number of boys and girls in the grammar department are determined to pass at the spring examinations. That's right. Don't get left again. You can pass if you work.

—Arrangements are being completed for the school entertainment, on Friday evening, Feby. 12th. This is said to be one of the best entertainments yet, and the little folks hope to raise enough to pay for their organ.

—Any of our readers desiring a package of garden seeds, a treatise on onion culture; or on some insects injurious to stored grain, can have the same by calling at our office while they last. Congressman Towne has supplied us with a lot for distribution.

—The dramatic recital by Mr. J. Frank Fouche, at City Hall, last week, is said by those present, to have been about the average, and deserving of a large audience. The short notice and inefficient advertisement this time was some to blame for a small crowd.

—The school board, we now understand, have appointed Charles M. Conzent to fill the vacancy caused by the removed of Mr. Vorse to Buffalo, Charley can do it; he has already been over and visited school and will do what he can to aid in making the school the best in the county.

—Revs. Farber and Anderson have been conducting the series of meetings at the M. E. Church during the past two weeks. The audience could be larger, and possibly will be if continued long enough. It seems to take time to arouse people to a realization of their condition now-a-days.

County Cullings.

J. Z. Cochrane's fine dwelling near Smith Lake was burned Sunday night. Insured.

Senatar Culkin's bill to allow attorneys to issue Subpoenas was laid on the table where it should remain. It would be just as well to give any man a right to summons his debtors before a justic and collect his bills as to allow attorneys only, the privilege, Even if the Senator did get so mad as to use sweas words about it.

Teachers Examination.

Spring examinations will be held as follows:

Monticello, March 2nd and 3rd.

Delano and Howard, March 5th and 6th.

Annandale and Buffalo, March 12th and 13th.

Examinations will commence at 8:30, and every one wishing to take the examination is expected to be present when the examination opens. Private examinations will not be granted unless a good excuse is given for not attending the public examination.

J. F. LEE,
Co. Supt. Schools.

Annandale, Feb. 6, '97.

A NEW BOOK, "KNITTING AND CROCHETING," of 64 pages, over 50 original designs illustrated, beautiful lace patterns, shawls, hoods, jackets, etc., has been published by The Home, 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass., and will be sent with a subscription to that paper. The Home is a 20-page monthly filled with original stories, literary and domestic topics and fashions. Its department of Fancy Work is a special feature, new and original designs each issue. The price of subscription is 50 cents per year and will include one of these books. As a special inducement to trial subscribers, a copy of this book will be given with six months subscription. The price of book is 25 cents, but a six months subscription and the book combined will be sent for only 25 cents. Their annual premium list for 1897 will be sent free on application.

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

A SPECIAL conference for ministers and Christian workers will be held at the Bible Institute in Chicago during April. The conference for Bible study will be in sessions from Tuesday, April 6th to Friday the 30th inclusive. J. L. Moody is President of the Institute, for further information address, R. A. Torry, Superintendent,. 80, Institute Chicago, Ill.

Personal.

George Kurtz, who has been teaching near Howard Lake is home on a vacation.

Jacob Horsch and John Pagenkopf, of Independence, were in town on Tuesday, on business.

Miss Minnie Farber, teacher in the Liederbaugh district was home to see the folks on Sunday.

Miss Annie Parslow has completed her term of school in district No. 48, and is at home waiting for the spring term to begin.

Ira Walquist, of Fair Haven, Washington, who is stopping for awhile with his Uncle C. G. Halgren, at Watertown, drove over last week to visit Delano relatives.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventers this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent office Washington, D. C.

L. D. Garnhart, Fairmont, Fish-holder. M. B. Lloyd, Minneapolis, Bicycle pump. H. W. Myers, St. Paul, woodworking-machine. N. Nilson, Minneapolis, Steam-trap. J. Simmons, Appleton, Food product, W. J. Stewart, Minneapolis, Brush-motion for gyrator sieves. G. Wilson, Madella, Connection for cranks.

Children's Home.

Mrs. B. L. Russell, Dist. Supt. of the Children's Home Society, kindly furnished us with a report of her work here as follows:

Delano, March 2, 1897.

Local advisory Board, of Delano, Wright Co. in connection with the Children's Home Society of Minn

President, F. H. Lindsley. 1st Vice President, Mrs. Wm. I. Lewis, re-organized Feb. 97. Second Vice President, Mrs. C. G. Roosen, organized Feb. 1896. Secretary, Mrs. F. H. Lindsley. Treasurer, Mr. T. Davies.

Members

Rev. T. Davies, Rev. J. L. and Mrs Farber, Rev. K. H. and Mrs. Zeyer, C. G. Roosen, M. A. and Mrs. O'Hair, A. W. and Mrs. Wittman, O. and Mrs. Peterson, Mrs. H. Parslow, Wm. I. Lewis, Miss M. Catlin.

Legal Adviser. F. H. Lindsley. Medical Examiner, Dr. T. J. Catlin.

The duties of the Local Board are to report on applications, or on cases of destitution, also to discretely supervise the care of a child taken into the community. 1069 children cared for in this work and provided with homes in 7½ years; 25 now to place, ages ranging from one month up to ten years. The public are against giving donations to any stranger who may come collecting for the work, except to the Assistant Superintendent on the occasion of the annual visit.

Mrs. Russell returns thanks to the generous friends of the little ones who have given donations of clothing and money and who have given personal help and intertainment during her visit.

Any whom she may not have been able to call upon and who wish to contribute to the good work may give their donations into the hands of the local Treasurer Mrs. T. Davies or to any of the officers of the Board to be handed to her.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at my place of business in Delano, Minn., until two o'clock p. m., March 12th, 1897, for furnishing material and eanstructing a two-story brick store building, according to plans and specifications now on hand at my store. Work will be required to begin at the earliest possible date and to be completed on or before July 1st, 1897. Successful bidders or bider will be required to give bonds for the faithful performance of the contract in the sum of $2,000. The rights to reject any or all bids is reserved.

It. GEO. P. SCHAFFER.

Almost everybody has heard of Theodore Louse, "Uncle Theodore" as he is affectionately known to thousands in Minnesota, where for several years he has been teaching swine raising from the Farmer's Institute platform and through the colums of that sterling agricultural paper, Farm, Stock and Home. By a special arrangement with the publishers ws are enabled to offer Farm. Stock and Home, a semi-monthly, 19 to 24 page paper with a regular subscription price of 50 cents per year, in connection with the GAZETTE for $1.30

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a People's Caucus for the Town of Franklin, will be held in the City Hall, Delano, on Saturday, March 6th, 1897, at one o'clock, (1:00 p. m.) for the purpose of nominating Township Officers for said Town.

By COMMITTEE.

Late Literary News.

The most intensely interesting people of the world just at this moment are the millions of famine and plague stricken India. But little is known of this region by the people of the United States. Such reports as come to us are the things seen through British glasses. What has been the effect of British rule in India? Why these terrible famines? Why plagues? Julian Hawthorne has been sent by THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE to India to obtain answers to these questions at first hand and depict the situation as it appears to an American. The March COSMOPOLITAN contains the first of what is probably the most important series of articles ever presented in this magazine. Nothing has been published which gives an adequate idea of the larger operations of business—at least nothing by the class of men fitted for such work by thorough familiarity with the subjects of which they write. The article in the March COSMOPOLITAN on "The Methods of Banking," by the President of one of the largest banks of New York—a man of widest business experience—former Postmaster-General James—is one which every person, howevdr humble his clerkship or high his place in the financial world, will find interesting and instructive. This series will constitute a very complete course of business training, and every young man just entering business life and every old man will alike find it of immense value.

-AdvertisE-

IN THE

GAZETTE.

FINANCAL STATMENT

——of the——

Village of Delano, Minn., for the year Ending

——MARCH 3rd, 1897.——

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury March 3rd, 1896	$ 190.72
Liquor Licenses	3,500.00
Electric Light rents	1,385.28
City Water rents	475.59
Village Revenue	223.35
City Hall rents	169.50
Electric supplies sold	93.49
Sidewalks	78.75
Dog Licenses	19.00
Poor fund	17.12
Circus License	10.00
Delinquent road	7.64
Clearing snow from side walks	6.35
Damages to jail	5.00
Cleaning alleys	4.90
Show License	4.00
Ieddlers lisence	2.00
Sundries	3.60
Total Receipts	$ 6,295.29

DISBURSEMENTS.

Village bond No. 1	$ 1,000.00
Wood for Power House	974.49
Electric Engineer's salary, extra time & help	855.27
Intrests on bonds	577.55
Street work	496.19
Night Watchman	446.39
Electric supplies	306.06
Electric supplies & Repairs for Power House	183.59
Poor and medical attendance	181.15
Lumber, Brick, Lime and Cement	153.41
Water Fountains & Castings	131.53
Delano Fire Department	122.95
L. P. Probst, Trea's fees year ending March 3 1896	118.36
Recorders fees, W. D. Young $ 40.04	
" " W. R. John's 65.63 Total	105.67
Fire Insurance premium on Power House	83.07
Hardware	74.87
Printing, Blanks, postage and Stationery	65.02
Village Assesor's fees	64.00
Waterworks repairs	52.75
Fourth of July appropriation	50.00
Judges and Clerks of Elections	47.46
Laying out road between Village and Town	43.75
Freight, Express, and Drayage	28.87
City Hall supplies	24.63
Trustees' fees year ending March 3, 1896	21.67
Special Police	19.50
Palating Band stand	18.00
Board of Review	7.00
City Hall repairs	3.50
Miscellaneous	9.45
Total Desbursements	$ 6,251.65

SUMMARY.

Ballance on hand March 3, 1896	$ 190.72
Total Recepts	6,104.57
Total	6,295.29

Respectfully Submitted.
W. n. JOHNS. Village Recorder.

FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.

1897. Balance in Treasurery March 3, 1896	$ 181.85
July 31, Received from State treasurer for year ending July 31, 1896	45.56
Balance in Treasury March 3, 1897	$ 227.41

LOUIS P. PROBST, Village Treasurer.

The Report as submitted, accepted and approved March 3, 1897.

WASHINGTON RADER, Acting President.

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat, per bu.,	$ .68
Rye, per bu.,	.25
Potatoes, per bu.,	.20
Butter	.12½ .10
Eggs,	.15
Hay, per ton,	3.50
Pork	3.80
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.06
Chickens, dressed,	.06
Spring chicken,	.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,	.08

MARRIED.

HORSCH, WELDELE.—On Tuesday, March 2, Mr. Adam Horsch and Miss Mary Weldele. Rev. Says officiating.

ZIEBARTH, TOMNITZ.—On Thursday, March 4, Mr. William Ziebarth and Mrs. M. Tomnitz.

DELANO
FURNITURE CO.
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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 12 1897. NUMBER 24.

Business Directory.

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Sundar School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
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ALBION.—Preaching..... "
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Street Commissioner, CHARLES L. BELT.
Board of Health, W. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary, S. E. BORSCH.
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BALLAD OF NELLIE HANKS.

Minneapolis Times.

Daylight when I got to town; roused the doctor out;
Told him Nellie Hanks was worse; wanted he should go;
Watched my smokin' horses snort clouds of steam about,
After seven miles of ice, seven miles of snow.

Seen an engine with a car sizzin' creakin' past,
An' a brakeman froze to death, wavin' signalin'.
Got the doctor bundled up on the seat at last;
Pulled the lines up tight, and whang off we went again.

Past the stores an' op'rec house, past a church an' school;
'Crost the river where the black steamin' water flowed;
Sun most risin' in the east, mornin' sharp an' cool—
Past the court house an' the jail, struck the county road.

Hosses wild to go ahead, an' I let 'um scoot;
Struck a swift and stiddy trot, tried to hold 'um so;
'Crost the bridges an' the pikes, ruts an' holes to boot—
Seven miles of icey road, seven miles of snow.

But I know my jumper'd stood more 'un that before;
Horses flingin' cannon balls past the doctor's car;
How we flopped an' banged about; how we ripped an' tore;
How the doctor clung to me like a droundin' steer.

"Man" said he, "for heaven's sake, all my teeth are jes'
Droppin out; an' all my tools will be lost; an' where
Will my cussed bottles be?" "Can't help that," I says,
"Nellie Hanks is sick, an' I'll try an' get you there."

Down the hills an' 'cross the flats, on through Jones' Gap;
Neighbors rushin' out the doors, wild so see us go.
Lost a blanket an' a quilt; doctor lost his cap—
Seven miles of ice an' ruts, seven miles of snow.

Up through Hanks' trees we rushed, plungin' 'crost the banks,
'Round the hay stack an' the barn, knocking down a cow;
Landing at the kitchen door, "My" says Missis Hanks,
"Sorry that you've hurried so: Nellie's better now" —Will Dillman.

KING GEORGE, of Greece, don't seem inclined to be bluffed by all the big powers of Europe. He evidently proposes to stand up for his rights as best he can. There is nothing like putting on a bold front.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of Congress for Monday, March 15. He evidently intends bringing prosperity if possible, or shifting the responsibility onto the sholders of Congress.

A BILL has been introduced into the Legislature to appoint a commission to locate a Woman's Reformatory. If they don't get along better than the Insane commitsion they had better have a guard appointed over them.

I DONNELLY insists that his bitter life long enemies are still after him, and he can't get a decent law through the House, hardly. Some of them don't appear to show up as they used to. Hold on Mr. D. "All things come to him who waits".

THE Senate committee on railroads would gain more favor with the people if they would listen to some of the complaints of people living on the lines of road, and not as the Times claims they do, shut themselves up with Railroad attorneys and hear one side. Give both sides a fair show on railroad business.

THE new law obliging druggists to furnish customers with a copy of any prescription they may ever had filled in their drugstore, will doubtless, have a tendency to make the doctors carry their medicine with them and quit writing prescriptions. The practice of individuals having some prescription that once helped them, refilled, and taken for every ailment, and the bottle carried all over the neighborhood and the medicine adminstered indiscriminately to their sick friends regardless of the nature of their sickness is bad enough, without making it obligatory on the druggist to give some half crazy old woman deadly drugs to be given to little children and others to kill them. Consciencious druggists can't stand it.

WE take no stock in Jim Hill's scare to his employees that he will reduce wages if his freight rates are meddled with by the legislature. If he does the legislature might fix the prices for wages for him to pay.

Fourth Asylum.

The jangle our law-makers have got into concerning the location of the Fourth Hospital for Insane is, from present appearances, likely to result in no appropriation being made to build at present. In case the Legislature passes a bill, as seems likely, to locate it at Hastings the Governor, it is thought, will veto it.

A movement is on foot to have it at New Brighton, between St. Paul and Minneapolis, but that is no place for an institution of the kind. The surroundings are not quiet enough. Insaue people are not usually kept in the midst of the traffic and noise of great cities. They need rest and quiet. Neither are they always the most agreeable neighbors. They are, at times noisy, occasionally one escapes and is the terror of the neighborhood until captured. It is not likely to enhance the price of valuable city lots for several blocks in every direction by the location of an insane asylum.

The site at Hastings may be a good one. There may be others as good in Wisconsin or on the border of that state nearer St. Paul even than Hastings. What is the use of building this fine institution on one edge of the state requiring people to travel further and to change cars. Besides there are already two in the southern part of the state at Rochester and at St. Peter.

Anoka don't seem to suit hardly anybody but its immediate neighbors and the committee. It is also on the line of road to Furgus Falls. Other roads should be accommodated.

The site at Delano is surely the most favorably situated in every way. The most convenient to the largest number of people who have to change cars to go to any of the present asylums and would have to do so to go to Anoka. It is only 38 miles from St. Paul and 28 from Minneapolis. Is far enough from the turmoil of the city. Is in Minnesota and not almost out of the state. Is as well drained and fine a place for the Fourth Hospital for Insane as the state affords.

It may not be the finest political more to give it to Delano but we believe it would be in the interests of the insane patients themselves and their sorrowing friends, to as great an extent to build at Delano as at any other place in the state.

Cheek. Pure and Unadulterated.

Talk about cheek. For the clear quill one has but to follow the actions of the Great Northern R. R.

In employing men the authorities of the road fix the wages, if the men don't want to work for so much another man can be found. Occasionally the officers get an economical streak and send out word that wages will be cut such a per cent. Men kick, and squirm but take the reduced prices.

If the road wants an advertisement of their road in the newspaper "contracts" to be signed are sent out offering to pay something like half regular rates, for the space, in mileage at regular rates, the tickets to be null and void unless used, by the editor before the time the add was to run expires, tickets non transferable and not to have the time extended. In this way much free advertising has been secured.

If a surgeon is to be employed, the road seeks to have one in most of the important towns along the line, a blank contract with ordinary prices for surgical operations, is furnished, bearing the characteristic proviso, that "If the party injured comes to the surgeons office, and is there treated, one half fee only will be allowed." And the still further outrageous proviso that, "When a surgeon is called to attend a person on account of the Company, he will do what the immediate necessities of the case require, and at once make a full report of the case to the Division Superintendent, and will continue in attendence on the injured person only at written request of the Division Superintendent." This is giving one-half the fees to have the patient brought to the surgeon's office where if he dies the surgeon must get rid of the body as best he can; or if the patient is not considered their charge and is out of means the surgeon must get him along without aid from the company.

Talk about cheek! A man or a company of men who do business in this way have the cheek to do most any thing, as evidenced by the scare that wages will be cut if Railroad rates are reduced. The above enumerated cuts are made in times such as we have been having and so far as we have learned the rates on the road have not been correspondingly cut.

A competent commission might ascertain the real state of affairs and then the Legislature ought not to be at all backward in administering to James J. Hill or any other railroad or other corporation using such tactics as are used on the G. N. a good full dose of their own medicine.

Among our Exchanges.

What Station?

"At what station does the sending of Col. John M. Hay to London leave Chauncey Depew?"—St. Paul Globe.

Probably at the Railroad Station.

Lower Railroad Rates.

Litchfield Review: A general reduction of 10 or 15 percent ought to be made and would not be unreasonable.

It's About Time.

CHICAGO, March 10. There is a rumor here that the Great Northern road is about to expend 100,000 on the improvement and equiment of its passengar trains. They are all to be vestibuled according to the latest and most improved methods and new equipment will be added.

Elk River Star-News: A conductor from the Eastern Minnesota railway was in town one day last week getting the railroad employees here to sign a petition remonstrating against the passage of the Jacobson bill now pending in the legislature, which increases the gross earnings tax on all railroads in the state. Railroad employees claim that if the bill becomes a law their wages will be cut to meet the increased taxation imposed upon the roads, and for this reason they are opposed to the measure.

Litchfield Independent: Carnegie has just sold a hundred thousand tons of steel rails in England, the very country he had pleaded to be protected against by a high tariff. He competes with the pauper labor of Europe at their very doors, shipping his goods three thousand miles. Is there anything more needed to show up the sham of the demands of the tariff barons, who with crocodile tears in their eyes have been begging for a protective tariff, not for their own sakes, but to keep their working men from being reduced to pauperism.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5th, 1897.

The inauguration of the millionaire's President was pulled off in a manner gorgeous enough to be in keeping with the cost of electing him. which is said to have exceeded $16,000,000. It was conducted on the most lavish scale, from the personal escort from Cleveland, Ohio, with their black horses, for which $10,000 was spent, to the ten thousand electric lights of variegated colors used in illuminating the costly decorations for the inagural ball in the big court of the Pension building. It was a millionair's event from start to finish, and the talk of the millionaire's agent, otherwise known as King Hanna, indicates that it is to be a millionaire's administration, notwithstanding the platitudes of McKinley's inaugural address. Never before were there so many private railroad cars in Washington at one time and never before was so much money spent at and upon an inauguration. It is very evident that the millionaires expect McKinley's administration to bring them prosperity, whatever it may do for the poor. When they invest their money they always expect, and they usually get, return in dollars and cents.

Hon. Wm. J. Bryan, who spent two days in Washington this week, divided his time betwen conferances with leading democrats and social intercourse with his extensive circle of personal friends, but declined to remain for the inauguration of his successful rival, said to those who proffered him their support for 1900 that he was not thinking so much about the next Presidential campaign as about the condition of the people, between now and then. He also expressed his sincere regret that the promised "McKinley Prosperity" had not come to the country. It is a remarkable fact about Mr, Bryan that his hold upon democrats has increased since his defeat, instead of diminishing, as is usual in the case of defeated candidates of all parties.

The silver men are not surprised at the failure of the Fifty-fourth Congress to admit Arizona, New Nexico and Oklahoma as states, and they expect no better from the Fifty-fifth Congress, as the diect has gone forth from the Republican bosses that none of the territories shall be admitted, because it is known that they would all send silver senators. But the silver men expect to control the House that will be elected in November 1898, and as they will certainly retain control of the Senate, to have the territories all admitted to statehood before the opening of the campaign of 1900.

Ex-Postmaster General Wilson left the fraud charges against John Wedderburn &Co. and the National Recorder, their paper, which were filed with the Post-office Department a few days ago by fifty-five of Washington's leading patent lawyers, to be acted upon by his successor. The head of the firm of Wedderburn & Co. is the man who started the Examiner Claims Bureau and the Press Claims Co., both of which, during their existence, had extensive dealings with newspaper publishers and figured in suits in Court.

Senator Teller thus stated his opinion of the relations of Mr. McKinley toward the monetary conference bill, which passed with the house amendments: "If the new President has any sympathy for the international agreement, it must be judged from his votes in the House, and not from anything he has said since his nomination, for, excepting the prefunctory acceptance of the platform, his every utterance has indicated that he has gone over to the gold standard, and will remain there."

Senator Tillman was the central figure in the most dramatic incident of the closing week of Congress. He charged in impassioned tones that the two corporations which have a monopoly of making armor plate for the Government haye agents in the Senate and when Senator Hawley, of Conn., protested against the charge, he repeated it, and intimated very plainly that Hawley was one of the agents. There was a time when such a charge would have resulted in trouble outside of the Senate chamber, but Senators no longer fight with other weapons than their tongues.

Mr. Cleveland vetoed the Immigration Bill, on the ground that it was a departure from our national policy that would impose hardships upon deserving people. The House passed it over the veto, but the Senate did not try.

It is noteworthy that the harshest criticisms of the manifest weakness, both from a business and political point of the view, of the men in McKinley's cabinet, have come from those who are classed as Republican leaders. Of course this criticism is as yet only privately expressed, but it indicates that unless McKinley walks the chalk line he will soon find himself confronted by formidable republican opposition.

Mr. McKinley's little bluff about not taking up the question of appointments for a month or so, intended to keep some of the office seekers away from Washington, did not work worth a cent. They have turned up in swarms and are making things lively for King Hanna as well as for Mr. McKinley. The only prosperity they see ahead lies in the public trough.

Late Literary News.

The most intensely interesting people of the world just at this moment are the millions of famine and plague stricken India. But little is known of this region by the people of the United States. Such reports as come to us are the things seen through British glasses. What has been the effect of British rule in India? Why these terrible famines? Why plagues? Julian Hawthorne has been sent by THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE to India to obtain answers to those questions at first hand and depict the situation as it appears to an American. The March COSMOPOLITAN contains the first of what is probably the most important series of articles ever presented in this magazine. Nothing has been published which gives an adequate idea of the larger operations of business—at least nothing by the class of men fitted for such work by thorough familiarity with the subjects of which they write. The article in the March COSMOPOLITAN on "The Methods of Banking," by the President of one of the largest banks of New York—a man of widest business experience—former Postmaster-General James—is one which every person, howevdr humble his clerkship or high his place in the financial world, will find interesting and instructive. This series will constitute a very complete course of business training, and every young man just entering business life and every old man will alike find it of immense value.

Children's Home.

Mrs. B. L. Russell, Dist. Supt. of the Children's Home Society, kindly furnished us with a report of her work here as follows:

Delano, March 2, 1897.

Local Advisory Board, of Delano, Wright Co. in connection with the Children's Homo Society of Minn

President, F. H. Lindsley. 1st Vice President, Mrs. Wm. I. Lewis, re-organized Feb. 97. Second Vice President, Mrs. C. G. Roosen, organized Feb. 1896. Secretary, Mrs. F. H. Lindsley. Treasurer, Mr. T. Davies.

Members.

Rev. T. Davies, Rev. J. L. and Mrs Farber. Rev. K. H. and Mrs. Zeyer. C. G. Roosen. M. A. and Mrs. O'Hair, A. W. and Mrs. Wittman, O. and Mrs. Peterson, Mrs. H. Parslow, Wm. I. Lewis, Miss M. Catlin.

Legal Adviser, F. H. Lindsley. Medical Examiner, Dr. T. J. Catlin.

The duties of the Local Board are to report on applications, or on cases of destitution, also to discretely supervise the care of a child taken into the community. 1092 children cared for in this work and provided with homes in 7½ years; 25 now to place, ages ranging from one month up to ten years. The public are against giving donations to any stranger who may come collecting for the work, except to the Assistant Superintendent on the occasion of the annual visit.

Mrs. Russell returns thanks to the generous friends of the little ones who have given donations of clothing and money and who have given personal help and intertainment during her visit.

Any whom she may not have been able to call upon and who wish to contribute to the good work may give their donations into the hands of the local Treasurer Mrs. T. Davies or to any of the officers of the Board to be handed to her.

-AdvertisE-

IN THE GAZETTE.

Games for the Children.

Who obtain subscribers for THE POULTRY KEEPER Box BB, Parkesburg, Pa; as well as other equally useful articles for a very little work. Two subscribers for six months, at twenty five cents each, secures many of them Every poultry raiser must have the POULTRY KEEPER, the contents of which may save or make you hnndreds of dollars, as this monthly leads the world in valuable information not to be had elsewhere for any money. "How to Make Money With Hens" is a secret with one or two, but the POULTRY KEEPER gives it away and shows how it is done. It is only fifty cents a year and tells how to get nearly three dollars worth of poultry periodicals for one dollar, or for one dollar can get with it the four POULTRY KEEPER ILLUSTRATORS the most wonderful books published with information on every subject connected with the raising of poultry and containing infonmation worth hundreds of dollars. Also other equally astonishing methods of saving money as well as securing it. Sample copy free.

Almost everybody has heard of Theodore Louse, "Unele Theodore" as he is affectionately known to thousands in Minnesota, where for seyeral years he has been teaching swine raising from the Farmer's Institute platform and through the colums of that sterling agricultural paper, Farm, Stock and Home. By a special arrangement with the publishers ws are enabled to offer Farm. Stock and Home, a semi-monthly, 19 to 24 page paper with a regular subscription price of 50 cents per year. in connection with the GAZETTE for $1.30

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Demorest's Cut Paper Patterns are the most practical on the market. They are of any size that any member of a household could require. In each copy of the Magazine is printed a coupon entitling the subscriber, or purchaser, to a pattern (worth and regularly sold for 25c.), or any number of patterns for four cents each to cover package and postage. When the value of the pattern is considered the subscriber actually gets

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And what a Magazine it is! For 1897 it will be more brilliant than ever before. New management, new methods, new ideas Each copy contains an exquisite reproduction in colors of some celebrated picture by a famous artist, worthy to adorn the walls of the most refined home. It is affirmed that DEMOREST'S is the only complete Family Magazine published combining all of the most excellent points of its contemporaries, besides having inimitable features of its own. DEMOREST'S is actually a Dozen Magazines in one.

It is a Digest of Current Events and Ideas for the busy man or woman, a Review and a storehouse of Interest for all, Wives, mothers, sisters and daughters can find exactly what they need to amuse and instruct them, also practical helps in every department of domestic and social life, including the furnishing and ornamenting of the home, embroidery, bric-a-brac, artistic and fancy work of all kinds, etc., etc., and suggestions and advice regarding the well being and dressing of their own persons.

The Magazine one Year for $2.00.
Or six months for - - 1.00.

(Over 250 different garments are shown each year, patterns of all of which are obtainable by subscribers at 4c. each.) Sample copy (with pattern coupon) sent for 10c.

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THE SONG OF THE "No. 9."

My dress is of fine polished oak,
As rich as the finest fur cloak,
And for handsome design
You just should see mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I'm beloved by the poor and the rich,
For both I impartially stitch;
In the cabin I shine,
In the mansion I'm fine—
No, 9, No. 9.

I never get surly nor tired,
With zeal I always am fired;
To hard work I incline,
For rest I ne'er pine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I am easily purchased by all,
With instalments that monthly do fall;
And when I am thine,
Then life is benign—
No. 9, No. 9.

To the Paris Exposition I went,
Upon getting the Grand Prize intent:
I left all behind,
The Grand Prize was mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889, at Paris France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France. This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered—the GRAND PRIZE—giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French government as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor—the most prized honor of France.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best it will be your own fault.

Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine. If he doesn't keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue and terms. Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory. WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO. Chicago, Ill

Latest News

It is now claimed that Bill Merriam will be sent to Berlin as Ambassador to Germany.

The powers are said to have agreed to blockde Crete. They may have to sail through "Greece".

Weyler is now prepared, it is claimed, with authority to settle difficulties with the Insurgents, even to selling them the island.

Railroads are blocaded all over the west.

The jury in the trial of Drew the Minneapolis, Alderman, disagreed.

W. W. Braden, a former state Auditor of Minnesota, died yesterday in California.

H. W. Palmer, of Chicago, is now booked for Public Printer. That leavhs Hunt out.

Clubbing Offer.

Nothing helps while away long winter evenings to better advantage than good wholesome reading. Papers magazines and books are cheap now. Everybody can afford to take one or more. We have made arrangments to club with the papers and magazines mentioned below as follows:

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and the Farm, Stock and Home, every two weeks, for one year, $1.30.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and Demorest Magazine, monthly, $2.60.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and Cosmopolitan, monthly magazine, one year for $1.90.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and Scientific American, weekly, $3.60.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and New York Thrice-a-week World, one year for, $1.75.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE and the Farm, Field and Fireside, weekly, 1.75.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE and Will Carlton's Magazine "Everywhere" one year for $1.35.

TWICE-A-WEEK COURRIER-JOURNAL.

Beginning the first of the new year, the Weekly Courrier-Journal, of Louisville, Ky., will be changed to the Twice-a-week Courier-Journal. It will be published Wednesday and Saturday mornings. The paper will be six pages, or twelve pages a week, instead of ten pages weekly, as at present, an increase of 832 columns of matter during the year. The Wednesday issue will be devoted exclusively to news and politics, while the Saturday issue will be strictly a family paper—filled with stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, sketches, etc. The politics of the paper will not be changed, and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully, in the future as in the past. In spite of the expence involved in the inproyements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courrier-Journal will remain the same, one dollar a year, with liberal inducements to agents or to old subscribers who send in new ones. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson on political and other topics of the day.

THE

New York World

Thrice-a-week Edition

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A paper as useful to you as a great $6 daily for only $1 a year. Better than ever. All the News of All the World and All the Time. Accurate and fair to everybody. Democratic and for the people. Against trusts and all monopolies. Brilliant illustrations. Stories by great authors in every number. Splendid reading for women and other special departments of unusual interest.

It stands first among "weekly" papers in size, frequency of publication and freshness, variety and reliability of contents. It is practically a daily at the price of a weekly, and its vast list of subscribers, extending to every state and territory of the Union and foreign countries, will vouch for the accuracy and fairness of its news columns.

We offer this unequalled newspaper and the BUFFALO GAZETTE together one year for $1.75

The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2.00.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

THERE are in the United States 110 apiarian societies, eight journals devoted to bee culture, 15 steam factories kept constantly manufacturing materials for the 300,000 bee culturists, and the annual product of honey in the United States is 63,894,186 pounds.

THE yearly consumption of sugar in the United States is about 2,000,000 tons, or 4,000,000,000 pounds, which is equivalent to about 60 pounds for every man, woman and child in the country. The quantity of salt consumed is about 1,900,000 tons, or 2,003,000 pounds less than the weight of the sugar used.

MCKINLEY is the first president to have a "Mc" to his name. It is a singular fact, considering the prominence of the Scotch and Irish blood among the American people, that not a single "Mc" has served as president, vice president or speaker. Several "Macs," however, have served in the cabinet.

A FINNISH college was recently established in Hancock, Mich., under the auspices of the American Synod of the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran church. Rev. J. K. Niklander, the president of the synod, is at the head of the college, which, though small as yet, will probably soon become a large institution.

THE owner of the Kentucky farm on which Lincoln was born wants to sell it to the government for $50,000. The log cabin standing there is said to be the original, but the relics with which it is filled are thought to be spurious articles palmed off by the neighbors. The farm of 112 acres was recently bought for $3,000.

THE women of New Orleans, having succeeded in raising enough money to place in good condition the grounds about the Jackson monument on the battlefield of Chalmette—historic ground of the war of 1812—have now made a public appeal for a sufficient amount to complete the shaft of brick and marble and restore the broken base.

THERE is said to be no art in so-called lion taming but the art of terrorism, and no rule but that of keeping the lions' stomachs full and their minds cowed. There never has been and there never will be an appeal made to the lion's intelligence, because the limited quantity of that quality which he possesses is entirely dominated by his ferocity.

A CURIOUS fact in relation to Spanish titles is of interest to unmarried American men. When a man weds a Spanish woman of title, he takes that title. Titles descend through the female line also. Upon marrying a Spanish duchess an untitled husband would be created a duke and grandee, and by purchasing a property with an annual rental of $10,000 would have a seat in the senate for life.

TRAVELING in a private car is a luxury that may now be enjoyed upon most American railroads by one who will pay 18 railway fares, and for 18 berths, and bear the cost of the cook, meat and drink; but it is most frequently enjoyed, free of cost, by those who can perfectly well afford to pay for it. The charms of this method of getting about may be greatly overrated, and I have one friend who rides in a special car and tells me that to travel in that way is not always agreeable.

WARDEN SAGE, of Sing Sing prison, recently received a large box filled with oddly twisted metal rings from a manufacturing concern in Connecticut with the request that the contents be distributed among the convicts to employ their minds in their enforced idleness. The queer shaped contrivances were a puzzle known by a catchy name, and the trick is to put two of the rings together and then get them apart again. The same firm contributed other kinds of puzzles for the same purpose.

WISCONSIN has at this late day 9,000 Indians. One half of these speak enough English for the purposes of ordinary conversation, and more than one-third read the English language. Practically all wear the citizens' dress. They are fast learning to recognize the legality of the marital relations. Eighty-five per cent of them are engaged in pursuit of civilized life; ten per cent. in hunting, fishing, root-gathering and the like; only five per cent. live exclusively on government rations.

AN accident on the English coast, near Gravesend, between the coal barge True Love and the schooner Gravesend) brought to light the fact that the former vessel was built in Philadelphia in 1764, and is probably the oldest vessel afloat. She was formerly the bark True Love, and was built in Kensington 133 years ago. Her timbers are of live oak and she is believed to have been sound and stanch until she was run down by the Gravesend. No vessel has been afloat so many years as the True Love and probably none ever will be.

IT has been England's unique boast that the sun never sets on her empire. There is a period in ths year from June 1 to July 12, when the land of America's great republic enjoys the same distinction. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has estimated that at Point Barrow, the northernmost point of Alaska, there is continuous daylight for 84 days in the year, from May 10 to August 2, approximately, and that from about June 1 to July 12, in each year, the sun rises on one day at West Quoddy Headlight, Maine, before it has set at Cape Wrangell, Alten Island, Alaska.

UTAH, the youngest state in the union, will have two senators after the 4th of March who are both natives of the state. It is rather a remarkable fact, as none of the new states have been represented by men born within their borders. Both Senators Cannon and Rawlins were born in Utah. Both are young men, but new states have heretofore been represented by young men. But three states west of the Mississippi river will be represented in the senate by men born in the state except Utah. The others are California, White; Oregon, McBride, and Texas, Chilton.

RULERS CHANGE.

Mr. Cleveland Retires and Mr. McKinley Becomes Our President.

Descriptive Account of the Inaugural Ceremonies---The Great Parade.

Synopsis of President McKinley's Address—His Policy Is Clearly Outlined.

Must Stick to Gold Standard Until International Bimetallism Is Obtained.

Calls a Special Session of Congress to Meet March 15—Vice President Hobart's Address.

Washington, March 4.—The nation greets its new ruler, President William McKinley. The nation bids godspeed to its past ruler, Private Citizen Grover Cleveland, who for the second time has retired from its service as its chief executive and has again entered upon a private career. At noon to-day William McKinley, of Ohio, took the oath of office as president of the United States for the term of four years which is to come to an end March 4, 1901.

A few minutes before Mr. McKinley assumed the duties of his high office Garret

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

A. Hobart, of New Jersey, in the presence of the senate and house, took the oath of office as vice president of the United States, becoming by virtue thereof ex-officio presiding officer of the senate. This function took place quietly in the senate chamber.

A Grand Spectacle.

The spectacular features attending the inauguration were, if anything, more imposing than any which have been witnessed at former like ceremonies. The inaugural parade was composed of between 40,000 and 50,000 men taken from the ranks of the military, naval and civic organizations. Fully 20,000 people were massed in front of the senate wing of the capitol and witnessed the administration of the oath to President McKinley and listened to his masterly inaugural address.

Mr. Cleveland and Mr. McKinley rode side by side to and from the capitol. They had dined together at the white house on Tuesday evening and had lunched in each other's company on Wednesday.

The Decorations.

Most effective were the decorations in which the city had clothed itself in honor of the occasion. Public buildings, business blocks and private residences were gayly and attractively attired with the national colors entwined in almost every conceivable shape, while thousands of flags floated from every desirable point. The reviewing stand in front of the white house, from which President McKinley and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland and a host of distinguished personages witnessed the procession, was a handsome pavilion—an architectural creation in white and gold.

Down Pennsylvania Avenue.

No other boulevard in the world could have afforded so grand a thoroughfare for the passage of the parade than did Pennsylvania avenue. For fully a mile it presented an uninterrupted view from the white

VICE PRESIDENT HOBART.

house to the capitol. At every available point along the avenue great stands had been erected, and these were occupied by the enthusiastic populace, whose cheers and other manifestations of applause were continuous. A force of mounted policemen kept clear the space allotted to the marching thousands and prevented injury to the more venturesome of the spectators. Every building on the line of march was draped in bunting of the national colors and every window and point of vantage was occupied. The beautiful stars and stripes were everywhere seen, with other appropriate banners and emblems. In addition to these festive decorations, 50,000 miniature United States flags had been gratuitously distributed by the committee of arrangements These were exhibited at all available points and were waved with enthusiasm as the two presidents and other known public men rode by. At least 100,000 throats voiced a continuous welcome from the time the procession started until the capitol was reached, and these vociferations were still more enthusiastically echoed on the return trip.

McKinley Goes to the White House.

During the forenoon, escorted by the senate committee, President-elect McKinley drove from his temporary quarters at the Ebbitt house to the executive mansion to pay his respects to the retiring president. He was received and welcomed by President Cleveland and his cabinet in one of the handsome state apartments. Then the two distinguished men descended the white house steps and together entered a four-horse carriage, Mr. Cleveland sitting to the right, and, amid the booming of cannon, the clatter of cavalry, the deep, hoarse rumble of artillery, the measured tread of many columns of infantry and the blare of innumerable bands, the march to the capitol began. In another four-horse carriage following the president rode Vice President-elect Hobart and the senators deputed to escort him to the scene of his future duties. Then, in a long stream of carriages, came the distinguished guests. The president's personal escort was Troop A, of Cleveland, O., 80 cavalrymen mounted on coal black chargers and, still more interesting, a detachment of grizzled veterans from the Twenty-third Ohio volunteers, Maj. McKinley's old regiment.

THE PARADE.

Formation of the Escort to and from the Capitol.

The inaugural parade was given under the leadership of Gen. Horace F. Porter, who was the grand marshal, with a strong force of aids. A rough total of the number of regulars and militia soldiers and sailors in line shows an aggregate of 11,000 to 12,000. The escort of President McKinley numbered about 5,000. The civic organizations are estimated at about 12,000 The escort to the president from the executive mansion to the capitol was the first division of the parade forces. The escort from the capitol to the executive mansion was composed of one military and one civic grand division, subdivided into divisions and brigades. The final arrangement for the escort from the white house to the capitol provided for a parade in the following order:

Platoon of Mounted Police.
Governor's Island Band.
Grand Marshal Horace Porter, staff and aids.
Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army, Marshal of the First Brigade.

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of State.

Battalion of United States Engineers.
Seventeenth Infantry.
United States Foot Artillery.
Regiment of Marines.
Battalion of Seamen.
Battery of Light Artillery.
Squadron of Artillery.
Troop A, of Cleveland, O., personal escort to the President-elect.
President Cleveland and President-elect McKinley in their four-horse coach.
Detachment of Veterans of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers.
Vice President-elect Hobart and the Senate Committee of Arrangement.
Members of the Cabinet.
The Major General commanding the Army.
The senior Admiral of the Navy.
Col. Cecil Clay, Marshal of the Second Brigade.
District of Columbia National Guard.
Escort to the White House.

At the conclusion of the inaugural address by President McKinley the first division, which formed the escort to the capitol, marched north along the east front to the capitol, thence west to First street and out in Pennsylvania avenue past the white house, countermarching on K street to the place of dismissal at Fourteenth and K streets.

Immediately after the grand marshal and his staff came Troop A, then the president, the detachment of veterans of the Twenty-third Ohio volunteers, and the presidential party in carriages. The military grand division was composed first of the regulars under Col. John S. Poland, and there was a full representation of the artillery, marines, seamen, infantry, light artillery and regular artillery. The second brigade was made up of the District of Columbia national guard and the whole of the military division was under the command of Gen. Wesley Merritt.

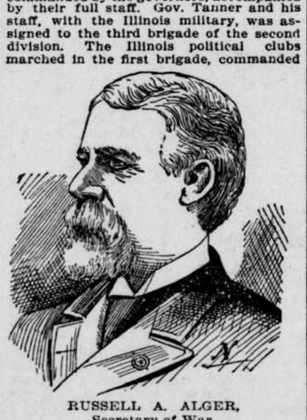
The second grand division of the parade embraced militia from other states. It was under the command of Gov. Bushnell, of Ohio, and was subdivided into several brigades. The first in the order of their marching included Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland. In the second brigade New York,

LYMAN J. GAGE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Virginia, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Vermont and Kentucky. The third brigade included Ohio, Illinois, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the colored troops of Washington city. The third division of the brigade was made up of veteran organizations, commanded by Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, United States army, retired. The first brigade included the department of the Potomac of the Grand Army of the Republic. In the second brigade were the Union Veteran legion, the Union Veteran club and other organizations of old soldiers. The civic grand division of the parade, which was one of the most striking features of the afternoon, was under command of B. H. Warner, of Washington city, with aids from each state of the union. It was divided into divisions, the first of which was commanded by D. D Woodmansee, president of the National League of Republican clubs. This embraced political organizations from Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia and Maryland.

Commanded by Governors.

In the second division, commanded by J. Franklin Fort, of New Jersey, were more political clubs from Maryland and others from the District of Columbia, Virginia, New York, North Carolina and Kentucky. The third division of the civic parade had as its marshal Congressman J. A. T. Hull, of Iowa, and embraced the political clubs from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Florida and West Virginia. The military representatives of the different states were commanded by the governors, accompanied by their full staff. Gov. Tanner and his staff, with the Illinois military, was assigned to the third brigade of the second division. The Illinois political clubs marched in the first brigade, commanded



RUSSELL A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

by Warren P. Sutton, of Michigan, of the third division of the civic section of the parade.

Salvos of Artillery.

A national salute of 21 guns was fired when President Cleveland left the white house in company with Maj. McKinley for the capitol and another salute of 21 guns announced that they had entered the capitol. One gun was fired when Maj. McKinley took the oath of office and a national salute of 21 guns at the conclusion of the inaugural, when President McKinley and Mr. Cleveland began their return march to the white house, and the same number of guns when the tour was made.

HOBART INAUGURATED.

Vice President Takes the Oath in the Senate Chamber.

While the procession was wending its way to the capitol both houses of congress assembled in the senate chamber. The joint assembly was presided over by the retiring vice president, Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois. There were also present the eight justices of the United States supreme court and the diplomatic corps, headed by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador Promptly at noon President Cleveland and President-elect McKinley entered the chamber, the entire body rising and remaining in this position until they had been shown to the seats set apart for them. After a few words of farewell to his associates by Vice President Stevenson he pronounced the senate of the Fifty-fourth congress adjourned sine die. Then the extra session of the Fifty-fifth session, called by President Cleveland to meet at noon on March 4, commenced. The late vice president made way for his successor, Mr. Hobart, to whom the oath of office was administered, after which he made a brief address. He then proceeded in his turn to swear in such as were present of the 30 senators whose terms either of election or reelection began contemporaneously with that of the president.

M'KINLEY MADE PRESIDENT.

The Famous Ohioan Takes the Oath of Office.

At the completion of this ceremony both houses of congress proceeded to the eastern portico of the capitol, and in the presence of a tremendous throng of citizens the oath of office was administered to President McKinley by Chief Justice Fuller. President McKinley then delivered his inaugural address, which was a masterly effort, and in which he outlined the policy of his administration.

At its close, together with ex-President Cleveland, he entered the carriage and was driven to the white house, tumultuous cheers greeting him all along the route. After reviewing the gorgeous procession from the stand in front of the historical mansion, he formally entered upon his duties as the chief executive of a nation of 70,000,000 people. Grover Cleveland reentered the ranks of private citizens, and will retire to his new home at Princeton, N. J., to resume the practice of law.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Synopsis of the Remarks of President McKinley.

The president began his address by an appeal to God and his fellow countrymen for

CORNELIUS N. BLISS,
Secretary of the Interior.

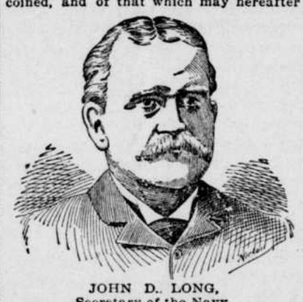
guidance and support in the performance of his duties. Of the questions of the day the subject of currency reform was given first place in the address. After stating the position of the country's industrial system, he said: "Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put on an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. Our currency should continue under the supervision of the government. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the government and a safe balance in the treasury. Therefore I believe it necessary to devise a system which, without diminishing the circulating medium, or offering a premium for its contraction, will present a remedy for those arrangements which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions. With adequate revenue secured, but not until then, we can enter upon such changes in our fiscal laws as will, while insuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the government the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve, with its attendant and inevitable temptations to speculation."

Financial Reform Needed.

He advises a thorough investigation of our finance law before attempting to amend them, and says:

"If, therefore, congress in its wisdom shall deem it expedient to create a commission to take under early consideration the revision of our coinage, banking and currency laws, and give them that exhaustive, careful and dispassionate examination that their importance demands, I shall cordially concur in such action. If such power is vested in the president, it is my purpose to appoint a commission of prominent, well-informed citizens of different parties, who will command public confidence both on account of their ability and special fitness for the work."

He favors international bimetallism and promises the subject early and earnest attention, and says it will be his constant endeavor to secure it by cooperation with the other great commercial nations of the world. "Until that condition is realized," he continues, "when the parity between our gold and silver money springs from and is supported by the relative value of the two metals, the value of the silver already coined, and of that which may hereafter



JOHN D. LONG,
Secretary of the Navy.

be coined, must be kept constantly at par with gold by every resource at our command."

He advises economy in the administration of the government, and insists upon the resumption of the policy of decreasing in place of increasing the public debt, and the proper and liberal provision for the soldiers and sailors and their widows and orphans.

Tariff Legislation Wanted.

He asks for an increased revenue, and says:

"The government should not be permitted to run behind, or increase its debt, in times like the present. Suitably to provide against this is the mandate of duty; the certain and easy remedy for most of our financial difficulties. A deficiency is inevitable so long as the expenditures of the government exceed its receipts. It can only be met by loans, or an increased revenue. While a large annual surplus of revenue may invite waste and extravagance, inadequate revenue creates distrust and undermines public and private credit. Neither should be encouraged. Between more loans and more revenue there ought to be but one opinion. We should have more revenue, and that without delay, hindrance or postponement. A surplus in the treasury created by loans, is not a permanent or safe reliance. It will suffice while it lasts, but it cannot last long while the outlays of the government are greater than its receipts, as has been the case during the past two years. Nor must it be forgotten however much such loans may temporarily relieve the situation the government is still indebted for the amount of the surplus thus accrued, which it must ultimately pay, while its ability to pay is not strengthened but weakened by a continued deficit."

He advises a "pay as you go" policy for the government and recommends the enactment of revenue legislation at the earliest possible date that will permit of this policy. He says of this:

"The people have declared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and the development of our country."

In the revision of the tariff he recommends that special attention be given to the reenactment and extension of the reciprocity principle. In closing the subject of finance and tariff revision, he says congress must legislate for business revival.

He condemns lynchings and says they must not be tolerated, "courts—not mobs—must execute the penalties of the law. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts, and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our government securely rests."

He scores the trusts and says:

"Immunity should be granted to none who violate the laws, whether individuals, corporations, or communities; and as the constitution imposes upon the president the duty of both its own execution and of the statutes enacted in pursuance of its provisions, I shall endeavor carefully to carry them into effect."

Improved Immigration Laws.

On the subject of immigration, he says our laws should be further improved to the constant promotion of a safer, a better and a higher citizenship. He recommends that the gates of the land be closed to those who are too ignorant to understand or too vicious to appreciate the value of our institutions.

The civil reforms must continue, but the changes should not be perfunctory or prompted by a zeal in behalf of any party. An enforcement of the civil service laws is promised.

Legislation is recommended in behalf of American merchant marine, which, he says, is now lower both in percentage of tonnage and the number of vessels employed.

The arbitration treaty with Great Britain receives considerable attention and the early action of the senate is urged on it not merely as a matter of policy, but as

JAMES A. GARY,
Postmaster-General.

a duty to mankind. The importance and moral influence of the ratification of such a treaty can hardly be overestimated in the cause of advancing civilization.

In closing this subject the president says: "It may well engage the best thought of the statesmen and people of every country, and I cannot but consider it fortunate that it was reserved to the United States to have the leadership in so grand a work."

Administration's Foreign Policy.

The foreign policy of the new administration is outlined as follows:

"We have cherished the policy of non-interference with the affairs of foreign governments, wisely inaugurated by Washington, keeping ourselves free from entanglements, either as allies or foes, content to leave undisturbed to them the settlement of their own domestic concerns. It will be our aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy, which shall be just, impartial, ever watchful of our national honor and always insisting upon the enforcement of the lawful rights of American citizens everywhere. We want no wars of conquest; we must avoid the temptation of territorial aggression. A war should never be entered upon until every agency of peace has failed; peace is preferable to war in almost every contingency."

Extra Session of Congress.

He gives a review of the conditions of the country at the present time, the necessity for legislation that will relieve the strain in the industrial and financial fields, the desire of the opposing parties to have the questions settled now, the desire of the common people as evidenced at the late election for action on these questions and says:

"In view of these considerations I shall deem it my duty as president to convene congress in extraordinary session on Monday, the 15th day of March, 1897."

In conclusion the president says:

"I congratulate the country upon the fraternal spirit of the people and the manifestations of good will everywhere so apparent. The recent election not only most fortunately demonstrated the obliteration of sectional or geographical lines, but to some extent also the prejudices which for years have distracted our councils and marred our true greatness as a nation. The triumph of the people, whose verdict

JOSEPH M'KENNA,
Attorney General.

is carried into effect to-day is not the triumph of one section, nor wholly of one party, but of all sections and all the peoples. The north and the south no longer divide on the old lines, but upon principles and policies; and in this fact surely every lover of the country can find cause for true felicitation. Let us rejoice in and cultivate this spirit; it is ennobling and will be both a gain and blessing to our beloved country. It will be my constant aim to do nothing, and permit nothing to be done, that will arrest or disturb this growing sentiment of unity and cooperation, this revival of esteem and affiliation which now animates so many thousands in both the old antagonistic sections, but I shall cheerfully do everything possible to promote and increase it.

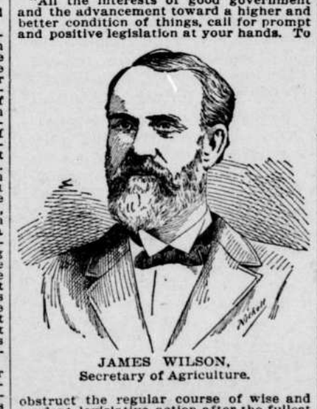
"Let me again repeat the words of the oath administered by the chief justice, which, in their respective spheres, so far as applicable, I would have all my countrymen observe: 'I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States.' This is the obligation I have reverently taken before the Lord Most High. To keep it will be my single purpose, my constant prayer—and I shall confidently rely upon the forbearance and assistance of all the people in the discharge of my solemn responsibilities."

VICE PRESIDENT HOBART.

A Short Synopsis of His Remarks to the Senate.

The address of Vice President Hobart was very short. He spoke of his appreciation of the honor bestowed upon him by the people of the country. He felt, he said, a peculiar delicacy in entering upon the duties of his office, being aware that the body over which he was to preside had had but a small voice in the selection of its presiding officer, and that he was perhaps not their choice in point either of fitness or merit. He promised a constant effort to aid in the expedition of the business of the senate, and said:

"All the interests of good government and the advancement toward a higher and better condition of things, call for prompt and positive legislation at your hands. To



JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

obstruct the regular course of wise and prudent legislative action after the fullest and freest discussion is neither consistent with true senatorial courtesy, conducive to the welfare of the people, nor in compliance with their just expectations. While assisting in the settlement of the grave questions which devolve upon the senate of the United States, it will be my endeavor to so guide its deliberations that its wisdom may be fruitful in works, whilst at the same time exercising such fairness and impartiality within the rules of the senate as shall deserve at least your good opinion for the sincerity of my effort."

Woman Arrested for Murder.

Cleveland, O., March 8.—Mrs. Elizabeth Gibson, alias Lizzie Henry, aged 28, was arrested Sunday by Detective Dennis O'Connell, of St. Louis, and Detectives Doran and Decelle, of the Cleveland police force. The woman is charged with being one of the three persons who drugged, robbed and finally murdered William Stewart, a wealthy resident of Wisconsin, in a flat at 1205 Washington avenue, St. Louis, on the afternoon of February 7.

LEGISLATIVE ROUTINE.

Briefly Showing Bills Introduced and Business Finished.

St. Paul, March 3.—The senate yesterday passed the following bills:

Amending insurance laws so as to authorize insurance for burglary or theft, or both.

For reorganizing or adjusting the affairs of insolvent corporations invested with banking powers.

For establishment of a new judicial district, to be known as the Seventeenth judicial district, and to fix date for holding courts therein.

For a local improvement fund for Winona.

To authorize street sprinkling and assessments in Winona.

To recodify the laws governing the state public schools.

In the house the location of the fourth insane asylum came up and was made a special order for Friday.

The sons of Veterans of Minnesota, by a bill (H. F. No. 699) are to be recognized as a part of the military reserve of the state. They are to be mustered in companies of 30 or more, and make application to the attorney general, who is to attend to their inspection and enrollment and furnish orms and equipment.

St. Paul, March 4.—The senate spent nearly all day yesterday in committee of the whole. The Thorp bill providing for civil service in the grain inspection department was defeated.

The house passed the anti-trust bill, after having stricken out the section which provided that it should not apply to agricultural products and live stock in the hands of producers, nor to labor organizations meeting in orderly and peaceable assemblies, for the purpose of regulating wages.

Bills were introduced as follows:

To establish offices of coroner and deputy coroner, and providing for the appointment of medical examiner.

To require payment of interest on money given as bond by employes to corporations.

To require county auditors to furnish certificate of taxes and assessment.

To establish county asylums for insane and feeble-minded.

To amend law relating to the publication of legal notices.

To regulate election of clerks of the district court so as to make all terms begin Jan. 1, 1891.

To exempt from taxation all widows and single women over 20 years of age.

St. Paul, March 5.—In the house yesterday the following bills were introduced:

To provide for incorporation and regulation of flexible premiums of assessment societies.

To prevent more than one agricultural society in each county from receiving state aid.

Providing that the supreme court shall decide the constitutionality of any act submitted to it by the legislature.

Providing that the sheriff shall execute all warrants, etc., for the probate court.

To establish a probation system for juvenile offenders of the law in counties of 50,000 or over.

Relating to contractors upon public buildings.

To legalize sheriffs' certificates on mortgage foreclosure sales.

To regulate and license employment agencies, requiring bond of $10,000.

To repeal the law permitting the deduction of debts from credits in assessment for taxation.

To define the boundaries of counties where the line is the meandered shore of a lake or stream.

To authorize any city council in cities of 50,000 to license electrical installation.

To require agents of all foreign corporations to file with the secretary of state certificates of authority before doing business within the state.

To provide for the appointment of an agent to accept to service for all forcompanies doing business within this state.

To protect workingmen in just rights, authorizing labor organizations.

St. Paul, March 6.—The senate yesterday passed the following:

Providing for exception to sufficiency of sureties in appeal bond in all cases tried upon appeal from justices court and the proceedings thereafter.

A bill for an act authorizing and empowering deputy auditors to administer oath.

A bill for an act to amend chapter 147, general laws 1893, granting reward for killing wolves.

A bill for an act to amend chapter 199, general laws of 1895, an act to provide for the sanitary regulation of bakeries and other establishments for the manufacture of bread and other food products.

To amend section 1, chapter 123, general laws 1891, relating to actions by administrators, executors and heirs.

Authorizing organized towns to regulate or prohibit riotous, obscene or disorderly conduct.

To amend section 4974, general statutes of 1894, relating to transfer of action to another justice of the peace.

A mill for an act entitled, "An act to regulate common carrier," and relating to the fixing of rates for common carriers.

The house spent the day in discussing the fourth insane asylum site and finally decided in favor of Hastings.

St. Paul, March 9.—The senate had a bare quorum when it opened at 2 p. m. yesterday. The introduction of bills and other routine consumed the time until the hour of closing. The house bill locating the fourth hospital site at Hastings was reported from the house and given its first reading. Other bills were introduced as follows:

To provide for the creation of a commissioner of immigration, salary $3,500.

Relating to justices of the peace in cities of less than 5,000.

For the relief of Jane Ward.

To amend law relating to publication of legal notices.

Requiring probate court processes to be served by the sheriff.

Authorizing burglary insurance companies.

To establish a teachers' retirement pension fund in cities.

A Huge Block of Granite.

The mammoth granite base to the Hans Christian Anderson monument nearly six feet square and weighing over ten tons, was completed for the second time in St. Cloud. The surface of the great granite block, entailing a polishing surface of 87 square feet, was executed by Holes Bros. The stone forms the base to the Danish-American monument, erected to the memory of Hans Christian Anderson, and was to have been unveiled last fall in the city of Chicago, had not the accident occurred, which necessitated the cutting of a new base stone.

Best

Results prove the greatest merit. For a spring medicine there can be no substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla, because its unequaled record of cures of all blood diseases proves

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the One True Blood Purifier.

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

An Interesting Item.

By reason of its mileage and location, the Texas & Pacific Railway is the most important of all railway lines in Texas. It traverses the Lone Star State from East to West, through the most progressive towns, great forests of pine, and the broad prairies and well-kept farms, affording the most beautiful scenery all along the line. No other line affords such opportunities for the home seeker or investor to see and enjoy Texas. Cheap lands for all. Low rate Home Seekers' Excursion Tickets on sale at all points in Texas and Louisiana February 16th, March 2nd and 16th, April 6th and 20th, May 4th and 18th.

For a handsomely illustrated book fully describing the wonderful State of Texas, conceded to be the finest publication issued in recent years, send eight cents postage to Gaston Meslier, Gen'l Pass'r & Tkt. Agt., Dallas, Tex.

Mamma—"I don't see why you call Daisy Martin selfish. I think she is a very nice little girl." Ethel—"Oh, mamma, but she is selfish! She's always at the head of the class, and she won't let any of the rest of us get ahead of her."—Harper's Bazar.

Groan If You Must,

But also appeal to a means of relief of the torture—if physical—which produces the groan. Rheumatism is a prolific source of agony in its acute inflammatory or chronic forms. But it may be annihilated at its birth with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, unlike the poisons in minute doses often prescribed for it, is perfectly safe. In malarial, kidney, bilious, dyspeptic or nervous ailments the Bitters is a certain source of relief.

There is one thing about a prayer meeting: It lets out at nine o'clock, while a dance keeps going until one or two o'clock in the morning.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and $1.00, all druggists.

It takes a higher degree of courage to be laughed at than it does to be shot at.—Ram's Horn.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

She—"Does the baby take after its mother?" He—"Well, it hasn't begun to talk yet."—Yonkers Statesman.

Icy pavements and bruises give aches and pains. St. Jacobs Oil gives cure, comfort.

Nobody has sympathy for a fat man, though every real fat one needs it all the time.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. Lotz, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

The man who rides a hobby, thinks nobody else is making any headway.—Ram's Horn.

The Grip of Pneumonia may be warded off with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The man who knows himself well, will know a good deal about other men.—Ram's Horn.

Cold stiffens a sprained muscle. St. Jacobs Oil warms, softens and cures it.

A telephone at a business office is not for social messages.—Atchison Globe.

Easy to have rheumatism. Just as easy to get rid of it with St. Jacobs Oil.

Too much goodness is as monotonous as too much wickedness.—Atchison Globe.

When bilious or costive eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 25c.

The way to get a better position is to more than fill your present one.—Ram's Horn.

Cold breeds a brood of aches and pains. St. Jacobs Oil destroys them.

It takes backbone to take any kind of a stand that will leave a man standing alone.

SPECIAL SALE ...OF... PIANOS and ORGANS

TO REDUCE STOCK BEFORE INVENTORY.

We are offering extraordinary inducements on the Finest Pianos and Organs, either for Cash or on

EASY PAYMENTS.

WE MUST REDUCE STOCK.

If you want an instrument do not miss this opportunity, but write us at once. We make it easy for you to get one wherever you live. Everything in the music line at popular prices.

W. J. DYER & BRO.

509 NICOLLET AVE., MINNEAPOLIS. | 21 WEST FIFTH ST., SAINT PAUL.

O. C. WASHING.. ..MACHINE

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT in WASHERS in 20 YEARS.

PENDULUM

saves 50 per cent. of labor

Can be operated standing or sitting. No more work than rocking a cradle.

NO BACK-ACHE with this machine. Sells at sight. Prices reasonable. Ask your local dealers or send for circulars to

H. F. BRAMMER MFG. CO., Davenport, Iowa.

FOR 14 CENTS.

We wish to gain 50,000 pleased customers in 1897 and hence offer

1 Pkg	Bismark Cucumber	15c
1 Pkg	Round Globe Beet	10c
1 "	Earliest Carrot	10c
1 "	Kaiser Wilhelm Lettuce	15c
1 "	Earliest Melon	10c
1 "	Giant Yellow Onion	15c
1 "	14-Day Radish	10c
3 "	Brilliant Flower Seeds	15c

Worth $1.00, for 14 cents.

Above 10 pkgs. worth $1.00 we will mail you free together with our great plant and seed catalogue upon receipt of this notice and 14c. postage. How can we do it? Because we want new customers and know if you once try Salzer's seed, you'll never never get along without them! Catalogue alone 5c. postage. K

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

Yucatan, it is perfection.

A. N. K.—G 1647

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

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TREATMENT OF FELONS.

Simple Means of Relief for a Painful Affliction.

Felons occur frequently on the last joint of the fingers or thumb of the right hand. They are localized acute inflammations, resulting from the presence beneath the skin of certatn poisonous organisms which have gained admission through a wound. This wound is very likely a scratch or a prick so slight and insignificant that one cannot remember having received it.

The first thing that attracts one's attention is a small reddened and swollen spot, which is painful when touched. In the beginning the inflammation is just beneath the skin, but if not interfered with, it frequently works its way deep down below the surface, and burrows along the bone or tendons of the finger.

The superficial felon is the less painful. This is located, as a rule, around and under the finger nail. It may appear on one or more fingers at the same time or in succession, particularly if the bodily system is debilitated. The inflammation may be slight and subside quickly, but frequently it is more or less severe and results in the formation of a small abscess.

In the case of enfeebled persons the inflammation may cause considerable swelling and intense pain, and result in the loss of a part or the whole of the finger nail.

The deep felon usually starts on the under side of the finger. Within a day or two the finger becomes painful, tense, hot and throbbing. The pain and tension rapidly increase, especially when the hand hangs at the side, and the suffering continues without abatement until an abscess has gathered and its contents have discharged through an opening in the skin.

For a superficial felon nothing is usually required but rest of the affected part, and a cold application. If an abscess has formed, however, hot applications should be applied and the pus completely removed. The application of the tincture of iodine, carbolic acid, or a blister affords little or no relief.

In the deep variety of felon the formation of an abscess is almost certain, and therefore hot applications or poultices should be employed from the beginning.

If at the end of two or three days there is no marked relief the abscess should be opened. The incision should be deep enough to insure the complete evacuation of the contents of the abscess. Immediate relief from all suffering follows the emptying of the abscess, and the wound quickly heals if care is taken to keep it absolutely clean.—Youth's Companion.

WHAT A STUPENDOUS LIE!

We hear a farmer say when he reads that John Breider, Mishicott, Wis., grew 173 bushels of Salzer's Silver King Barley per acre in 1896. Don't you believe it? Just write him! You see Salzer's seeds are bred up to big yields. And Oats 230 bushels, corn 260, Wheat 60 bushels, Potatoes 1,600 bushels, Grasses 6 tons per acre, etc., etc.

$10.00 FOR 10 CENTS.

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10 CENTS stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and get 12 farm seed samples, worth $10, to get a start. [K]

Won't Keep It Up.

Conductor—Did you see that man with the child?

Driver—No.

"He's the proudest father I ever met. Insisted on paying full fare for the six-months' old boy."—Pearson's Weekly.

Among Incurables.

"And this one?"

"Ah! that is a hopeless case of water on the brain. He labors under the impression he is a milkman."—N. Y. Press.

—Said Bagsley: "I hear that Newdule sold himself to the rich girl there by his side. Wonder how much he got?" Said Jawkins, as the handsome heiress moved away: "I should say a pretty good figure."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Every home ought to be made so much like Heaven that the children will not think of Heaven as being far away.—Ram's Horn.

Girls nearly always say mean things about another girl who gets ahead of them in school.—Washington Democrat.

It is queer that when a fellow is late everything else goes wrong to detain him.—Washington Democrat.

HIS IS THE TIME of year .. .. when men .. and women .. become weakened by .. the weather, and run down generally. .. .. The first parts that the weather affects are the kidneys. The urea is not thrown off, but is forced back upon the lungs, and disease results—caused by weakness of the kidneys.

HERE IS ONLY ONE SURE WAY known to medical men for promptly checking troubles of the kidneys and restoring these great organs to health and strength, and that is by the use of Warner's Safe Cure

It has stood the test of time; it has saved thousands of lives; it has restored millions of sufferers to health; it has done what was never done, never attempted before; it has made men stronger and healthier; it has made .. women brighter and happier; .. it stands alone in all these qualities. Do you not think it would be wise for you to use it and thus avoid the dangers of the season? Insist upon having it.

Large bottle, or new style, smaller size at your druggist's.

M'KINLEY'S CABINET.

All Nominations Confirmed Though Some Criticism Is Made.

Washington, March 6. — President McKinley Friday sent to the senate the following nominations:

John Sherman, of Ohio, to be secretary of state.

Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois, to be secretary of the treasury.

Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, to be secretary of war.

Joseph McKenna, of California, to be attorney general.

James A. Gary, of Maryland, to be postmaster general.

John D. Long, of Massachusetts, to be secretary of the navy.

Cornelius M. Bliss, of New York, to be secretary of the interior.

James Wilson, of Iowa, to be secretary of agriculture.

The senate confirmed Mr. Sherman as secretary of state and took a recess. The other cabinet nominations were referred to the proper committees, and they at once took them under consideration. The usual custom of the senate is to confirm any man who has been a member of the senate, and for this reason Mr. Sherman's nomination was immediately acted on.

In the afternoon the senate took up the nominations which had been referred to committees and all were confirmed. Silver senators took occasion to criticise the position taken by Mr. Gage on the silver question, and the appointment of Mr. Bliss was found fault with on the ground that he lacked legal training, a quality said to be absolutely necessary in one who would administer the interior department successfully.

Washington, March 8.—The swearing in of all the members of the cabinet except Mr. Gage, secretary of the treasury, in a body at the white house Saturday, was a pleasant departure from the usual routine in connection with a change of administration. Heretofore it has been the custom to administer the oath of office to the new secretaries at their respective departments, generally by the chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, but the coincident presence of the members of the court and of the cabinet at the executive mansion made the unusual incident not only possible, but highly appropriate. Chief Justice Fuller, accompanied by Clerk McKenna, drove to the treasury department, where Secretary Gage had been detained by a company of visitors, largely from Chicago, numbering over 200. In the presence of these the oath of office was administered to the new secretary.

CANNON EXPLAINS.

Tells the Why of the Last Billion Dollar Congress.

Washington, March 9.—The congressional record contains a statement made by the chairman of the house committee on appropriations, Mr. Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, relative to the appropriations made by the Fifty-fourth congress. Mr. Cannon's statement is in part as follows:

The total appropriations of the two sessions of this congress aggregate $1,043,437,018.53. The appropriations of the Fifty-third congress, which was democratic in both branches, with a democratic executive, amounted according to the official tables to $988,239,205.69. To this sum, however, should be added $4,400,000 on account of interest and sinking fund charges for bonds issued by the democratic administration which were not included in the estimates of permanent appropriations submitted to congress and stated in the tables; which brings the sum total of appropriations for all subjects by the Fifty-third congress up to $993,639,205.69, or $49,797,812.84 less than the appropriations, including the deficiencies, made by the present congress.

In explanation of this apparent excess of appropriations by the Fifty-fourth congress over those of the Fifty-third congress, it should be stated that the Fifty-fourth congress made increases over its immediate predecessor on account of fortifications in the sum of $12,563,467; on account of river and harbor works, including contracts therefor, in the sum of $2,476,506; on account of the construction of public buildings, none of which were authorized by the Fifty-fourth congress, in the sum of $2,343,394; for the postal service in the sum of $5,947,523, and on account of permanent appropriations, mainly to meet the interest and sinking fund charges for the bonds issued by the administration just leaving power, $24,983,744; or a total of $62,768,929.

Mr. Cannon admits that the appropriations exceed the legitimate demands of the public service, but this results, he says, from conditions growing out of the rules of the house, the so-called courtesy of the senate and the excessive estimates submitted to congress. The record shows that in no instance during many years past have the appropriations made by congress measured up to the full amounts recommended and asked for by the administration.

Murderess Confesses.

St. Paul Minn., March 8.—Mrs. Nellie Frayer, who recently pleaded guilty to the murder of Willie Maxwell, the 10-year-old son of David Maxwell, for whom she was acting as housekeeper, has made a confession. She says her father was entirely innocent and that she alone committed the crime. She led the lad into an upper portion of the barn, where she fastened him in such a manner that escape was impossible, and then set the building on fire. It burned to the ground, and she says the boy screamed and implored her to release him, but she let him perish. Mrs. Frayer was sentenced by Judge Holland to hard labor for life at Stillwater.

Extra Session Called.

Washington, March 8.—President McKinley has issued a proclamation convoking congress in extra session Monday, March 15. Some pressure has been brought to bear upon the president to induce him to defer the meeting for a couple of weeks, in order to permit senators and members to visit their homes to attend to business and family matters. The president, before reaching a final decision, consulted with Mr. Reed and with other prominent republicans, and upon hearing that the tariff bill could be made ready for consideration as soon as the house had organized for business, decided to adhere to his original programme.

Weyler's Cruelty.

New York, March 9.—A special to the World from Havana, via Jacksonville, Fla., says: Gen. Weyler has issued an order directing that hereafter all women arrested in Cuba who are called "suspicious" shall be tried by court-martial. While the penalty is not publicly stated, it is supposed that if the women are found guilty the death penalty will be imposed. Gen. Weyler says, it is asserted, that the women are hardest to subdue, and that, if he had his way he would kill them first and try them afterwards.

A Filibuster Sentenced.

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 9. — John D. Hart, who was several days ago convicted of aiding in the fitting out of a filibustering expedition on the steamer Laurada, was sentenced by Judge Butler to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $500 and costs of prosecution.

SEVEN ARE DEAD.

Fatal Result of a Gas Explosion in a Boston Subway.

Boston, March 5.—An explosion of gas which leaked from the two great six-inch mains which cross the subway at the corner of Tremont and Boylston streets, killed six, injured two probably fatally, and nearly 50 other persons at 11:45 o'clock Thursday. A boom like that of cannon was followed by smoke which seemed to rise from the very bowels of the earth and then flames shot upward and blazed in the midst of the thoroughfares where there is more travel than anywhere else in a given section of the city.

The list of the dead and injured, as far as ascertained, follows:

Killed.

Rev. W. A. Start, bursar of Tuft's college; G. D. Bigelow, conductor; Miss A. M. Bates, William L. Vinal, private secretary to Thomas W. Lawson; Benjamin Downing, hack driver; D. H. Sibley, carriage driver.

Injured.

Mary A. Hipwell, A. R. Sargent, motorman; Miss Sadie E. Fleming; Annie Frank, James R. Reardon, John J. O'Connor, Fred W. Deeley, Mrs. S. A. Peck, Mrs. J. R. Wilson, Nellie Jackson, Sadie M. Brown, Charlotte L. Main, A. B. Cunningham, A. L. Shepburne, John Ross, Wolf Kopler, Adolph Lundin, Mrs. Horatio Bigelow, Miss Alice Richardson, Sam Morton, Mary E. Stone, Alexander Levoise, S. D. Nickerson, John J. Venes, Tony Byagarry, Henry J. Kelley, Mrs. Charles S. Bates, William Maybow, H. Woodcock, N. H. Bellard, Nancy O'Neill, Patrick H. Greaney, E. C. Worcester, Lillian Rose, John J. Burns, Patrick Delaney, Charles Newell, John Gill, Thomas Brown, J. Hennessy, Augusta Louisa Wilson, Mrs. L. A. Beck, Anna Harding, Charlotte Nair, Philip Woolf, Frank Tobey, Thomas F. Ford, Lucy Dolan.

Not only were all the window fronts broken in the neighborhood, but from a jeweler's window, precious stones, said to be worth $12,000, were scattered about the street. The foundations of the Hotel Pelham are said to have been shaken badly, while every window display in the neighborhood was injured more or less. It is utterly impossible to estimate the loss in that direction. The immediate cause of the explosion is, of course, uncertain, but the most generally accepted theory is that it was started by a spark from the electric motor of the Mount Auburn car igniting the gas which escaped from the old main that runs along the south side of Boylston street.

Boston, March 6.—William Maybour, one of the victims of Thursday's explosion, died at the Emergency hospital Friday afternoon.

THE REPLY OF GREECE.

Refuses to Heed Demands of the Great Powers.

London, March 9. — The Chronicle publishes a dispatch from Athens giving the full text of the reply of Greece to the powers.

The Greek reply is characterized by four points. In the first place, it is conciliatory in tone, fully recognizing the high aims of the powers. Secondly, it offers to withdraw the Greek fleet from Cretan waters. Thirdly, while pointing out that it is impossible to withdraw the Greek troops from the island of Crete, it offers to place them under the control of the powers to restore order. Finally the reply meets the statements about the Cretans really preferring autonomy by suggesting that the Cretans be allowed to choose their own government.

The Chronicle adds on high authority that the Greek envoys abroad have been instructed on receipt of the reply to inform the government to which they are accredited that Greece is prepared to recognize the temporary suzerainty of the sultan, to withdraw her fleet completely, and to place the Greek army in command of any military representative of the powers senior in rank to Col. Vassos for restoring order in the field if the powers are willing ultimately to leave the decision as to the fate of Crete in the hands of the people.

Canea, March 9.—Monday evening the foreign admirals notified the Greek vice consul that he must leave Crete. They also wired to their respective governments for the immediate dispatch of 600 men to maintain order in the large towns. Probably it will be decided to enforce a peaceful blockade, applying only to vessels under the Greek flag. These would not be confiscated, but detained only until the blockade was raised.

A Big Cuban Victory.

Havana, March 8. — Two thousand Spaniards under Gen. Vara del Rey were defeated by the Cubans under Gen. Calixto Garcia at Manzanillo Fbruary 26. Gen. Vara del Rey confesses his disaster, though finding an excuse in the superior number of the Cubans and the advantage of their position. In his report he says his column contained only 1,500 men, and he estimates the Cubans at more than 3,000. The Spanish dead, he says, were 500. Vara del Rey narrowly escaped being captured. The fight lasted eight hours. The Spaniards took two hours to cross the river and they behaved with great courage during all the battle. The battle was directed by Gen. Garcia in person. The Cubans captured 800 rifles, one cannon and 500,000 rounds of ammunition, besides a large stock of provisions.

Killed by an Avalanche.

Salt Lake City, March 8.—A disastrous snowslide swept down early Sunday morning upon the works of the Daly mine at Park City, burying eight men under the crushing volume of snow. Four of the men were recovered and resuscitated. The names of the dead are: James W. Keating, N. Russato, Nicholas Paffin and Joseph Zucca. The four men who were alive were more or less injured, although they are likely to recover. Their names are: Thomas Hodges, Harry Finney, James Hallman and Charles Mathison. The eight men were asleep when the awful avalanche struck their cabin and carried it and everything else in its path for hundreds of feet, until it reached the mill of the Daly Mining company, demolishing the engines, boilers and doing damage to the extent of $50,000.

Chicago Strikers Win.

Chicago, March 9.—Of the 1,200 union plasterers and laborers who struck Saturday 250 returned to work Monday, the contractors for whom they were working having signed the union scale of wages, which is operative until May 1. Contractors who employ 250 more of the strikers signified their intention of signing the agreement as soon as it was presented to them, and most of them did attach their signatures at union headquarters during the day and evening, and the men will be at work on the buildings again this morning.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

A Brilliant Affair in Connection with McKinley's Installation.

Washington, March 5.—The inaugural ball was a briliant and notable feature of the festivities connected with the installation of President McKinley. That no more admirable place could have been selected for the affair than the pension building was proved Thursday evening. Its spacious interior was somewhat crowded with well-dressed humanity, but in view of the fact that no larger place was obtainable, that cannot be considered a basis for criticism. Just before eight o'clock, the hour set for the function to begin, the current governing the electric lights was turned on and the wide, broad and high interior was transformed into fairyland. From dome and gallery and from pillar, post and rafter thousands of luminous gleams came forth, bringing into view the results that an army of decorators had labored so long to obtain. More than 100,000 yards of cloth had been used in the drapery; 6,000 incandescent and 50 arc lights had been wired and established in their proper places, and 40,000 roses, not to speak of yards upon yards of smilax and other foliage plants had been arranged in the most artistic manner.

The appearance of the president and Mrs. McKinley and the vice president and Mrs. Hobart was the feature of the evening. It was 9:40 o'clock when President and Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by the private secretary to the president, Mr. J. Addison Porter, and Mr. Charles J. Bell, the chairman of the inaugural committee, arrived. The crowd downstairs had grown impatient for a sight of the presidential party, and in response to their overtures the president and vice president, accompanied by their wives, walked out to the balcony overlooking the floor. They were repeatedly cheered by the ladies and gentlemen, who to the number of 5,000 crowded the open space beneath. The distinguished quartette bowed their acknowledgments; the band played an inspiring air and the ball was fairly opened.

THE LEXOW COMMITTEE.

Result of Its Investigation of Trusts and Combines.

Albany, N. Y., March 9. — The report of the Lexow investigating committee was presented to the senate Tuesday. The testimony taken before the committee is reviewed at length, and while no special drive is made against any individual trust, the committee treats all of the combines investigated alike. They found that these combinations to restrict the necessaries of life do exist, and that the aggregations of capital which have been formed were organized in nearly every instance for the purpose of regulating trade, suppressing competition, controlling the output and dictating prices. The report dwells at length upon the great danger that is likely to arise from the continuance of these aggregations of capital and protests that affirmative legislation should be enacted with a view of restraining, if not entirely prohibiting, the operation of such monster combines. The report states that the committee believes the factors' agreement between the trusts and their agents are to a great extent the potential agency through which these combinations are enabled to fulfill the purpose of their organizations.

Two New Senators.

Salem, Ore., March 8.—Gov. Lord has appointed ex-Senator H. W. Corbett United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the failure of the legislature to elect at its recent session.

[Mr. Corbett represented Oregon in the United States senate from 1866 to 1872. He is vice president of the First national bank of Portland and a pronounced gold standard advocate. He is about 66 years of age, and has been a resident of Oregon more than 35 years.]

Jacksonville, Fla., March 8.—John A. Henderson, of Tallahassee, vice president and general counsel of the Florida Central & Peninsular railroad, has been appointed ad interim United States senator by Gov. Bloxham to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of Senator Call's term at 12 o'clock March 4.

[Mr. Henderson is 55 years of age and a lawyer by profession He has never before held public office, but for the last ten years has been the real head of the regular democracy of Florida. In the last presidential campaign he favored the gold standard, but after the Chicago convention would not bolt the regular ticket.]

Gradual Improvement Continues.

New York, March 6.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"The slow and gradual improvement observed for some time past has continued during the past week, and without material check. There is a better demand for most products on the whole, with continuance of speculative buying in some, notably in wool, because of expected duties. Meanwhile money markets continue as easy and undisturbed as if there had never been anxiety about the gold reserve, and fairly large sales of stocks on London account during the week possibly because of international anxieties have made no perceptible difference in American markets.

"Failures for the week have been 246 in the United States, against 285 last year, and 59 in Canada, against 68 last year."

Failed to Become Laws.

Washington, March 5.—Four of the annual appropriation bills failed to become laws owing to the refusal of the president to approve them. The sundry civil, the Indian and the agricultural bills reached the white house so late that Mr. Cleveland was unable to give them that close scrutiny upon which he insists. He therefore refused to sign any of them. The general deficiency bill failed to reach him owing to the failure of the conference to reach an agreement. The agricultural bill was sent to the president February 25, while the others only reached him during the late hours of the session.

Storm in the Dakotas.

St. Paul, Minn., March 9.—Reports from 100 towns in the northwest indicate that another great snowstorm has been raging. General Superintendent Russell Harding, of the Great Northern, says the snow in North Dakota is three feet deep on the level plains, and in the mountains is far over the tops of the telegraph poles in many places, and so deep that the rotary plow could do little better than cut a tunnel.

Left His Daughter $1,000,000.

San Francisco, March 8.—The will of Thomas M. Quackenbush has been filed for probate. It bequeaths to his daughter, Mrs. Esther Swortfiguer, an estate valued at $1,000,000.

Mrs. Beecher Dead.

Stamford, Conn., March 9. — Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher died at 10:42 Monday morning, at the home of her son-in-law, Rev. Samuel Scoville.

SHATTERED.

The Precarious Condition of Prof. A. H. Nye.

A Prominent Iowa Educator's Painful Experience as Related by Him to a Newspaper Man.

From the Gazette, Cedar Falls, Ia.

The la grippe, that dread disease that had such a run throughout this country three or four years since, left many who were previously in robust health, with shattered constitutions and seemingly confirmed invalids.

Prof A. H. Nye, living at No. 2500 Olive Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa, was among the number left in a precarious condition by the disease. No strength, feet and limbs badly swollen, in fact, almost helpless. Prof. Nye is a native of New York State, having come west in 1886—a healthy, robust man. He is a school teacher by profession, having served as county superintendent of schools of this (Black Hawk) county several terms, and he has the respect of all with whom he comes in contact. His helpless condition called forth the sympathy of the entire community. He tried the best medical skill procurable, and spent most of his ready means in the vain endeavor to recover his health, and had about given up completely discouraged. He had stopped taking medicine, being fully convinced in his own mind that there was no help for him, and that he would have to spend the balance of his days as an invalid, a burden to family and friends. Some one who had heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, spoke to him about them and urged him to give them a trial. His poor success with eminent physicians made him skeptical and he had no faith in what was called proprietary medicine, and would not listen to this advice for some days. The friend being persistent, however, and having faith in the Pink Pills, would not let up, until he had finally prevailed upon the sufferer to send for a box, which he reluctantly did, and after receiving them decided to give them a fair trial. The first box relieved him in a surprising manner; yet he was not convinced that it was the medicine that had helped him, but the weather, which had turned pleasant, and did not send for a further supply until he was again about as bad as before taking the pills. Then he concluded he would make another trial, and took three boxes, and to-day is nearly if not quite as well as before the attack of la grippe. It is needless to say he cannot say too much for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, for people who have been left in poor health from la grippe or any other cause. Anyone wishing to test the validity of this letter can write Mr. Nye, No. 2500 Olive Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa, and he will cheerfully recommend the medicine, and state his condition before and after using.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Beggar (piteously)—"Ah, sir, I am very, very, very hungry." Dyspeptic (savagely)—"Then have the decency to keep your good fortune to yourself. I haven't had an appetite for years."—Tit-Bits.

In every section of this country there is more or less land lying idle and bringing the owner but little in the way of revenue. As the country gradually becomes more thickly settled, taxes on real estate grow higher and the burden from carrying unproducing or waste land more irksome. It is good business to make every foot of land yield something to help bear its share of the expenses of the farm. This may be done in several ways. That land which is too wet for the plow may be ditched or tile drained, and thus be brought under cultivation and production. A more difficult task will be encountered, however, in clearing up timber-land, in removing trees, stumps, grubs, etc., etc. For this purpose several machines have been put upon the market, but none are better than that made by the Milne Manufacturing Co., 743 Eighth St., Monmouth, Ill., a thoroughly responsible firm, whose advertisement appears in this paper. They manufacture the Hawkeye Grub and Stump machine in several sizes, and guarantee it to pull stumps or grubs, and to pull up trees of ordinary size. This machine, unlike others, does not need to be moved for every stump, but will clear out a circle of two acres at one sitting. Write this firm for catalogue, circulars, prices, etc.

The degree of every man's manhood is determined by how much he says no to himself.—Ram's Horn.

"Star Tobacco."

As you chew tobacco for pleasure, use Star. It is not only the best, but the most lasting, and therefore the cheapest.

It is entirely superfluous to tell people that you are getting old; you show it.

With cold neuralgia increases. With St. Jacobs Oil it decreases and is cured.

A jury of ravens would not be long in deciding that a linnet could not sing.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.

People really ought to have better sense than they have.—Atchison Globe.

Frost-bites are like burns and scalds. All are cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

Railroad men will not dance except at a "grand ball."—Atchison Globe.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

A baby in a buggy is a good thing, but no man likes to push it along.

PICKED UP ON BROADWAY.

A True Incident.—A woman was picked up in the street in an unconscious condition and hurried to the nearest hospital. On examination her body was found to be covered with sores caused by the hypodermic injection of morphine.

This mere wreck of a woman had once held an honorable and lucrative position in a large publishing house in New York. Her health began to fail. Instead of taking rest and medical treatment, she resorted to the stimulus of morphine.

The hospital physicians discovered that her primary trouble was an affection of the womb, which could readily have been cured in the first stages.

If, when she had felt those severe pains in the back, the terrible headaches, the constant sense of fullness, soreness and pain in the pelvic region, she had used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, it would have dissolved and passed off that polypus in the womb, and to-day she would have been a well woman sitting in her office.

Why will women let themselves go in this way? It seems passing strange that a woman like this one, so highly educated, and so well placed, should have depended on morphine, instead of seeking a radical cure.

There is no excuse for any woman who suffers—she need not go without help. Mrs. Pinkham stands ready to help any woman; her address is Lynn, Mass. Write to her; it will cost you nothing. In the meantime get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at the nearest drug store. The following letter from one of your sisters will encourage you:

MRS. BERTHA LEHRMAN, No. 1 Erie St., 27th Ward, Pittsburg, Pa., writes to Mrs. Pinkham: "I can hardly find words with which to thank you for what you have done for me. I suffered nearly seven years with backache and sideache, leucorrhœa, and the worst forms of womb troubles.

"Doctors failed to do me any good. I have taken four bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and one box of Liver Pills, and used one package of Sanative Wash, and now can say I am well and have been steadily gaining flesh; am stouter and heartier now than I have been for years. I am recommending your Vegetable Compound to my friends. Again I thank you for the good health I am enjoying."

Pill Clothes.

The good pill has a good coat. The pill coat serves two purposes; it protects the pill, enabling it to retain all its remedial value, and it disguises the taste for the palate. Some pill coats are too heavy; they will not dissolve in the stomach, and the pills they cover pass through the system as harmless as a bread pellet. Other coats are too light, and permit the speedy deterioration of the pill. After 30 years exposure, Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills have been found as effective as if just fresh from the laboratory. It's a good pill with a good coat. Ask your druggist for

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

More pill particulars in Ayer's Curebook, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

PISO'S CURE

For Consumption

For the last 20 years we have kept Piso's Cure for Consumption in stock, and would sooner think a groceryman could get along without sugar in his store than we could without Piso's Cure. It is a sure seller.—RAVEN & CO., Druggists, Ceresco, Michigan, September 2, 1896.

The Waverley Bicycle

$100 A marvelous example of skillful workmanship—The only bicycle with absolutely true bearings.

$60 Saving in cost of machinery and labor enables us to furnish '96 patterns of Waverleys, improved and perfected, for $60.

Catalogue free from us or the dealer.

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No. 3714. Surrey Harness—Price $15.00. As good as sells for $22.00.

No. 606. Surrey—Price with curtains, lamps, sunshade, apron and fenders, $60. As good as sells for $90.

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Works on either Standing Timber or Stumps. Pulls an Ordinary Grub in 1½ Minutes.

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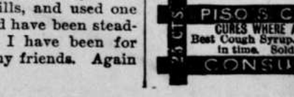

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INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, MAR. 12, '97.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—A new lumber dealer threatens to open up in Delano soon with a first class stock.

—Our former townsman H. Galley was elected a member of the council at Royalton, Tuesday.

—Rumors are afloat that a new drug-store is to be put in Delano, "Competition is the life of trade".

—The Eagle Printing Company's new folder is in place and has already learned to fold faster and nicer than any other folder in the office.

—The caucus ticket was elected in the village election Tuesday. Several combinations were arranged to defeat a portion of it but without success. Owing to the new law but few votes were cast.

—The Delano Creamery seems to be satisfactorily getting along. A west side man who has one cow and uses milk for quite a family at home, received $3.50 for his last month's surplus; at 16½ cents per pound for butter fat.

—Last Sunday evening, quite a little debate took place on the rear platform of the depot, 9:00 sharp, the debators, being a little warm removed their coats and delivered very eloquent speeches, which were very forcibly emphasized by gestuers.

—Public rumor, Mother Grundy and the Eagle said last week that William Ziebarth was married so we ventured to publish it as a fact, but it seems it was not so, even though we saw it in the Eagle. We are creditably informed that the event will come off in the near future.

—It is currently reported that it cost one of Franklin's newly elected supervisors a fatted calf to appease some of his thirsty constituents and a lot of village fellows, before he could get out of town. It is not the proper thing to oblige a man to expend his fortune in any such a way. Usually those that participate in such exhibitions are fonder of corn juice that of cattle.

—Some system of fire alarm from the extreme ends of town to the City Hall; or better to the power house, wound be found convenient sometimes. If the night watch or other person should discover fire it would be much quicker to telephone to the power house and have the whistle blown than to wait until he traveled half a mile or so to ring the bell. It will pay to look the matter up.

—Since the fight over the location of the Fourth Hospital for Insane assumed such great proportions, some of our citizens are becoming awake to the fact that Delano might yet get the institution if they would make a good fair, square fight for their rights. A public meeting to talk the matter up and take such steps as is thought best is in order. If Delano don't look out for her own interests, no one else is liable to do so for her.

—Roads in this country where they are covered with snow nearly half the time should be built in such manner as to prevent drifting of snow as much as possible. Many times for weeks, a couple of bare spots a few rods long, or a big drift or two will deter many people from bringing loads to town. Provision for remedying this should be made, in construction of road, and in having some road work done in the winter, when needed.

—Several of our most esteemed townsmen were absent from the polls on Tuesday. Some of them the first time for years. They had never taken out their full citizen's papers and under the new law could not vote. Unless the papers are secured or the law changed of course they are forever disfranchised. It is better if they live in this country and intend to continue here to become full citizens. Laws may be made if not now in existence which would conflict with their supposed property rights.

—Franklin town election was very tame compared with former stormy scenes. But one ticket was in the field, out of about 375 votes, heretofore, but 71 put in an appearance Tuesday.

—At the regular meeting it was voted that supervisors and town clerk shall receive $2 per day. For town Revenue $250; Roads and Bridges $350; Poor $100; Special $300. It was voted to have the supervisors purchase $300 worth of road-scrapers. 40cts on each $100 of valuation for road tax invested. Deliquent road tax to be worked where delinquent. The following selections were made for

ROAD BOSSES:

1. Earnest Otto.
2. John Muckenhirn.
3. Louis Kespohl.
4. Elsworth Scranton.
5. F. L. Adrekes.
6. Henry Helman.
7. Mike Nalawaja.
8. Peter Kuks.
9. William Leiter.
10. F. F. Chancellor.
11. Christian Buch.
12. Edward Welker.
13. E. N. Wood.
14. Evan Jacobs.
15. William Schwerin.
16. Thomas Kittock.
17. orge Plattner.

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—Kennedy's Own for March arrived this morning. It is up to its previous high standard.

—The biggest snow storm of the season kept our citizens busy this forenoon cleaning sidewalks.

—The School entertainment at the City Hall tonight is expected to be above the ordinary entertainments of the kind.

—A. J. Hayes bought a cow and some other things from the Mrs. Sarah Marshal, estate, which will pay for her burial and other expenses.

—This morning when we arose to find no wood were surprised; But upon further investigation found it only covered by the heaviest snow of the season.

—Several car loads of brick are already piled up on River street awaiting spring when they will be laid into buildings to take the place of those burned.

—People are shoveling their hay out of the deep snow and hauling to town or to their barns for fear of high water when the snow melts. This is a wise precaution.

—Rev. Murray preached Monday and Tuesday evenings at the M. E. Church. His sermons were eloquent and deserving of a much larger audience than he had.

—A big icle fell from the rear eves of the drugstore, one day this week, and demolished a couple af $7.50 thermometers for our local weather prognosticator. Quite a misfortune.

—At their town meeting on Tuesday Rockford voted to allow Drs. Ames and Soper $100 for their fees in the diphtheria cases there last year. This will probably end all litigation on the matter.

Handed in.

--With 3 Barbers 4 Doctors and so it is said, 2 Drugstores in this town, it seems to look Metropolitan.

--Somebody got votes for an office which is not known to be on the list for applicances of the Village,

--I will be a nice thing for this Village to have Music all over town next Summer. We have now 2 good Bands and can have Music in the upper and lower town at any odds.

—The last Election went off very nicely, somebody says, though this some of the Candidates got a few more votes than they were entitled to. Probably this question will come up later on.

--Gust Anderson, who has been on the sick list for about 9 months was able on last Tuesday to go to the polls and cast a vote for his friend R. M. Bohn, who was running for the Recordership of this Village.

—A lecture will be given on Pilgrim's Progress illustrated by stereoptian views in the Presbyterian church next Tuesday evening at 7.30. Admission free; but a collection will be taken from those disposed to give to relief for the ophans made by the terrible massacres in Armenia.

—It is currently reported that some of our good Scandinavian citizens of this village on accounts of the cheap facility of transportation, caused by the works Exposition to be held at Stockholm Sweden next Summer, contemplate to visit their frieds and relatives.

The Brandser Brothers, Ole Peterson and R. M. Bohn, the last named to get his Pension for disability in the Army, will possably constitute the Members, visiting their old homes.

County Cullings.

Montrose has again voted no license. After having tried license for a few years they prefer to have no saloons.

Where, oh where, was Culkin, when the vote on the Knotnold bill to make a uniform license of $1,000 for every retail liquor establishment in the State was before the Senate? Surely the great and important 38th Legislative district deserves to be heard from on this question.

Our Board of County Commissioners must be, judging from the way they cut down claims at their last month's meeting, trying to save enough to pay for those new copies of the statutes they recently purchased, we are not one of those that begrudges them the statutes. If the county needs commissioners it should provide them with the rules and regulations, the laws by which they are to be governed.

If our members of the Legistature wants to aid the people in selecting their choice of men for office they should vote for a new primary election law under the present system the "log rolling" politicians have nominations their own way. A nominating election is of even more importance than an actual election. People should have an apportunity to say who they prepare for office; and not, as is now often the case simply to chose between two of the least desirable citizens of them precinct.

The fashion of obliging people to swear to every bill they present to the county for services or goods furnished and then having the board cut the bills down don't look right. People should put in their bills to a county same as to an individual, and should be as promptly paid if right. If not right, they should be given an opportunity to correct them and not have them cut in two, and the person presenting them held up to the eyes of the public as having made oath to an unjust bill for the sake of securing a few cents or dollars from the County Treasury. The legislatures from this district might cover themselves with glory by having this matter fixed right.

Election Returns.

DELANO.

President, J. E. Borsch Trustees, Nick Frank, H. J. Bock F. A. Knoll. Recorder. L. M. Maxfield. Treasurer, L. P. Probst. Justice of the Peace, R. M. Walter. Constables, Joe Merriman, Geo Goodrick.

FRANKLIN.

Supervisors, John O. Turngren, Chairman; Joseph Bauman, John Schaust. Town Clerk, Fred C. Kespohl. Assesaor, Clark Sturman. Treasurer, E. F. Ziebarth.

Personal.

Mr. H. L. Nelson of Minneapolis, was calling on friends between trains Tuesday. Harry has been suffering somewhat from a bad eye.

Miss Hannah O'Leary, of Minneapolis, visited Delano and Waverly friends last week.

Joseph Streeter and Conrad Seibel drove down from Montrose to the Fair last Saturday.

Julius Hardt, of Maple Plain, came up fair day, and transacted some bulsness.

Miss Davidson, of Minneapolis, is conducting the High School room this week in Miss Ardold's stead.

Nick Frank visited Minneapolis on Wednesday on business.

Miss Grace O'Hair, of the "U", visited home over Sunday.

Ferdinand Japs, visited Chaska, on important business Wednesday.

Rev. J. R. Davies and family, of Hector, were in town Tuesday. Mr. Davies returned home. Mrs. D. goes to Minneapolis to the hospital for a season, while the balance of the family will sojourn with grandpa Stanley.

$1000.00 IN GOLD!

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WHAT TO EAT,
Minneapolis, Minn.

BUFFALO BUNTS.

Miss Pearl Bunce visited the city the last of last week.

Mrs. Agnes Cady spent Sunday at home.

Editor Eaton and S. M. Ash of the Journal force are on the sick list.

Ex-Sheriff Carpenter and wife are going to put in general store in the I. O. O. F. building about the first of May. Mrs. Carpenter has had several years experience in the work.

T. F. Jude expects to erect a store building in the spring.

Ed Nagel entertained J. D. Cady, and the Misses Stella Jacobs and Hattie Cruickshank at a supper at the Park House last Friday evening.

W. Mann is visiting at Annandale this week.

Miss Myrtle Sawyer of Monticello is the guest of Miss Alice Dudley while in Buffalo for a brief visit.

Walter Oakley returned to Macalister college, Monday after several weeks absence on account of sickness.

Senator Culkin spent Sunday at home.

Cady and Olson have sold their stock of paper and paints to McGaffey and Ellis.

J. D. Cady will soon put in a stock of confectionery in part of the Drugstore.

Several of the Masonic fraternity attended the funeral of Wm. Stokes at Monticello Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Noel gave a very plesant party last Friday evening in honor of Miss Madgie Mills who left Tuesday for Mora, Minn., where she will open a millinery store with Miss Grash Lockwood of Groundhouse.

There was a pleasant party at the home of John Prahl last Tuesday. It was a surprise for Mrs. Prahl.

Mrs Waters and Miss Turnman have gone to the cities for a spring stock of millinery goods.

Mrs Voris is visiting relatives in Washington, Iowa, this week.

The Thomas Family gave one of their concert here last Friday evening which was much enjoyed by those present. The numbers especcaly pleasing were the violin solo by Miss Bertrice, and the vocal solo by Miss Jessie.

There is to be a dramatic recital, Thursday evening, in Dudley hall, by J. Frank Fouche for the benefit of the Public school Library.

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Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.06
Chickens, dressed,	.06
Spring chichen,	.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,	.08

DIED.

JOHNSON.—On Tuesday, March 9, Arthur Johnson, aged 8 mo. 21 days. The remains were taken to Belle Plain for burial.

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Reading Notices.

The April number of "What to Eat" has some exceptionally interesting features. An account of the late banquet of the Gridiron club in Washington (a club made up exclusively of newspaper men) will be of particular interests to journalists. It is accompanied by a full page half tone engraving of a table at the Banquet at which sit Vice President Stevenson, Chauncy Depew, Senator Hill, Senator Gorman, Speaker Reed, and a numbr of other notables.

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VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1897. NUMBER 25.

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THEM republicans are bound to monopolize everything. It is now claimed the longest whiskers in the Fifty-fifth Congress belong to W. B. Shattuc, a republican, and an Ohio man at that.

THE St. Paul Globe editorially announces that it now belongs to the National Democrats of the country. This is a free country. If the National Democrats want the Globe, the St. Paul Globe, let 'em have it.

IT is pitiful to hear the plaintive pleadings of the gold standard papers to have the Republicans and the National Democrats come together, even in the Chicago city election; while at the same time they are making all manner of fun of the people who believe that bimetallism is best for the country and that the best way to have bimetallic money is to vote for it and who are trying to get together to put their preachings into practice as early as practicable.

RECIPROCITY seems to be gaining in favor with some people. For instance it is reported that the Governor of Missouri wouldn't acknowledge the validity of requisition papers from Minnesota and send a man, wanted by law, to Minnesota, because the Minnesotians persisted in keeping the Younger brothers in their penitentiary. Now comes the report that some Iowa fellows tried to exclude a Minnesota Insurance Company from doing business in that state, when up jumps the Minnesota Insurance Commissioner and excommunicates the entire Iowa force of insurance from this state. It does look as if things will keep on until the primitive methods of every family living within its own resources will be arrived at. The days when each family spun its own wool and made its own cloths. When shoemaking, blacksmithing and every thing else nearly was done at home, and insurance was unknown.

Keeping Their Promise.

We were repeatidly promised before election that if the gold standard forces were successful we would find that the hidden money of our country would be brought out and put into circulation. That the horded wealth would be turned loose into the channels of business. From the uncommonly large percentage of what money is now to be seen being half dollars and quarters of the fifties, before the war money, it leads one to think that all the old stockings and even the children's savings banks, and pocket pieces and collections of old coins are indeed, finding their way into the markets, and for once political promises are being fulfilled.

Vote for What you Want.

Every male citizen of the state of Minnesota over 21 years of age is entitled to a vote. He has a right to vote for what he pleases. His vote is wholly within his own power. No man has a right to know how his neighbor votes unless his neighbor sees fit to tell him. Every man has the same power, so far as his vote goes, as any other man of saying how our state or our United States governments shall be ruin. Each voter has a right to say whether or not he wants a protective tariff, a free trade, gold standard or gold and silver standard money. He can vote for the men for office who will properly represent him in Congress or in the legislature. He can vote for men who he knows will do what he would have them do, or himself do were he an officer. So if things don't go right is it not largely the fault of the voters themselves? If men will be misled, will be scared, or coaxed, or otherwise influenced to cast their votes for men whom they know to be unfit, or incompetent, or will work in direct opposition to their wishes, whom can they blame but themselves?

If men want protective tariff they should vote for men who will do all they can to give them what they wish. If men want Bimetallism, and most of them profess to, though some want to wait until England is ready to let them have it, they should help elect men to Congress who will work for bimetallism; who will give them gold and silver both for standard money as contemplated by the founders of our constitution. Vote for what you want, when you can.

The New Administration.

The new administration is now in full swing. McKinley has been inaugurated. His cabinet officers have been appointed. An extra session of Congress has been called to try to bring better times to the country. Of course people know, though many of them are slow to admit it, that the President alone, cannot bring good times. They know too, that as the Senate is not under the control of the republican party that bills only can be passed that the Senate may sanxion, or acquiesce in. Cangress may offer what bills they may see fit. But unless the Senate passes them they don't even get to the President.

The republicans seem anxious to change the tariff bill. It is altogether likely the Senate will not oppose their doing so, and that we will soon be doing business under the new tariff bill. Paying more for our woollen clothes and for other things we are obliged to have. Just how we are to get the extra few cents or dollars to pay with don't show up just yet. But we are told to have confidence, and all will come out right.

Of course we know our money is about all drained out of the country. We get barely enough to exist on; to pay our taxes and for a few necessaries. All improvements must wait. If the prices of what we must buy are advanced we must simply deny ourselves the more. Must go without what we would like to have, until a change comes.

Of course the tariff on some farm produce is raised a few cents, but how, if the tariff on barley is 20 cts., or is 30 cts., per bushel, will that make ours any more? It is a little like a tax on snow. If the tariff on snow should be fixed at 25 cts. per bushel would our present large crop of that article be worth any more than it now is?

An international agreement to make gold and silver both standard money is still talked of about Washington. We have no faith whatever in such an agreement being signed by England, most other nations, we believe, are favorable to such an agreement and with the help of the United States would surely bring England to time. But so long as they wait for England to lead or even to follow in such an agreement, until she is actually forced to, we believe England will let them wait.

If Congress would pass a law to remonetize silver, it is our opinion the president would not veto it, and that more would in this way be done to bring about a re-establishment of business than by any other present possible means.

Bounty and License.

Bounties are often voted for various purposes in different communities. The word bounty or bonus seems to have a hallowed charm for many. They will anxiously await the day and walk up to the polls and vote for a bonus or a bounty for some suggested enterprise in town, usually entirely unnecessary, as if the proposed object is a worthy one, a few dollars, or many dollars could be but a small object to those engaging in the money making scheme, and is apt to be simply so much clear gain to the greedy money getter.

Only schemers as a rule ask a bounty to go into any kind of business. They work upon the imaginations of susceptible people; they make them believe a certain thing would be a great advantage to the town; that without a bounty it will never be built and the thing is worked through by the aid of votes procured, often in questionable manners.

The fad seems to have struck legislatures in several states and they proceede to vote a bounty on beets raised for sugar, or on sugar manufactured in the state; but usually taking care to fix the amount so high that only a big farmer or manufacturer will get any of the bounty. So much must be raised or manufactured as to place the amount on which bounty will be received just above what an average citizen would be likely to have

If some poor fellow comes along and wants to rent a few acres and try to make a living who gives him a bounty? Who sets him up in business? He would be laughed at or considered crazy or a "dead beat" if he should even ask for assistance from the town.

If it is necessary to pay a bounty for sugar why not pay a bounty for other products of the farm? Is sugar any more important to the average person than is wheat? Don't people need potatoes, cabbage, beans, onions and various other articles as deserving of a bounty as are sugar beets.

License is another growing evil. It is kept gaining by the use of every means at the command of those favoring it. it is being rung into various kinds of business. It is being sought to strengthen and fortify it by so spreading it among people as to make it well nigh impossible to get rid of it. But, in their eagerness the bounds are being overstepped and people are begining to see where it leads to and will in one supreme effort overthrow the whole license, bounty and trust business, will wipe it from the country and place the people once more on the pedestal of free men.

If a particular thing is considered wrong as the great department stores, a license to "regulate" them is the thing. This is a make shift and only serves to make them more of a monopoly, by protecting them from competition.

The saloon business must be protected. Unless a man has $500 far a license he can't put up a keg of beer and sell it to his neighbors, doubling his money, but must patronize the man who has the money. Then the town is run into debt, and respectable people vote to license men to sell liquor to their boys and their neighbors, simply for the miserable excuse of a few dollars revenue it brings to a town, while, at the same time, it improverishes the citizens to such a degree that a stagnation of business is felt in every other line but that of the drunkard in his march to the grave.

People in free America should vote for no bounties, no, license, no trust, no monopoly of any kind. Every man should have the same right, the same privilege, to do right, or to do wrong, and no greater right than every other man has. If a particular thing is wrong license don't make it right. Think of these things. Settle them now, and when you come to vote you will know how you want to vote.

Among our Exchanges.

Duluth Evening Hereld: Minnesota calls at the White House every day looking for a piece of the patronage pie.

St. Peter Herald: With pomp unprecedented in the history of Washington, McKinley was safely inaugurated president, last Thursday.

Buffalo Journal: We are assured that confidence and prosperity are on the way, but as they travel by the old stage coach line we are still told to wait.

Interurban: The almost universal comment is one of hope that ere long the expected dawn of a better time is near at hand. Let each one do his share towards making it.

Howard Lake Herald: A good republican congress will begin next Monday and a good old republican protectionist president will sign the bills which they pass for the benefit of United States.

Annandale Post: It is to be sincerely hoped that Gov. Clough will veto the bill locating the fourth insane hospital at Hastings. The juggling and scheming in the matter has been a disgrace to the state and should receive severe rebuke.

Duluth Herald: When the London school board was debating whether elementary science should be taught in the schools it was objected that the pupils would get only a smattering. Sir John Lubbock replied: "Who has more?"

President McKinley stated in his inaugural address that all that was necessary to "restore prosperity was confidence." We understood from the redublican papers that confidence was assured upon the election of McKinley. How is this?—Chaska Valley Herald.

Minneapolis Tribune: The gold democrats appear to be falling into line with the republicans in the Kentucky legislature, which insures the speedy etection of a republican United States senator. He may get to Washington in time to help out on the tariff.

Some of the aldermanic statesmen of this city are entirely too sensitive over news-paper criticism, but if they only realized it there is one sure way of escaping it. That is to discharge the duties with which they are entrusted in honest, businesslike fashion.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Swift County Monitor: Jim Hill is very polite to the members of the legislature, but to every one else it is "go ——— ———, ——— you." Up to the present time the legislature has been very considerate of Mr. Hill, but it is hoped that the thundering in the back counties will be herd at the state capitol before the law-makers adjourn.

The Joint Committee to investigate the Anoka and Hastiugs Asylum contest have reported that Hastings offered the better site, but Anoka was the more accessable.

There must have been some awful rotten doings in the location of that hospital, and it might be the best thing to do, to locate the hospital somewhere else. Delano, in this county, offers a better site than either Anoka or Hastings.—Buffalo Journal.

Gov. Briggs' Vetoes.

Governor Briggs, of North Dakota, has vetoed the two acts passed by the legislature affecting the temperance status in that state, one being an amendment to the prohibitory law which virtually emasculated, it and the other providing for the appointment of a temperance commissioner. A. C. Rankin, the "molder" orator, was presumably to be the beneficiary of the latter act, but the governor evidently is of the opinion that the present law and the facilities for enforcing are equal to all demands.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Advertise in the GAZETTE.

Litchfield News-Ledger: President McKinley will have 106 presidential postoffices to fill which Cleveland made appointments for, but were not confirmed.

Pioneer Press: The distinguished authority on the toilet has stated that chewing-gum causes rinkles. We beg our readers to give this information the widest possible circulation.

The Sixth Congressional district is woefully lacking in orators in either branch of the legislature, and thus is handicapped in any fight it may have on hand. Aside from Senator Culkin and Representative Hartshorn and Jones it has no one who is capable of coping with Greer, Schaller, Donnelly, Jacobson, Feig and others. If this great district is ever to be worthily represented in the legislature it must pick out its ablest and best man who have a full knowledge of parliamentary law and a gift of language which will be able to cope with the ablest.—Wright County Times.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12th, 1897.

Mine host McKinley will not serve the regular dessert of official pie until his Congressional boarders have eaten the tarriff and currency commission dinners now being prepared for them, although a few individuals who have squarred things with King Hanna will be at once given generous slices of the best pie in the establishment.

Republican Senators and Representatives would like Mr. McKinley's plan of making them choose the men who shall be appointed to office from their states much better if he had not allowed it to become generally known.

They are willing enough that the men who get the offices should give them credit for securing them, but they do not like the idea of having to be held responsible by the unsuccessful applicants. It was a shrewd dodge on the part of McKinley and its announcement has already brought about a marked falling off in the number of office-seekers who will seek to push their claims by personally calling at the White House.

While the caucus of democratic Senators did not decide the matter definitely, it was plain from the tone of the remarks made that a number of them were opposed to the proposed combination with the silver republicans and populist to recognize the Senate Committees. Some of the shrudest democrats in the Senate are of the opinion that nothing would be gained by such combination, although they are determined that the successor of ex-Senator Voorhees on the Financial Committee shall be a silver democrat, in order that the silver men shall retain their majority on that committee. Senators Faulkner and Smith have been put on the democratic steering committee in place of Blackburn and Brice, and Gorman, chairman, and Cockrill, Harris, Walthall, Jones, of Ark., White and Murphy have been reappointed as members of that committee.

The widow of Dr. Ruiz, whose mysterious death or murder in a Cuban prison caused Consul General Lee to threaten to resign if the late Cleveland administration did not better support his demands upon the Spanish authorities in behalf of American citizens, arrived in Washington this week accompanied by her five children, to try to interest the new administration in her claim for indemnity. She says she had documentary evidence, which she is anxious to lay before Secretary Sherman, proving that Dr. Ruiz was killed in his cell by the prison guards upon the investigation of Wevler's men. Speaking of Cuban matters, the new administration has disappointed many by issuing even more rigid orders than those of the Cleveland administration for the prevention of fillibustering and the absolute maintenance of neutrality. It had not, of course, been supposed that the McKinley administration would openly countenance fillibustering. That would make this country liable for damages. But it was thought that the idea would be conveyed to the officers of the Nayal and of the Revenue Marine Service that their superiors did not expect them to break themselves down hunting for fillibusters. Republicans say that the Supreme Court decision in the Three Friends case left the administration no choice.

Mr. McKinley has to have the services of a special military aid-de-camp; at least he has them, and that duty has been assigned to Capt. Heistan, U. S. A., who by some hocus pocus has been with the McKinley's at Canton ever singe the election. Capt. Heistand's wife will live at the White House and be Mrs. McKinley's constant companion. This sort of flap-doodle may be all right in Europe, but it seems out of place in this country. By a coincidence the last President who has had a military aid-de-camp was an Ohio man—Garfield.

Senator Harris, of Tenn., who has been dangerously ill with the grip, does not expect to be able to attend the extra session. He will go to Mississippi next week, if he continues to get better, to remain till he gets entirely well. He will be badly missed by the democrats.

About twenty democrats who ought to be snugly ensconced in Presidential postoffices find themselves in a very unpleasent predicament just now. They were nominated and confirmed by the Senate, but, owing to delay in getting their bonds approved by the Post Office department, Mr. Cleveland did not sign their commissions. If Mr. McKinley chooses he can sign these commissions, but it is entirely discretionary with him whether he will do so or nominate republicans for the places.

Pension Commissioner Murphy is authority for the statement that the McKinley Inaugural ball cost the government $70,000 in salaries paid to idle employes of the Pension Bureau.

On Senator Gorman's motion the credentials of Mr. Wood, appointed by the Governor of Kentucky to succeed Senator Blackburn, were referred to the committee on elections, and nobody need be surprised if they are never heard of again.

After looking over the ground King Hanna concluded he had enough to do without antagonizing Tom Reed, so there will be no administration candidate for Speaker of the House.

INDEPENDENCE INCIDENTS.

Good morning, Mr. Editor, many things have transpired since I last visited your sanctum. Have a new president; an extra session of Congress and many other things as an accompament to the new administration. McKinley and Mark Hanna prosperity has not arrived yet; but is expected on every train. It will come by through express if the freight is pre-paid: and will be consigned to single gold standard men for distribution.

Mark Hanna's advance agent has just been through on a dog train, and says prosperity is snow bound and will not be along until April or May. Then all business will start up. Then the smoke from the blast furnace and the manufactory will be so thick as to form a fleecy sheen to eclipse the sun at noon day. Every idle man will get employment without regard to party affiliation, race color, or previous condition of servitude, and as Patrick Henry said: "Let it come, I repeat it, let it come". For the people are anxiously waiting.

What about the fifty cent silver dollar that was talked so much about last fall? They tell me they pass as current money among the murchants; for taxes etc.

As the last administration was a failure it is hoped by all that the present one may be a success and if so the people will receive it gladly.

Our spring is bound to be late this year; too much snow now for an early spring.

All kinds of business in our town is doing well considering every thing. Town meetings pass off very quietly, but polled only 120 votes.

We have so much snow that it is hard getting around.

John H. Richards and wife, of Buffalo, were visiting friends and relatives in Independence part of last week.

Mr. Editor there is not much news this week, everybody is busy shoveling snow. Town board meets to-day.

JOHN H. McGARY.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

MARCH—1897.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
....	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	....	....	....

A German commission has presented a report acknowledging the superiority of American railroads over the continental system.

Uncollected bills have their uses. A bullet was fired at a Chicago man, but his life was saved by a bunch of laundry bills which he had in his coat pocket.

The city editor of the New York Herald has purchased the house of Lillian Russell for $50,000. This puts city editors into a new class. No city editor was ever before able to buy a $50,000 house.

The man who opposes good roads in this day and generation is as short-sighted as his ancestor who entered a loud braying protest against the railroad because the cow would be sure to get on the track.

Seventeen daily and weekly papers are published in the English language in Japan, and over 100 on the Asiatic continent. In the whole of Asia there is but one paper printed in German. The language of the future is now well outlined.

Societies organized to put down cruelty will be interested in the device of a Yankee fishing skipper who has added a refrigerating plant to his boat. The squirming fish are dropped into it from the nets, and in an instant are frozen stiff.

Argentina requires every bachelor between the ages of 20 and 30 to pay a monthly tax, and imposes a fine of 500 piasters on any man or woman who is found guilty of constructive breach of promise. It is no myth that two can live cheaper than one in that country.

The Sons of the American Revolution are offering prizes in the public schools for compositions on revolutionary history, and some of the state societies of Colonial Dames give similar testimonials for high-school papers on local colonial subjects. It is a form of society work to be much commended.

The Boers claim from England about 700,000 pounds sterling for material damage and 1,000,000 pounds for moral and intellectual damage. Uncle Paul Kreuger must have injured his toe in kicking John Bull out of Boerdom, and there should be some redress for forced contact with visitors who outboor the Boers.

Dr. Grenier, the member of the French parliament who is a convert to Islam, advocates polygamy as a means of checking the decline in the population of France. The doctor's scheme will hardly find favor with the exceedingly thrifty Gauls, a large proportion of whom consider even one wife a too expensive feature of domestic economy.

The marine sanitarium is the latest idea in England for getting the better of the various ailments that beset mankind. An order has been placed for the construction of a large steamship, which will be a floating palace of convenience, comfort and healthfulness, the idea being to carry only invalids and make a cruise of nine months in each year. In the days to come being sick will be a luxury and a pleasure.

Just at a time when photographers had almost abandoned hope of ever discovering a really practicable process of color photography a report comes to the state department in Washington from United States Consul General Mason at Frankfort giving a description (as far as the process may be divulged) of a means of doing this in a manner so simple and inexpensive as to be available to every photographer, thus opening a new era in reproductive art.

Of the eight cabinet officers who composed President Cleveland's official family when he entered upon his second term all are now alive except Secretary of State Gresham, of Chicago, but two of them, Postmaster General Bissell and Hoke Smith, of the interior, dropped out by resignation, the first because his law practice demanded his attention, the second because his state, Georgia, was for Bryan and free silver. On the whole, that cabinet was exceptionally stable. The first Cleveland cabinet also had only one death, that of Secretary of the Treasury Manning, of Albany, N. Y.

The wave of political progress has at last reached Alaska. A circular is being sent about for signatures throughout the southeastern part of the territory petitioning congress for an act providing for a civil government, which shall give the people representation by a delegate, the right of bona fide residents to acquire title to public lands, authority to incorporate towns and villages, and a repeal of the law preventing the sale of liquor and the substitution in lieu thereof of a very stringent license law. Our far-away territory evidently is making great strides in the world of progress.

The Fifty-fourth congress did a good thing for the public at large in making the government responsible for the value contained in registered letters. For a long time the receipts from this source have been large, but the senders of registered letters have not been able to recover value, if the letters were lost, which made the registration fee a rather useless charge so far as insurance of value is concerned. Of course comparatively few registered letters are lost, but the government should be responsible for the money inclosed, and the act of congress very properly, it seem to us, makes it so.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Special Session.

In the United States senate on the 10th a letter was read from Gov. Bradley, of Kentucky, announcing the appointment of Andrew T. Wood as senator to succeed Mr. Blackburn, and the matter was referred to the committee on privileges and elections. Senator Shoup presented a memorial from the legislature of Idaho asking for the annexation of a portion of Wyoming to that state, but no action was taken. At 12:40 p. m. the special session adjourned sine die.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The president has proclaimed the new treaty with Japan and it is now operative.

During the first eight months of the fiscal year the total exports of breadstuffs amounted to $136,951,789, against $94,224,249 in the same period last year.

The men who have been appointed United States senators by the governors in states where legislatures have had an opportunity to elect will not be admitted, it is said.

A new tariff bill has been practically completed and it is said it will increase the revenues about $70,000,000 a year.

In the six months ended December 31, 1896, the number of emigrants who arrived in this country was 149,808, a decrease as compared with the same period of 1895 of 42,200.

At a cabinet meeting the discussion of the Cuban question ended with the understanding that strict neutrality and enforcement of our neutrality laws would be adhered to so long as conditions remained as at present.

In the United States there were 256 business failures in the seven days ended on the 12th, against 246 the week previous and 300 in the corresponding period of 1896.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 12th aggregated $925,145,384, against $1,010,426,627 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 2.2.

THE EAST.

A dam in the Genesee river at Mount Morris, N. Y., was washed away by a flood, causing a loss of $100,000.

In Brooklyn the funeral services of Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher were held at Plymouth church and the body was buried beside that of Mr. Beecher in Greenwood cemetery.

At the age of 106 years Mrs. Jane Day (colored) died at Madison, N. J.

The death of Darius Anthony occurred at Darien City, N. Y., aged 104 years. Of his 15 children ten are still living, the oldest being 84 years of age.

In the prison at Sing Sing, N. Y., Arthur Mayhew, a negro, was electrocuted for the murder of Stephen A. Powell, a prominent and wealthy resident of Hempstead, L. I., March 7, 1896.

Fire destroyed the Chicago house at Buffalo, N. Y., and Teddy O'Donnell and William Hanrahan, boarders at the hotel, were suffocated.

The wife of Stephen Horton, a wealthy farmer of Rutland, Pa., while temporarily insane, gave her husband poison and then took her own life in the same manner.

E. C. Carson and Lea Chatker were struck by a train at a crossing near Wyalusing, Pa., and killed.

The arrangements for the Grant monument inaugural parade in New York on April 7 are progressing favorably, and the indications are that it will be the greatest demonstration of the kind ever witnessed in this country.

WEST AND SOUTH.

In Chicago the democrats nominated Carter H. Harrison for mayor.

Ice on the Missouri and James rivers at Yankton, S. D., is three feet thick—a condition unknown before at this time of the year.

Postmaster Washington Hesing, of Chicago, was nominated for the office of mayor on a municipal reform platform and at the head of a nonpartisan ticket.

Damage to railroads and individuals by the floods in Kentucky is placed at $6,000,000.

In Minnesota and the Dakotas the heaviest snowstorm in years prevailed, blocking all railways.

Flames in the building in Chicago occupied by the John A. Tolman company, wholesale grocers, caused a loss of over $400,000.

At the age of 56 years Mrs. Clara Omo, a "cowboy" who claimed to have killed five men during her career, died at her home in Perry, O. T.

At La Plata, Md., George Matthews, who murdered James J. Irwin at Allen's Fresh, last August, was hanged.

In Guthrie the fourth legislature of Oklahoma adjourned sine die after passing a bill prohibiting a man from marrying his mother-in-law.

During a sparring match at Cheyenne, Wyo., between Privates O'Shay and Gollie, of the Eighth United States infantry, Gollie was struck a blow that killed him instantly.

William Drossel shot his wife in Chicago and then shot himself dead during a quarrel.

Throughout the country trade is said to be slowly but surely improving.

Simon Boertz and Marine Dehaan, both farmers, were killed at a railway crossing near Zeeland, Mich., and Henry Drieselga was fatally injured.

At Hopkinsville, Ky., Policeman Henry Tayne was shot and instantly killed by Walter Merritt, a gambler, who was in turn killed by Policeman Mooreman.

At Mingo Junction, O., a tornado wrecked several buildings and Frank Hobson and Larry Fahey were caught under falling walls and killed.

The death of her three children from sickness caused Mrs. J. S. Bradford, of Cleveland, O., to commit suicide.

The business part of the town of Elkins, W. Va., was wiped out by fire.

On the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad near Danville, Ill., Fireman John Cody and Engineer Edward Ray were killed in a collision and Oscar Kinerim, switchman, was fatally injured.

At the caucus of the republicans of the Kentucky legislature W. Godfrey Hunter was nominated for United States senator.

At Memphis, Tenn., and vicinity the Mississippi river reached the highest mark ever known and several towns were flooded and great damage done.

At the age of 87 years William Drury, the largest individual land owner in this country, died at his home in Keithsburg, Ill.

The legislature of Nevada adjourned sine die.

Miss Laura Andrews and Mrs. O. W. Wells were killed by the cars near Marysville, O. They were in a buggy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The queen of Madagascar, Ranavalona II., who has only held her position nominally since June 20, 1896, has been exiled to the island of Reunion, a French possession.

Cambridge university has conferred the degree of LL. D. upon Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, United States ambassador to England.

Twenty-two horses, 307 head of cattle and 74 sheep had to be thrown overboard from the steamer Beaver while at sea owing to the scarcity of drinking water on board.

At Dorchester, N. B., John S. Sullivan was hanged for the murder of Mrs. Eliza Dutcher and her three-year-old son at Meadow Brook on September 11, 1896.

While united in principle, the powers have not been able to reach a solution of the Cretan question. Proposals and rejections were being exchanged hourly.

Dispatches from Havana bear out information previously received that the Spaniards are almost ready to give up their Cuban struggle. Gen. Weyler is leaving many cities to the insurgents, and an order issued by him means the abandoning of many more.

A deficit of nearly $100,000,000 confronts Spain.

Burglars stole $25,000 in gold from the steamer Zealandia at Melbourne, Australia.

In Cuba Gen. Carlos Roloff landed the most important expedition which has sailed from this country since the beginning of the Cuban war.

LATER NEWS.

The Minneapolis base ball club arrived at Hot Springs, Ark., the 15th.

Thomas B. Reed was elected speaker of the house of representatives and all the officers of the 54th congress re-elected. The new tariff bill prepared by the ways and means committee was presented by Chairman Dingley.

Bids for revenue cutters Nos. 4 and 5 for service on the great lakes were opened at the treasury department the 15th. The single bid received was from the Globe iron works of Cleveland at $198,000 each. They will probably get the contract.

Fire the 15th destroyed the store and stock of the Ely Walker dry goods company at St. Louis, causing a loss of over $1,000,000. George Gatewold, a fireman, was caught by falling walls and killed.

The levee on the Mississippi river, near Nodena, Ark., broke the 15th, and in a short time a large portion of the country was overflowed. Steamers were sent out at once and many flood victims rescued.

A horrible accident happened to several unknown men a few miles below Vanceburg, Ky., the 15th. They were on a family boat and were run down by a tow boat, and all were drowned. There is no means of identification.

When the doors of the customs house in New York closed the 15th, there had been collected exactly $2,667,979.51 in import duties.

A gun on the Russian ironclad Cessoi Veliki, at Crete, exploded the 15th, killing 14 men and an officer.

The attention of the United States supreme court was given largely the 15th to the power of states to tax the franchies of corporations, such as express, telegraph and railroad companies. Two Kentucky cases, involving the constitutionality of the state law of 1892, one affecting the Henderson bridge and the other the Adams Express company, were both decided favorably to the state.

The president the 16th sent the following nominations to the senate: To be ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain, John Hay, of the District of Columbia; Horace Porter, of New York, to be ambassador to France; Henry White, of Rhode Island, to be secretary of the embassy of the United States to Great Britain.

It is the general belief at Athens, Greece, that nothing can prevent war, and the government has its plan of campaign fully prepared. The cabinet had a long session the 16th, as to the attitude to be taken in face of the coercive program of Europe, and it is reported that a decision was reached to take active measures, as being the only solution possible for Greece.

Nearly 2,000 homeless and half-starved persons, rescued from the overflowed districts of eastern Arkansas, were cared for in Memphis, Tenn., the 16th. The refugees are mostly negroes and of the lower classes, who show scant appreciation of the charity extended.

In the U. S. Senate the 16th 438 bills and eight joint resolutions introduced. They embrace nearly every phase of public business. Mr. Allen's batch of business numbered about 75. They include bills directing the foreclosure of the government lien on the Union Pacific railroad; to prevent professional lobbying, defining the powers of the judiciary; for service pensions, etc.

Fire destroyed the residence of Wm. Spier, at Chicago, the 16th. Mr. Spier, who is an invalid, was rescued by the neighbors, and his wife and three children barely had time to escape from the building before the roof fell. Barbara Newman, a niece of Mrs. Spier, imprisoned on the top floor, was burned to a crisp.

Charles Mitchell, the English pugilist, deposited $2,500 in a London bank to bind a match with John L. Sullivan.

The First National bank, of Sioux City, Io., which suspended last November, has been permitted to resume.

Five men were injured, two of them fatally, in a railroad accident at La Grange, Ind., the 16th. A meat train bound for Hammond, Ind., jumped the tracks on the Belt Line of the Chicago, Hammond and Western railway. The engine was ditched, two of the cars were telescoped and the remainder of the train thrown from the track. The fatally injred are; George Maxwell, fireman, inhaled steam and severely scalded. Charles Merryweather, brakeman, leg broken and internally injured.

THE MARKETS.

Minneapolis, March 16.

WHEAT—No. 1 northern	72½@	73
No. 2 northern	71 @	71¼
May		71¾
CORN—No. 4	16 @	17¼
OATS—No. 3 white	15 @	16
CATTLE—Steers	3 20 @	3 90
Cows		3 65
HOGS	3 50 @	3 65
SHEEP—Muttons		3 10
Lambs		3 65
BUTTER—Creamery, firsts	17 @	18
Creamery, seconds	12 @	13
Dairy, fancy	13 @	14
Dairy, choice	9 @	10
POULTRY—Turkeys	8 @	8¼
Spring chickens		7

URGED TO ACT.

President McKinley Makes an Appeal to Congress.

Need of a Tariff Law to Increase the Country's Revenues Declared to Be the Imperative Demand of the Hour.

Washington, March 16.—The president Monday sent the following message to congress:

"To the Congress of the United States:

"Regretting the necessity which has required me to call you together, I feel that your assembling in extraordinary session is indispensable because of the condition in which we find the revenues of the government. It is conceded that its current expenditures are greater than its receipts, and that such a condition has existed for now more than three years. With unlimited means at our command, we are presenting the remarkable spectacle of increasing our public debt by borrowing money to meet the ordinary outlays incident upon even an economical and prudent administration of the government. An examination of the subject discloses this fact in every detail and leads inevitably to the conclusion that the condition of the revenue which allows it is unjustifiable and should be corrected.

"We find by the reports of the secretary of the treasury that the revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, from all sources, were $425,868,260.22, and the expenditures for all purposes were $415,953,806.56, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of $9,914,453.66. During that fiscal year $40,570,467.98 were paid upon the public debt, which had been reduced since March 1, 1889, $259,076,890, and the annual interest charge decreased $11,634,576.60. The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to $461,716,561.94, and its expenditures to $459,374,857.65, showing an excess of receipts over expenditures of $2,341,674.29.

"Since that time the receipts of no fiscal year, and with but few exceptions of no month of any fiscal year, have exceeded the expenditures. The receipts of the government, from all sources, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, were $372,802,498.29, and its expenditures $442,605,758.87, leaving a deficit, the first since the resumption of specie payments, of $69,803,240.53. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of $16,769,128.78 in the ordinary expenses of the government, as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to provide for its daily necessities, and the gold reserve in the treasury for the redemption of greenbacks was drawn upon to meet them. But this did not suffice, and the government then resorted to loans to replenish the reserve.

"In February, 1894, $50,000,000 in bonds were issued, and in November following a second issue of $50,000,000 was deemed necessary. The sum of $117,171,795 was realized by the sale of these bonds, but the reserve was steadily decreased until, on February 8, 1895, a third sale of $62,315,400 in bonds for $65,116,244 was announced to congress.

The Yearly Deficits.

"The receipts of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, were $390,373,203.30, and the expenditures $433,178,426.48, showing a deficit of $42,805,223.13. A further loan of $100,000,000 was negotiated by the government in February, 1896, the sale netting $111,166,240, and swelling the aggregate of bonds issued within three years to $262,315,400. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the revenues of the government from all sources amounted to $409,475,408.78, while its expenditures were $434,678,654.48, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of $25,203,245.70. In other words, the total receipts for the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1896, were insufficient by $137,811,729.46 to meet the total expenditures.

"Nor has this condition since improved. For the first half of the present fiscal year the receipts of the government, exclusive of postal revenues, were $157,597,603.76, and its expenditures, exclusive of postal service, $195,410,000.22, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of $37,902,396.46. In January of this year the receipts exclusive of postal revenues were $24,316,994.05, and the expenditures exclusive of postal service $30,269,389.29, a deficit of $5,952,395.24 for the month.

The Total Deficit.

In February of this year the receipts, exclusive of postal revenue, were $24,400,997.38, and expenditures exclusive of postal service $28,796,056.66, a deficit of $4,395,059.28; or a total deficiency of $186,061,580 44 for the three years and eight months ending March 1, 1897. Not only are we without a surplus in the treasury, but with an increase in the public debt there has been a corresponding increase in the annual interest charge from $22,893,883.20 in 1892, the lowest of any year since 1862, to $34,387,287.60 in 1896, or an increase of $11,493,414.40.

"It may be urged that even if the revenues of the government had been sufficient to meet all its ordinary expenses during the past three years, the gold reserve would still have been insufficient to meet the demands upon it, and that bonds would necessarily have been issued for its replenishment. Be this as it may, it is clearly manifest, without denying or affirming the correctness of such a conclusion, that the debt would have been decreased in at least the amount of the deficiency, and business confidence immeasurably strengthened throughout the country.

Should Be Promptly Corrected.

"Congress should promptly correct the existing condition. Ample revenues must be supplied not only for the ordinary expenses of the government, but for the prompt payment of liberal pensions and the liquidation of the principal and interest of the public debt. In raising revenues duties should be so levied upon foreign products as to preserve the home market, so far as possible, to our own producers; to revive and increase manufactures; to relieve and encourage agriculture; to increase our domestic and foreign commerce; to aid and develop mining and building, and to render to labor in every field of useful occupation the liberal wages and adequate rewards to which skill and industry are justly entitled. The necessity of the passage of a tariff law which shall provide ample revenue need not be further urged. The imperative demand of the hour is the prompt enactment of such a measure, and to this object I earnestly recommend that congress shall make every endeavor. Before other business is transacted, let us first provide sufficient revenue to faithfully administer the government without the contracting of further debt, or the continued disturbance of our finances. (Signed)

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

Executive Mansion, March 15, 1897.

One Taken, the Other Left.

Bath, N. Y., March 16.—A buggy in which was seated Sanford Gardiner and Mrs. Charles Fenton, was struck by a train on the Erie railroad while crossing the tracks of that road in this village. Mrs. Fenton was killed. Mr. Gardiner escaped unhurt.

Sentenced to Be Electrocuted.

Auburn, N. Y., March 16. — Frank Sheldon, a well-known cattle dealer of Cayhuga county, was convicted of murdering his wife and sentenced to be electrocuted during the week beginning April 25. The murder was committed April 30, 1896. The verdict was a surprise to all who have followed the case. The jury was out for 84½ hours.

Confessed.

St. Louis, March 16.—Louis Harry, bookkeeper for McLain & Alcorn, commission merchants, was arrested Monday for embezzling $800 of his employers' money. He admitted his guilt.

Grocers Assign.

Springfield, Mo., March 16.—The Headley Grocery company, wholesalers, have failed. A deed of trust to preferred creditors and an assignment to Charles H. McCann were made. The preferred liabilities amount to $65,000; other debts, $35,000.

Fifteen Hundred Houses Burned.

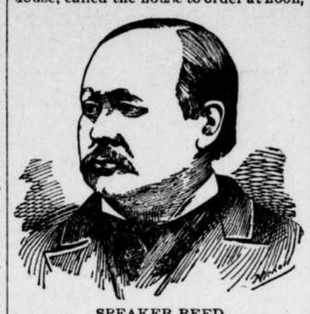
London, March 16.—The Daily Mail has a dispatch from Bombay saying that 1,500 houses in Mandalay have been destroyed by fire. Seven thousand persons have been rendered homeless by the conflagration. The loss is placed at £400,000.

IN EXTRAORDINARY SESSION.

Fifty-Fifth Congress Convenes—Reed Reelected Speaker.

Washington, March 15.—The opening of the Fifty-fifth congress in extraordinary session was witnessed in the house Monday by an immense crowd of spectators.

Mr. Alex McDowell, clerk of the last house, called the house to order at noon,



SPEAKER REED.

when prayer was offered by the blind chaplain, Rev. Mr. Couden. The clerk read the president's proclamation convening congress, and the roll of members was called, showing that 337 members had answered to their names.

The election of speaker was then proceeded with, the result being:

For Mr. Reed, 199 votes.
Mr. Bailey, 14 votes.
Mr. Bell, 21 votes.
For Mr. Newlands, of Nevada, one.

Mr. Reed, having been conducted to the chair amid applause, addressed the house briefly. The speaker was sworn in by Mr. Harmer (rep., Pa.) and then the oath was administered to the members, four of whose certificates had not arrived, being sworn in by unanimous consent. A committee was then appointed to wait on the president.

Washington, March 15.—The extraordinary session of the Fifty-fifth congress was opened in the senate by reading the

VICE PRESIDENT HOBART PRESIDING.

president's proclamation convening it. Sixty-eight senators answered to the roll call and the galleries were filled to overflowing.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS HEAVY.

Importers Act in Anticipation of Higher Tariff Rates.

New York, March 16.—The payment of duties at the customhouse Saturday amounted to $1,488,693.67, making one of the largest totals in the history of the customhouse. Payments on sugar alone were said to have amounted to several hundred thousand dollars. This anxiety on the part of the refiners was caused by the fears that the change from an ad valorem to a specific duty would largely increase the rate of duty on the sugar at present held in bonded warehouses.

New York, March 16. — Monday's aggregate of withdrawals of imports from bonded warehouses reached the enormous sum of $2,667,978.51. This is the largest in the history of the New York customhouse for one day, previous record being $2,308,000, made August 1, 1872, when the late A. T. Stewart made his famous payment of $1,000,000 on goods withdrawn. The largest sum received from one firm Monday was $190,000. Most of the goods involved in the panic are raw sugar, woolens, dress goods and tobacco. The customs receipts since last Wednesday have been $6,089,642.

Immigration Decreases.

Washington, March 13. — There has been a decrease in immigration during the past seven months compared with the same period last year of 45,525. Commissioner Stump explains the decrease as follows: The many deportations and strict examinations of the immigrant to the United States has caused a large increase of immigration from Europe to Brazil, Argentine Republic and other South American countries, where inducements are held out for their migration. Italian immigration will be seriously checked by the proclamation of Marquis di Rudini, minister of the interior for that kingdom, warning undesirable classes from embarking and refusing passports.

Fifteen Killed.

Canea, March 16.—A terrible accident occurred Monday on board the Russian war ship Sisoi Veliky. The vessel was practicing outside of Suda bay, when one of her turret guns exploded, owing to the breech not having been properly closed. The noise of the explosion was terrific, and its results were most disastrous. The turret was blown to pieces and every one of its occupants were killed. The turret and cupola in falling killed a number of others who were on deck. The killed numbered 15, including two officers. Thirteen men were so badly injured that they will die, while a number of others received less serious injuries.

Was a Land King.

Keithburg, Ill., March 15.—William Drury, known as the millionaire land owner, died at his country place north of this city Saturday night. He was the largest individual land owner in this country, having hundreds of thousands of acres in Colorado, Nebraska, Texas and Kansas, besides 6,000 acres of the richest farming land in this county.

Troops on the Greek Frontier.

London, March 16.—The Times publishes a dispatch from Athens saying that, with the reservists of 1885 and 1886, the Greek army will number about 80,000 men. The same paper has a dispatch from Constantinople stating that the Turkish troops on the Greek frontier number 60,000, with 200 guns.

Smothered Chicken.

Dress the fowl and prepare as for roasting, stuffing it if you desire. Sever the sinews of the legs at the joints so they will lie flat to the fowl, put a good sized lump of butter and a cup of water in a kettle, lay the fowl in and cover with a basin that fits down close to it inside the kettle. Cook from one to three hours, according to age, adding water as it boils away. The chicken will be tenderer and of better flavor when stewed in this way, and may be set in the oven to crisp if desirable.—Detroit Free Press.

Dainty Blouse Waits.

Pretty blouse waiste to be worn under zouave jackets are made of liberty silk and have a delicate tracery of fine gold and silver thread in scroll design. These are especially pretty and oriental-looking when worn with velvet jackets, which should also be embroidered either solidly or with a band around the edge.—Leisure Hours.

A Small Boy's Feet.

"If it wasn't for me my class in school would't have any standing at all," said Hubert.

"Nonsense!" said his aunt. "Your mother says you are the foot of it."

"I am," said Hubert. "How could it stand if it didn't have a foot?"—Harper's Round Table.

She Was Unkind.

Mr. Dudeleigh—Ah, Miss du Million, I have come to press my suit, doncher know.

Miss du Million—You may be a goose, Mr. Dudeleigh, but this is not a tailor shop.—Omaha World-Herald.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, [Seal] Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

She—"If you were to find that I had lost all my fortune—every penny of it—would you hesitate to carry out our engagement?" He—"I would hesitate at nothing."—Indianapolis Journal.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and $1.00, all druggists.

Some of the best people we know are so fat that they will not be able to reach their arms around a harp when they get Up Yonder.—Atchison Globe.

If you need anything in the line of Hay, Coal, Stock, Grain or Cotton Scales, you should write to the Weeks Scale Works, Buffalo, N. Y., for catalogue and information. This is an old reliable firm, and you can rely upon right prices and right treatment.

When the Lord hands out a woman her harp, she will not feel as proud as when the minister asked for a second piece of her pie at a church dinner.

"Star Tobacco."

As you chew tobacco for pleasure, use Star. It is not only the best, but the most lasting, and therefore the cheapest.

Slumleigh—"I don't see why you care so little for me." Miss Gyer—"Have you ever taken a good look at yourself?"—Town Topics.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

A woman's idea of a man good and true is one who, on Sunday afternoon, reads to his child the little paper it received at Sunday school that day.—Atchison Globe.

Sudden weather changes bring rheumatism. St. Jacobs Oil makes prompt cure.

There are almost as many crises in the average love affairs as there have been in the rule of the sultan of Turkey.

Don't snap in two. Limber up. St. Jacobs Oil will cure lumbago sure.

When heating a furnace for your foe, do not forget that there is some danger of your being thrown into it.—Ram's Horn.

"George describes the girl he is engaged to as a perfect vision." "Yes. And his sister says she is a sight."—Indianapolis Journal.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Cough.—Jennie Pinckard, Springfield, Ills., Oct. 1, 1894.

Our idea of a hopeless fool is a man who has a stiff neck from looking up for air ships.

When bilious or costive eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 25c.

The more grateful we are for our blessings, the smaller our trials will look.

Put a pain to sleep? St. Jacobs Oil does this with sciatica. Torment cured.

The man who minds his own business always has something to do.—Ram's Horn.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.

Borrowed trouble demands large interest.—Chicago Standard.

Feeble nerves—severe weather—neuralgia. Soothing cure—St. Jacobs Oil.

It is brave to overcome, it is saintly to endure.—Chicago Standard.

True Blood Purifier

Is Hood's Sarsaparilla as proved by its wonderful cures of scrofula, hip disease, and all forms of impure blood. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Best Spring Medicine. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

True Bearings

Perfect bearings are of vital importance in your bicycle. Waverley bearings are true, and remain true. A new and simple principle. Dust proof, too.

The Waverley Bicycle

$100

'97 Waverleys are built for those who desire the finest product of mechanical skill, regardless of cost.

For those who want a good bicycle at a low price, we continue making '96 Waverleys, improved and perfected—$60.

Catalogue free.

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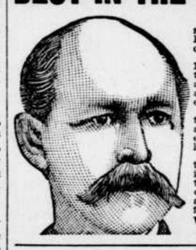
1,340,000 CONSTANT WEARERS.

DOUGLAS $3 SHOE

BEST IN THE WORLD.



For 14 years this shoe, by merit alone, has distanced all competitors.

Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers as the best in style, fit and durability of any shoe ever offered at $3.00.

It is made in all the latest SHAPES and styles and of every variety of leather.

One dealer in a town given exclusive sale and advertised in local paper on receipt of reasonable order. Write for catalogue to W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, EVERY ONE WARRANTED.

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NOTICE NAME THUS Stewart Hartshorn ON LABEL AND GET THE GENUINE HARTSHORN

Weeks Scale Works, HAY, COAL, STOCK, GRAIN, AND COTTON SCALES. BUFFALO, N.Y.

$5 per 100 collecting $6 per 1000 for distributing circulars names and addresses. Select territory at once and send 10 cents for outfit, blanks, particulars and instructions to begin. The M. M. Pub. Co., Berrien Springs, Mich.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

PENSIONS for SOLDIERS and WIDOWS Fee for increase $2. Rejected claims reopened. All laws free. 31 yrs. practice. Success or no fee. A. W. McCormick & Sons, Cincinnati, O., and Washington, D.C.

GO Into Business! Or, with little money, secure salaried position. Send stamp for list. Minneapolis Business Agency, 617 Guaranty Loan, Minneapolis.

OH, YES; WE USE IT. YUCATAN.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

A. N. K.—G 1648

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REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 211.6

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THE DWIGHT FARM AND LAND CO. offers for sale 24,000 ACRES in Steele County, 45 miles west of the Red River. Surface is rolling; soil rich black loam, clay subsoil, plenty of wild hay and good water abound. Close to good markets, schools, churches, etc. Prices $8 to $12 per acre. In RICHLAND COUNTY the company OFFERS 12,000 ACRES a large part of which is UNDER PLOW. This land is directly in the Red River Valley and very desirable. The county is thickly settled and four competing railways furnish fine markets. Prices range from $10 to $25 PER ACRE. For full information, maps, terms of sale, etc., etc., address EDGAR A. HEATH, GENERAL AGENT, DWIGHT, N. D., or R. S. TYLER & CO., FARGO, N. D.

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Works on either Standing Timber or Stumps. Pulls an Ordinary Grub in 1½ Minutes. Makes a Clean Sweep of Two Acres at a Sitting. A man, boy and a horse can operate it. No heavy chains or rods to handle. You cannot longer afford to pay taxes on unproductive timber land. Illustrated catalogue Free, giving prices, terms and testimonials. Also full information regarding our

I. X. L. GRUBBER, IRON GIANT GRUBBING STUMP MACHINE, 2-HORSE HAWKEYE and other appliances for clearing timber land.

MILNE MFG. CO., 743 8th St., Monmouth, Ill. Address Milne Bros. for Shetland Pony Catalogue.

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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THE SNOW FORT.

In the happy days of boyhood,
Five and thirty years ago,
(Life's golden age of joyhood)
We built castles of the snow.
In the glittering drifts we quarried,
And our mason work was rare
As those mansions, many storied,
Manhood fashions out of air.

Though our ramparts and our fosses
Might have puzzled old Vauban,
What cared we, the infant bosses,
For old fogy rule or plan?
Our outworks were the queerest
Ever reared by human skill,
But of names we chose the dearest—
Every fort was Bunker Hill.

How the parts of British leaders
Went a-begging, one and all!
How we all were earnest pleaders
For front places on the wall!
Boys detailed for service foreign
Fell in line with clouded brow,
Each one clamored to be Warren,
And none wanted to be Howe.

The battle—ah! we fought it
Not at all by history's light:
How the pesky English caught it,
How they always lost the fight!
In despite of truth we chased them,
And, to facts entirely blind,
As adown the hill we raced them
How we peppered them behind!

Thus we fought the fight of Bunker's
In the days that knew no care,
Ere the snow we tossed, as younkers,
Time had sifted on our hair.
Now, alas! in the fierce battle
We wage daily with the world,
Harder shots against us rattle
Than our boy arms ever hurled.

And 'tis not the generous tussle
Of the snow fort on the knoll,
But a strife of those who hustle
Not the body, but the soul;
And instead of gleaming missiles
Poisoned shafts fly to and fro,
And we march o'er galling thistles,
Not the velvet of the snow.
—W. R. Barber, in Youth's Companion.

DUTCH NECK'S GOAT SAM.

A Billy Full of Guile and More Substantial Things.

Timothy Hillhouse has the most remarkable goat that ever grew chin whiskers, says a Dutch Neck, New Jersey correspondent of the New York Sun. The goat's name is Sam, and his stomach has had in it about everything that in the ordinary run of life is left lying about loose. Sam's courage is about as great as his appetite, and he goes into any kind of a row unhesitatingly if he sees anything to eat at the other end of it.

Sam is 12 years old. He first came into notoriety eight years ago, when he cornered a burglar, and kept him cornered until Hillhouse and a hired man took the man in. This happened one summer night. Hillhouse had lived on the farm that he owns a good many years, and never had been troubled with midnight prowlers. When he retired on this particular night he left the window of a second-story room open. Near the window grew a tree, and up the tree a thief climbed in the night, made his way through the window, ransacked the house, and got safely back to the ground. But the end was not yet. Sam, who was snooping around the yard seeking something that would stop the gnawing in his stomach, espied the burglar as he was coming down and started for him.

The first knowledge that the man had of Sam's presence was when the goat's head hit him with the force of a battering ram from the rear. The fellow was knocked to his knees, but he was quickly on his feet and sprinting for the gate. Sam went after him and got between him and the gate. Seeing that escape in that direction was impossible, the man turned and ran toward the barn. Adjoining the barn was a wagon house, and into the angle formed by these buildings the goat drove the buglar and butted him up against the side of the barn with a force that made the man howl like an Indian. Now and then the man tried to sneak around the goat and get away, but Sam was on the alert and stopped him. The goat pounded away until the burglar ached in every joint, and, concluding that he might better go to jail than face the animal any longer, began to howl at the top of his voice. The noise woke Hillhouse, and, with his hired man, he went out to see what was up. He found the thief and handed him over to the constable.

From that time Sam's career has been eventful and brilliant. One of his most remarkable exploits was the saving of Mr. Hillhouse's little daughter from drowning. Three years ago Carrie Hillhouse, then four years old, started out one afternoon to join her father and his men, who were working in a field about a quarter of a mile from the house. On the way she was obliged to cross a bridge over Sutphin's creek, a sluggish stream that runs between high, steep banks. Sam went with the girl. She stopped on the bridge to look down into the water, lost her balance, and fell in.

Hillhouse, who was on a load of hay, headed for the barn, saw his daughter fall, and, sliding to the ground he ran as fast as he could toward the bridge. The goat, without hesitating an instant, leaped into the water and hooking his horns into Carrie's clothes held her head above the surface.

Sam struggled heroically with his burden, and managed to get to the bank just as Hillhouse reached the spot. The goat and the child were lifted out, and more delicacies found their way into Sam's stomach that week than he ever had seen before. Everybody in the neighborhood showed the goat some mark of esteem, and when Sunday came the preacher in the local church paid him a high tribute in his sermon, and in his prayer invoked a blessing on the head of the faithful animal who, he declared, was "more courageous and more intelligent than many men." Sam is probably the only goat that ever received special prayer in a pulpit.

Sam's appetite frequently has got him into trouble and at the same time has increased his value in the eyes of his owner, who knows that some day, when the goat's thread of life is broken, he will yield up some of the valuables that he has swallowed. Years ago Mrs. Hillhouse discovered that on wash day the safety of the clothes she hung out to dry depended upon their hanging high when Sam was in the neighborhood. She didn't learn this until the goat had almost completely devoured a wash left within his reach. On that occasion he consumed two sheets, a calico dress and a flannel shirt, a table cloth, half a dozen napkins, a pair of boys' trousers, and three cotton stockings. He undoubtedly would have cleaned the line and devoured the rope had he not been discovered by Mrs. Hillhouse before he had reached next to the last garment, for he made a brave fight against the broomstick that was brought into requisition and tried to get at a bosom shirt and sun bonnet that were still on the line. Thereafter the clothes were hung so high that Mrs. Hillhouse was obliged to use a stepladded to reach them, and Sam satisfied himself with walking around, now and then up on his hind legs and sniffing wistfully.

The wide scope of the goat's appetite was not understood even then, but it was revealed to Mrs. Hilhouse one day when she hung a hall mat over the porch rail to let the wind blow the dust out of it. The mat never was seen again, but Sam was found lying on the porch, near the spot where it had been hung, with a look of supreme contentment on his face and a few woolen ravelings of various colors dangling from his jaws. A few days afterward, when she wanted to hang some tidies out on the porch rail to air, Mrs. Hillhouse first tied Sam to a tree, but, unfortunately, she tied him with a rope. It happened that the tidies were in plain view of the goat, and they made a tempting display in the eyes of the creature that so constantly hungered for novelties, whether raw or cooked. Some of them were of fine linen, richly embroidered, and others were combinations of scraps of silk and satin of various pleasing colors. Sam turned upon the rope that held him and ate it. Then he tackled the delicacies displayed on the porch rail, and soon had them stowed away in his stomach.

Mrs. Hillhouse demanded that he be killed at once, but her husband was warmly attached to the animal and refused to end its life. So Sam lived, and lived to eat. The goat's intrinsic value increased. One day when Hillhouse's hired man left his vest hanging on a bar post Sam took a notion to go out in the lot where the men were working, and while nosing around espied the vest. When the owner went to get it at noon it was missing, and only a few bits of lining had been left to indicate its fate. The hired man did not take kindly to the loss of his vest, because in one of the pockets was a brand new $20 open face watch, to which was attached a three-dollar chain. The matches, tobacco, and other stuff in the pockets he could spare, but he couldn't give up his watch without a protest, and he suggested to Hillhouse that there was only one way to recover the timepiece, and that was by killing Sam and laying bare the interior of his food pouch. Hillhouse stubbornly refused to have the goat killed, and satisfied the hired man by buying him a new watch and chain.

Sam showed no signs of regret over the watch exploit and kept on hunting for unusual things to devour. One day he indulged in a meal that caused him considerable physical discomfort. An insurance agent rode out from Trenton to see Hillhouse on business. He came on a bicycle, and, leaning the machine against the fence, went into the house to look over some papers. Sam never had seen a bicycle before, and he immediately began looking it over to find out if there was anything about it that he might safely add to the varied assortment already in his stomach. The tires were soft. Sam began work on them and in an extremely short time had nibbled them from the wheels. The insurance agent was hauled back to town by Mr. Hillhouse's horse, and Hillhouse paid for a new set of tires for the bicycle. The rubber tires did not set so well on Sam's stomach as they had on the wheels, and the day after he had eaten them he gave indications of internal disturbance. He was not himself at all. He refused to eat and lay stretched out in a corner of the woodshed. Hillhouse doctored him, and in two days the animal was well enough to walk out and eat a lace curtain that Mrs. Hillhouse had laid on the grass to bleach, thinking that it was safe because Sam was sick.

One day last summer Hillhouse went to Trenton to draw money with which to pay his help. He drew $100 from the bank, $75 in five-dollar gold pieces and silver and $25 in bills. He put the money in a shot bag and shoved the bag into his coat pocket. When he reached home he took off his coat and laid it on a box while he unharnessed the horse. Sam's eye fell on the coat, and when Hillhouse disappeared in the barn he walked up and proceeded to devour it. By the time Mr. Hilhouse came out of the barn the goat had swallowed one-half of the coat, and it was the half that contained the pocket which had the money. Gold, silver and greenbacks were in the goat's stomach. Then it was that Sam's life came near an end. Hillhouse got his gun and was about to shoot the goat when his daughter objected.

"I must kill him, Carrie," said her father, "because he has swallowed $100 and I can save the coin."

"It'll be just as valuable when Sam dies as it is now," replied Carrie.

Hillhouse could not get over the argument, and Sam's life was spared. Although the animal is walking around to-day with $23 worth of jewelry and $75 in hard coin in his stomach, he puts on no airs. He is the same simple, unpretending creature that he always has been and is just as hungry as he was in his youth. His owner figures that Sam's intrinsic value is upward of $100, but he would not part with him for a house and lot.

The Inauguration Ball.

The inauguration ball dates from the very beginning. There was a ball when Washington was inaugurated in New York, but owing to the pressure of other demands upon his time, it did not take place till the evening of March 7 Washington attended, and performed a minuet with Miss Van Zandt, and danced cotillons with Mrs. Peter Van Brugh Livingston, Mrs. Maxwell and others. There was no ball at his second inauguration because of its extremely quiet character, and there was none when Mr. Adams came in because of the general grief over Washington's departure. I can find no mention of a ball when Jefferson was inaugurated, but there was one when Madison came in, and since then there has been no break in the custom. There were two when Polk was inaugurated, and two when Taylor succeeded him—an administration and an opposition ball on each occasion, both very well attended. The crush was so great at the Taylor administration ball that many persons narrowly escaped injury, and there were loud complaints because of the inadequate supply of refreshments.—Joseph B. Bishop, in Century.

The Winter in Europe.

While England enjoys such a mild winter, other countries are not so fortunate. Southern Russia has not known so long and bitter a spell of cold weather for ten years, while Florence has experienced the heaviest snowfall recorded for seven years past.

TO SWELL THE REVENUES.

Mr. Dingley Explains Purpose and Possibilities of Tariff Measure.

Washington, March 16.—At quite a late hour in the session of the house Monday Chairman Dingley presented for reference to the committee of ways and means, of which it was well understood he was again to be the chairman, the tariff bill upon which he and his republican associates have been engaged for many weeks. Most of the essential details of the bill, except its administrative features, which are embodied in the last 4,000 words of the bill, beginning with section 3, have already been made known. But in discussing the general scope and purport of the bill, Chairman Dingley gave an interesting synopsis of what he expected of it, as follows:

"The bill has two purposes, namely, to raise additional revenue and to encourage the industries of the United States. On the basis of the importations of the last fiscal year the bill would increase the revenue about $112,000,000, divided among the several schedules roughly, as follows:

A—Chemicals	$3,500,000
B—Crockery and glassware	4,000,000
C—Metals	4,000,000
D—Wood	1,750,000
E—Sugar	21,750,000
F—Tobacco	7,000,000
G—Agricultural	6,300,000
H—Liquors	1,800,000
I—Cottons	1,700,000
J—Jute, linen and hemp	7,800,000
K—Wool	17,500,000
K—Manufactures of wool	27,000,000
L—Silks	1,500,000
M—Pulp and paper	58,000
N—Sundries	5,200,000

"This statement is on the supposition that the imports of each class of goods would be the same the next fiscal year as in the fiscal year ended last June. But as the imports of wool were three times as great and those of woolen goods more than twice as great in pounds as in 1893, the committee assumes that their excessive importation would be largely reduced by the proposed bill, although the fact that our domestic production of wool has diminished 8,000,000 pounds since 1893 will necessitate the importation of much more wool now than in the latter year. Assuming that the importation of wool will fall off at least one-third from those of 1896 on account of anticipatory imports to avoid duties, we place the increased revenue from this source at $11,000,000. Anticipating also that the imports of woolens will fall off nearly 15 per cent. from the enormous imports of 1896, we estimate the increased revenue from this source under the proposed rates at about $14,000,000. From sugar we estimate $20,000,000 additional revenue. Anticipating a considerable falling off of imports of Havana tobacco because of the revolution in Cuba, we reduce the estimates of additional revenue to be derived from the tobacco schedule to $4,000,000. The remaining schedules will afford a revenue of about $39,500,000 on the basis of the imports of 1896, but as there would probably be diminished exports at some points, although the gradual restoration of business activity would offset this by increasing the consumption of imported luxuries, we reduce the estimates on these to $31,000,000. These would aggregate an additional revenue of $80,000,000 the first year. A further reduction of $5,000,000 or $10,000,000 for contingencies would leave $70,000,000 to $75,000,000 as the probable increased revenue from this bill the first year, which would undoubtedly rise to $100,000,000 the second year.

"This increase of revenue is secured by transferring wool, lumber, crude opium, argole, paintings and statuary, straw ornaments, straw mattings, burlaps and various other articles from the free list of the present law to the dutiable list; by increasing the duties on woolens to compensate the manufacturer for the duty placed on wool; by raising the duty on sugar about three-fourths of a cent per pound in order to encourage the production of sugar in this country, which it is believed can be done, and thus give our farmers a new crop, which we now import mainly from abroad; by increasing the duty on agricultural products affected by Canadian competition, and on fine cotton goods, some advanced manufactures of iron and steel, manufactures of jute, flax and hemp, in order to encourage these and other industries here, and especially by increasing duties on such luxuries as liquors, tobaccos, silks and laces, etc.

"As a rule the rates of duties proposed are between the rates of the tariff of 1896 and the tariff of 1894, such reduction of rates from the former law preserving the protective principle being made feasible by changed conditions.

"The iron and steel schedule is changed very little from that schedule in the tariff of 1894, the change being entirely in the more advanced articles. The same is true of the cotton schedule. In the agricultural, wool and glass and earthenware schedules alone are the duties of the act of 1890 fully restored as a rule and in a few cases increased, with the view of amply protecting and encouraging our farming interests at every possible point. While the duty on clothing wool is larger in proportion to the foreign value than on manufactured articles, yet it is thought desirable for the public interest and for our agriculture that we should produce this prime necessity for ourselves. The duty on carpet wools, as well as upon many other articles, is imposed mainly for revenue. The irritation caused by the use of a few wools heretofore classed as carpet wools being used for clothing purposes has been remedied by transferring such wools to the clothing wool classes, but the duty on clothing wools has been restored to the rate of the act of 1890

"In framing this new tariff the aim has been to make the duties specific, or at least partly specific, so far as possible, to protect the revenue and also to protect our own industries. This has been done in response to the wishes of the better class of importers, as well as of the administrators of the law and of our own producers. The very general substitution of specific duties, even where they are only the equivalent of existing ad valorems, will of itself increase the revenue and strengthen the protection offered to our industries.

"The reciprocity provisions of the act of 1890 have not only been fully restored, but this policy has been extended by adding to sugar, tea, coffee and hides as articles on which to make reciprocal agreements, such articles as champagne, brandy, wines, artificial and natural mineral waters, chicle, argols and silk laces. In adding these articles the reciprocity provision is strengthened greatly by providing for a reduction of duties on them to countries giving us similar concessions.

"The bill as a whole has the unanimous support of the republican members of the ways and means committee and will, it is hoped, receive the support not only of republicans, but of others who believe that revenue should be at least equal to expenditures, with a small surplus added, and who are patriotic enough to entertain the conviction that in adjusting duties to secure such revenue it is wise policy to encourage home production and manufactures, and thus provide employment at good wages for the laborers of our people, upon whose purchasing power depends the market for our productions."

Sad Fate of a Young Lady in Chicago —Residence Partly Destroyed.

Chicago, March 16.—Fire Monday night almost destroyed the residence of William Spiers at 3643 Vernon avenue. Barbara Newman and Rose Mayfield, nieces of Mr. Spiers were sleeping in a bedroom on the second floor. Miss Newman was burned to death but her cousin escaped by leaping from the window to the stone sidewalk. She is so badly injured that it is feared she may die. The fire started in the second story of the residence and it is supposed Miss Newman had perished before the firemen arrived.

Three Negroes Lynched.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 16.—A special from Ocala, Fla., states that three negroes, Ed Holmes, Jim Miley and Jim Gilmore, were lynched at Blue Springs Station, southeast of that place at three o'clock Monday morning by an armed mob of over 400 men. They confessed the murder of Postmaster J. M. Barfield, and his clerk, J. R. Turner, at Julietta, near there, March 3.

Broke His Neck.

Janesville, Wis., March 16.—Fred Leuder, of the town of Plymouth, fell from his wagon, striking on his head and breaking his neck.

LEGISLATIVE ROUTINE.

Briefly Showing Bills Introduced and Business Finished.

St. Paul, March 11.—The following bills were introduced in the senate yesterday:

To prevent adulteration of flaxseed or linseed oil.

To amend laws relating to Russian thistle.

To legalize deeds heretofore made by corporations.

Relating to inebriate hospital at Rochester and committal thereto.

To amend laws relating to banks of discount and deposit.

To amend additional powers upon the state board of equalization.

In the house the following were introduced:

To authorize the railroad and warehouse commission to require railroads to maintain live stock sheds and yards at shipping places.

To require railroad companies, when not able to supply all the cars needed by shippers, to divide the cars proportionately, each shipper to have at least one car.

To amend constitution so as to grant home rule for villages.

To amend the banking law requiring all banks to keep their capitol stock paid up or go into insolvency.

To fix 6 per cent as the legal rate of interest.

To amend law granting jurisdiction to justices of the peace in unlawful entry.

Appropriating relief for Lieut. Payne.

St. Paul, March 12.—In the house yesterday the following bills were acted upon:

To legalize defective township organizations; to pass.

To repeal law which makes an exception in favor of cottolene; to pass.

To facilitate the construction of the new state capitol; to pass as amended.

To make town supervisors ineligible to office of road overseers; to pass as amended.

Relating to certain rights to property; to pass.

Permitting attorneys to issue subpoenaes; indefinitely postponed.

Relating to election of township officers; to pass as omended.

Relating to settlement between county auditors and treasurers; to pass.

St. Paul, March 13.—In the house, yesterday, the following bills were introduced:

Amending law relating to garnishment for debt due from executors, guardians., etc.

Amending law relating to stock of manufacturing companies.

Regulating rentals for the use of telephones, fixing a maximum of $4 a month.

Empowering towns to maintain township grammar schools.

Allowing change of venue in actions before village justices.

Amending law relating to time of admitting letters testamentary.

Regulating driving or rafting of logs or other floating matter in the Mississippi river.

Fixing the terms of county offices at four instead of two years.

Amending law relating to summons in justice court.

Amending law relating to property exempt from execution.

Amending law relating to marriage licenses.

Granting additional powers to state board of equalization.

Amending section 5, chapter 1, general statutes 1878, relating to taxation.

St. Paul, March 15.—The senate, Saturday, passed the Ozman civil service bill. The following were introduced:

Relieving school district treasurers from liability for deposits in insolvent banks, where they were made under proper instructions.

Requiring boom companies to pay a gross earnings tax of 8 per cent.

Amending the laws relating to the sale of liquor.

Amending sections 6,002 and 6,003, general statutes 1894, relating to the color line.

Amending laws relating to management of estates by drunkards.

Authorizing deputy sheriffs to be notaries public.

Authorizing county commissioners to issue bonds to secure floating debts.

For the preservation of game and fish.

Amending section 2,074, general statutes 1894, relating to appropriations for county affairs, etc.

For a 7 per cent gross earnings tax on telephone lines.

In the house the following were introduced:

To provide for care for voluntary patients at state or temporary insane hospitals.

Amending section 1, chapter 68, general statutes 1878, relating to exemption.

Apportioning 5 per cent of the license fees of villages to aid in maintaining public libraries.

Providing for the cost of surety bonds required by counties and cities in certain cases.

Amending section 2, chapter 206, general laws 1895, relating to the use of pound nets in international waters.

Amending section 4, chapter 143, general laws 1895, relating to organization and government of new counties.

Amending chapter 143, general statutes 1893, relating to the organization and government of new counties, permitting one petition of organization to be voted at any one election.

Enabling counties, towns, cities and villages to use automatic ballotting machines.

Amending sections 8,002 and 8,003, chapter 130, general statutes 1894, relating to equal treatment of persons in hotels, etc.

St. Paul, March 16.—The senate held a short session yesterday afternoon. One local bill was passed.

The house had only one session. The following bills were introduced:

Amending law relating to elections.

To reimburse McLeod county for the capture and trial of Musgrave and Cingmars for the murder of Sheriff Rogers.

Legalizing certain incorporations of villages.

To prohibit the taxing of fish in streams in incorporated cities and villages at certain seasons.

Burned to Death.

Mary Kobik, of Minneapolis, aged 10 years, was burned to death. The accident happened while the mother was away from the house on an errand. The little girl was endeavoring to light a bundle of kindling wood which she had placed in the stove, and in some way her skirts caught fire. Enveloped in flames, she rushed from the house, calling wildly for help. Her screams attracted the attention of some of the neighbors, by whom the flames were extinguished, but not until she had been terribly burned about the body.

A COUNTERFEITER CAUGHT.

The Police of Syracuse Make an Important Capture.

On Monday the 15th Harold Marquisee, of Utica, N. Y., was arrested in Syracuse, N. Y., on a warrant sworn out by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., charging him with forgery. On the 15th of December Marquisee visited a photo-engraver in Syracuse, saying he was the representative of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., and arranged for the making of a full set of plates for the direction sheets, labels, etc., of the famous Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. News of this reached the home office, and no time was lost in arranging for his arrest when he should return for the plates. He returned on the 15th, and was accordingly arrested and is now in jail in Syracuse awaiting examination, which occurs on March 2d.

This arrest proves to be an important one. In addition to various plunder, such as medical books, typewriters, rugs, etc., found in Marquisee's trunk when arrested, the police also found counterfeit coin both in the trunk and on his person; and in a search of his apartments in Utica found a complete outfit for counterfeiting consisting of crucibles, bellows, nickel, lead, bismuth, antimony, a small blacksmith forge, a charcoal furnace, and several plaster-of-paris molds. The United States marshals want him just as soon as Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. are through with him, and, no doubt, he will be sentenced for a long period.

In selecting Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for his counterfeiting operations, he showed his knowledge of the proprietary medicine business; for these pills are in such great demand that they are easily sold at any drug store in the United States. His scheme was to work the country druggists and sell his imitations at a discount of from 2 per cent. to 5 per cent., explaining the reduced price by the fact that he had picked them up in small lots and at a discount from dealers who were overstocked. By working fast and making long jumps, he would have secured many hundreds of dollars in a short time. The proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are most fortunate to have caught the rogue, before he had fairly started, and to have thus kept these spurious goods out of the market.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—A bust of Thomas Arnold, of Rugby, has been placed in Westminister abbey. It is opposite that of Matthew Arnold, who was thus honored before his father.

—Ruskin's favorite recreation is chess to which it is his custom to devote his evening. A partiality for chess is also said to be one of the characteristics of George Meredith.

—Dean Farrar quotes Tennyson as having related to him the remark of a farmer, who, after hearing a fire-and-brimstone sermon from an old-style preacher, consoled his wife by saying: "Never mind, Sally; that must be wrong. No constatooshun couldn't stand it."

—Charles Frohman, the theatrical manager, though one of the most conspicuous men in this country, and well known in England and France, will never sit for his phtograph nowadays. There is an old picture of him, taken years ago, which occasionally appears in illustrated newspapers, but it does not look much like him.

—Maurice Maeterlick, the Belgian poet and dramatist, lives in the quiet old town of Ghent, and enjoys wheeling over the flat smooth roads. M. Maeterlinck is a barrister, but does not practice, saying frankly that as he was never able to manage his own affairs he could not expect to manage other people's.

—Twelve thousand copies of Ibsen's new drama, "John Gabriel Borkman," have been printed in Norwegian, being the largest edition known in Scandinavia. For Nansen's book, "Farm over Polkavet," there are 11,000 Norwegian subscribers. Jonas Lie, too, is bringing out a new novel, "Byre Rein."

—Eugene Zimmerman, the caricaturist who signs his eccentric and comical drawings "Zim," is a Swiss by birth, and started his artistic career as a painter of sign. One of his drawings on a barn in the country was so comical that it attracted the attention of the editor of Puck, and the creator of this was sought out and soon installed the Puck office at four dollars per week. When the late Mr. Gillam left Puck for Judge, Mr. Zimmerman followed him. He has since remained there.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Fire starting on an upstairs hearth in the home of United States Marshal James McKay, at Tampa, Fla., burned through the floor and severed the cord of a picture, the fall of which aroused the family, who sought burglars and found the fire.

A shorthand typewriter, measuring only eight inches by seven and four inches high, has been patented in England. It is noiseless, cheap, and writes in lines on a roll of paper, the beginning and end of each line working automatically.

The toothache caused by a cold in the facial nerves may often be relieved by wringing a soft cloth out of cold water and sprinkling it with strong vinegar. This should be laid on the face like a poultice, and will often be followed by refreshing sleep.

The following women are said to be the six wealthiest in the world: Senora Isidora Cousino, $200,000,000; Hetty Green, $50,000,000; Baroness Burdett-Coutts, $20,000,000; Mme. Barrios, $15,000,000; Miss Mary Garrett, $10,000,000; Mrs. Woleska, $10,000,000.

An unusual experiment is to be made at Concord, N. C., where a large cotton mill is to be erected and operated exclusively by Negroes. The plan anticipates a capitalization of $200,000, and this is to be subscribed by colored people. No white man is to be allowed in it.

It is a mistake to suppose that the tip of the tongue is the most sensitive part of the body. Those engaged in polishing billiard balls or any other substances that require a very high degree of smoothness invariably use the cheekbone as their touchstone for detecting any roughness.

A typewriter small enough to be carried in the pocket, recently patented, has a case containing the type-wheel and ink-roller, and an escapement connection between the type-wheel frame and a toothed rack to move the wheel over the paper by the depression of a spring key.

The Canadian Pacific railroad has ordered of the Carnegie company 60,000 tons of steel rails for relaying part of its track. When the road was built nothing but British rails were used, but the American manufacturer is now beating English competitors on their own soil.

One of a team of oxen owned by J. M. McKenney, whose farm is on Morgan's bay, Surry, Me., has shed all its coat, and the skin has darkened and become polished, and yet it is apparently healthy. The ox grows fat and works and thrives on the same treatment which the other gets, except that it is blanketed at night.

"I think the joke has been carried far enough," said the editor, as he marked "accepted" on it.—Brooklyn Life.

209 BUS. OATS, 173 BUS. BARLEY.

M. M. Luther, East Troy, Pa., grew 209 bushels Salzer's Silver Mine Oats, and John Breider, Mishicott, Wis., 173 bushels Silver King Barley per acre. Don't you believe it? Write them!

Fodder plants as rape, teosinte, vetch, spurry, clovers, grasses, etc., in endless varieties, potatoes at $1.50 a barrel. Salzer's seeds are bred to big yields. America's greatest seed catalogue and 12 farm seed samples are sent you by John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., upon receipt of 10 cents, and this notice, worth $10, to get a start. [K]

She—"Do you understand those French jokes?" He—"I'm afraid I do." She—"Then I wish you'd translate them."—Pick-Me-Up.

On Time,

And very early too. That's what any one should be in treating one's self for inaction of the kidneys and bladder. The diuretic which experience indicates as supplying the requisite stimulation to the organs without exciting them, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Don't delay; kidney inaction and diseases are not far apart. For fever and ague, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism and nerve debility, also, use the Bitters.

Let the good book you read have an appendix in your life.

Time counts, health gains. A quick, sure cure—St. Jacobs Oil for sprains.

"Glory" is "grace" perfected—and grace is ours on earth.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

Disappointments are wings that bear the soul skyward.

Blacker the spot, surer the cure. Use St. Jacobs Oil for bruises.

1 OUT OF EVERY 3

Persons you meet every day,

WILL DIE

OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE

or some trouble of the kidneys, urinary or female organs.

THIS IS STARTLING, BUT IT IS TRUE

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

In such a serious condition you must secure the best remedy you can find in the market

AT ONCE.

There is only one absolutely sure cure for these troubles, and that is

Warner's Safe Cure

"It has stood the test of time."

GET RICH QUICKLY. Send for "200 Inventions Wanted." Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway, N. Y.

Woman's Nerves.

Mrs. Platt Talks About Hysteria.

When a nerve or a set of nerves supplying any organ in the body with its due nutriment grows weak, that organ languishes.

When the nerves become exhausted and die, so to speak, the organ falls into decay. What is to be done? The answer is, do not allow the weakness to progress; stop the deteriorating process at once!

Do you experience fits of depression, alternating with restlessness? Are your spirits easily affected, so that one moment you laugh and the next fall into convulsive weeping?

Again, do you feel something like a ball rising in your throat and threatening to choke you, all the senses perverted, morbidly sensitive to light and sound, pain in ovary, and pain especially between the shoulders, sometimes loss of voice and nervous dyspepsia? If so, you are hysterical, your uterine nerves are at fault. You must do something to restore their tone.

Nothing is better for the purpose than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; it will work a cure. If you do not understand your symptoms, write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and she will give you honest, expert advice, free of charge.

Mrs. Levi F. Platt, Womleysburg, Pa., had a terrible experience with the illness we have just described. Here is her own description of her sufferings:

"I thought I could not be so benefited by anything and keep it to myself. I had hysteria (caused by womb trouble) in its worst form. I was awfully nervous, low-spirited and melancholy, and everything imaginable.

"The moment I was alone I would cry from hour to hour; I did not care whether I lived or died. I told my husband I believed Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound would do me good. I took it and am now well and strong, and getting stouter. I have more color in my face than I have had for a year and a half. Please accept my thanks. I hope all who read this and who suffer from nervousness of this kind will do as I have done and be cured."

"When I Saw —your advertisement

I thought that it was probably like the announcements of many other makers of harvesting machinery—big blow and little show; but I'm ready to surrender; go ahead, gentlemen, you're all right; I bought one of your binders last season and it is equal to any claim you ever made for it."

This is the condensed essence of what Mr. Thomas Carney, of Washington Court House, Ohio, has to say about the McCormick Right Hand Open Elevator Harvester and Binder. The claims made for McCormick Machines are strong claims. That's because

McCORMICK

Machines are so constructed that strong claims for them are justified. The machine you want will cost you more than the other kind, for the simple reason that it is worth more; that's all — there's no other reason — and in the end you'll be glad you paid the difference, because *there's nothing cheaper than the best.*

McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, Chicago,

The Light-Running McCormick Open Elevator Harvester,
The Light-Running McCormick New 4 Steel Mower,
The Light-Running McCormick Vertical Corn Binder and
The Light-Running McCormick Daisy Reaper, for sale everywhere.

Ironing is hard enough.

Save your strength for that. Make the rest of the washing easy with Pearline. Soak; boil; rinse—that is all there is to it. The clothes are cleaner and whiter than in the old way; colored goods are brighter; flannels are softer and won't shrink.

Use your Pearline just as directed on every package, and you'll get the best results. Don't use more—that only wastes it; don't use less—that only increases your work. Use it alone; no soap with it; nothing but Pearline. 551

Baker's Chocolate

MADE BY

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.,

Established in 1780, at Dorchester, Mass.

Has the well-known Yellow Label on the front of every package, and the trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere," on the back.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, MAR. 19, '97.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

--Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—Hear the Wonder Cornet Band.

—Hear the Alabama Quartette, in Southern Melodies.

- The school will have ten days Easter vacation, in April.

—Mr. Renswick's chimney burned ent Monday, causing many to fear a fire.

—Alexander's Plantation Genuine Negro Minstrels at the City Hall Monday, March 22nd.

—The newly elected village council met for the first time on Monday evening at the Council room.

—The Shakespeare Club met with Miss Mable Young, Wednesday evening, and read a part of Richard III.

--A number of young people repaired to the residence of L. M. Maxfield last evening and gave Sam Coffin a surprise party.

- Nick Frank is anxious to have farmers call on him for plows, harrows, seeders, drills or any thing of the kind that they may need. Get the best.

- Thunder roared and rain poured this morning before breakfast. The snow is rapidly settling down, and roads are in no condition for travel.

—A Mr. Munson in helping handle some beer kegs, Tuesday, got the little fingure of the left hand caught under a keg and split it, the little finger, open.

—The school entertainment passed off smoothly Friday evening. Everybody did well his part adding thereby to the organ fund something over thirty dollars.

—A force of men were obliged to di g away the snow and open up the ditch from the round elevator on Wednesday to prevent the grain therein from being flooded.

—Our citizens will remember the Plan tation Minstrels who were here last season. We pleased you then are sure to do so again. Bigger! Brighter! Better than ever.

—Delano's west side plaining mill is beginning to turn out some home made mouldings; when they are finished up they look just as well as anybody's. Patronize home industry.

—Judge Woolley was over from the County-Seat, Monday, and with Drs. Ames and Shrader agreed that Frank Zierman was insane and consigned him to the asylum at Fergus Falls.

—Rain, the first of the season, began to fall Wednesday morning, St. Patrick's day, and quite a settling of snow drifts took place. Our people were exceding glad to see these manifestations of coming spring: and most of them could join heartily in the old song:

"Haste thee winter haste away
For too long has been thy stay."

—If you want your house papered now is the time. A house paper war is on; and one firm offeres to put the paper on one room free of charge. Paper is cheap. Hurry up and clean out the stocks on hand and have your rooms neatly papered. Any way call on our local dealers and look over the samples. Competition is the life of trade.

—The general impression among traveling men and others who have been in town lately, seems to be that if Delano was to make a determined fight for the location of the Fourth Hospital for Insane it would, now, have lots of sympathy from those who have tired of the wrangle into which the commission, and the investigating commission have got themselves. Let everybody talk for Delano. Delano ought to have the institution.

—Rev. Tabor Davies gave his steroptican lecture on Pilgrim's Progress, at the Presbyterian church, on Tuesday evening to a fari sized audience. The lecture was well handled and the illustrations aided much in impressing upon the minds of the young, in particular the importance of choosing the better way. Mrs. Davies presided at the organ; and Mr. Blackwell assisted in manipulating the lantern. A collection was taken at the close of the exercises.

—Don't buy anything you don't need. Don't buy anything you can't pay cash for, if you can get along without. Work a little harder rather than buy costly machinery you can't afford. Save what you have and pay as you go and times will be some better to you. Most people have acquired a habit of running into debt. Of living a good deal off of some one else. Of living "high", consequently find the debts times harder than if they were to pay as they go. Try it and see if you don't succeed.

- Mrs. Bosel, an old lady living about five miles south of Delano was brought to town about 4 A. M. Monday with her lower jaw out of joint. She got up in the night to poke the fire when the accident took place. Dr. Catlin reduced the dislocation and the old lady went on her way rejoicing that she could talk as fast as ever. It is enough to make most anybody's lower jaw drop considerably to get up to poke the fire so often these cold nights, but this is the only case we have heard of this winter where the jaw droped out of joint

--Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

--Reserved seats for Alexander's Plantation Minstrels at Wittman's drugstore.

--Mrs. Redmon is moving with his family into the Gus Anderson house on Franklin Avenue.

—We acknowledge the receipt, this week, of an official Congressional Directory and a report ot Bureau of Animal Industry from Charles A. Towne, M. C.

—A thershing mashine and engi ne went west Tuesday morning on a freight train. This is a sign of spring. As good at least as the Eagle's crow somebody seen

--The Howard Lake Herald says a coupel of Delano women who are stopping in Minneapolis this winter went to mail a letter, and by mistake, called out the fire department.

--See the Four Cracker-Jacks, the kings of acrobatic comedy, in the funniest finally ever used to close a minstrel performance, "Trouble in a Hen Coop". Don't forget day and date.

--It would be a good time for our citizens who would like to have the Asylum here, to assemble at the City Hall on Monday evening, when the Council meets, and agitate the matter a little.

—The Epworth League is to have a Poverty Sociable at the City Hall Friday evening, March 26. Fines for wear'ng good clothes or jewelry; and prizes for the most poverty stricken. Refreshments and programme.

—High sidewalks are fine this time of year and do not have to be dug out of the snow as lower ones do.

—Possibly it would be safe for the Village authorities to unveil the Mayor's Monument now that spring is so near. It ought at least to be open to the public gaze six months in a year.

—The Eagle being so late in getting out this week we have had little time for copying her news. Any way she hasn't yet found out for certain whether "Bill" Ziebarth is married or not.

—The new Village Council assumed the reins of government Monday evening. Mr Knoll refused to qualify consequently an adjournment was taken until next Monday evening when it is expected that the vacancy will be filled, and with a full board once again it is hoped a little tighter rein will be held. It has been going pretty loose.

Personal.

John A. Mayer was at home a short time this week.

Mrs. Abigal Lyle has been on the sick list this week.

Dr. E. E. Shrader of Watertown, drove over on Monday.

George Rogers shook hands with his Delano friends Tuesday.

Mrs. Harris, of St. Paul visited Delano relatives this week.

Sheriff Nugent accomanied Frank Zierman to Fergus Falls this week.

Fred Douglas advance agent for Alexander's Minstrels billed the town Friday.

—Presiding Elder Chaffee is to be in Delano next Sunday and hold Quarterly Meeting.

Mrs. Mulford returned Monday f om a prolonged visit with relatives in Minneapolis.

Mr. Truve, of Minneapolis, was in town in the interests of the Evening Press Tuesday.

Julius Hardt and Mr. Kennedy, of Maple Plain, were business visitors in Delano on Tuesday.

Harlow Mapes, County Commissioner from Carver County, returned home from the County-seat via Delano, today.

J. T. Plant of Monticello, was in town Monday interviewing our merchants in behalf of the American Biscuit Company.

Miss Mamie Farber took a weeks vacation from her school on account of sickness, returning to her work last Monday.

Mrs. Jas. A. Wharton, was out shopping Monday for the first time for several weeks. She has recovered from the pneumonia.

Gustav Lee, aged 11 years, of Howard Lake, canvassed our town Tuesday. He is the youngest, but far from being the poorest hand at the business we have seen.

County Cullings.

The railroad committee in the House are said to have reported the Douglass bill for reducing railroad rates to be indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 10 to 1. This is the committee the Times accused with being closeted with railroad attorneys and the reporters excluded. The house however didn't see it that way and voted 53 for consideration; 50 for indefinite postponement; 12 not voting. Wright county's representative's names appear as follows: Dare for postponement; Belden and Boutwell, the former speaking, in favor of considering the bill: Mattson not voting. So we will hear more of the bill as it has not yet been quite killed.

Punish Severely.

Two of the ex-state officials have been arrested for embezzlement. If proven guilty their bondsmen as a matter of justice, should be compelled to pay every dollar of the loss as well as to fully reimburse the state for all expenses incurred, while the principles as a punishment, should be given a good long term in the penitentiary, with an additional year on acconnt of their being republicans.—Weeping Water Republican

A TYPICAL CABINET.

It would be hard to imagine a more interesting and typical picture of the conditions of political life in the United States than is presented by the Cabinet of the new Administration at Washington.

The Secretary of State was born in a log cabin. The Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster General are the only college graduates. The Secretary of the Treasury was once a watchman in a lumber yard. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior are self-made millionaries. The Attorney-General is a careligionist of the Lord Chief Justic of Great Britain, and the Secretary of Agriculture is of foreign birth.

Of such a Cabinet it can be truly said that it is wholly free from discrimination on account of birth, creed, social antecedents or any form of sectionalism.-New York World.

TWICE-A-WEEK COURRIER-JOURNAL.

Beginning the first of the new year, the Weekly Courrier-Journal, of Louisville, Ky., will be changed to the Twice-a-week Courier-Journal. It will be published Wednesday and Saturday mornings. The paper will be six pages, or twelve pages a week, instead of ten pages weekly, as at present, an increase of 832 columns of matter during the year. The Wednesday issue will be devoted exclusively to news and politics, while the Satnrday issue will be strictly a family paper—filled with stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, sketches, etc. The politics of the paper will not be changed, and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully, in the future as in the past. In spite of the expence involved in the inprovements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courrier-Journal will remain the same, one dollar a year, with liberal inducements to agents or to old subscribers who send in new ones. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson on political and other topics of the day.

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Late Literary News.

The most intensely interesting people of the world just at this moment are the millions of famine and plague stricken India. But little is known of this region by the people of the United States. Such reports as come to us are the things seen through British glasses. What has been the effect of British rule in India? Why these terrible famines? Why plagues? Julian Hawthorne has been sent by THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE to India to obtain answers to those questions at first hand and depict the situation as it appears to an American. The March COSMOPOLITAN contains the first of what is probably the most important series of articles ever presented in this magazine. Nothing has been published which gives an adequate idea of the larger operations of business—at least nothing by the class of men fitted for such work by thorough familiarity with the subjects of which they write. The article in the March COSMOPOLITAN on "The Methods of Banking," by the President of one of the largest banks of New York—a man of widest business experience—former Postmaster-General James—is one which every person, howevdr humble his clerkship or high his place in the financial world, will find interesting and instructive. This series will constitute a very complete course of business training, and every young man just entering business life and every old man will alike find it of immense value.

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JAPS, KEUCHLER.—In Delano, on Tuesday, March 16, Mr. Ferdinand Japs and Miss Minnie Keuchler, Rev. K. Zeyher officiating.

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Reading Notices.

The April number of "What to Eat" has some exceptionally interesting features. An account of the late banquet of the Gridiron club in Washington(a club made up exclusively of newspaper men)will be of particular interests to journalists. It is accompanied by a full page half tone engraving of a table at the Banquet at which sat Vice President Stevenson, Chauncey Depew, Senator Hill, Senator Gorman, Speaker Reed, and a numbr of other notables

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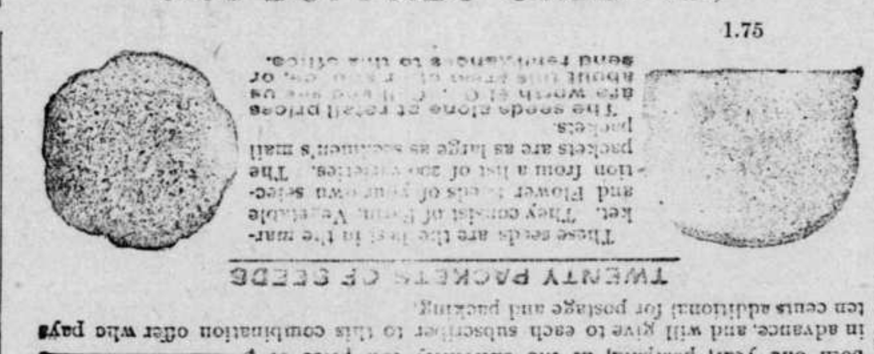

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THE CASE AT PRESENT.

(W. H. Lampton in Life)

Diogenes Dedontoit,
A man of some renown,
Accountered with a lantern, lit,
Went nosing 'round the town.

Nor was it very dark, that he
Should go aroun that way,
Because the sunshine showed it was
The middle of the day.

"Odds peterkins!" the people cried,
When first his search began,
And running after him, they asked:
"Dost seek an honest man?"

"Nay, nay," Diogenes replied,
"We have a diadem
Of that kind and the g. o. p.
Is more than full of them.

"I'm seeking what was promised us
Beyond the slightest doubt;
That Era of Prosperity
You've heard so much about."

Then those who saw him shook their heads,
And let the seeker go
On nosing with the lantern, lit,
While all they said was: "Oh!"

—Courier Journal.

"EVERY dog has his day" and "Every woman has her say", some of our republican friends intimate as much, anyway.

W. J. BRYAN is said to have received for his share on the sale of his book "The First Battle", the sum of $16000 and to have turned over to the cause of Bimetallism half the amount.

SOME of the newspapers made fun of Nevada for allowing prize fights, and at the same time their own columns are filled with pictures and minute discriptions of the whole affair. Far more space and attention was given to the prize fight than to Congress. If mind moulders would be a little more careful in the selection and handling of subjects perhaps a better tone would manifest itself among their readers.

THE write ups of some of the would be authors in the metropolitan press given to criminals, who are hung, according to law, for murder; for, in cold blood, deliberately planning to ruin their victims and then kill them to hide their own shame, or to try to avoid the consequences, are worthy of a nobler subject. The idea of an editor of a great daily paper, a mind moulder and educator of the people going to work to tell of the wonderful nerve, of the great bravery displayed by a murderer to be hung on the gallows. How he died game. How could he help it? They might as well say an ox or a sheep in the slaughter house was brave and nobly expired.

THE Minnesota Tax Reform Association are getting petitions sent in to the legislature asking for the passage of the following bill:

A bill for an act to so amend Section three (3) of Article nine (9) of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, as to enable the voters of any county, city, village or township, by by majority vote, to reduce taxes upon improved lands and increase taxes on lands held idle, by exempting improvements.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISNATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. The following amendment to Section three (3) of Article (9) of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota is hereby proposed to the voters of the State; that is to say, that said Section three (3) shall be amended by adding there to the following proviso:

PROVIDED, That the electors of any county, city, village or township of the State may, at any general election or town meeting, by a majority of all the votes cast in such county, city, village or township exempt from taxation, for local purposes only, all buildings and structure and other improvements being and situated in such county, city village or township.

Other sections provide for submision to the people.

There is no harm in allowing the people the privilege of voting on any bill provided voters look the matter up and satisfy themselves as to what is really best for the masses of the people. In this enlightened age people who govern themselves by voting for what they want all have a chance to think over matters and post themselves before voting. If they do not attend to their duties and privileges as American citizens and things go wrong they must blame themselves for voting to have it so. Possibly the best thing for the country would be to assess a tax of $1. or $5. per acre for all lands within its bounds and let the improvements go free, possibly it would not. Before we vote on the subject we prefer to know more about it. On the face of the thing it looks as if we are not much of a single tax man.

WHAT's going to become of Twinsite Anoka? Merchants threaten to buy no more goods at St. Paul because of their actions on the asylum question. Moorhead threatens to get her merchants to unite in buying enough goods to get freight rates so low as to compete with the twins in the sale of goods, then buy from manufactures and eastern houses. This would be boycotting the twins with a vengeance.

TAMS BIXBY, of whom we have heard so much as the brains of the Minnesota republican party don't seem to fare any better then the balance of his party. Even William Henry Eustis is still engaged in earnestly telling Minneapolitians about "When I was Mayor" and "My policy". He don't seem to have succeeded in getting "the evener" just right so that Minnesota gets her share of the political plums.

Reaping their Reward.

Minnesota republicans though aided by National democrats and the inability of many voters to mark their tickets for president so as to count for the man of their choice rolled up quite a majority for McKinley. They also succeeded in re-electing Governor Clough over John Lind who, many of them openly admitted, was much the better man for the place. They crowed in fine style over their victory. They would show the democrats just how to run the United States Government, the State government and all kinds of government. Things would move like clockwork. Peace and harmony, among the republicans, would prevail. Now are they reaping their reward. Men who will march like sheep to the slaughter house, and vote for what they themselves will admit is not for the interests of the state, the people or any good thing; who can be trusted to support the party nominee for party interests though they believe differently, whose vote can be counted in the party lines every time whether the party be right or wrong, need little recognition. If men living in Minnesota who know that the better the woollens for the money, and the more coal for a dollar; the cheaper good fine lumber is the better for them and their neighbors, will deliberately walk up and vote to put a tariff on such things, enabling dealers in those articles to grow rich out of their hard earnings, and at the same time offer a money consideration as an inducement to clear off the last of our pine forests and evento burn up our old rails for wood will vote to restore the tariff on such articles it is not necessary to guide them office. There are other states who allow an opposition candidate to get an office occasionally, they must have the appointments to hold them in line.

When they who believe in bimetallism will vote for a gold standard, because they are told that is bimetallism. of the best kind, they can be depended on to vote the party ticket. The other fellow can have the appointment.

Mr. McCafferty and Mr. Cutcheon have been furnished places on the Reform School affairs. Republicans of the Eustis stripe delight in creating a laugh among their audiences by saying that a vote was taken in the jail and every man was a democrat. Perhaps Gov. Clough thought that all the members of the Reform School were democrats and by sending such old ex-democrats to help run the reform school they might at least hold the inmates in the gold party.

Even President McKinley don't seem to think himself called upon to recognize any claims of aspirants of note from Minnesota. As republicans claimed, Minnesota gave him a big majority. But, like the Irishman when asked if he didn't wonder at the wonderful waterfall of Niagara, with the water poaring over the stones? answered by the question: "What's to hinder?" McKinley seems to say to himself "It was a matter of course. Minnesota is a sure Republican State". And when Ex-Gov. Hubbard and Ex-Gov. Merriam go on a pilgrimage to Washington for appointments to foreign missions they return home empty handed. When Mr. Hunt, with the endorsement of the State Editoral Association appears for Public Printer he learns that another man needs the job. When Captain Castle wants a place with petitions numerously signed he don't get it. Everybody can't have the important places so Minnesota, being a sure state must wait.

Surely it must be a great come down to our Minnesota republicans. They started out to get the Presidency. Cushman K. Davis was boomed for the place. He didn't get it. Then ex-Governor Merriam presented a financial plank to the republican Convention. He was going to be appointed to a cabinet position; Secretary of the Treasury. He wasn't. Then Cushman K. Davis would be Vice-President or Secretary of State. He was neither. Then comes Estis, Hubbard, Hunt, Castle, Hendryx and a host of others. But they failed. Minnesota is certainly a great and sure republican state. Sure when votes are wanted to put the G. O. P. in power, and when the political plums are distributed just as sure not to get any.

If Minnesotians would consult their own intrests and vote for what they know is for their own interests they would fare fetter. If they voted for no tariff, no bounty, no trust, no gold standard they would be doing themselves a favor. If they would elect men to the Legislature who could build a Hospital for Insane without acting in a manner to risk being consigned to one themselves, they would save the state money, and being made the laughing stock of the country. When politics take precident of business, of charity, of humanity, then is the state so sure as to need no recognition from the balance of the country. They have all there is at home, why should they claim the rest of creation. Why should they want the Presidency, the Vice-Presidency, Secretary of State, Secretary of Treasury, Public Printer, Minister to London, Berlin or any other place? They surely have enough to fuss over at home. More tan they can harmoniously distribute.

"As they sow so shall they reap", They have coaxed, threatened, promised and done numerous things to keep men inside of the party lines. They staid for once more. And many of them have become disgusted with the outcome and will look about to see where they are at and what they want themselves, individually, before voting again.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19th, 1897.

There have been several times during the present week when an opening ruptur between Mr. McKinley and some of the biggest men in his party seemed inevitable, but by sacrificing some of his personal friends Mr. McKinley has so far avoided it. The bones of contention are the big offices. It is the fierce fight over each of them that accounts for the small number of nominations sent to the Senate. States are no sooner made up than some objector gets backing enough to smash them. A number of men who had Mr. McKinley's positive promise that they would get certain positions have had to give way to the objectors, among them being ex-Governor Merriam, of Minn., and ex-Congressman Storer, Ohio. It was not intended to make any but necessary appointments until after the tariff bill got through Congress but it will require some very adroit maneuvering to do even that much without starting a bitter factional fight in the republican party. There is now a fight in the Congressional delegation of nearly every state especially bitter in those having republican Senators, over the men who will get the offices which are to go to those states. Still, there are columns of rot being printed about the existing harmony between the administration and Congress.

The honest patent lawyers are after the fake concerns who have been bringing discredit upon their profession in dead earnest now. They have employed Mr. William Small, Attorney-at-Law, McGill building, Washington, D. C. to undertake the duty of suppressing and prosecuting swindling concerns, and he invites correspondence from inventors, newspaper publishers and others who have been deceived and defrauded by and through false and fraudulent representations, specious devices, including offers and awards of prizes, medals of honor, certificates of stock, etc., of alleged procurers and sellers of patents. Those who have had unsatisfactory dealings with these fake patent concerns should accept the invitation and write to Mr. Small.

Using a bill introduced in Congress, which has no chance to pass, as a basis to swindle the ignorant is by no means a new dodge, but, according to the correspondence of many southerners in Congress, such a dodge is now being successfully worked among the ignorant negroes of the southern states by unscrupulous men. During the first session of the last Congress, Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, introduced by request a bill providing for the payment of a pension to all negroes who had been slaves. It was well known in Washington that the bill would never be seriously considered in committee, to say nothing of being passed by either House or Senate, but that bill is being made the basis of a swindle upon the poor negroes, who are being told that upon the payment of 25 cents for filling out an official looking blank with their name, age, residence, etc., they would be entitled to a pension when the bill becomes a law. The worse part of this dirty swindle is that the men operating it cannot be prosecuted, as it is printed upon each blank that "it is to secure the names and number of persons in each state entitled to a pension under the Thurston pension bill", and the fee is charged for filling the blank.

The nomination of Henry White to be Secretary of Embassy at London, was almost as unpalatable to republicans as the Van Alen nomination to Italy was to democrats when it was made by Mr. Cleveland about four years ago. Some of them are inclined to be sarcastic about it. For instance the man who said: "Who says White isn't an American! He has lived abroad for many years, but didn't he come over from Europe last year, live at Newport just long enough to cast his first vote and then go back. White is all right. His help is needed to make John Hay popular in London's swell society".

The tariff monstrosity known as the Dingley bill is in many respects worse than the McKinley bill, but it is going to be crammed down the threats of the democrats of the House with less than two weeks debate. There are also quite a number of republicans in the House who are opposed to this bill, and a few of them have threatened privately to vote against it, but there will not be enough of them to effect a result. The democratic opinion of the bill was voiced when Representative Berry, of Ky., said: "It is an excessively high protective tariff measure. It will, if passed, inevitably raise the price of necessaries of life, such as sugar and the woolen goods worn by all classes. I don't see how it can fail to add to the burdens of the people instead of lightening them. It will cut off our foreign markets by raising the cost of production and thus curtail the manufacturers sales. As a consequence the mills will need to run only six months, instead of all the year, as they ought to do".

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent office Washington, D. C.

O. A. Bronson, Minneapolis, Music-stand. G. W. Cooley, Minneapolis, Water-indicator and alarm. O. W. Getchell, Minneapolis, Water-tight hinged joint for bear-trap dams or other uses. C. H. Wilcox, Minneapolis. Acetylene, gass generator.

Have you Heard it?

That charming musical composition, "The Sleigh Ride," the most beautiful piece of music published this season, by an Iowa composer, Miss Sadie Lucas of Stanhope. Musicians everywhere are delighted with it, and it is having a splendid sale in all of the leading cities of other states. Six pages, full sheet music size. Regular price, forty cents. For thirty days I will sent a copy postpaid to any address on receipt of only Fifteen Cents. Address, OSCAR BREWER, Music Publisher, Stanhope, Iowa.

Among our Exchanges.

Pioneer Press: The overthrow of the A. P. A. government at Omaha is one of the numereous bright spots on the horizon of municipal politics.

This country's salvation depends on a larger volumn of money for the people, and not until that is secured will the times be any better.—The Broad Axe.

THE advertisement of Dr. Cornelius Williams, of St. Paul published by us was without his knowledge or consent. The Doctor is a good occulist just the same.

Sherburne County Star-News: The Wright county papers are putting in a bid for Delano as the site for the insane asylum, as a solution to the vexed question. We would rather see it located there than at Hastings by a considerable.

Editor Caswell, of Anoka, makes specific charges of attempted bribery by the Hastings and St. Paul crowd in reference to the location of that 4th hospital. The legislature will not dare to ignore these charges. There must be another investigation.—Buffalo Journal.

With a state insane asylum at Delano and a county poor house at Buffalo there would always be something to fall back on. The Herald would like to see these institutions materialize so we could give some good excuse for those towns having a little larger population than Howard Lake.—Howard Lake Herald.

There is a good deal of talk about corruption in this state, and it is known and gennerally believed that there are just grounds for the talk. It ought not be at all surprising. This state is now controlled by one of the most corrupt political rings that ever existed, and the people voted for it.—Buffalo Journal.

Swift County Monitor: This insane asylum row has become a disgusting nuisance. Much as the state needs a fourth insane asylum, the general public would be pleased to see the whole thing wiped off the slate and a fresh start made. Pass a new law, appoint an entirely new commission and select another site—with both Hastings and Anoka barred.

Insane Asylum.

We should like to see Delano preparing to again enter the contest if it is thrown open as we believe the location would be a satisfactory one geographically and from a sanitary standpoint. —Howard Lake Herald.

Word of Warning.

Wiona Republican: It is the old familiar story. If the republican members of the legislature at St. Paul do not hang together in the consideration and disposition of measures of public policy, they and their party will by and by hang separately. True statesmanship does not consist in listening to and being led by the loudest mouthed brawler in the legislative body. And, practically speaking, the people of the state will hold the republican party responsible for all that is good or bad in the legislation of the present session at St. Paul.

Terms ussd Advisedly and Without Offense.

(From W. J. Bryan's Nashfiele address)

In the first place, you must commense with a definition and we must agree upon a definition. If we differ as to what honest money is we cannot get together at all: and yet there is a wide difference between the definitions of honest money which you will hear given. You take a goldbug—and I want to say to you, my friends, when I use the word "goldbug" I do not mean to use it in any offence: I simply use it in describing those who advocate the gold standard, and not in any sense of offense, but in the same way that the goldbugs use the word "lunatic" when they speak of me. (Laughter and applause). It has never hurt my feelings to be called a lunatic, or to have any other names applied to me. I take it very philosophically. I reason this way: If a man calls me a thing and I am it, he has a right, and if he calls me something and I am not, his calling calling me that does not make me that. (Laughter.)—Evening Press.

-AdvertisE-
IN THE
GAZETTE.

READING, Pa., March 24: Superintendent Passmore of the Reading & Southwestern street railway has issued orders to all employes that on and after April 1 they must dispense with their mustaches and beards. The order has caused much dissatisfaction. —Times.

EVANSVILLE, Ind. Courier: Senator Wolcott is undoubtedly right when he says referring to the proposed conferance, "its aaccomplishment, in my opinion, rests largely with the United States." We believe it rests wholly with the United States. If this government should remonitize silver we would probably have an urgent demand for a monetary conference inside of sixty days. It would not come from France and Germany only, but from England also.—Evenig Press.

Who are Voters.

Attorney General Childs answers the question "Who can vote" in the following language:

1. All persons born in the United States without reguard to their parentage, are legal voters.

2. All persons of alien parentage who were minors when their fathers obtained their second papers are legal voters.

3. That no persons of foreign birth, unless a citizen previous to the passage of this law is a full citizen and entitled to vote until the expiration of 90 days from and after the taking out of his second citizen papers.

4. That no foreign born person, unless a citizen before the going into effect of this law, is entitled to a vote at the coming election, unless he is a citizen as required by the foregoing, and that all those persons having recently taken out their second papers, but not long enough to come within the 90 days limit, cannot vote at the coming election.

5. That no man can act as judge or clerk of election unless a citizen as contemplated by this new law.

6. That no board of election should alow anyone to vote unless qualified as above; any person voting contrary is liable to the law.—St Cloud Times.

ADVERTISE!

The April number of "What to Eat" has some exceptionally interesting features. An account of the late banquet of the Gridiron club in Washington (a club made up exclusively of news paper men) willbe of particular interests to journalists. It is accompanied by a full page half tone engraving of a table at the Banquet at which sit Vice President Stevenson, Chauncy Depew, Senater Hill, Senater Gorman, Speaker Reed, and a numbr of other notables.

Why is FARM, STOCK and HOME Minneapolis, Minn., read by a greater number of northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published? That's easy. Because it is best adapted to to Northwestern conditions. FARM, STOCK and HOME is a large semi-monthly journal, regular price 50 cts a year. It can however be obtained in connection with the GAZETTE for $1.30.

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WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

Latest News

Robert A. Smith, Ex-Mayor of St. Paul made an assignment.

The Greeks are apparently in for the war.

Block House at Molaxa Dynamited by Cretan Insurgents.

Reports from Canea and Athens say that the fleets fired 90 shells upon the insurgents four fell inside the block house. The insurgents blowed up the block house, which they had taken from the Turks.

Clubbing Offer.

Nothing helps while away long winter evenings to better advantage than good wholesome reading. Papers magazines and books are cheap now. Everybody can afford to take one or more. We have made arrangments to club with the papers and magazines mentioned below as follows:

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and the Farm, Stock and Home, every two weeks, for one year, $1.30.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and Demorest Magazine, monthly, $2.60.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and Cosmopolitan, monthly magazine, one year for $1.90.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and Scientific American, weekly, $3.60.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and New York Thrice-a-week World, one year for, $1.75.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE and the Farm, Field and Fireside, weekly, 1.75.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE and Will Carlton's Magazine "Everywhere" one year for $1.35.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

Most likely the best way to travel in Turkey this year will be to buy an illustrated guide book and stay at home.

The new postmaster-general may be accepted without hesitation as a man of affairs. He has eight marriageable daughters.

A physical culture lecturer says that "if woman would eat more onions she would have fewer calls from the doctor." Well, the doctor would be justified.

A sandbagger arrested in New York the other day died from fright when the officer took him in charge. It is not a safe occupation for people with delicate nerves.

The present extra session of congress is the sixteenth that has been held since the foundation of the government. The first extra session was called by President Adams, and convened May 16, 1797.

Argentina's new census gives a total population of about 4,092,000, of whom 1,646,000 live in cities. The leading city, Buenos Ayres, has a population of 663,854, making it the largest in South America.

A Brooklyn lady has invented an electrical device for lighting up door-plates and keyholes. The hilarious gentleman who finds himself assisted in this way will be apt to have an awakened conscience.

All but 19 of the towns in Massachusetts are provided with public libraries, and they contain but one per cent. of the population of the state. Massachusetts will soon reach a clean score on the library question.

Daily newspapers are now published by students in ten colleges and universities in the United States—Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Princeton, Brown, Stanford, Tulane, University of Pennsylvania, University of Wisconsin and University of Michigan.

Some interesting figures concerning President McKinley's mail are given by his stenographer. From February 17 up to the time he left Canton for Washington 98,331 letters were received, and since the inauguration the daily mail has become larger.

At last there appears to be an opportunity for down-trodden man to secure his rights. A Missouri bachelor senator proposes to fine every woman who refuses marriage. How much more sensible this is than fining bachelors for what they can't help.

A committee of Quakers appeared before the Oklahoma legislature the other day and asked for the abolition of capital punishment. One of them started in to read from the New Testament, when a backwoods member interrupted him with the remark that he "needn't bring any of the eastern law books in here."

After a long illness Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, the widow of the great preacher, died at the home of her daughter in Stamford, Conn. By one of those strange coincidences that sometimes occur, her death occurred exactly ten years from the time her distinguished husband, whom she loved so well and whose loss she had mourned so deeply, passed away.

After a canvass of the leading nations of the world it is figured that the total number of copies of newspapers printed in a single year is 12,000,000,000. Some idea of what this enormous figure means may be had if one bears in mind that to print the world's newspapers a year requires 781,240 tons of paper, or 1,562,480,000 pounds, while it would take the fastest press in America 333 years to print a single year's edition, which would produce a stack of paper nearly 50 miles high.

The doctor's bill is a never-ending butt for ridicule. But it is well to remember what was said at a medical reunion in New York a few days ago, that in that city the physicians minister gratuitously to more than 500,000 persons. Another important idea was broached when one of the speakers said that the scientific physician stays epidemics and in so doing saves millions of money which is lost to trade and commerce by the business suspension caused by pestilence.

Acceleration ought to be given to the flying machine industry in this country by the report that Dr. Nansen proposes to inspect some of these American airships. The great Arctic explorer appears to be considering the possibility of using one of these aerial devices in order "to surmount the ice peaks which surround the pole." It is probable his interest has been excited by recent newspaper accounts of the success of experiments in the far west, and that he is wholly unaware that the story is founded on an amiable and active fancy. As yet, no airship has proved a success.

A newspaper man of Santa Rosa, Cal., has discovered a substitute for rubber which, it is said, can be produced cheaply, and will answer for any purpose for which rubber is now used. It comes from a tree which grows abundantly in California, and which has been named the "oleo elastica," because of its yield of a gummy substance that seems to promise to revolutionize the rubber business. The gum is procured from a transverse incision in the root. The juice flows rapidly from the first ten to fifteen minutes, and after three days' exposure a layer resembling rubber is formed, and over this another.

There are 40 state colleges in the United States, some states having more than one, and the number of students in 1896 was 32,000, which is about one-fifth of the total number of students in all the colleges in the country. Minnesota educates the largest number, 3,014, at state expense, Michigan being next with 2,575, then California with 2,400, followed by Wisconsin with 1,600, Nebraska with 1,506, Iowa with 1,300, and Illinois with 1,100. Tuition fees are charged in only six states, the fee in North Carolina being $60, in South Carolina $40, in Iowa $25, in Missouri $20, in Oregon $10, and in South Dakota $9.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Special Session.

In the United States senate on the 18th the constitutional amendment for popular election of United States senators was reintroduced and a resolution was agreed to instructing the committee on foreign relations to inquire whether the islands of St. Croix, St. John's and St. Thomas of the West Indian group could be purchased by the United States. In executive session the arbitration treaty was favorably reported. In the house Mr. Jenkins (Wis.) introduced a bill amending the civil service laws so as to provide that a civil service employe's term of service shall expire at the end of five years.

The United States senate open session lasted 50 minutes on the 19th and was given almost entirely to the introduction of bills. In executive session the arbitration treaty was discussed. A bill to permit the acquisition of free homes under the homestead law on lands ceded by Indians just as on any other part of the public domain was favorably reported and the nomination of Charles U. Gordon as postmaster at Chicago was confirmed. In the house the sundry civil bill ($53,147,551) and the general deficiency bill ($8,166,214) were passed. Mr. Dingley reported the tariff bill and it was decided to vote on the measure on the 31st inst.

The United States senate was not in session on the 20th. In the house the two remaining "left over" appropriation bills, the agricultural bill carrying $3,182,902 and the Indian carrying $7,670,220, were passed. Mr. Maxwell (Neb.) introduced a bill to encourage the erection of mills for the manufacture of sugar and sirup from beets.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Passing of mutilated or defaced coins and the mutilation and defacement of coins has been made a criminal offense by congress, punishable by imprisonment not to exceed five years and a fine not to exceed $2,000.

In the United States there were 216 business failures in the seven days ended on the 19th, against 256 the week previous and 261 in the corresponding period of 1896.

The president accepted the resignation of Silas W. Lamoreux as commissioner of the general land office.

G. J. Walker, rear admiral, of Washington, reached the age of 62 years and was placed on the retired list of the navy.

In the final payment of his services as president of the United States treasury warrant No. 5,375, for $277.78, was issued in favor of Grover Cleveland.

THE EAST.

Grover Cleveland arrived at his home in Princeton, N. J., from his duck hunting trip.

The office of consul of the Ottoman empire at Boston, Mass., held by Joseph Iasigi, who is under arrest on charges of embezzlement, has been declared vacant.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 19th aggregated $957,180,625, against $925,145,384 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 2.8.

In Boston the ninety-third anniversary of the birth of Neal Dow, of Maine, the famous temperance apostle, was celebrated by the Massachusetts prohibitionists.

During a boxing match in Philadelphia Edward Gibbons and Christian Kielnecker were killed by blows from their opponents.

The death of Mrs. Mary Skiffington occurred at her home in Woonsocket, R. I., aged 102 years.

After a voyage of 279 days the long overdue American ship T. F. Oakes, arrived in New York from Hong Kong.

WEST AND SOUTH.

James Edwards, 15 years old, and John Davis, aged 16, were drowned near Chattanooga, Tenn., by the upsetting of a skiff.

Frances E. Willard urges women throughout the country to boycott newspapers furnishing extended accounts of prize fights.

In Louisiana a cyclone swept over Lake Charles, Clayton, Hornsby, Vidalia and other towns, doing immense damage to property and causing the loss of several lives.

While attempting to ford the Boone river near Webster City, Dr. Travis, of Eagle Grove, Ia., and a farmer named Kirkberger were drowned.

Advices from the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri valleys tell a story of widespread damage and loss of life as a result of floods caused by heavy rains.

In a unanimous decision the Michigan supreme court says that Gov. Pingree cannot hold the office of mayor of Detroit and chief executive of the state at the same time.

The streams in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana have been converted into raging torrents and the loss of life is considerable and the damage to property immense.

John Ellenbeck's two daughters, aged six and eight years, were fatally burned at Holstein, Wis., by their dresses taking fire from a stove.

Because of family trouble Bee Rainwater, a farmer near Orrick, Mo., murdered his wife, his mother-in-law, Mrs. William Artman; Gentry Rainwater, his daughter, and John Thurman, a stepbrother, and then blew out his own brains.

In Arkansas, Tennessee and other southern states and in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin floods were still doing great damage.

After a session of 67 days, the longest in the history of the state, the Kansas legislature adjourned sine die.

The celebrated race stallion, Springbok, died of paralysis at Cythiana, Ky.

Alonzo Walling, aged 20, and Scott Jackson, aged 27, were hanged at Newport, Ky., for the murder on January 29, 1896, of Pearl Bryan, aged 22, who lived near Greencastle, Ind.

Lizzie Glaw was the winner in the six-day female bicycle race in Chicago, making 240 miles.

By a falling tree at Mountain Creek, Ala., two daughters, aged 13 and 16, of James H. Morrell, were instantly killed.

Fire in the Conigsky business block in Peoria, Ill., caused a loss of $100,000.

A Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway engine boiler exploded in Chicago, killing Alexander Frank, engineer, and Edward B. Smith, fireman.

Flames that started in Cullen & Co.'s dry goods store in Ottumwa, Ia., spread to other buildings, causing a total loss of $175,000.

On the Baltimore & Ohio railroad a passenger train was wrecked near Oakland, Md., and Gen. J. S. Fullerton, of St. Louis, was killed and ten other persons were injured.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

News has been received in London regarding the sanity of Emperor William and the possibility that a regency will have to be established for the German empire.

On condition that he leaves the island Oscar Cespedes, a native of Key West, Fla., was released from jail at Cabanas, Cuba.

An Austrian gunboat fired upon and sunk near Candia a Greek vessel loaded with provisions and munitions which were intended for the Greek forces in Crete.

With 100 persons on board the Dutch steamship Utrecht, bound from Rotterdam for Java, was given up as lost.

A financial statement of India shows a deficit for the last fiscal year of 19,870,000 rupees because of famine and plague.

Charles Scott, Louis Day and Esteban Vinero, all Americans, have been released from prisons in Cuba.

A proclamation was issued by the admirals to Cretans commanding them to lay down their arms and promising them an autonomous government. Troops were on their way to Crete from Russia, France and Italy.

France, Great Britain, Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia put in effect the blockade of the Cretan ports.

LATER NEWS.

A boat of the St. Nazaire was picked up by the steamer Creale, which arrived at New York the 22d. Six dead bodies were in the boat. Not a live person was in it.

The president the 22d nominated Binger Herman, of Oregon to be commissioner of the general land office.

A cyclone swept through Georgia and Florida the 22d, killing a score or more. At Arlington, Ga., the academy was wrecked while school was in session. Eight of the pupils were killed and many wounded. The town of Blakely, Ga., was almost wiped out of existence.

The supreme court has decided the case of the United States vs. the trans-Missouri Freight association against the railroads. The opinion was rendered by Justice Peckham and reverses the decision of the lower court and holds the anti-trust law of 1890 to be applicable to railroad transportation and the traffic agreement of the pool illegal.

The Mississippi penitentiary board of control has decided to send all available convicts to protect the levees in that state.

The first practice game between the Minneapolis and Chicago base ball clubs at Hot Springs, Ark., the 22d, was won by Minneapolis.

For the crime of murder, in the killing of Edward Paul and Jacob Hays, at Wyoming last July, George Kelly paid the forfeit of his life at Center City, Minn., shortly after midnight of the 22d. The execution was the first which Sheriff Anderson has been called upon to officiate at, and it was a success, the mandates of the law being carried out without a hitch. Kelly was a marvel of neave and selfposession, and went to the gallows without a tremor and with unfaltering step. The body was interred in the potter's field of Chisago county.

Nineteen business houses in Bloomington, Wis., were burned the morning of the 23.

The Farmers & Merchants' bank, of Paris, Tex., closed its doors the 23d. It was one of the oldest financial institutions in the state.

Shortly before the execution at Center City, Minn., the 23d, George Kelley confided to his two friends that he was George F. Clark, of Alton, Ill. He had stuck to the name of Kelley to protect his family.

Theodore S. Swayze, of New Jersey, has been appointed chief clerk of the treasury department.

A slight earthquake shock was felt at Vandalia, Ill., the 23d.

At Montreal, Quebec, the evening of the 23d, an earthquake shock was felt sufficient to shake windows and crockery.

The foreign admirals have issued a fresh proclamation, announcing that the insurgents and Greek troops must not attack the Turkish fortifications (which they claim are needed to "maintain security and quiet") at Kissamos, Suda, Malxa, Retimo, Candia, where foreign troops have been landed; otherwise the admirals say they will employ force.

The Chinese government has sent notice that it will be represented at the universal postal congress, to be held in Washington next May. This will be the first time China has been represented at such a gathering.

The original log of the Mayflower, now in England, will be presented to the state of Massachusetts.

The strike on the Erie canal at Pendleton, N. Y., assumed a serious aspect the 23d, when the stone masons were attacked by 60 Italians because they refused to quit.

Chicago's suburbs are having a flood experience. For the second time in thirty years, the Des Plaines river has tossed aside the restraints of banks and of levee, and the flood has stretched its rule over all the lowlands along its course. One-third of the residence part of Riverside is under water, and since Sunday boats have been the only means of conveyance possible to inhabitants of the flooded locality.

James J. Corbett secured his much-wanted interview with Fitzsimmons. The men met in the lobby of the hotel at San Francisco and greeted each other with the utmost cordiality. Corbett entreated Fitzsimmons to give him another chance to retrieve his reputation. Fitz reiterated his determination never to fight again, but finally promised if he ever reentered the ring, Corbett should have the first chance.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, March 23		
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	72	@	72½
No. 2 northern	71	@	71½
May			71
CORN—No. 4	18½	@	19
OATS—No. 3 white	15	@	16
CATTLE—Steers	3 20	@	3 90
Cows			3 65
HOGS	3 50	@	3 60
SHEEP—Muttons			3 10
Lambs			3 65
BUTTER—Creamery, firsts	16	@	17
Creamery, seconds	12	@	13
Dairy, fancy	13	@	14
Dairy, choice	9	@	10
POULTRY—Turkeys	8	@	8½
Spring chickens			7

ENTER A PROTEST.

Minority Report on the Dingley Tariff Measure.

Washington, March 23.—The views of the minority of the committee on ways and means upon the tariff bill were presented to the house Monday evening by Representative Bailey (dem., Tex.), the leader of the democracy. It reads as follows:

"This bill was framed with the avowed purpose of protecting the manufacturers of the United States against foreign competition, and it is perfectly obvious that if it accomplishes that purpose it must result in compelling the consumers of this country to pay more for their manufactured goods, and for this reason we think it should not pass. We rest our opposition upon the broad principle that congress was invested with the power of taxation as a means of collecting from each citizen his fair proportion toward the support of the government, and that it is a gross perversion of that sovereign power to employ it as a means of enabling favored classes to levy unjust charges upon the great body of the people.

"If government has a right to levy taxes upon the people for the purpose of inducing men to establish unprofitable industries, or industries which can only be made profitable by compelling the consumers of the United States to pay exorbitant prices for their products, then the bounty system is a more direct and less complex way of attaining that end, and at least has the advantage of directness and simplicity.

"It follows as a matter of course that a bill based upon a vicious principle must be injurious in its effects, and perhaps no effect could be more pernicious than the extravagance which the bill encourages. The tabulated statement embraced in the committee report shows that the bill is expected to raise $113,000,000 more revenue than was collected in customs during the last fiscal year; and yet, as is shown by the same report, the difference between the government receipts and disbursements during that year was only $25,000,000. It is well known that the importations of last year were smaller than usual, owing to the general depressions that existed in all circles; but even supposing that importations hereafter can be kept at a level with the importations of 1896, the bill will collect from the people more than $90,000,000 annually above the requirements of our present extravagant and wasteful appropriations.

"An overflowing treasury is a constant temptation to enter upon expenditures that corrupt both the public mind and the public's servants. Under a system of high taxes there must be a surplus or there must be waste, and both are serious evils. President Jackson hardly overstated the danger of a surplus when he declared that it was more dangerous than a standing army; and yet, dangerous as a surplus is, it is not so dangerous as the extravagance which is always resorted to in order to prevent its accumulation. It cannot be forgotten that many of those who now advocate a high tariff and defend the extravagance which it engenders did not hesitate to denounce the administration of President Buchanan because in its last year the appropriations exceeded the sum of $60,000,000. Our population at that time was nearly half what it is to-day, and if the government were now properly and frugally administered our expenses, including liberal pensions for the soldiers of the late war, ought not to and would not exceed the sum of $350,000,000.

"If the system of unnecessary taxation is indefensible because of the extravagance which it encourages, it is still more so on account of the trusts which it fosters and promotes. It is not more certain that protection encourages extravagance than it is that it breeds unlawful combinations of capital. Indeed, protection is justified upon the avowed theory that competition should be restricted. True enough, it assumes the patriotic pretense that foreign competition ought not to be permitted against our home industries; but they little understand the selfishness of human nature, and especially they little understand the selfishness of that human nature which relies upon the favoritism of the law to increase its fortune, who suppose that these men, having secured themselves against foreign competition by the favor of congress, will fail to secure themselves against domestic competition by voluntary combinations among themselves.

"It is an old adage, and it is as true as it is old, that 'competition is the life of trade,' and whatever tends to restrict competition must tend to restrict trade. The majority of the committee seem to think it an easy matter for us to build a tariff wall about our borders and thus prevent the foreigners from trading with us, but they forget that the same wall which shuts the foreigner out shuts us in, and that regulations to prevent the foreigner from trading with us must at the same time prevent us trading with the foreigner. We believe in the principle of competition, and we believe the people of the United States can successfully compete against all other people of the world; and we denounce as a crime against the best interests of our people any law which leaves the consumers of this land subject to the exactions of reckless and corrupt combinations formed to destroy competition and control prices.

"The report of the committee on ways and means is singularly silent upon the old pretext that these high taxes are imposed for the benefit of American labor, and the silence may be taken as conceding the democratic contention that the intelligence and skill of the American factory operative are all the protection which he needs or desires. The labor argument of the protectionist can be reduced to an absurdity which makes it amazing that it should ever have been seriously advanced. To say in one breath that the welfare of labor depends upon its wages and that its wages in turn depend upon its skill and intelligence, and in the next breath to say that the very intelligent and highly skilled laborers of this country cannot successfully compete with the ignorant and unskilled laborers of the old world, is equivalent to saying that skill and intelligence are not of great advantage to the laborers who possess them. To our minds, it involves a contradiction in history as well as in economic theory, to hold that the factory labor of a civilized country needs protection against the factory labor of an uncivilized country.

"We are unable to offer a substitute for the pending bill, because we have not been allowed a seasonable time to prepare one. Congress convened in extraordinary session on Monday, the 15th day of March, and this bill was introduced the same day and referred to the committee on ways and means, which met the next morning, and on Thursday it was ordered to be reported to the house. The majority of the committee had spent the three months of the last session of the last congress in the preparation of their bill, and yet they refused to allow the minority three weeks in which to prepare a substitute. We are unwilling to propose a measure that has not been carefully matured, and we must therefore content ourselves with protesting against the passage of the committee's bill."

A Blow at Pugilism.

Chicago, March 23.—National officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance union have forwarded an appeal to Washington to administer a knock-out blow to pugilism in the United States. The intention is to have President McKinley secure the aid of congress and that of the governors and legislatures of every state to prohibit pugilism and the exhibition of kinetoscopic pictures of the Carson City mill and others. As the official representatives of 300,000 members of the union the national officers entreat President McKinley to call upon congress to prohibit these pictorial reproductions in the District of Columbia and every territory in the union.

Seventy-Eight Drowned.

New York, March 19.—It is now believed that 78 persons in all were lost by the foundering of the French line steamer Ville de St. Nazaire off Cape Hatteras, although a summary of the list of the passengers and crew who were in the vessel when she left shows that there were but 11 passengers in all and the crew list numbered 71 men. Of these four are known to be saved. The officers, crew and passengers were, with one or two exceptions, residents of foreign ports. Of the total number on board, 60 were colored.

HIS REPORT TO THE HOUSE.

Dingley Explains His Tariff Bill—Urges Early Enactment.

Washington, March 20.—Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, Friday presented in the house the report on the new tariff bill.

The report says that a deficiency in revenue amounting to $203,000,000 in four years justifies the convocation of congress to effect a remedy. Although the government realized $293,481,894 from the sale of bonds to redeem demand notes, $262,000,000 of the notes were paid out to meet the deficiency, which notes, the report says, have been a potent cause of the distrust in business circles.

At least $16,000,000 of the $196,000,000 in the treasury will be paid out before July 1 to meet the deficiency, and of the remainder at least $150,000,000 in gold ought to remain in the reserve, leaving but $30,000,000 as a working balance, which is as small as safety admits.

If the revenue had continued to rise after the opening of the year 1893, as it had before that time, says the report, the revenue would have been ample to meet all expenditures and the government would have been spared the humiliation of issuing bonds to meet deficiencies. The report continues:

"The plain duty, therefore, of congress—a duty emphasized by the president's message laid before the house on the opening day of this extraordinary session—is to so revise the tariff as to secure an increase of revenue from duties substantially equal to what has been lost; first by the anticipated, and then by the partially realized tariff reductions made by the act of 1894.

"Another imperative duty resting on this congress is to so adjust duties in such a revision of the tariff to secure needed revenue to carry on the government as will better protect the many industries which have so seriously suffered the past three years from unequal foreign competition and from the consequent loss of purchasing power of the masses of the people, upon which the demand for products and the prosperity of every citizen depend.

"The feasibility of uniting in a tariff both revenue and protective qualities has been amply demonstrated by the results of the protective tariffs in force from 1861 to 1883, at which latter date the tariff of 1890 was practically nullified by the anticipation of a revision on a non-protective basis. The working of the wool and woolens schedule of the tariff of 1890 on a protective basis and of the same schedules in the tariff of 1894 on an anti-protective basis is exceedingly instructive on this point."

There is then a review of various schedules in the bill, the effect of each being described and commented upon at some length. Only the most general comparisons have been made.

"In revising the several dutiable schedules, as a rule the duties have been fixed at points between the tariff of 1890 and the present tariff, it having been found that on account of changed conditions in a large part of the articles duties lower than those of 1890 would be equally protective. The metal and cotton schedules are in large part the same as in the present tariff, the increases above those rates being in the more advanced articles. The agricultural, earthenware and glass, and the silk, liquor and wool and woolens schedules are substantially the same as in the tariff of 1890, the duties on fruit having been increased. Manufactured lumber, which was put on the free list by the tariff of 1894, has been transferred to the dutiable list as an act of justice to this large industry and in the interest of revenue, with little change in duties except on white pine, which has been restored to the duty of 1883. The duty on wrapper tobacco has been restored to the rate of 1890, and the rate on filler tobacco increased, partly for purposes of revenue and partly to better equalize the duties on wrappers and fillers. The general policy pursued has been to raise the duties on luxuries.

"The aim has been to make the duties specific, or at least partly specific, wherever practicable; not only to protect the revenue against undervaluation frauds, but also to give our own industries the protection carried on the face of the tariff, and in carrying out this policy we have had the sympathy and aid of reputable importers. This has been done for the most part in the chemical, glass, iron and steel, lumber, sugar, tobacco, agricultural, liquor, cotton, flax and jute, woolen, silk, paper and sundries schedules—in the silk for the first time, notwithstanding ex-Secretaries Fairchild and Manning most earnestly recommended this some years ago. Several articles, like argols, opium, asphaltum, chicory root, feathers and downs, paintings and statuary, Chinese floor-matting, lemon juice, mineral waters, hatter's plush, straw ornaments, sago flour, etc., have been transferred from the free to the dutiable list for revenue purposes, while such articles as wool, lumber, burlaps, bags and salt have been restored to the dutiable list, from which they should never have been removed.

"The reciprocity policy inaugurated in the tariff of 1890, which proved so great a success in the brief period of its existence, is not only restored, but enlarged. The provisions of the act of 1890, authorizing the president to impose duties on coffee, tea, skins and hides, in case the countries exporting such articles decline to extend equivalent concessions to exports from the United States, are reenacted, sugar being transferred to the schedule of articles on which duties are imposed. The president is further authorized to negotiate with countries exporting argols, chicle, champagne, brandy, sugar, wines, mineral waters, paintings and statuary and silk laces, with a view to secure reciprocal and equivalent concessions in favor of the products or manufactures of the United States. It is believed that this extension of the reciprocity policy of the tariff of 1890, strengthened by the tenders of lower duties as a concession in return for equivalent concessions, will result in even more advantageous commercial advantages than those that were secured under the act of 1890.

"On the assumption that the imports under the proposed tariff bill, if enacted into law, would be the same as the imports in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, the revenue which the several schedules of the new bill would yield, if it should be enacted into law, compared with the revenues obtained under the present tariff in 1896, and also compared with the revenue yielded by the tariff of 1890, fiscal year 1893, would be about $113,000,000 more than under the act of 1894. What the actual revenue would prove to be in the year following the enactment of the proposed measure into law is, of course, dependent upon contingencies which cannot be forecast with any approach to certainly, and will therefore be subject to varying estimates.

"It is probable that any delay beyond the 1st of May would result in a loss of from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 of revenue for each week of delay. If the proposed tariff revision could be enacted into law by April 5, undoubtedly the revenue for the first year under its operation would be from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 larger than it would be if its passage should be delayed until the 1st of July."

Honor to the Old Emperor.

Berlin, March 23.—The ceremonies attending the celebration of the centenary of the birth of Emperor William I., grandfather of the present emperor, which began Sunday and end to-day, continued Monday commencing with an early visit of the emperor and empress to the mausoleum of William I. Leading his troops, the emperor proceeded to Festival square, where at 11:30 a. m. the monument of William I. was unveiled. During the ceremony the colors and flags captured from the French during the war of 1870-71 were displayed on both sides of the monument and were surrounded by a circle of cannon also captured from the French. A banquet was given at the castle at night. Emperor William delivered an eloquent eulogy upon his illustrious grandfather.

Sunk a Greek Vessel.

Canea, Island of Crete, March 19.—The Austrian gunboat Sebenico has fired upon and sunk near Candia a Greek vessel loaded with provisions and munitions which were intended for the Greek forces at Crete. It appears that the Sebenico, while watching the Greek ship, was fired on by a party of insurgents. To this the Austrian warship replied by sinking the Greek craft and driving off the insurgents.

POWERS BLOCKADE CRETE.

Uncle Sam Is So Notified—Russia Said to Be Behind Turkey.

Washington, March 22.—The representatives in Washington of the six powers signatory to the Berlin treaty, Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia, have in concert notified this government of the blockade of Crete, the respective notes of Sir Julian Pauncefote, Mr. Patenotre, Baron de Fava, Baron von Thielman, Mr. Hengel Muller von Hengervar and Mr. de Kotzebue, having been delivered to Secretary Sherman Sunday. They were almost identical, and consisted of a mere formal announcement of a blockade of Cretan ports against ships under the Greek flag commencing at nine o'clock Sunday morning. Merchant vessels of neutral powers, including those of the United States and of the treaty powers, while subject to overhauling by the blockading war ships of the concerted fleets, are not to be disturbed in their ordinary commercial occupation if they carry no merchandise intended for the Greeks or insurgents on the island.

Washington, March 23.—The United States will take no action at present regarding the blockade of Crete. Secretary Sherman says he will simply acknowledge the receipt of the notes of the representatives in Washington of the powers, which were delivered to him Sunday.

Copenhagen, March 23.—The semi-official Berlingske Tidente publishes a dispatch from Athens saying that an agreement has been concluded whereby Russia guarantees the integrity of the Turkish empire in return for an island in the Mediterranean and the peninsula of Mount Athos.

Constantinople, March 23.—The opinion prevails here that the blockade of Crete by the fleets of the foreign powers, which commenced Sunday, will be a useless proceeding, as Col. Vassos, commander of the Greek army of occupation, is well supplied with provisions. It is now thought that the best means to accomplish the withdrawal of the Greek troops from Crete would be to withdraw the Turkish troops.

The Turks at Tokat Sunday attacked the Armenians while the latter were in church. Fifteen were killed and it is feared that this outbreak marks a renewal of the massacre of Armenians.

IT STILL LAGS.

Business Is Slow in Reaching Its Former Volume.

New York, March 20.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"Though steadily increasing, business is still much below its volume in former years of prosperity, and many express disappointment. Yet there is some gain every week, with more hands at work and more mills in operation, and the sure result, larger purchases for consumption, cannot be long delayed. In some branches it is felt already. There is larger distribution of finished products, and the demand for commercial loans has sharply increased, especially in dry goods and the iron and steel branches.

"The progress of the iron and steel industry is hindered by uncertainty regarding the cost of lake ore for the coming year. While there is no great activity in finished products, the demand steadily increases. Contracts for several great buildings at Chicago are pending, and for a good many bridges and other railroad works, and the demand for wire nails and for wire does not abate, nor the demand for black sheets required in the tin plate manufacture.

"Although shipments of boots and shoes are almost as large as in any previous year, it is announced that one or two of the largest works have closed for want of orders. At the same time many other concerns are taking very large orders, it is claimed, at prices below those generally quoted.

"The demand for wheat has not given much help to speculation. Atlantic exports have been only 1,263,390 bushels, against 1,119,335, flour included, for the corresponding week last year, while western receipts have been only 1,297,346 bushels, against 2,416,089 bushels last year. Accounts regarding the coming crop have been less favorable this week, and the price has advanced 1⅝ cents. The exports of corn continue heavy, 4,543,705 bushels for the week, and quotations advanced seven-eighths.

"The volume of business indicated by clearing house exchanges is smaller than last year. The average of daily exchanges for the month is 3.3 per cent. less than last year.

"Failures for the week have been 216 in the United States, against 261 last year, and 50 in Canada, against 49 last year."

Pingree Is Not Mayor.

Lansing, Mich., March 20.—The supreme court of Michigan decided on Friday that the office of mayor of Detroit became vacant when Hazen S. Pingree took the oath of office as governor of Michigan on January 1. The court ordered an election to fill the vacancy on the 5th of April, the date of the spring elections. The decision of the court was unanimous, and is based on two grounds: That the mayoralty is a state office, and cannot be held by the governor, according to the constitution, and that the two offices are in common law incompatible.

Violates Anti-Trust Law.

Washington, March 23.—By a majority opinion delivered by Justice Peckham, of the supreme court of the United States, it has announced its decision that the agreement in the Trans-Missouri Freight association to maintain rates within its territory was a violation of the anti-trust law of 1890, prohibiting contracts or combinations in restraint of trade, and must be abandoned. This reverses the decision of the courts below, which ordered a dismissal of the government's bill. Justices Field, Gray, Shiras and White dissented.

Want to Make a New State.

Albany, N. Y., March 23.—What has been feared and suggested by the republican leaders from the interior and up-country section of the state has come to pass. They argued that the creation of a greater city of New York was the first step toward making a separate state out of the territory adjacent to New York harbor. Assemblyman Trainor will introduce two bills looking toward the creation of a new state out of the counties of New York, Kings, Richmond, Queens, Suffolk, Westchester and Putnam.

War Hero Killed.

Cumberland, Md., March 22.—An eastbound passenger train on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad jumped the track two miles west of Oakland Saturday, and Gen. J. S. Fullerton, a St. Louis capitalist, with a distinguished record for gallantry during the war of the rebellion, was killed and ten other persons were more or less badly injured.

Chosen by the President.

Washington, March 23.—The president sent to the senate on Monday the nomination of Binger Herman, of Oregon, to be commissioner of the general land office. Ernest G. Timme, of Wisconsin, was named as auditor for the state and other departments (fifth auditor).

MILK A NUTRITIVE.

A Medical Man Who Existed for Thirty Days on Sweet Milk.

A medical man expresses the belief that person could live for any length of time and take heavy exercise all the while on no other food than sweet milk. His conviction is the result of personal expiriment.

He wanted to establish the fact that persons convalescing from sickness may grow stronger with no other nutriment than sweet milk, and that they are obliged to take "something solid" to eat, as so many people imagine. He holds that many a convalescent has has gone into his grave as a result of overtaxing his week stomach by putting "solid" food into it, and he maintains that the old belief as to bread being the first essential of human life is shown by his experiment to be erroneous.

His test was to live 30 days with only sweet milk as a nourishment. In the hole time he lost 5½ pounds in weight, but no strenght. He even attributes the loss of weight to the warmth of the weather and to excessive exercise on the bicycle, and the daily manipulation of 16-pound dumbells and other heavy weights. He took more exercise than usual in order to test the thing fairly. On the seventh day of the experiment he ran several fast races in a skillful manner, but was beaten in each race.

On the thirtieth day he again pitted himself against the same runner and got the best of the opponent, which certainly would tend to confirm his statement that he lost no strength during 30 days' test. He drank four pints of milk daily for the last week. He thinks a healthy person should take about five pints of milk daily when no other food is being taken. His practice was to drink milk at intervals of two hours for the day, commencing at seven o'clock in the morning and continuing until ten at night. After that he would take no more until the next morning.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Largest in the World.

The Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct., are the largest manufacturers of repeating rifles, repeating shot guns, single shot rifles and ammunition in the world. From a small beginning this famous company has gained the enviable position it now holds through the unequalled excellence of its guns and ammunition. Winchester goods are far superior in every way to any others on the market, as all who have used them will testify. In most parts of the world to shoot means to use a Winchester, and to use a Winchester gun means to shoot Winchester ammunition, for the best results are always obtained by the combination of Winchester guns and Winchester ammunition. This company sends a large illustrated catalogue free upon request.

There is at least one encouraging sign: Loafers are less popular than they ever were before.—Atchison Globe.

$2.50 to North Dakota.

March 31st and April 7th the Great Northern Railway will run special homeseekers' excursions from St. Paul to Red River Valley, Devils Lake, and Turtle Mountain points to accomodate persons who wish to go there and take up free homesteads. $2.50 for a single trip. Low round trip rates. For further information address F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

The man who can pay his debts and won't, stands recorded as a thief on the books kept above.—Ram's Horn.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and $1.00, all druggists.

A worthless man usually has few possessions, but you can usually depend that a wife is one of them.

Spring

Is the time to purify your blood and fortify your system against the dangers which threaten the health because of impurities accumulated in the blood. Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla The One True Blood Purifier.

Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and effectively. 25 cents.

The Waverley Bicycle

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May be you can not see any difference between the new '97 Waverley Bicycle for $100 and other makes offered for the price. There is one.

The new Waverley is equipped with new and costly bearings that run absolutely true. No other bicycle has such bearings—such workmanship—

$100

Still another Waverley,—the famous model of last year. Now $60. The cost of new and expensive machinery has been saved.

Send for Free Catalogue.

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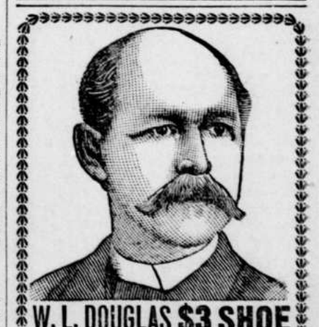

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For 14 years this shoe, by merit alone, has distanced all competitors.

Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers as the best in style, fit and durability of any shoe ever offered at $3.00.

It is made in all the LATEST SHAPES and STYLES and of every variety of leather.

One dealer in a town given exclusive sale and advertised in local paper on receipt of reasonable order. Write for catalogue to W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

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A GLIMPSE OF PARADISE.

Talk about your paradises!
Though they may be fair,
Nothing else is half so nice as
Is a happy pair.
Life's a treasure, full of pleasure—
Honey to the brim—
When a body loves a body
Who's in love with him.

Many years we've dwelt together,
Winsome wife of mine,
Always happy though the weather
Brings us rain or shine.
Love has sought us out and taught us
Life's a joyous hymn
When a body loves a body
Who's in love with him.

In our hearts the spring eternal
Gladdens all the land.
We shall reach the great supernal,
Walking hand in hand.
Oh, the glory of the story
Time can never dim,
When a body loves a body
Who's in love with him.
—Nixon Waterman, in L. A. W. Bulletin.

A SISTER.

BY GWENDOLEN OVERTON.

Army wives generally have unmarried sisters. These sisters always come out to visit them, and the rest goes by itself.

Mrs. Lorrilard had an unmarried sister. She was very attractive. She was far more attractive than Mrs. Lorrilard ever could have been. The girl's name was Spencer—May Spencer. She was 18 years old, if you took her word for it; and she was blond and pink and white and plump. She came from some place in Ohio, and she visited the Lorrilards at Stanton—which is in New Mexico, 100 miles from the railroad, across Dead Man's valley (there is always a Dead Man's valley) and some steep hills and a lava bed a mile wide. If you have never seen a lava bed, you cannot appreciate that. You might try to imagine the ocean lashed into fury by a simoon, then fancy its great waves and billows and swells changed suddenly to dark gray-brown stone at the height of the storm, and you may form a vague idea of what the lava bed between Fort Stanton and the railroad is like.

It frightened Miss Spencer badly. The ambulance went slipping, and sliding, and coasting, and thumping, and bounding over the one passable part, in a way that only an ambulance conducted by a driver who has spent his life on Arizona and New Mexico roads could possibly stand. It put all the laws of centripetal force and of equilibrium at naught. It and the four mules were laws unto themselves.

Miss Spencer was not accustomed to that sort of thing. She stood it as long as she could, and then she told Maj. Roche—in whose charge she was traveling—that she meant to get out and walk. She had bothered the major a good deal already, and he was getting tired, so he did not say anything, but simply told the driver to "slow up" and let Miss Spencer get out by herself.

She fell behind after a moment, and the ambulance went relentlessly on, creaking, flapping its canvas, clanking its chains, its brake screeching shrilly. And as it disappeared, sometimes lost to sight in a great hollow, sometimes toiling up a smooth face of lava, Miss Spencer felt herself abandoned, indeed, in a New Mexico desert under that terrible midsummer sun. The heat was fiery, scorching, parching. The sky was like hot blue glass. She wondered why, when the lava was hot enough to burn her feet through the soles of her shoes, it did not melt or grow soft. She kept on walking because she was afraid to stop. Twice she slipped and fell and cut her hands. Under the porous, piled-up rock, rabbits and owls and quail were hidden; there were snakes, too, and lizards. At first she was frightened when they scurried by her, but soon, with her head ringing and her eyes dazed with congested blood and her mouth open and as dry as flour, she did not even notice them.

She reached the end of the huge rock river at last, and found the ambulance waiting. The driver was asleep, and the major was drinking beer. He offered her some, and when she had drunk it she held out her broad little foot.

"My shoes are all cut to pieces, and they were new and awfully heavy."

"You should have kept still," he answered.

Now, Miss Spencer wanted sympathy, and when she didn't get it she took a dislike to the major; and because she disliked him, she eventually made him sorry.

For the first fortnight of her visit she was not pretty. She was sunburned from her passage of the lava sea. Her face was red and swollen, then blotchy, and lastly peely. After that she returned to the normal pink and white She was the only girl at the post, and there was a bachelor, a brevet bachelor, a young contract surgeon, and Maj. Roche's son. The bachelor officer was studious—the kind that have much faith and think that the great fathers in Washington will reward lieutenants who pass high exams. and have ideas on Indians. He had no time for young women. He paid his one call and retired. The brevet bachelor is peculiar to the service. His wife is back east, visiting her family. He differs from the real article only in that he is ineligible. He was devoted to Miss Spencer, but he did not count. There was also the contract surgeon. Of course, he was only a contract surgeon. Still, he was tall and blond and had a beguiling southern drawl. He fell in love with Miss Spencer.

But the exciting part of the story hinges on Maj. Roche's son. He was 20, but he was of no use on earth. He was just a boy, and never would be anything more. He had failed in everything he had ever undertaken. He couldn't even dance, and he was afraid of a three-foot acequia when he rode. He depended on his papa for everything, and he thought he knew women through and through. Providence sent Miss Spencer to show him that he didn't—but the ways of Providence are inscrutable, and I can't be sure.

Well, the con tract surgeon fell in love with Miss Spencer, but, like Viola, he never told his love. Now, as the bachelor was hidden, Miss Spencer couldn't fall in love with him, and no one could have fallen in love with Teddy Roche, so she reciprocated the contract surgeon's passion.

"His name was Randolph—Custis Randolph, to match his nice blue eyes and his charming drawl. His courtship was of the eternally-on-hand sort. The life of a garrison offers even greater advantages for this than that of a southern town. He was with Miss Spencer from guard mounting until long after taps. But Miss Spencer pined to see more of him.

"Mr. Randolph, I believe you're lazy!"

"Oh, now—Miss May—why? That isn't kind." He gazed at the flag on the flag staff tenderly, and dwelt musically on each word.

"Because."

"It is the privilege of a lady to give that reason." His eyes sought the tennis court in tender, blue abstractedness."

"Well, I know you are."

"Won't you have pity on me, and tell me why?"

"Because you never are up until almost guard mount."

"Oh! deah, yes I am. I go over to the hospital at sick call, you know."

"Why don't I ever see you, then?"

"Perhaps you haven't risen yourself."

"I'm always up at reveille."

"No! Goodness; why on earth do you do that?"

"I believe you go over to the hospital the back way and aren't half awake and don't even have a collar on."

"Now, Miss May—how unkind."

"Isn't it true?"

"I always have my collar on." He told a future truth. After this he would wear a collar.

"I hate lazy people."

"Oh, Miss May—how unkind. You don't hate me, I hope?" His eyes were on the pink ribbon that fluttered form her belt; he took hold of it and wound it around his finger, getting gradually nearer to her.

"I do, if you are lazy."

"How can I prove to you that I am not?"

"That's easy enough."

"Do tell me how."

"Just prove it."

"By rising early and letting you see me?"

"Well—yes."

"I shall do so to-morrow."

"But I always go for a ride before breakfast."

"May I not join you?"

"If you like. I don't care." Which is feminine for caring very much indeed.

So Dr. Randolph rode with Miss Spencer the next morning, and he breakfasted at the Lorrilards', and he sat on the Lorrilards' porch, to watch guard mounting, and then he played tennis with Miss Spencer, and when it was too hot to do that any longer they sat on the porch again, shaded by the crowsfoot and morning glory vines, and read aloud by turns. They parted for luncheon, but immediately afterward they went again in the Lorrilards' sitting-room to practice the mandolin and guitar. Randolph dined with the Lorrilards, and then he and Miss Spencer walked up and down the line until taps, and after taps they sat on the porch once more and talked in undertones.

Occasionally the Roche boy made a third, and, though he was far from welcome, he never guessed it.

Now, it may seem incredible, but it is true, that though this went on without a pause for ten solid months, Randolph still modestly doubted if he were loved, and dared not voice his passion. Mrs. Lorrilard began to think that she had done quite all that the family could expect of her, and she grew hopeless and weary, moreover, of boarding free two hungry young people. She told Miss Spencer as gently as possible that she might go the next time the ambulance went over to Carthage, which was the railroad station. Miss Spencer told Randolph she was going—and wept. And Randolph consoled her from afar, and actually thought she was weeping at leaving her little nephew and niece and her sister. There are men like that.

The ambulance went a week later to carry Maj. Roche and Teddy Roche to the railroad. Teddy was offered a position at Tucson, and was going to take it; the major had government business at Carthage. The Carthage road is a branch; it joins the main line of the A. T. & S. F. at a station called San Antonio. The major would chaperon the young woman to Carthage; thence she would go to the main line and east, and Teddy to the main line and west. Only Teddy and May compromised. They both went to Socorro, which is on the main line, a very little northeast of San Antonio.

The contract doctor and Miss Spencer had a harrowing parting. The latter lost her temper over his procrastination, and burst into tears. It nearly broke his heart and entirely silenced his tongue.

After she was gone, hopelessly gone, he determined to reveal the secret of his heart, by letter. But, being named Custis Randolph, he put off doing it. Instead, he swung on his hammock all day, and thought of her blue eyes and pretty face and guileless smile, and regretted his erstwhile constant companion. The ambulance would return, empty of its lovely load, in five days. He knew that. He would write when it returned.

So, on the afternoon of the fifth day, he sat, still swinging in the hammock and smoking a pipe, the ashes whereof besprinkled his coat, when the four mules and the ambulance rattled into the post. They stopped at the major's quarters, in a cloud of dust, and two men and a woman alighted. There was no doubt about who the woman was. In his delight, Randolph lost his head. He strode down the broad walk to the Roches'.

Miss Spencer was still standing by the ambulance, hunting—with the driver's help—for something under one of the seats. The major and Teddy had gone indoors.

"Why, Miss May!" said Randolph, and this time there was no drawl—"how delightful! What brings you back?"

"Oh! my husband. Teddy and I got married in Socorro, and joined the dear old major again in Carthage the same day."

"How delightful," Randolph repeated, weakly.

"Well, Teddy seemed to think so, but the dear, sweet old major didn't. Anyway, you know, he was so horrid about my shoes on the bad lands that day." She smiled demurely.

And that was all anyone ever knew about it.—Gwendolen Overton, in San Francisco Argonaut.

A Great Stammerer.

Charles Kingsley was a great martyr to stammering and it was torture to him to keep conversation waiting until he could put his thought into words. Singularly enough, in church when he was reading or speaking there was no sign of stammering, but on the way home from church he would say: "Oh, let me stammer now; you won't mind it!"—Chicago Chronicle.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Both Bodies Are in Good Working Order.

Gossipy Letters Giving in Detail the More Important Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

St. Paul, March 17.—Pass one more day up in the senate to the credit of the fourth insane asylum imbroglio. At the session yesterday Senator Miller called up his resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven to ascertain whether the present asylums cannot be enlarged sufficiently to meet the public demands, and thus postpone the fourth asylum for a time. Of course, the friends of Hastings were up in arms in opposition, while the Anoka contingent, feeling that any turn of the wheel could make it no worse for them, favored the scheme. The upshot of a lengthy debate was that the resolution was passed, but the work was assigned to the regular committee on insane asylums, instead of to a special committee. This was done by a vote of 23 to 21, which indicates that Hastings' strength has been reduced.

One of the bills introduced provides for the repeal of the law requiring fees to be paid for the filing of articles of incorporation. When the senate adjourned there was an open meeting in the chamber of the judiciary committee to hear newspaper representatives relative to the proposed repeal of the libel law of 1887. The Publishers' Association of the Twin Cities and the State Editorial association were represented by several speakers in opposition to the proposed repeal.

The contention in the house yesterday was relative to the disposition of the road and bridge fund. Bill after bill has been introduced making appropriations for roads and bridges, to an amount which cannot be provided for in the next four years. There is only $39,000 in the fund, and more than twice that amount is called for by the bills now pending. In consequence, a resolution was offered apportioning the sections of the state where the funds available shall be expended, and also the amount which each section shall have. After debating nearly all the forenoon on this topic the resolution was withdrawn, and the house found itself emerging from the same hole it went in at. One important item of business accomplished was the passage of a resolution forbidding the further use of the house for lectures on phrenology.

St. Paul, March 18.—To scale or not scale. That was the question which agitated the senate yesterday. The scale in question is known as the San Jose, Cal., product and the bill in question is to prevent its introduction and spread in Minnesota. In California the scale insect is one ot the greatest drawbacks which confronts fruit growers. The opponents of the bill claimed it was merely in the interest of nursery men. After two hours' debate it was recommended to pass by 19 to 12, but that is 9 votes short of passage.

Several quite important bills came into the senate. One increases the tax on the gross earnings of insurance companies doing business in the state from 2 to 4 per cent. Another taxes sleeping and drawing room cars 4 per cent on their gross earnings. The teachers' pension bill was a third measure which will attract a good deal of attention. The fund is to be created by a tax of 1 per cent per annum on the salaries of teachers. To obtain a pension a teacher must have served 20 years, and 12 years of that time in the place where the pension is to be paid. The highest pension allowed is $500 per annum.

The house showed its good will for Speaker Jones by presenting him with a large oil painting of himself. He accepted with thanks.

The traveling library bill lacked two votes of passing in the house. It has been one of the most agitated bills of the session and has been killed and resurrected several times. It looks as though it would stay dead now. The bill extending the terms of county auditors to four years produced a long debate, and while it was allowed to go to the calendar for passage or rejection, it only developed a strength of 50 votes, which is eight minus of passage. Three bills were passed by the house, the one of importance providing for free text books in the schools.

St. Paul, March, 19—The bill regulating the state board of equalization was the subject of a sharp debate in the senate yesterday. The bill authorizes the board to increase, but not to decrease the assessments made by the county officers. A strong effort was made to allow them to decrease an assessment as well, but it failed and the bill was recommended to pass with a proviso that a party should have a hearing before his assessment was raised. Senator Knatvold endeavored to resurrect his bill making village license $1,000, but failed. The bill was put on the table very hard.

The judiciary committee gave a hearing in the open senate to a large number of merchants from the leading cities in the state who appeared in opposition to the proposed anti-trust law. They claimed it would not reach the trusts, but would destroy mercantile business in the state. Nothwithstand- St. Panl and Minneapolis united in favor of allowing the capital commission to issue $500,000 in certificates of indebtedness, the bill was laid over for further consideration. As far as the senate committee on insane hospitals has gotten, the evidence is that a fourth asylum is necessary.

The Twin City Jockey club, having expended $60,000 in building a grand stand at the state fair grounds, thought it was hardly fair when the legislature two years ago passed a law forbidding pool selling. A bill was accordingly introduced in the house repealing the prohibitory law of 1895, and it was recommended to pass, but the house reconsidered the recommendation yesterday, and now the bill is likely to be killed. The bill permitting labor organizations to co-operate to maintain wages caused quite a stir in the house. Representative Johns claimed that threats were being used of political death to intimidate members to vote for the bill. In spite of the heated debate, the bill was recommended to pass. The bill allowing organized clubs to conduct glove contests, which is designed to allow prize fighting in Minnesota, was indefinitely postponed by the house.

Though Saturday is the last day for introducing bills, only thirteen were offered in both branches yesterday. Altogether, there have been 1,338 bills introduced, and before the limitation expires the number will exceed 1,500. It will require pretty industrious work the remaining month of the session to give proper consideration to the measures still in the hands of the committees.

St. Paul, March 20.—The legislative storm center was in the house yesterday very decidedly. It continued over from the day before in the shape of the bill taxing the output of the iron mines 8 cents per ton, and the mines not worked on the supposed valuation of the ore in the ground. The bill was the special order and all other business was sidetracked. A call of the house was ordered and continued throughout the day. The friends of the measure were divided as to whether the tax should be 5 or 8 cents but finally amended the bill to make it 5 cents per ton and the fight raged all up and down the line. More oratory was developed than on any other measure this session. As the members were confined in the hall owing to the call they flocked to the cloak rooms to escape the speeches but the orators made a fair sized audience of themselves and out of courtesy they remained to hear each other. It was nearly 5 p. m. when a vote was reached and the bill was lost by 56 yeas to 50 nays—it requiring 58 votes to pass a bill. Before the vote was announced Mr. Staples changed his vote to nay for the purpose of moving a reconsideration, so that the official record stood 55 yeas to 51 nays. There were seven absentees, and if every member had been present the bill would have passed. As it is, the friends of the bill are very confident they can get the requisite 58 votes when the bill is reconsidered. Upon the vote being reached the house immediately adjourned.

The senate also indulged in an elaborate debate, though not of so exciting a character. The contest was over the house bill providing for the organization of the unorganized counties of Cass and Beltrami. The bill was finally recommended to pass, although there were 23 votes in favor of indefinite postponement.

A bill was passed for a constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote at municipal elections for officers of library boards. They already have the right to vote for school board officers. A bill was also passed forbidding companies being organized to deal exclusively in tax titles, and another authorizing the organization of insurance companies to insure against loss by burglars and robbers.

St. Paul, March 22.—Saturday was not a strong day in the senate for accomplishing results. Two bills were passed of general interest—one allowing newspapers to charge for publishing the heading and foot of tax lists, which heretofore have been printed free, and one allowing the state board of equalization to increase but forbidding them to decrease assessments. Property owners who want their assessment reduced can no longer appeal to the state board, if this bill goes through the house and becomes a law, but must abide by the decision of the county officers. The bill providing for a state highway commission with a view of improving the roads elicited a long debate, but no result was reached Four bills were introduced, one of which authorizes the use of automatic voting machines at elections. It will be a case, if adopted, where the voter will touch the button and the machine will do the rest.

Anyone who was in the house Saturday forenoon was made fully aware that the bill imposing a 5 cent tonnage tax on the output of iron mines was not dead, nor even sleeping. A call of the house was ordered as soon as it was called to order, and over an hour was spent in bringing in absentees. When all that could be found were present, Mr. Staples moved to reconsider the bill which had been lost the day before, and the motion was carried by 58 to 43. It requires 58 to pass a bill, but as some opponents of the measure voted to reconsider, its friends did not dare to put it on its passage. It was made the special order for tomorrow afternoon. Both friends and opponents are straining every nerve on this measure and the closeness of the fight intensifies the interest. On the surface the leaders on both sides profess confidence of success but in reality both are greatly alarmed. No one can tell until the next roll call what will happen. It is claimed that one vote was wrongly recorded nay on Friday when the man voted yea, and if this is true it had 57 votes, only one less than is necessary to pass it while seven were absent, two of whom are sure friends of the bill. It is the first real, good entertaining fight of the session.

The peculiarities of legislation have an illustration in the case of W. M. Jones, who rendered legal services to the state. Two years ago a bill passed appropriating $1,000 to pay him but through an error of the enrolling clerk failed to become a law. This year a bill was introduced in the house giving him the same sum and was promptly rejected. In the senate it was introduced and passed. Saturday the senate bill reached a vote in the house and the bill was cut to $250, and passed. So Jones must lose $750 because a clerk made a mistake.

One of the bills introduced in the house forbids any kinetoscope or veroscope of a prize fight in Minnesota. If this passes the Corbett-Fitzsimmons debate will not be seen here. A long list of bills were reported from committees and a good many debated in committee of the whole, but no bills were passed by the house.

St. Paul, March 23.—Yesterday was another committee of the whole day, no attempt being made to pass bills in either branch of the legislature. In the senate the bill providing for publishing notices of expiration of redemption in the newspapers was indefinitely postponed. A long debate ensued over the distribution of the $14,090 appropriated for county fairs, it being claimed that Olmstead county, in obtaining $2,000 for a Southern Minnesota fair, got more than her share. The bill was recommended to pass, in spite of strong opposition.

The longest debate in the house was over the bill allowing ten men in a jury of twelve to render a verdict in civil cases. It was finally recommended to pass. The bill placing the grain inspection department under civil service was again defeated. There seems to be a "to the victors belong the spoils" feeling regarding this bill, and the farmers in the legislature don't want to be tied down to any one set of inspectors. A desire has cropped out all through the session to hit the railroad commissioners, and a measure was proposed yesterday cutting their salaries from $3,500 to $2,000, and their secretary from $2,500 to $1,500.

A SOLDIER.

From the Sentinel, Cherokee, Kansas.

J. M. Baird, a Union war veteran, and commander of Shiloh Post, No. 56, G. A. R., Cherokee, Kansas, made the following statement to a reporter on August 31st, 1896:

"For about three years I have suffered intensely from rheumatism, and during that time I have tried various remedies and was treated by several able physicians, but without result. I passed many a long, weary night without closing my eyes in sleep, so great was the pain in my arms and hands. Last spring Rev. J. B. Wiles advised me to try Pink Pills as he said they had cured a bad case of rheumatism for him and some of his relatives. I was so impressed with Mr. Wiles' enthusiastic praise of Pink Pills that I decided to try a box, and the result is all that the most exacting could wish, for before I had taken two boxes of the pills I was completely cured, and I feel better now than I have for several years.

"My wife," continued Mr. Baird, "was badly afflicted with neuralgia in the breast with frequent smothering spells. One box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills effected a complete cure in her case. I attribute my cure and that of my wife solely to Pink Pills, and have no hesitancy in recommending them to the afflicted."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—(they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

There are people who would do great acts; but because they wait for great opportunities, life passes, and the acts of love are not done at all.

Those who are kind, sympathetic, considerate and thoughtful of the pleasure and interest of others never lack friends.

An Interesting Item.

By reason of its mileage and location, the Texas & Pacific Railway is the most important of all railway lines in Texas. It traverses the Lone Star State from East to West, through the most progressive towns, great forests of pine, and the broad prairies and well-kept farms, affording the most beautiful scenery all along the line. No other line affords such opportunities for the home seeker or investor to see and enjoy Texas. Cheap lands for all. Low rate Home Seekers' Excursion Tickets on sale at all points in Texas and Louisiana February 16th, March 2nd and 16th, April 6th and 20th, May 4th and 18th.

For a handsomely illustrated book fully describing the wonderful State of Texas, conceded to be the finest publication issued in recent years, send eight cents postage to Gaston Meslier, Gen'l Pass'r & Tkt. Agt., Dallas, Tex.

We wish we could cash our time for what it seems to be worth to us when a loafer occupies it.—Atchison Globe.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is often ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Onio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A little boy with long golden curls, and dressed in a sailor suit, is not near as pretty as his mamma imagines.

Homeseekers' Excursions at Half Rates

Via the Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route, to points in the West and Southwest. Tickets on sale Tuesdays, April 6th and 20th and May 4th and 18th. For descriptive and illustrated pamphlets of the different States, time and map folders, address H. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

The people who once claimed to have found their affinity, don't, as a rule, look as if they had found much.

The report that the inauguration of a new sleeping car line from Chicago to Washington, by way of Cincinnati and Indianapolis, by the B. & O. and connecting lines, was part of a plan of the Receivers to abrogate the lease of the Central Ohio Railroad is untrue. The lease of the Central Ohio is to run for 30 years yet, and the road is too valuable as a part of the B. & O. system to be disposed of. The financial troubles, which are now in the courts, will be settled satisfactorily.

The shiftless man is always away from home when a good opportunity knocks.—Ram's Horn.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

As you go forward in life never expect too much, never hope for too little.—Dr. Jowett.

How My Throat Hurts!—Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar? Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Whatever makes men good Christians makes them good citizens.—Daniel Webster.

While asleep, cured soreness, stiffness? All right, St. Jacobs Oil did it.

If the gossip would think more, her tongue would get more rest.—Ram's Horn.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. Allie Douglass, Le Roy, Mich., Oct. 20, '94.

You can't fool a lot of people, though it is easy to fool one.—Atchison Globe.

Cold did it. Warmth cures it. Rheumatism is cured promptly by St. Jacobs Oil.

When a little old man wants to make an impression, he puts on a plug hat.

Backache, toothache, frost-bites, too, St. Jacobs Oil will cure—that's true.

1667 BUS. POTATOES PER ACRE.

Don't believe it, nor did the editor until he saw Salzer's great farm seed catalogue. It's wonderful what an array of facts and figures and new things and big yields and great testimonials it contains.

SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10 CENTS STAMPS to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., for catalogue and 12 rare farm seed samples, worth $10, to get a start. [K]

The blossoms of spring are the prophets of autumn. So a joyful service in youth promises a rich fruitage in after years.

The Faults and Follies of the Age

Are numerous, but of the latter none is more ridiculous than the promiscuous and random use of laxative pills and other drastic cathartics. These wrench, convulse and weaken both the stomach and the bowls. If Hostetter's Stomach Bitters be used instead of these no-remedies, the result is accomplished without pain and with great benefit to the bowls, the stomach and the liver. Use this remedy when constipation manifests itself, and thereby prevent it from becoming chronic.

The word "entertained" is overworked worse than the mother of half a dozen children.—Atchison Globe.

"Star Tobacco."

As you chew tobacco for pleasure, use Star. It is not only the best, but the most lasting, and therefore the cheapest.

Kindness is a precious oil that makes the crushing wheels of care seem lighter.—Eugene Field.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.

It is more important to bear good fruit than much fruit.—Ram's Horn.

All kinds, little or big. St. Jacobs Oil surely cures aches and pains.

Some people are so mean that they make their politeness disagreeable.

When bilious or costive eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 25c.

People think you are as silly as you think they are.—Atchison Globe.

Be sure; neuralgia will cease. St. Jacobs Oil will cure. Get ease.

No one ever thinks that a boy is tired.—Atchison Globe.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

We never like a man who is a fancy whistler.—Atchison Globe.

The same—old or new rheumatic pains St. Jacobs Oil will cure.

Constipation

is a disease which afflicts over 75 per cent. of the American people. It is a dangerous disease because it not only poisons the blood but causes heaviness, oppression, and dulls the intellect. Then follow chronic headache, loss of appetite, slow digestion, nervousness, bad breath, dingy complexion and low spirits. It will eventually bring on liver and kidney disease in some incurable form. But sufferers from this dreaded malady are speedily

Cured by

Warner's SAFE Cure and Warner's SAFE Pills. Leading physicians the world over, have acknowledged this fact, and thousands of people throughout the land have testified to it.

Warner's

SAFE Cure puts a stop to backaches, headaches, constipation, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, tired feelings and sleeplessness. It builds up the exhausted system. It is a sure cure for liver and kidney complaint in any form, and the only remedy that has ever been able to cure Bright's disease.

If you are feeling the need of such a remedy, you cannot do better than try this king of remedies, the great

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PIANOS $125 to $700. $25 cash, $10 per month. Every new PIANO fully warranted. $35 to $150. **ORGANS** $10 Cash, $5 per month. Beautiful, Sweet Toned and Durable. WE SEND NEW INSTRUMENTS on TRIAL and PAY FREIGHT both ways if not satisfactory. Send for CATALOGUE, FREE.
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DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

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A. N. K.—G 1649

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

WISE ADVICE TO HUSBANDS.

Those Who Have Ailing Wives Will do Well to Accept It.

Do not wrangle and quarrel, and finally rush into the courts and try to get a separation from your faithful wife; but just stop a moment and think! Your wife, who was even-tempered and amiable, and all that was lovely when you married her, has changed. Now she is peevish, irritable, jealous, discontented and miserable—in a word, she has uterine disorder of some kind.

Law is not the remedy for this condition, she needs medical treatment, her uterine system is at fault.

My advice to you is, sit down and write a letter to that friend of women, Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., state fully and freely the whole case to her and she will honestly advise you what to do. Give your wife that chance, good man!

If you do not wish to write about your wife, bring her a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, watch its effects, you will soon see the beginning of the improvement; then get her another and keep it up until she is restored to you, the same lovely woman you married years ago.

Following we relate the circumstances of a case of this nature. Mrs. MELVA ROUTON, of Camby, Ind., says:

"I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and found it to be of great benefit to me. The doctors said I had womb trouble. I had the headache all the time, also a terrible backache, was nervous, cross and irritable. I looked so pale that people would ask me what was the matter. I suffered in this way for about four years, until one day about in despair my husband brought me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I commenced its use, and much to every one's surprise, it cured me. It has completely changed my disposition for the better also. Several of my neighbors, knowing what the Pinkham medicine has done for me, are taking it, and are much pleased with the result."

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217.6

HAWKEYE GRUB AND STUMP MACHINE
Works on either Standing Timber or Stumps. Pulls an Ordinary Grub in 1½ Minutes.
Makes a Clean Sweep of Two Acres at a Sitting. A man, boy and a horse can operate it. No heavy chains or rods to handle. You cannot longer afford to pay tax on unproductive timber land. Illustrated catalogue Free, giving prices, terms and testimonials. Also full information regarding our I. X. L. GRUBBER, IRON GIANT GRUB & STUMP MACHINE, 2-HORSE HAWKEYE and other appliances for clearing timber land.

MILNE MFG. CO., 743 8th St., Monmouth, Ill. Address Milne Bros. for Shetland Pony Catalogue.

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THE DWIGHT FARM AND LAND CO. offers for sale 25,000 ACRES in Steele County, 45 miles west of the Red River. Surface is rolling, soil rich black loam, clay subsoil, plenty of wild hay and good water abound. Close to good markets, schools, churches, etc. Prices $8 to $12 per acre. In RICHLAND COUNTY the company OFFERS 12,000 ACRES a large part of which is UNDER PLOW. This land is directly in the Red River Valley and very desirable. The county is thickly settled and four competing railways furnish fine markets. Prices range from $10 to $25 PER ACRE. For full information, maps, terms of sale, etc., etc., address EDGAR A. HEATH, GENERAL AGENT DWIGHT, N. D., or R. S. TYLER & CO., FARGO, N. D.

Bubbles or Medals.

"Best sarsaparillas." When you think of it how contradictory that term is. For there can be only **one** best in anything—one best sarsaparilla, as there is one highest mountain, one longest river, one deepest ocean. And that best sarsaparilla is———?.... There's the rub! You can measure mountain height and ocean depth, but how test sarsaparilla? You could if you were chemists. But then do **you** need to test it? The World's Fair Committee tested it,—and thoroughly. They went behind the label on the bottle. What did this sarsaparilla test result in? Every make of sarsaparilla shut out of the Fair, **except Ayer's.** So it was that Ayer's was the only sarsaparilla admitted to the World's Fair. The committee found it the best. They had no room for anything that was not the best. And as the best, Ayer's Sarsaparilla received the medal and awards due its merits. Remember the word "best" is a bubble any breath can blow; but there are pins to prick such bubbles. Those others are blowing more "best sarsaparilla" bubbles since the World's Fair pricked the old ones. True, but Ayer's Sarsaparilla has the medal. The pin that scratches the medal proves it gold. The pin that pricks the bubble proves it wind. We point to medals, not bubbles, when we say: The best sarsaparilla is Ayer's.

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Weeks Scale Works,
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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, MAR. 26, '97.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

--Four crows flew over town last Sunday. They cawed as they flew west. And yet it freze tight as a drum last night.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Blackwell came up from Delano Saturday night and stayed over Sunday.—Litchfield Independent.

—Rev. Farber preached Sunday evening as Presiding Elder Chhaffee, probably on account of bad roads, did not arrive as expected.

—Miss Arnold who has been taking a rest on account of difficulty with her eyes, returned to work Monday morning in the High School room.

—The M. E. Sunday School at last Sunday's session voted to hold an Easter entertainment, at the church, Easter night. Mrs. J. L. Farber was appointed a committee of one to arrange the program.

—Plans and specifications for the several new buildings to be erected here as soon as the weather warms up are being freely discussed about the sidewalks when the sun shines. Some of them look quite nice on paper to say the least.

—Miss Gracie Mowatt on the 9th aniversay of her birthday, last Saturday gave a party to 22 of her little friends. Puss Sherer got the bean; Annie Fautch, the ring, and Carrie Eppel the money. All had a good time and wished for many returns of the happy occasion.

—The Ida County Era, Iowa, says complaints are being made that much of last year's corn crop did not mature sufficiently to grow, and advises people to test their seed corn and if it fails to grow to secure some of the '95 crop. The same fault may be found here. Test your seed corn before you plant it. It is no fun to plant the corn field over; especially if the season is late to begin with.

—th epWorth leAgue wil Hold A bevurty soshable in Thee sity hall, next Friday nit. prIzes wil bEE GivEn 2 The ladY aNd Gentle man hAving The mOst PovErTy StrIcKEn COstuME. awl waring Jualry oR reSpEctable close wil bee fInED From 1 two 7 seNts. adMission 9 centz. a cordiul investitashun Is xtended 2 awl. Kake & Koffy wil bee sarvid, we wil sing and Speke.

—On Saturday several car loads of mysterious looking machinery passed over the G. N. through town on their way to the Pacific thence to Japan. It was said to be an outfit for a paper mill to be operated in that country. Unless the new tariff laws interfere we may look for a lot of fine paper clothing in a few months. Our young ladies and dudes will then probably assume the apperrance so far as apparel goes, of Japanese dolls.

—Subscribe and

Advertise in

the GAZETTE.

—Minneapolis is having another epidemic of Typhoid Fever, 118 cases are reported in hospitals, Mississippi water is charged with being the cause and the health autherities recommended that drinking water be boiled before using. If any of our citizens should have business in the Saw Dust City and do not want to become infested with typhoid germs they had better do their drinking at home before they go and after they get back. It is the safest plan.

—One of the principle sources of danger to the established heathfulness of our village is the great nuisance of emptying slops onto vacant parts of lots or into alleys. These dumping places are unsightly, unpleasant, unwholesome and unhealthy and should be annihilated. Each family should keep a swill barrel which the village should have emptied every day where necessary, or every two days beyond the limits of the village, onto some farm where it would aid in fertilizing the grounds. This should be provided for before warm weather comes on.

—Merchants complain that peaple patronize the city stores; the great department stores and take trade there that should be done at home. If the murchants in a village of the the size of this would come together and meet traveling men from manufactories or eastern houses and get their assistance to get the best freight rates they could doubtless by buying large quantities of goods and dividing them on receit, get them landed in Delano as cheap or nearly as cheap as in the cities, and their other expenses being less than city merchants they ought to sell goods as cheap. Most country people had rather buy of some one with whom they are acquainted, and trade should be held at home, even if in order to compete with department stores our country merchants take each a special line and constitute themselves into a great department store, run in seperate buildings, each man attending to his particular branch.

--Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

Council Meeting.

The Council met at the City Hall, Monday evening. Full board present, Adam Horsch having been chosen to fill vacancy occasioned by Fred Knoll's refusal to qualify. His Honor Borsch makes a good presiding officer, and much more expeditions than some of his precessors. After the usual rotine of business, officers and committees were chosen as follows:

ASSESSOR:
Valantine Eppel.

STREET COMMISSIONER:
Philip Martin.

NIGHT WATCH AND MARSHAL:
Mrtain Nelson.

COMMITTEES.

1. Cleaning streets and alleys, Frank and Bock.
2. Construction and repair of Sidewalks, Frank and Maxfield.
3. Public Grounds, Horsck and Maxfield.
4. Finance, Borsch and Horsch.
5. Claims, Horsch and Frank.
6. Street grades and bridges, Borsch and Horsch.
7. Ordinances, Borsch and Maxfield.
8. Electric Lights, Bock and Horsch.
9. Fire Department and water, Borsch and Frank.
10. Bock and Frank.
11. City Hall and jail, Maxfield and Bock.

News from the Eagle.

--The asylum difficulty is practiclly settled, the Senate having recommended to pass a bill locating it at Anoka. Thus ends a very disagreeable piece of business from beginning to end.-Eagle March, 25, '97.

What's the matter with the "Old Bird" anyway? Has she entirely gone daft? Anoka don't seem to be in it with the Senate; but, at last accounts, Hastings was voted to have it. And the syuabble is not yet over. Some ugly charges of attempted bribery on the part of Sheriff Chapel, of St. Paul, have been made by editor Caswell, of Anoka. This may result in prolonging the unpleasantness until the asylum is given to Delano where it ought to be.

—The entertainment given by Alexander's Plantation Genuine Minstrel troupe is said to be good, but was very poorly attended here.

Senator Culkin, of Wright County, is said to have been among the first to have been provided for. The receivership, or the recordership of the Duluth land office, with salary of $3000, or $4000 a year. The papers don't agree on the salary, and the Senator has not yet notified us about the appointment so we can't give exact figuers. However, of course this will have to satisfy Wright County Republicans for a long time. Its rather more than they are used to feeding on. Pretty rich for their blood. But then "Billy" will be a Duluth boy now.

Possibly one reason Senator Davis help on to his present office instead of taking a cabinet-position was that he feared Mike Doran or some other National Democrat would be appointed to his place. And again maybe he couldn't get the cabinet place; as no Minnesota man seems to be big enough in the eyes of the administration for such important offices.

What a time there will be two years from now getting a legislature together to elect a succesor to Senator Davis. If some good silver Democrat would launch his frail bark on the tempestuous waters forthwith, and nobly, honestly, and fearlessly battle with the waves of adversity, perhaps he would, by 1898, have acquired skill enough to land the boat triumphantly in the United States Senate. The battle is not always to the strong; and there is nothing like starting out in time.

Personal.

Rev J. R. Davies visited Delano this week.

Adam Touches, of Loretto. was in town today.

Gus Kruger, (the Baron) from Minneapolis, is visiting Delano relatives and friends this week.

L. M. Maxfield, took a trip to Northfield yesterday.

George Pagenkopf,of Independence, was in town to-day.

Mrs. Christ Gast was visiting Delano relatives this week.

Archie McNaughton. of Waterville. is home seeing the folks.

Prof. L. H. Pryor, of Montrose, visited our schools yesterday.

Prof. Hawker visited the twin cities last Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Sadie Van Ensan, of Watertown, called on old friends yesterday.

C. W. Kerrick has been busy at home this week. Between rheumatism in the family and high water in the cellar there isn't much rest for the weary.

Independence has been well represented in town this week. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Horsch ane daughter, Earl Hojsington, John McGary John Rader and Bob Mills were among the number.

Reading Notices.

$1000.00 IN GOLD!

To be given away to subscribers to What to Eat, whose subscriptions are received before March 4, 1897. Send 10 cents for sample copy and full particulars. What to Eat is the most artistic, attractive and instructive magazine published in the interest of the home and better living. Address:

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Chickens	.06
Turkeys	.06
Chickens, dressed,	.06
Spring chichen,	.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,	.08

MARRIED.

WOLFENDEN, PETERS.—In Minneapolis, on Tuesday, March 23, Mr. T. Wolfenden and Mrs. Cora Peters.

ZIEBARTH, TOMNITZ.—On Wednesday, March 17, Mr. William Ziebarth and Mrs. Minnie Tomnitz.

Late Literary News.

The most intensely interesting people of the world just at this moment are the millions of famine and plague stricken India. But little is known of this region by the people of the United States. Such reports as come to us are the things seen through British glasses. What has been the effect of British rule in India? Why these terrible famines? Why plagues? Julian Hawthorne has been sent by THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE to India to obtain answers to these questions at first hand and depict the situation as it appears to an American. The March COSMOPOLITAN contains the first of what is probably the most important series of articles ever presented in this magazine. Nothing has been published which gives an adequate idea of the larger operations of business—at least nothing by the class of men fitted for such work by thorough familiarity with the subjects of which they write. The article in the March COSMOPOLITAN on "The Methods of Banking," by the President of one of the largest banks of New York—a man of widest business experience—former Postmaster-General James—is one which every person, howevdr humble his clerkship or high his place in the financial world, will find interesting and instructive. This series will constitute a very complete course of business training, and every young man just entering business life and every old man will alike find it of immense value.

TWICE-A-WEEK COURRIER-JOURNAL.

Beginning the first of the new year, the Weekly Courrier-Journal, of Louisville, Ky., will be changed to the Twice-a-week Courier-Journal. It will be published Wednesday and Saturday mornings. The paper will be six pages, or twelve pages a week, instead of ten pages weekly, as at present, an increase of 832 columns of matter during the year. The Wednesday issue will be devoted exclusively to news and politics, while the Saturday issue will be strictly a family paper—filled with stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, sketches, etc. The politics of the paper will not be changed, and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully, in the future as in the past. In spite of the expence involved in the inprovements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courrier-Journal will remain the same, one dollar a year, with liberal inducements to agents or to old subscribers who send in new ones. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson on political and other topics of the day.

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County Cullings.

That old war veteran and wheel horse democrat of Buffalo, Timothy Desmond don't seem discouraged a bit. He sends money for the GAZETTE and says: "send it just the same and silver we are bound to have".

David Jackson is very much improved and is able to get around the house unaided. He has shown a wonderfully strong constitution in pulling through several months severe illness at 83 years of age and is on the road to recovery now.—Howard Lake Herald.

The Street Commissioner and the committee on side walks could by making a tour now, get a much better knowledge of where to fill and where cut down, to aid the natural good drainage of our village than several trips on a nice, dry summer day would afford them.

The County Superintendent of schools has been the subject of discussion for a few weeks past. It is claimed he wants to raise the grade of teachers. We don't believe any of our schools are suffering from a superabundance of knowledge possessed by the teachers, nor do we believe that the teachers believe that is the fact.

Road bosses would do well to view the roads in their respective districts while there is water on them and when they can see at a glance where mudholes are likely to form and where they can be drained or filled to the best advantage. Wright county naturally has good roads but much can be done in many places toward inproving them.

The squabble among our Republican friends for the post office at this place seems to have resolved itself into a triangular fight between Messrs F. H. Lindsley, W. H. Frazee and J. W. McDonald. Things seem to be about status quo and all are resting on their oars awaiting the turning up of the time when the present incumbents term of office will expire.

Those of our fellow citizens who are interested in the people having equal rights and justice to all with partially to none; class legislation for nobody. Money for the rich and for the poor all made out of the same kinds of material and good for its face whenever and wherever presented should furnish themselves, their families and their neighbors with such papers as advocate these doctrines.

The Buffalo Journal says it has been watching the votes of our three representatives and they "have been generally right". How could they help be right when the vote was divided? And what about Dare? We have four representatives. And how could the Senator miss the mark when he spoke, and fought, and voted for a Fourth Hospital for Insane at Anoka? And then when Hastings was about to get it away from them grew still more eloquent over the idea that no Hospital was needed? Of course if all sides are taken some must be right. What is your opinion Journal?

The re-appointment committee has finally agred to do a little toward redistricting the state. Duluth is to have a little bigger representation, Carver and Scott counties are to have but one Senator instead of two, as at present. But Wright and Sherburne are to worry along together instead of Sherburne hooking onto Anoka and Isanti as proposed by Hon A. N. Dare and Wright looking out for herself. We suspect Hon. A. N. has been offered "Billy" Culkin's old shoes when he is done with them as an inducement to keep still.

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My dress is of fine polished oak,
As rich as the finest fur cloak,
And for handsome design
You just should see mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I'm beloved by the poor and the rich,
For both I impartially stitch;
In the cabin I shine,
In the mansion I'm fine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I never get surly nor tired,
With zeal I always am fired;
To hard work I incline,
For rest I ne'er pine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I am easily purchased by all,
With instalments that monthly do fall;
And when I am thine,
Then life is benign—
No. 9, No. 9.

To the Paris Exposition I went,
Upon getting the Grand Prize intent:
I left all behind,
The Grand Prize was mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889, at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France. This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered—the GRAND PRIZE—giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor—the most prized honor of France.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best it will be your own fault.

Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine. If he doesn't keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue and terms. Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

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But how to determine which make is best is what puzzles you, isn't it?

And when the puzzle is solved for you, by authority which cannot be questioned, you are pleased, aren't you?

And you would like to hear of one puzzle that has been solved for the people of the whole world, wouldn't you?

Well, we will tell you about that very puzzle, and its solution.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889 at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France.

This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered, the GRAND PRIZE, giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

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That is how the puzzle of the best sewing machine in the world was fully solved by the most competent authority in the world in favor of the No. 9 and No. 12 Wheeler & Wilson machines.

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VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1897. NUMBER 27.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

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A. G. SEXTON. ATTORNEY AT LAW. DELANO, WRIGHT Co., MINNESOTA. 28

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Dr. G. H. KOHLER,

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CHURCH NOTICES

M. E. CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting every Thursday..... 7:30 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
REV. J. L. FARBER, Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching every 3rd Sunday in each month at..... 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School every Sunday..... 10:00 "
Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on every third Sunday.

DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesday's..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching.....
REV. F. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m.
Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m.
Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. M. SAVES.

DELANO VILLAGE OFFICERS.

President, JOHN BORSCH.
Councilmen, NICK FRANK, HENRY BOCK, ADAM HORSCH.
Recorder, L. M. MAXFIELD.
Regular meeting held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.
Justices of the Peace, W. H. FRAZEE, R. M. WALTER.
Street Commissioner, PHILIP MARTIN.
Board of Health, T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary. J. B. BORSCH.
Village Marshal, MARTIN NELSON.
Constables, JOSEPH MERRIAM, GEO. GOODRICK.

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TEACHER'S EXAMINERS.

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BACKBONE FOR WASHINGTON.

Some say: "It's rough!"
Some say: "Tis tough!"
Some say: "Big bluff!"
Some: "Just the stuff!"

"Lay on, McDuff,"
Till it's enough.
The people elected
Governor Clough.

He's got backbone,
And it's his own.
His weather eye
Is on Washington.

If the matter can't be settled any other way the legislature might appoint a committee with power to summons people and papers and investigate the matter as to whether or not Judge Lochran ever was at Gettysburg or not. At the present rate Donnelly or some other iconoclast will soon be able to make out that it was Judge Hicks or Mr. Bevens or some one else. Most Minnesotians seem to think Judge Lochran was in the battle and deserves recognition accordingly, when committees are appointed.

WHEN our wealthy corporations find they have been doing business a little too graspingly they often seek to take the sting from their consciences, by building, or contributing to a college, school, church, or other benevolent enterprise a few of their surplus dollars. Of course retaining enough to keep them going in good style. Would it not be more just so long as there is a surplus, to make freight and passenger rates a little lower or sell their wares at a trifle less price or raise the wages of the faithful men, who helped them earn their wealth; pay each a little more, so long as business is booming? Would not the employes then feel a little more like allowing a small cut in their wages when times are dull? But when they know times are good and the business paying, who can blame men for not wanting wages reduced while the officials are giving gifts.

MANY are the reports of Air-Ships being more or less nearly completed. Of course so much fun has been poked at those who believe that aerial navigation will soon supersede the slower and more expensive railroad system that until the proprietor of an air ship is certain that when he attempts to fly he will succeed better than did Darius Green, he will keep it under cover. He will not tell anybody that he has one. But so many attempts, partially successful have been made as to insure the possibility of navigating the air. When the machine is once thoroughly under control, it can be improved upon in various ways. People used to require the help of wind to transport them over water; they have long since got over that and now cross the ocean against the wind. They have long been able to balloon through the air why not get something more pratical for every day use in the air?

Aerial navigation may yet supersede the now costly corporation business of transportating people and goods. Every man may yet be able to take unto himself wings and fly with the merry songsters to the southern climes for winter, returning to his northern home in the summer without contributing most of his hard earned money to a wealthy syndicate for the privilege of a few hours ride.

This would bring down freight and passenger rates.

God in his infinite wisdom looks out for his people and when greed grinds them hard enough and long enough a way is opened for their relief.

The Correct Idea.

"Gov. Mounts, of Indiana, says he will not give positions to steady drinkers he thus strikes about 75 per cent of the Indiana politicians off his list at one stroke of the pen."—St. Paul Globe.

There is doubtless enough as capable men as the state affords still left to fill all the offices in Indiana. People are drawing the lines a little closer every year. When drinking and office holding become entirely separate in all our states there will be less trouble with public matters. A drunken man; a man who deliberately befuddles his brain with drink is not the best man for the discharge of public business.

THE outcome of the republican row will doubtless result in there being no Fourth Hospital for Insane built before two years at least. As some of the last year's orators were fond of calling all free silver men cranks and lunatics prehaps they have concluded there are too many of them and they can't house them all.

Dingley Tariff Bill.

The new Dingley Tariff Bill is likely to become a law in some shape. The McKinley bill or a little higher will have to be payed on goods. This of itself will not help us in Minnesota. It cannot put more money into our pockets by obliging us to pay more for our woollen clothes our steel and iron tools, or sugar and other things we must have. I will of course take away from our pocket books. Some of the protective advocates tell us that more tariff will make goods cheaper, and increase our revenues, so that we won't have to sell our government bonds to run the government. That by having protective tariff not so many goods will be shipped in; but we will make our own at home, and set our mills going, and furnish ourselves a home market.

That used to sound kind of nice to some people. So long as it was a mystery, people like mysteries. But it is no longer a mystery. It has been tried, right here in the United States. When the McKinley bill was made, it was to reduce the surplus and furnish a home market. It reduced the surplus and millions beyond what was expected by some; but our home markets were also reduced.

It is said that protection makes goods cheaper, and it is now claimed that restoring something like McKinley rates will fill our treasury with money. How can this be? Can people ship goods here, pay protective tariff and sell cheaper than with less tariff? If so why put on protective tariff; a tariff to protect our home industries; to enable them to compete with foreign nations? This don't look reasonable. It is no longer a mystery. People have seen it tried. They know it is not a fact. But either the revenue or the prices must go down.

A tariff to bring in revenue must be low enough to permit goods brought here and sold at a profit. People are not bringing goods to this country and paying tariff without getting it back. A tariff to add anything to the revenue must be low enough so that merchants can pay it, add it to the cost of their goods and still make a profit.

A tariff to set our mills going by protection, must exclude other countries from shipping goods here. Then we can get no revenue, and our manufacturers can raise prices just enough so that the outsider can't undersell him, and have that much advantage of other people. We must, when we want goods, pay the prices made possible by figuring in the tariff, the manufacturer and not the government gets this, and we are poorer, the government is no better off. Machinery does what hundreds of people would do in Europe. The people if they had the work would eat our provisions. The machinery don't eat, and the manufacturer and a few skilled workmen do the work and the corporation and not the U. S. government gets the benefit of the tariff.

If some of our country newspapers will just tell the people how the restoration of a protective tariff bill is going to help Minnesota, Wright county, or any of the people in our state, we would like to have them do so.

Among Our Exchanges.

Germany continues to favor the theory that the best way to obtain peace is to fight for it.—Duluth News-Tribune.

St. Paul Globe: Both Anoka and Hastings have been insane with joy in the few past weeks, but the fact remains that neither will get the fourth hospital for insane.

The sad news is given out that the distillers of the country have been producing whisky at a loss. The people that drank it did not get any of the possible profits.—Duluth News-Tribune.

St. Peter Herald: A New Ulm paper notes a revival of good prices for horses and cites for an instance the fact that at a recent auction in Nicollet county, horses were sold for $75 and $80 and that farmers were eager to buy. Only a week ago a St. Paul stock buyer visited St. Peter to buy a carload of horses, but went away empty handed as the farmers held their horses at about $100 a piece.

Don't Deserve Notice.

Editor Evening Press;

Certain railroad men are& have been very active petitioning the legislature not to lower rates on coal, wheat and other merchandise, claiming that it would cause a cut in their wages. Now this is not true, and to prove it we will look back a little.

The Great Northern when it was known as the St. Paul and Pacific, and its bonds went as low as 85 cents on the dollar, its western terminus was Brekenridge, and Mr. Farley was manager: it paid its section men $1.75 and all other employes in proportion. When Jim Hill began to feel his oats and struck out west ward with his St Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (when emigration poured in and made him a millionaire), the switchmen had to strike to get a small increase of their pay. The St. Louis when in the hands of a receiver, paid better wages than they do now. Carnigie, when he became a millionaire, began to cut. Pullman the same. If the railroad employes would take the trouble to inform themselves on the subject they would find out that all firms when starting into business pay better wages. It is only when they become corporations that they begin to squeeze labor. Now, I hope our legislature will pay very little attention to the petitioning, as a great many knew that if they did not sign it they would lose their jobs, and in that case they would not be as well off as the colooed folks befo' de war. No, boys, when Jim Hill wants to cut wages he doesn't go to look at his tariff sheet. I remain yours truly,

D. F——G, Ex-Employe.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26th, 1897.

The McKinley tariff bill number two got some very hard knocks in the House this week, and the outside pressure was so heavy that Mr. Dingley was compelled to announce that the Ways and Means committee had decided to strike out that clause of the bill placing a duty on books and scientific instruments for educational institutions and add an amendment puting those articles on the free list, as they are at present. The democrats of the House made the almost numberless unjust and uncalled for discriminations made by the bill in favor of the few against the many, but the speech made by Representative McMillin naturally received the most attention, both from the opponents and friends of the bill because of his position as the ranking democrat of the Ways and Means committee, and because on account of his long experience in tariff matters he had been requested by Representative Bailey to make the leading speech against the bill. In replying to Representative Dingley's statement that the increased burden of taxation imposed by the bill was on luxuries, Mr. McMillin said: "The claim that the increased burden is on luxuries is not sustained by the facts. Are course shawls and knit goods luxuries? Are wool hats and overcoats luxuries? Are knives and forks in this urban age luxuries? And I beg with all deferance to ask whether in the State of Maine a clean shirt has become such a rarity that it is classed with the luxuries? I ask him when, among Americans, the sugar that sweetens tea and coffee became a luxury—when trace chains became a luxury to farmers? Sir, not only is the bill itself higher, but the different schedules average above those of the McKinley bill." Mr. McMillin also called attention to the fact that foreign governments are already preparing to resist this new assault upon commerce, he also reminded the republicans that a purchased verdict, such as they obtained last November, would not be allowed to stand.

Senators and Representatives have had an excellent opportunity to observe the sublime cheek and impudence of the individual who bobbed up in the late campaign as "Cousin Osborne", and who has secured the position of Consul General to London, one of the best paying positions at the disposal of his cousin, Mr. McKinley. It seems that in seeking and obtaining this position "Cousin Osborne" had overlooked an order of Secretary Olney, issued last October, regulating consular fees, which has resulted in reducing the income of Consul General to London from $30,000 to $40,000 a year to about $12,000. When "Cousin Osborne" found this out he was indignant, although there are people who say that the reduced income of the office is about six or seven times as much as he has ever been able to earn in private life. Be that as it may, "Cousin Osborne" applied to Mr McKinley to have that order of Secretary Olney's set aside and the old scale of consular fees resumed, but Mr. McKinley feared the scandal that would follow such action on his part, and said he would not do it unless Congress directed it to be done. This week "Cousin Osborne" has been personally canvising Senators and Representatives to get their support for what would be pratically making him a present of something like $55,000 a year. He hasn't received much encouragement.

Whether the administration will make any use of the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court sustaning the Sherman anti-trust law and including railway pools and agreements within its scope, is a question that many men in Congress are much interested in. It was maintained by Mr. Cleveland's two Attorney Generals—Olney and Harmon—that nothing could be done under the Sherman low because of the decessions of courts against its validity. Now that the highest court has reversed those decisions and declared the law valid, there is an opportunity for this administration to clear itself of the charge of being too freely to the trusts, by rigorously prosecuting them, if it isn't afraid to do so.

The civil service law which stands between the republicans and offices, was very viciously attacked by Senator Gallinger and others in the debate which proceded the adoption without a dessenting vote of Senator Allen's resolution for an investigation of the methods pursued by the Civil Service Commission, and the end is not yet. Senator Gorman was the only democrat who took part in the debate and he merely took advantage of the opportunity to good-naturedly nag the republicans a little about their anxiety to get at the offices. If it comes to a direct vote on the repeal of the present civil service law, there are plenty of democrats who will vote "aye", although they know that it would mean the replacing of every democrat in a Federal office by a republican.—A bill to repeal has been introduced.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent office Washington, D. C.

E. A. Beyl, Minneapolis. Convertible carriage or sled. A. J. Bluntach, Olivia, Inkstand. C. E. Parker, Duluth, Temporary binder. C. A. Pettersen. Minneapolis, Stove or range. J. B. Smith, Jackson, Syphon.

FREE! FREE!

The McKinley Bill and the new Tarriff Bill compared item by item. Also Henry George's Protection or Free Trade, and speeches of congressmen on tariff and direct taxation Address Minnesota Democratic Association, 127 Globe Bldg, St. Paul.

INDEPENDENCE INCIDENTS.

Last week's GAZETTE was full of good reading matter. In fact the GAZETTE seems to be getting to the front as a newsy paper. The local country paper as a whole always gives the most inportant news in a few words and this is what the busy man likes. Confidence and prosperity is all under water no prospect of getting out until the weather changes. Some of the papers say the mills are starting up. Yes they always start up in the spring, more or less. It takes no prophet to tell of that event.

I expect when we get the new tariff bill the people will have to go up in a balloon to keep out of the way of prosperity.

Good time now to collect international revenue on fish for the boys will be at it. The game and fish commission should put a corporal's guard at every little brook and polliwig hole in the state. You know there is nothing like protection; especialy when the country people want a mess of fish or two in the spring when the water is cold.

The tramp says times are not improving much yet; can't see muchchange but think when the grass grows the people will have more confidence and they can run their face for a few meals. Taxes and hard times are looking the prosperity full in the face and asking for 30 days of grace. Oh for a faith that will not shrink when oppressed by every foe. We are now bound by the golden link unless free coinage makes a go.

The farmers who have been the tools of every Trust, Combination and Monopoly since Cain and Able's time, in my opinion have let their last opportunity go by, they hold the balance of power in the hollow of their hand yet they have failed to use it when opportunity offerd, now mortgages, taxes and interest have got them by the throat and it is only a question of time when all will be gone, many of them are trying hard to hold on to a part at least, that they may have enough to pay expences when they take their departure out of this world but the man of usury keeps close upon their heels and the prospect is that the tail will go with the hide. Bankers Trusts, Combines and Monopolies throw politics to the dogs when it comes to money matters, but the farmers and many others say it was so from the beginning, and so might it be henceforth, now and forever.

Last fall some of the republican benchman said if their party only was elected the country would swim in prosperity within 48 hours, but now they are asking for an extention of time, saying that you must give us time to bring things around. We knew all the time that you must have time to accomplish so great undertaking you fellows set out to bring about, you will find later on perhaps that your tirade against the silver dollar was one of the greatest mistakes of your political life. The silver dollar to day is a legal tender for all debts both public and private, unless otherwsie stipulated in the contract, and right here we say it is wrong to give one money of the constitution preference over another making mortgages and notes payable in gold at the dictation of the mortgagee. This moy look all right to the man of usury but it is hard upon the hewers of wood and drawers of water. The silver dollar will buy goods from the merchants will pay taxes, will pay funeral expenses but it will not buy salvation, neither will gold.

Last fall's campaign is on reckord, it has been type written and engraven on tablets of stone and when the final summing up comes it will cut more of a figure than did Brutus at the assassination of Cæsar, but I am asking for no misfortune or calamity upon the present administration I hope they may prove a success to the country and the people but considering the crookedness of the hole they went in at can't see how they can come out at the other end with a whole hide and without the smell of smoke upon their garments.

A FARMER.

Why is FARM, STOCK and HOME Minneapolis, Minn., read by a greater number of northwestern farmers than any other agricultural paper published? That's easy. Because it is best adapted to to Northwestern conditions. FARM, STOCK and HOME is a large semi-monthly journal, regular price 50 cts a year. It can however be obtained in connection with the GAZETTE for $1.30.

The April number of "What to Eat" has some exceptionally interesting features. An account of the late banquet of the Gridiron club in Washington (a club made up exclusively of newspaper men) will be of particular interests to journalists. It is accompanied by a full page half tone engraving of a table at the Banquet at which sit Vice President Stevenson, Chauncy Depew, Senator Hill, Senator Gorman, Speaker Reed, and a numbr of other notables.

Advertise in the Gazette.

Late Literary News.

The most intensely interesting people of the world just at this moment are the millions of famine and plague stricken India. But little is known of this region by the people of the United States. Such reports as come to us are the things seen through British glasses. What has been the effect of British rule in India? Why these terrible famines? Why plagues? Julian Hawthorne has been sent by THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE to India to obtain answers to these questions at first hand and depict the situation as it appears to an American. The March COSMOPOLITAN contains the first of what is probably the most important series of articles ever presented in this magazine. Nothing has been published which gives an adequate idea of the larger operations of business—at least nothing by the class of men fitted for such work by thorough familiarity with the subjects of which they write. The article in the March COSMOPOLITAN on "The Methods of Banking," by the President of one of the largest banks of New York—a man of widest business experience—former Postmaster-General James—is one which every person, howevdr humble his clerkship or high his place in the financial world, will find interesting and instructive. This series will constitute a very complete course of business training, and every young man just entering business life and every old man will alike find it of immense value.

Have you Heard it?

That charming musical composition, "The Sleigh Ride," the most beautiful piece of music published this season, by an Iowa composer, Miss Sadie Lucas of Stanhope. Musicians everywhere are delighted with it, and it is having a splendid sale in all of the leading cities of other states. Six pages, full sheet music size. Regular price, forty cents. For thirty days I will sent a copy postpaid to any address on receipt of only Fifteen Cents. Address, OSCAR BREWER, Music Publisher, Stanhope, Iowa.

TWICE-A-WEEK COURRIER-JOURNAL.

Beginning the first of the new year, the Weekly Courrier-Journal, of Louisville, Ky., will be changed to the Twice-a-week Courier-Journal. It will be published Wednesday and Saturday mornings. The paper will be six pages, or twelve pages a week, instead of ten pages weekly, as at present, an increase of 832 columns of matter during the year. The Wednesday issue will be devoted exclusively to news and politics, while the Saturday issue will be strictly a family paper—filled with stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, sketches, etc. The politics of the paper will not be changed, and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully, in the future as in the past. In spite of the expence involved in the inprovements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courrier-Journal will remain the same, one dollar a year, with liberal inducements to agents or to old subscribers who send in new ones. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson on political and other topics of the day.

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Advertise in

the GAZETTE.

$1000.00 IN GOLD!

To be given away to subscribers to What to Eat, whose subscriptions are received before March 4, 1897. Send 10 cents for sample copy and full particulars. What to Eat is the most artistic, attractive and instructive magazine published in the interest of the home and better living. Address:

WHAT TO EAT, Minneapolis, Minn.

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AMES & CO.,
Edison Park, Ill.

22tf.

Latest News

The Governor vetoed the Asylum bill taking the institution to Hastings.

Gen. Rivera is said to have fallen into the hands of the Spaniards. It is feared that his life is in danger.

It looks as if the little Greece spot on the map of Europe would not be wiped off just yet. They seem to show fight.

Clubbing Offer.

Nothing helps while away long winter evenings to better advantage than good wholesome reading. Papers magazines and books are cheap now. Everybody can afford to take one or more. We have made arrangments to club with the papers and magazines mentioned below as follows:

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and the Farm, Stock and Home, every two weeks, for one year, $1.30.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and Demorest Magazine, monthly, $2.60.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and Cosmopolitan, monthly magazine, one year for $1.90.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and Scientific American, weekly, $3.60.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and New York Thrice-a-week World, one year for, $1.75.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE and the Farm, Field and Fireside, weekly, 1.75.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE and Will Carlton's Magazine "Everywhere" one year for $1.35.

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The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2.00.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

APRIL—1897.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
....	....	....	....	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	....

The present year promises to be an important one in railroad construction. Steel rails are cheap, and some roads that have long been under construction will be put through.

Notwithstanding the slow passing of the horse the old sign still holds good. No sooner is a red-headed woman seen upon the street than a white bicycle looms up in the offing.

Owing to many unreasonable complaints a post office official has found it necessary to gravely announce that the United States mail is indifferent to lovers and that delayed letters are not withheld out of malice.

A Boston writer says that science "has demonstrated the existence of a finer ether in which a finer body lives and moves." The statement, while interesting as it stands, could be improved by a few particulars.

The Cripple Creek millionaire, Stratton, is a rara avis among wealthy men. Talking about going into money-making schemes the other day, he said: "What I'm trying to do is to keep my income down within the limits of decency."

The recent decision of the supreme court of the United States on railroad trusts reaches all kinds of monopolies in restraint of trade and upholds the Sherman anti-trust law of 1890 at every point as valid, applicable and constitutional.

The air is so clear in the Arctic regions that conversation can be carried on easily by persons two miles apart. It has been asserted on good authority that at Gibraltar the human voice has been distinctly heard at a distance of ten miles.

San Francisco is alarmed about the heavy Japanese immigration, and will ask that the Chinese exclusion act be applied to them. Some of the California papers contend that the greatest danger of the state is that it may become orientalized.

Farmer Brandt, of Kansas, put a "few pounds of powder" into his stove "to blow the soot out of the chimney" and people are still dodging the bricks. The correspondent who chronicles this interesting performance neglects to add what became of Mr. Brandt; but perhaps he hasn't found out yet.

A doctor asks why it is that a man in his hours of relaxation crouches down in a chair, puts up his feet or assumes some other abnormal attitude. "I am convinced," he says, "that a man can sit much longer in an upright position, with his spine straight, than he can in any other. That he does not sit correctly I can only consider the force of habit."

A scientist connected with the United States fish commission claims to have discovered that fish have the power to change color. It is probable that they turn red for shame, on getting loose from anglers' hooks, to hear the grotesquely exaggerated statements made by the fishers as to the size of their escaped prey. No well-regulated fish could abide the colorless lying of the average Izaak Walton.

The state of New Jersey is not large, but brainy. Her common roads are the best in the union, and her legislature proposes to spend $1,000,000 more for "good country roads." Greater states might well imitate the example of New Jersey and make money by it. There are plenty of richer states which are swamped and unable to transact business during one-third of the year because of impassable roads, and have been that way ever since the oldest citizen can remember.

The records of the marine underwriters show that the three months ended March 1 were more disastrous to shipping interests than any corresponding period since records have been made. As the result of these storms several steam ships and more than 30 American sailing vessels have foundered and 23 derelicts are now adrift to offer further perils to ocean navigation. This list does not include the many foreign wrecks that have occurred during the same period, nor does it take into account the many marine disasters that have occurred since the first of the month.

The civil service commission has prepared a report to congress, showing that there are 178,717 people in the employ of Uncle Samuel, not including those in the military and naval service, and that they receive as compensation for their services annually the enormous sum of $99,589,827. Of the total number of persons employed in the civil service 91,609 are unclassified and are not subject to examinations for appointment. The total number in the classified service, who cannot be discharged without good cause and cannot be appointed without competitive examination, is 87,108.

The explosion which took place recently on board the Russian turret ship, Cizoi Veliky, while lying in Canea harbor, was one of the most shocking disasters that ever occurred on a war vessel, involving, as it did, the loss of 28 lives. The gun exploded in the turret, blowing it to pieces, and killing everyone in it, while falling fragments killed others on deck. The vessel was one of the most powerful in the Russian fleet. It was launched in 1895. Its length over all is 348 feet, and displacement 8,880 tons. Its armor is 17 inches thick and seven feet in depth, and above the armor belt is a redoubt protected by steel.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Special Session.

In the United States senate on the 25th the credentials of John W. Henderson, appointed by the governor of Florida to the seat vacated by Mr. Call, were presented and referred. The arbitration treaty was discussed and the bankruptcy bill was read at length. In the house the four day's general debate on the Dingley bill closed.

A resolution was adopted in the United States senate on the 26th asking the president for information as to the death of two American sailors at Santiago de Cuba and a memorial from the Michigan legislature was presented protesting against the executive order at the close of the last administration consolidating pension agencies, and, in effect, abolishing the agency at Detroit. In executive session the arbitration treaty was further discussed. Adjourned to the 29th. In the house the tariff bill was thrown open for amendment under the five-minute rule and nine of the 162 pages of the bill were disposed of.

The United States senate was not in session on the 27th. In the house bills were introduced to modify the national banking laws so as to provide the people with a safe, ample, elastic and cheap currency, and to call in and cancel the paper money now in circulation. Five more of the 162 pages of the tariff bill were disposed of.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The joint resolution passed by congress authorizing the secretary of war to furnish tents to the sufferers of the Mississippi river floods has been signed by President McKinley.

John Hevelow, James Wolfe and Peter Mustard, colored shad fishermen, were drowned near Lewes, Del., by the upsetting of their boat.

It was considered in diplomatic circles in Washington that Spain had practically abandoned the effort to crush the Cuban insurrectionists.

In the United States there were 291 business failures in the seven days ended on the 26th, against 216 the week previous and 259 in the corresponding period of 1896.

A statement by the secretary of agriculture shows that the world's wheat crop for 1896 is 2,428,393,000 bushels, against 2,546,404,000 in 1895.

President McKinley has decided, it is said, to send a special commissioner to Cuba to ascertain facts on the present condition of affairs.

THE EAST.

The charter for the consolidation of New York, Brooklyn and Long Island City has been approved by the New York legislature.

In Philadelphia the Surety Building and Loan association made an assignment with liabilities of $100,000.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 26th aggregated $887,300,998, against $957,180,625 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 1.3.

At the dedication in New York of the monument to Gen. Grant on April 27 President McKinley will make an address.

Carl Wright, John Henderson and Thomas Stiles were killed by an explosion in the works of the Dupont Chemical company at Gibbstown, N. J.

At Buffalo, N. Y., the American exchange bank went into voluntary liquidation. Depositors will be paid in full.

The death of William T. Adams, the well-known writer, who, under the pen name of Oliver Optic, has entertained boy readers for more than 50 years, occurred at his home in Boston, aged 75 years.

Fire destroyed "The Elms," the magnificent residence of Col. A. C. Tyler at New London, Conn., with all its elaborate furnishings, the loss being over $300,000.

WEST AND SOUTH.

At Maysville, Mo., the doors of the De Kalb county bank were closed.

At Laddsdale, Ia., the house of Frank Penrod was burned while he and his wife were away and their three girls and two boys perished in the flames.

At Chillicothe, Ill., the Illinois river was four miles wide and many persons had been driven from their homes.

In a saloon at Peru, Ill., Andrew Lipielski drank ten glasses of whisky to win a wager and died three hours afterward.

Bob Fitzsimmons has been challenged by John L. Sullivan for a fight to a finish with gloves for $5,000 a side and the championship of the world.

In Indianapolis the Order of Equity, a benefit association with 200 councils in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, made an assignment.

At Burlington, Ia., one-half of the sand ridge district was under water and the inhabitants had moved to higher ground.

Edna, the 12-year-old daughter of John P. Bain, living near Kenosha, Wis., died after a continuous sleep of 12 days from which she could not be awakened.

At Quincy, Ill., the Mississippi river was seven miles wide, and many people had fled to the hills for safety.

Near Mount Gilead, Ky., Amos Riggs shot and killed young Boyd and his father, W. R. Boyd. A family quarrel was the cause.

At Watkinsville, Ga., George Elder (colored) was hanged for the murder of Bob Jones, another negro.

From all over Tennessee, north Georgia and north Alabama heavy frosts were reported.

On May 18 a national good citizens' convention will be held in Nashville, Tenn., to advance the cause of liberty, prosperity, truth, righteousness and good government.

The six-day ladies' bicycle race in Louisville, Ky., was won by Dottie Farnsworth who made 334 miles.

The curfew ordinance which specifies that boys and girls in Des Moines, Ia., under 15 years shall not be on the streets at night after nine o'clock has been signed by the mayor.

A cyclone swept through Austin, Tex., injuring many persons and demolishing thousands of dollars' worth of property.

Margaret J. Preston, the well-known writer of southern war poetry, died in Baltimore.

In the west and south floods still continue and from Cairo, Ill., to Hickman, Ky., a distance of over 100 miles, the Mississippi river is 25 miles wide.

Flames at Portsmouth, Va., made 50 families homeless and caused $200,000 damage.

The Illinois supreme court rendered a decision at Ottawa which practically holds the indeterminate sentence law to be unconstitutional.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Dispatches from Constantinople say that 700 persons were killed, including a number of Greeks, in the recent massacre at Tokat.

In consequence of the refusal of Lord Salisbury to join in a blockade of Greek ports Germany has given notice to the powers of her intention to withdraw from the concert.

In Montreal the most substantial buildings were shaken by an earthquake and the employes ran out of the newspaper offices and the post office in a fright.

In the Canadian parliament two bills were introduced to prohibit the importation of labor under contract or agreement.

Ministers of the powers held a conference in Athens and drew up the terms of a collective note to the Greek government requesting that the Greek troops be recalled from the frontier.

In Cuba the filibustering steamer Laurada landed the most important expedition ever sent from this country.

Advices from various places in Crete show that there is not the slightest improvement in the condition of affairs in that island. The fighting between the Moslems and the Christians continues and the burning of villages is a matter of daily occurrence.

President Cisneros, of the Cuban government, reported dead some time ago, is said to be alive.

LATER NEWS.

C. E. Crosby, of New York, representative of the Chicago Record, is reported killed while watching a battle in Cuba.

The president the 29th nominated Charlamange Tower, of Pennsylvania, to be minister to Austria, and Henry Clay Evans, of Tennessee, to be commissioner of pensions.

At least two links in the chain of Mississippi levees have snapped. At Wayside, a few miles south of Greenville., Miss., about midnight of the 29th, a serious break occurred, inundating many of the finest farms in the south. Large forest trees went down before this light torrent. No lives were lost. Anticipating this calamity the people had sought safety.

The United Press association, having its principal office at New York City, filed an assignment the 29th.

Six children of John McGrath were drowned while attempting to ford a creek near Seneca, Kas. The wagon was overturned and all the occupants swept away.

It was learned the 29th that General Luis Rivera, the successor of Antonio Maceo in the insurgent ranks of Cuba, had been killed during a recent engagement, after being thrice wounded.

The gunboat Helena made her trial over the course on Long Island sound, and succeeded in making 15.8 knots per hour over the entire course.

A strike of the steam steamfitters in New York. in which between 30,000 and 60,000 men may be involved, was declared the 29th when over 1,100 steamfitters refused to go to work in their shops. The strike is the result of a practical lockout on the part of the bosses.

A long official dispatch from the British admiral in Cretan waters to the government the 29th concludes with saying: Colonel Vassos (the commander of the Greek army of occupation in Crete) has practically declared war against the powers.

The Olympic club of London has offered a purse of $15,000 for a fight between Charles Mitchell and Bob Fitzsimmons.

Early the 30th another crevasse occurred in the Mississippi levee above Greenville. This, with the crevasse below Greenville, will deluge the entire great Mississippi delta.

The president the 30th nominated Frank Palmer, of Illinois, to be government printer. Mr. Palmer was public printer under the Harrison administration and made such a good record that he was indorsed for the position not only by his state delegation, but by many senators and other public men.

The evening of the 30th a terrific tornado, followed by hail and flood, swept through the town of Chandler, Okla., completely devastating the place. Only two houses were left standing. Within a few hours 21 dead bodies were taken from the ruins. In addition to those dead, dying and injured, it is believed that there are a score or more dead buried beneath the wrecked buildings. Several of the wrecked buildings took fire and the debris burned fiercely. Many of the injured were burned to death while pinned fast under the debris.

Ex-United States Senator Cameron, of LaCrosse, Wis., died at Milwaukee, Wis., the 30th, aged 71 years.

The gold reserve in the U. S. treasury the 30th was $151,841,537.

The United States cruiser Yantic ran aground the 30th at Port Nueva, Palmira. The Yantic is an old fashioned wooden warship.

The explosion of an unusually heavy blast in the water tunnel at Chicago the 30th, killed Owen O'Mally and Peter Gallagher. Several others were injured.

William Dawson, Jr., cashier of the recently insolvent Bank of Minnesota at St. Paul, has been indicted by the Ramsey county grand jury on the charge of filing false reports with the bank examiner. The falsity in reports is said to have consisted in the absence of any reference to loans to Dawson's father.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, consul-general at Havana, has been notified by cable that his services will not be needed after April 15. The notice from the state department comes nominally in the form of a leave of absence beginning at that date, but it is understood both by him and the department that his successor will be on the ground at that time. Gen. Lee expects to come back to this country at once.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, March 30.		
WHEAT—No. 1 northern			71½@ 72
No. 2 northern			70¼@ 70¾
May			69¾
CORN—No. 4			19 @ 19½
OATS—No. 3 white			15 @ 16
CATTLE—Steers		3 20	@3 90
Cows			2 65 @3 05
HOGS		3 50	@3 75
SHEEP—Muttons			3 10 @3 65
Lambs			
BUTTER—Creamery, firsts		17	@ 18½
Creamery, seconds		13	@ 17
Dairy, fancy		15	@ 16
Dairy, choice		12	@ 14
POULTRY—Turkeys		8	@ 8½
Spring chickens			@ 7

HARD BLOW TO CUBA.

Spanish Troops Capture Gen. Rivera, Maceo's Successor.

His Command Is Defeated After a Hard Fight—Ten of the Insurgents Killed—Fate of a Newspaper Correspondent.

Havana, March 30.—Gen. Hernandez Velasco, who is operating in the hills of the province of Pinar del Rio, has sent a report to the government which has caused much elation to all classes of loyal Spaniards. He says that while his command was in the vicinity of Cabezadas, in the Rio Hondo district, Sunday they encountered a party of rebels 100 strong, who were under the command of Ruis Rivera, who was appointed to the command of the insurgents in Pinar del Rio after the death of Antonio Maceo. The rebels occupied a strong position and fought stubbornly, but after an engagement which lasted an hour they were defeated and dispersed. Before the rebel position was captured a grenade was thrown by the Spaniards, which fell among the insurgents, and, exploding, wounded many of them. This caused a panic and many of the rebels fled.

Shortly after the explosion the Spanish infantry penetrated the rebel position. They found Col. Bacallao, chief of staff to Gen. Rivera, attempting to carry the latter, who had been wounded by three Mauser bullets, to a place of safety. Both were made prisoners.

Newspaper Man Killed.

Washington, March 30.—Consul-General Lee has sent the state department a telegram from Havana under Sunday's date, saying that Mr. C. F. Crosby, of New York, representative of the Chicago Record, is reported to have been killed while watching with a field glass a combat between the Spanish and insurgent forces near Arrayo Blanco, close to the boundary line between Puerto Principe and Santa Clara. He came to the island January 30 last. He is said to have been graduated at St. Cyr, France.

A Successful Trip.

Philadelphia, March 29.—The filibustering steamer Laurada arrived at the Delaware breakwater Saturday evening, after having, it is said, landed the most important expedition sent from this country to Cuba. The expedition was in charge of Gen. Carlos Roloff, the insurgent minister of war. There were 40 others on the Laurada when she left, and in her hold were stored 7,000 rifles, 1,700,000 rounds of ammunition, 25 tons of stick dynamite and a large supply of food and medicine.

"OLIVER OPTIC" DEAD.

Popular Writer of Juvenile Stories Passes Away—Sketch of His Work.

Boston, March 29.—William T. Adams (Oliver Optic) died shortly before nine o'clock in the morning.

As "Oliver Optic," he was known to every child in this country who reads story books. He was a most prolific writer. At the age of 73 he had written 126 books and more than 1,000 newspaper stories.

Mr. Adams as a boy was full of healthy spirits and abounding energy. As a teacher in a Boston school he had an opportunity for broadly studying the tastes of young America. For strong, vigorous, healthy young America he wrote all his love and experience. He was remarkably successful in obtaining from the first the attention of his readers, and for more than 50 years he enjoyed the distinction of being the most popular writer of juvenile stories. His first book was called "Hatchie, the Guardian Slave," and was written under the nom de plume "Warren T. Ashton." For this book he received $37.50. It was the first money he ever earned with his pen. His next book was "The Boat Club," and it met with a ready sale. The name "Oliver Optic" was adopted in 1851. The "Riverside Series" in six volumes for boys appeared in 1862.

Oliver Optic wrote but two novels for older readers. They were "The Way of the World" and "Living Too Fast."

At various times he edited the Student and Schoolmate, Our Little Ones, and Oliver Optic's Magazine for Boys and Girls.

Get Good Positions.

Washington, March 30.—The president Monday sent to the senate the following nominations:

Charlemagne Tower, of Pennsylvania, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Austria-Hungary.

Anson Burlingame Johnson, of Colorado, to be consul of the United States at Fuchan, China.

William S. Shallenberger, of Pennsylvania, to be second assistant postmaster-general.

James D. Gill, of Massachusetts, to be collector of internal revenue for the Third district of Massachusetts.

Thomas Ryan, of Kansas, to be first assistant secretary of the interior.

Henry Clay Evans, of Tennessee, to be commissioner of pensions.

Washington, March 29. — Senator Thomas C. Platt called on President McKinley Saturday afternoon and was given positive assurance that Prof. Andrew D. White would be nominated as ambassador to Germany.

Onion Market Cornered.

Kansas City, Mo., March 30.—James McKinney, a wholesale produce and commission merchant, has apparently succeeded in cornering the onion market. He has contracted for 27,000 barrels of fancy kiln-dried stock that will keep for months, and has stored them awaiting an advance in price. Many wholesalers needing immediate orders have been compelled to pay $3.50 a barrel for the same stock, which, previous to the present scarcity, could have been bought for $1.75 and $2.25.

Citizens' Convention.

Nashville, Tenn., March 27.—Rev. R. W. Binkley, chairman, and S. Nicholson, secretary of the provisional executive committee, have issued a call for a national good citizens' convention, to be held in Nashville May 18, addressed to "All lovers of liberty, prosperity, truth, righteousness and good government." The call is signed by citizens from 24 states, including Neal Dow, Maine; Josiah Strong, D. D., New York; Bishop W. X. Ninde, Detroit; George C. Lorimer, Boston; Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., Brooklyn; Kerr Boyce Tupper, Philadelphia.

Are Public Property.

Chicago, March 26.—In the injunction suit instigated by the board of trade to restrain the telegraph companies from furnishing outsiders, and especially bucket shops, with market quotations, Judge Horton decided against the board. He declares that the quotations are public property and cannot be withheld by the board.

Forced to Quit.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 26. — The Order of Equity, a benefit association, assigned Thursday. The liabilities are estimated at $70,000, while the assets are said to be comparatively trifling.

SITUATION IS GRAVE.

Powers Not in Concert Regarding Crete—Crown Prince to the Front.

London, March 30. — The Graphic gives prominence to a statement which it claims to have received from an unquestionable source, to the effect that the Greek situation is extremely grave. It says that with the departure of Crown Prince Constantine from Athens to take command of the troops in Thessaly, the die seems to have been cast. War would be inevitable if Greece recalled her army. It would march to Athens and dethrone the king. The most serious element of the situation is the undoubted fact, despite denials, that the concert of the powers is no longer solid. There has not been an actual rupture, but the members have come to the conclusion that concerted action is a failure. The statement ascribes the position to the impatience of the powers with Greece's reckless conduct and Great Britain's reluctance to coerce her. The powers will not accept Lord Salisbury's proposal for the establishment of a neutral zone.

Reports from various places in Crete show that there is not the slightest improvement in the condition of affairs in that island. The fighting between the Moslems and the Christians continues, and the burning of villages is a matter of daily occurrence. There is no prospect of any betterment in the situation. It is apparent that the bombardment of the Christians by the foreign warships is merely a waste of shot and shell. When the insurgents are scattered by the fire from the warships they disperse, only to reappear shortly after in some other place in the vicinity.

London, March 29.—The Sun publishes a dispatch from Athens saying that Crown Prince Constantine finally started for the frontier on Thessaly Saturday evening. The fact that he was to leave to assume command of the Greek forces which are now confronting the Turks on the frontier became known to the public some time previous to his departure. The streets in the vicinity of the palace were jammed with people, who frantically acclaimed the crown prince when he appeared. The wildest enthusiasm was everywhere displayed, and the crowds shouted for war until they were hoarse.

PASSING MUTILATED COIN.

New Law Makes It a Criminal Offense and Provides Penalties.

Washington, March 27.—Letters by the bushel have been pouring in on the treasury department asking for information concerning the new law in relation to the passing of mutilated coin, although those seeking the information might, in the majority of cases, have secured it from the United States district attorneys or secret service officers of their respective localities. In brief it may be explained that the law is in the main an extension of that against counterfeiting. It provides that the passing of mutilated or defaced coins, or the mutilation and defacement of coin for any purpose shall be held to be a criminal offense, punishable by imprisonment for a period of one to five years and a fine of $100 to $2,000. Under this law the practice of presenting ladies with coins of gold or silver, with the initials of the donor engraved thereon, to be worn as bangles, is a criminal offense. The law also drives out of business a number of people who have made a good living by purchasing mutilated coins at a reduction from their face value and plugging up the holes so skillfully that the original mutilation could not be discovered. Even this kind of tampering with the money of the government will be regarded as an offense under the statute.

Cuts Rates.

Chicago, March 30.—The Missouri Pacific railroad has made the first open, flat cut rate since the anti-association decision was rendered by the federal supreme court. This road, without any intimation of its intention, made a rate of 33½ cents on eggs in car lots from all points in Kansas to St. Louis, with the proviso, however, that the rate be subject to the Missouri river minimums. It is understood other western lines will prepare an equalizing tariff, to go into effect at once. The tariff rate at present is from 45 to 75 cents per 100 pounds. The effect of the cut, it is expected, will be to send at least 300,000 cases of eggs for storage from Chicago concerns to cities east of Buffalo and Pittsburgh. The withdrawal of so many roads from the freight association is given as the cause of this cut, and local railroad men predict the demoralization of all the western freights in the near future.

United Press Assigns.

New York, March 30.—At a meeting of the directors of the United Press, of New York, held Monday afternoon, a general assignment for the benefit of creditors was made to the auditor and assistant secretary of the company, Frederick G. Mason. He will continue the business of the United Press, if the courts and creditors consent, pending a readjustment of their press arrangements by newspapers heretofore served by the United Press.

Wants to Become a Citizen.

New York, March 26.—Mrs. Emma Moss Booth Tucker, wife of Frederick Booth Tucker, of the Salvation Army, appeared Thursday before the naturalization bureau in the county courthouse and took out her first naturalization papers. She came to this country about a year ago with her husband.

Bank Quits Business.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 29.—The American exchange bank went into voluntary liquidation at the close of business Saturday. Those who are interested in the bank say the closing up of the business is due to the hard times and to the fact that none of the small banks in this city has been making money recently. The depositors will be paid in full on demand at the office of the Marine bank of Buffalo.

No More Hangings.

Denver, Col., March 30.—Gov. Adams has signed the bill abolishing capital punishment in Colorado.

Frosts in the South.

Nashville, Tenn., March 27.—Heavy frosts are reported from all over Tennessee, north Georgia and north Alabama. Peach, plum and pear trees throughout this region were in full bloom and the probability is that these fruits are killed, entailing large losses.

Six Children Drowned.

Seneca, Kan., March 30.—Six children of John McGrath, a farmer residing in the northwestern part of Nemeha county, were drowned near their home on Sunday evening while attempting to ford Pole creek, which is running bankful.

TO CHANGE ITS STANDARD.

Japan Preparing to Discard Silver and Adopt Gold.

Washington, March 30.—The secretary of the treasury is in receipt of information from the United States minister at Tokio, Japan, to the effect that during the present session of the Japanese diet a government coinage bill will be presented for the consideration of that body, which will, if passed, change the standard of values in Japan from silver to gold. It is proposed to fix the government parity of or ratio between the two metals at thirty-two to one. The unit of value will be a gold yen, which will be one-half the weight and value of the Japanese gold yen, which is of the same weight and fineness as the gold dollar of the United States. The further coinage of silver will be limited to subsidiary coins. The silver yen now in circulation will be maintained at par with the gold yen by the government being prepared to redeem them in gold whenever called upon to do so.

The vernacular press reports considerable dissatisfaction among manufacturing classes upon the proposed change of standard, and it is reported that the Cotton Spinners' association have prepared a protest against it to present to the diet. Those interested in manufacture in Japan are at present very prosperous and satisfied with the returns their investments are bringing in. They are naturally, as a class, not disposed to view favorably a proposed change, the effects of which upon their interests they have no means of determining beforehand. It is generally believed, however, that the government bill will, in a perhaps modified form, become a law. It is supposed that the principal object the government has in view in bringing about the change is to enable it, should such a measure become necessary or expedient, to negotiate a loan in Europe on better terms than would be possible, as they believe, if Japan remains on a silver basis.

CROWDED OUT.

Tariff Bill to Be Disposed of Before Other Legislation.

Washington, March 27.—The executive committee, which was created at the monetary convention held in Indianapolis January last, to secure the appointment of a commission to revise the currency system of the United States, called on Speaker Reed at the capitol Friday. Among the number were Mr. H. H. Hanna, of Indianapolis, who was the chairman of the Indianapolis convention; ex-Gov. Stanard, of St. Louis; George F. Peabody, of New York, and John P. Irish, of San Francisco.

The committee set forth to Speaker Reed the necessity not only of maintaining the present gold standard, but of insuring the ultimate retirement of all classes of United States notes and the establishment of a banking system which should furnish credit facilities to every portion of the country and at the same time afford a safe and elastic circulation. They stated that a congressional commission, or a commission of outsiders, or a mixed commission of senators and representatives and business men would be equally satisfactory to them. What they desired, primarily, was the appointment of a commission.

The speaker replied that congress had been called together to pass a tariff bill, and that it was obviously to the interests of this country that this bill should be passed at the earliest possible practicable moment. He expressed the opinion that it would be better if this bill would be passed in May, than if its passage were delayed until July next. Until final action had been taken on this bill he did not deem it advisable to complicate matters by the formulation of any new legislation.

The committee agreed that this was doubtless the better course to be pursued, and with this the interview closed.

Dun Reports Greater Confidence.

New York, March 27.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say: "Rarely have markets sustained such surprise as they have received of late with so little loss. Foreign conditions and London alarms, the collapse of the iron ore combination, the destructive floods in the Mississippi valley and the decision of the supreme court against railway associations have been used to the utmost, but not even in railroad stocks has the result been important. With confidence that better times and larger business are coming men are less disposed every day to throw away good investments, and the very fact that prices of products are now low is regarded as a guarantee against much further decline. In all industries, also, the number of mills and shops and hands at work gradually increases.

"Failures for the week have been 291 in the United States, against 259 last year, and 50 in Canada, against 39 last year."

Gen. Ruger Retires.

New York, March 30. — Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, commanding the department of the east of the United States army, with headquarters on Governor's island, retires from the active list of the army Friday, when he reaches the age limit of 64 years. Gen. Ruger was made a major general February 8, 1895. Born at Lima, Livingston county, N. Y., April 2, 1833, Gen. Ruger was appointed to the West Point academy from Wisconsin, and was graduated from West Point July 1, 1854.

Twenty-One Drowned at Sea.

Coruna, Spain, March 29.—A dispatch boat from Ferrol, 12 miles distant, announces that a boat with 30 occupants has been sunk in a collision with a steamer, and 21 persons were drowned.

Small Catch of Seals.

St. Johns, N. F., March 29.—News from the east coast sealing fleet was received Saturday. Out of 16 steamers fishing in the North Atlantic 11 have been heard from, whose combined catches are only 21,000 seals, less than a load for one steamer. This is the worst record for 100 years. There is little likelihood of the fishery being retrieved later from total failure.

Louisville Firm Assigns.

Louisville, Ky., March 30.—J. G. and R. T. Whittinghill, dealers in dry goods, have assigned; assets estimated at $25,000, with liabilities of $40,000.

Dr. Luis Sentenced.

Baltimore, Md., March 30.—Dr. Joseph Luis, who was on Friday last found guilty in the United States district court of conspiracy and of sending an armed military expedition against a friendly nation, was refused a new trial and sentenced to 18 months in the Baltimore jail and to pay a fine of $500. A motion to suspend sentence and admit the Cuban patriot to bail, pending an appeal to the supreme court, was also denied.

Burst a Blood Vessel.

Geneva, Ill., March 30.—John H. Green, aged 70 years, burst a blood vessel while vomiting, and died shortly afterward.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and $1.00, all druggists.

Men look for signs of spring out doors; women look for them in dry goods stores.—Atchison Globe.

Dull, gnawing pain—neuralgia. Prompt, soothing cure—St. Jacobs Oil.

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Just try a 10c box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

The ordinary schoolboy doesn't think, and is much healthier.—F. F. Montressor.

Doubled up and bent with pain—Lumbago. Use St. Jacobs Oil and straighten up.

Genius may be swift, but perseverance has the surest feet.—N. Y. Weekly.

A cruel pain—sciatica. Its cure is sure. Use St. Jacobs Oil.

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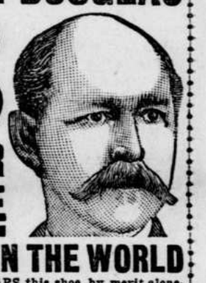

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Spring Cleaning.

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ELIZA R. PARKER.

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We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Love is dead when the husband begins to grudge the money it takes to support his wife.—Ram's Horn.

A Wonderful Combination.

Being the only manufacturers of both guns and ammunition in the world the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct., are enabled to keep their guns apace with new ammunition and their ammunition apace with new guns. In this way by using Winchester goods, shooters can be certain of getting guns and ammunition of the highest degree of excellence and most improved type. As the unapproachable reputation of the Winchester guns depends upon the ammunition used in them, the Winchesters are obliged to keep the standard of their ammunition as near perfection as possible. Shooters who want the best results can get them by using Winchester guns and Winchester ammunition. Send for a large illustrated catalogue free.

Officer (to recruit)—"You look as sullen as an ape that has just found out that you are his descendant."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Milton Reizenstein, a graduate student of the Johns Hopkins University, of Baltimore, has prepared a monograph as a thesis for a degree which he expects to receive next June. He has chosen for his subject the history of the B. & O. R. R. from its inception on the night of February 12th, 1827, when 25 of the leading business men of Baltimore met at the home of Philip E. Thomas and devised means whereby the trade of Baltimore with the West could be restored. It was at this meeting that the company was organized which afterwards built the B. & O. R. R. Mr. Reizenstein's monograph takes up the history of the road from that night until tracks were laid to Wheeling, W. Va., in 1853. The 70th anniversary of the B. & O. R. R. Co. was February 12th, 1897.

If a man could only get as much for his old family horse as his wife thinks the animal is worth!—Atchison Globe.

Reforms Need More Than a Day

To bring them about, and are always more complete and lasting when they proceed with steady regularity to a consummation. Few of the observant among us can have failed to notice that permanently healthful changes in the human system are not wrought by abrupt and violent means, and that those are the most salutary medicines which are progressive. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the chief of these. Dyspepsia, a disease of obstinate character, is obliterated by it.

It will be heaven to the women because the angels don't wear corsets or tight shoes.—Atchison Globe.

Homeseekers' Excursions at Half Rates

Via the Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route, to points in the West and Southwest. Tickets on sale Tuesdays, April 6th and 20th and May 4th and 18th. For descriptive and illustrated pamphlets of the different States, time and map folders, address H. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

The trouble with most of us is that we neglect to do to-morrow what we have put off to-day.—Truth.

"Star Tobacco."

As you chew tobacco for pleasure, use Star. It is not only the best, but the most lasting, and therefore the cheapest.

Opportunity makes short calls. When one is out it leaves a card and moves on.—N. Y. Weekly.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

"Tommy, who was Joan of Arc?" asked the teacher. "Noah's wife," said Tommy, who is considered great at guessing.

Your friends may not know much, but they know what they would do if they were in your place.—N. Y. Weekly.

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—Mrs E. C. Moulton, Needham, Mass., Oct. 22, '94.

"Great Scott, Eph! what's the number of your boots?" "Two, sah; one foh each foot, sah."

A cold—sore and stiff. All right again. St. Jacobs Oil did it—cured.

We could forgive the man who knows it all if he wouldn't insist on telling it all.—N. Y. Weekly.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.

Rest assured that if your misdeeds find you out they will call again.—N. Y. Weekly.

Limp and lame—lame back. St. Jacobs Oil cures it promptly, surely.

YOUR ENEMY STOLE IN. An enemy stole into your house one day last week and touched you lightly in passing. You thought little of the matter at the time, for the enemy was only a vagrant current of air. But now you are beginning to learn what mischief the little intruder did, for your back is stiff and painful. Your head aches, and at times you feel dizzy. What has happened? . . . Simply this: the cold has settled on your kidneys. They are overcharged with blood and inflamed. Instead of passing the waste matter out of the body they are damming it up in the blood. Every minute, yes, every heart beat adds to the poison in you. Normal action of the kidneys will purify the blood. Nothing else will.

Warner's Safe Cure

is the friend in need. It will reduce the inflammation, so that the grip on the tissues of the blood-vessels is relaxed, and the uric acid is sent on its way out of the body.

Thus You Overcome Your Enemy

Large bottle, or new style, smaller one at your druggists.

LOVE'S REQUEST.

Sweetheart, if there should come a time
When in my careworn face
The beauty of a vanished prime
You strive in vain to trace;
When faded tresses, gray and thin,
Defy the binder's skill;
Sweetheart, betray no sign,
By word nor look repine.
Think of the grace that once was mine;
Kiss me and be still.

Sweetheart, if there should come a year
When from my withered lips
The loving word that now rings clear,
In tuneless weakness slips;
If I should sing with quavering voice
Some old song worse than ill,
Sweetheart, with kind deceit,
No mocking words repeat.
Think of the voice that once was sweet;
Kiss me and be still.

Sweetheart, if there should come a day—
I know not when or how—
When your love beams with lessening ray,
That burns so brightly now;
When you can meet my faithful eyes,
And feel no answering thrill;
Sweetheart, let me not know—
I could not bear the woe—
Think of the dear, dear long ago;
Kiss me and be still.

—N. Y. Advertiser.

MR. MEEKS' PRISONER.

BY LESTER KETCHUM.

HE SAID his name was Meeks, and it struck thoughtful ones in Buffalo Horn that the patronymic was singularly appropriate; for the gentleman himself was a mild-eyed, "sandy - lookin'" little man, with a self-depreciatory air that suggested a standing apology on his part for presuming to exist. He floated into town quietly, and so unobtrusive and modest was he that it was several days before his presence began to be noticed, and then only on account of a rumor that had gained circulation to the effect that he was an officer of the United States secret service. Then Buffalo Hornites smiled. Of course, like all western people, they understood that it is not best to judge from appearances; but, oh! what a chump Uncle Sam must be, to send a wee bit of a man like this to arrest an Oklahoma malefactor!

To be sure, nobody had the temerity to suggest this to Mr. Meeks. There are communities in which the one who presumes upon appearances is taking very long chances, and Buffalo Horn was one of these. Therefore, Mr. Meeks was treated with great show of respect by all the leading citizens, who squared things with themselves by privately "giving him the horse laugh." And, all unconscious, Mr. Meeks kept on his way, or, rather, stayed where he was and lay in wait for some certain criminal who was wanted for violating a score, more or less, of the federal statutes.

In strictest confidence, and with childlike faith, he had imparted more or less information concerning his mission to Mart Winslow, the landlord of the little hotel where he was staying—and Mart being, after the manner of his kind, an inveterate gossip, soon spread what information he had gleaned from the stranger, thereby causing a broad grin to appear whenever his guest was mentioned.

"Oh, but ain't 'e easy?" chuckled Mart to a couple of friends, one day, as he nodded towards the barroom, where Mr. Meeks was engaged in "settin' 'em up" to the ever-ready crowd. "D' ye ever see sech a sucker? Comes yere an' 'expec's th' duck 'e's layin' fer t' lop right intuh th' camp an' give 'isself up, I s'pose; so yere 'e stays, diggin' up 15 a week f'r board an' spendin' copious at th' bar. Oh. I c'n stand it awhile."

"Gawd! S'posin' th' man sh'd come in, all of a suddint?" said Jim Wylie,

"HANDS UP, MR. WILLIAMS!"

the city marshal. "Say, I bet 'e'd die o' scare!"

"Who is it th' little feller wants, Mart?" asked some one sitting by the window.

"Sh-h-h! Easy, Frank! . . . Oh, I d'no', not now. But I'll bet ye one thing—'tain't nobody he's a-goin' t' ketch right off."

It came to be rumored, within a day or two, that "Kingfisher" Williams was the man Mr. Meeks was after, this rumor being based upon the fact that the little man had been—very quietly, of course—making inquiries concerning that notorious person, whom numerous county and national officers were more or less anxious to meet. He was not known personally to anyone in Buffalo Horn, but Mr. Wylie assured the little man that Kingfisher Williams was a very bad man indeed, and that if Mr. Meeks effected his capture, it would be a great feather in his cap—whereupon the little man swelled up considerably and invited Mr. Wylie to join him at the bar.

It was about a week after this conversation that the secret service officer and the city marshal were standing in the barroom, discussing some question or other, when the door opened and a stranger entered and, walking up to the bar, called for whisky. Mr. Meeks was looking earnestly upward into the big marshal's face as the stranger entered, but withdrew his gaze for a moment to glanced at the newcomer. Then he reached for his revolver.

"There's my man!" he remarked, calmly, in an undertone, to the marshal. "Get back from the bar, please."

Wylie, dumfounded, did as he was bidden, in time to see the stranger look up just as Mr. Meeks got him covered.

"Hands up, Mr. Williams!" commanded the little man. "I want you!"

With an oath, the other "drew," and for a few seconds there was a confusion of shots, in which the city marshal could take no part by reason of his revolver getting stuck and refusing to come forth. Then the stranger threw up both hands, in token of surrender.

"Have you—er—a pair of handcuffs, Mr. Wylie?" asked Mr. Meeks. "Put 'em on him, please. Sorry, Mr. Williams, but I can't take any chances with you."

Williams did not answer, but growled angrily under his breath as he submitted to being handcuffed.

"I'll git you for this!" he said to Wylie, as the latter stepped back after finishing the operation.

"Oh, ye will, will ye? Wait ontell my friend, Mr. Meeks, gits through 'ith ye, Mr. Williams," was the cheerful reply.

"Want t' put 'im in th' cooler?" asked the marshal, presently.

"No, thanks. He'll bunk with me tonight, and to-morrow we leave. Much obliged, all the same."

It was not more than an hour before every one in Buffalo Horn knew that little Mr. Meeks had, single-handed, captured the notorious Kingfisher Williams, after a short battle in which nobody was hurt; and the general sentiment was of the "well, I'll be dogoned!" variety.

That night Mr. Meeks had a levee and blushingly received the congratulations of the best citizens of Buffalo Horn during a period of two hours, the while his new stanch friend, Jim Wylie, obligingly guarded his deperate prisoner. Had he had been a less temperate man, he might have retired somewhat the worse for liquor, as did most of the citizens of Buffalo Horn; but he kept his wits about him and was as sober as his prisoner when they turned in.

Next morning a half-score of leading citizens had sufficiently recovered from the night's revelries to accompany him and his prisoner to Four-Mile Creek. This honor was modestly protested against by the little man, who seemed not to see that he had done anything remarkable, but he was hooted down, and when they reached Four-Mile his escort parted with him with three rousing cheers and a volley of revolver-shots by way of salute.

It was about one o'clock in the afternoon when an excited, hatless man, mounted on a panting horse that dripped with perspiration, dashed up to the Hotel Winslow, in front of which a number of citizens were sitting discussing the events of the day and night previous, and hoarsely announced: "Kingfisher—he's killed 'im!"

"What? Who?" asked Winslow. "What ye talkin' about, man?"

The stranger was gasping for breath, but presently managed to explain that, 20 miles south, he had been resting under a tree by a stream, when a little man and a big man, whom he had known in Kingfisher as "Kingfisher" Williams, came along and dismounted near by. The little man was leaning over to get a drink when Williams sneaked up behind him and struck him down with his handcuffs. After this, said the stranger, he saw Williams take the keys from the little man's pocket and unlock his handcuffs. Then he shot the insensible victim with the latter's own gun, mounted and rode away; and the newcomer hurried into Buffalo Horn the faster because Williams caught sight of him as he was leaving and took a few shots at him.

"W'y didn't ye shoot back—'r else git th' drop on 'im w'en 'e hit little Meeks wi' th' bracelets?" asked Jim Wylie, fiercely.

"'Cause, in the first place, I didn't think 'e'd kill th' man. Second"—and the stranger eyed Wylie quizzically—"I reckon ye hain't real well acquainted 'ith Kingfisher Williams, be ye?"

In less than an hour the little town was practically depopulated of men, all but the cashier of the local bank and a few bartenders having gone on the warpath to catch and hang Kingfisher Williams for the murder of Mr. Meeks. The stranger did not accompany them, his horse being blown and himself not being anxious to meet Mr. Williams. However, it made no difference, as every one knew the ford which the stranger said was the scene of the tragedy.

Thus, nearly every one being gone southward to mete out justice to the alleged murderer of Mr. Meeks, it was really child's play for that gentleman and Mr. Williams, emerging from their hiding places in the hills just north of the town, and joining the stranger who had brought the news, to loot the bank, three stores, the hotel and every saloon in the place, and to get safely away on fresh horses at least three hours before the pursuit could be organized.

And that is why every officer whose business takes him into Buffalo Horn and neighboring towns is looked upon with suspicion until his credentials are approved.—San Francisco Argonaut.

A New Salad.

Crisp, white celery cut in dice, and rice, boiled so that each grain is distinct and snowy white, and yet thoroughly well boiled, and therefore tender; to a teacup allow about a quart of water; let it boil briskly without burning; do not stir except at first to mix the salt in; in half an hour try the grains, and if tender throw into a colander kept for the purpose; drain well, then set on a plate in the mouth of the oven or inside a moderate one, to dry, and when the grains look distinct it is ready to be cooled for the salad. Allow about the same quantity of rice and celery, sprinkle salt and white pepper lightly through, using two forks; make into light, flaky-looking mound; spread mayonnaise sauce on top; garnish with beets and serve with game.—Boston Globe.

Long Ago.

Count Saint Germain, who appeared in Paris in the reign of Louis XV., and pretended to be possessed of the elixir of life, had a valet who was almost as great as his master in the art of lying. Once, when the count was describing at a dinner party a circumstance which occurred at the court of "his friend King Richard I., of England," he appealed to his servant for the confirmation of his story, who, with the greatest composure, replied: "You forget, sir, I have only been 500 years in your service." "True," said his master musingly, "it was a little before your time."—Household Words.

A Sign of Prosperity.

"I have an idea that Bates is making pretty good money out of that last venture of his."

"I am sure of it. I met him the other day, and he would not speak to me."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Both Bodies Are in Good Working Order.

Gossipy Letters Giving in Detail the More Important Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

St. Paul, March 24.—Yesterday was an eventful day in legislative circles. In the senate the tax levy for the support of the state university was doubled, the bill passing with only four negative votes. There was quite a protracted discussion over the bill providing that treasurers in counties having over 75,000 people should furnish bonds from some approved surety company. Some of the country senators opposed it, but the city senators won and the bill was recommended to pass.

The great event of the day occured in the house during the afternoon. The bill taxing iron mines 5 cents per ton on their output was under consideration, having been reconsidered after its defeat last Friday. Messrs. Reeves, Donnelly, Jacobson and Staples led the forces favoring the bill while Schmidt, Feig, Stockwell and Hicks led the opposition. Efforts were made to reduce the tax to 3 cents, and that failing to 4 cents. but that also failed, and after two hours debate the the bill was passed by 62 to 46. Representative Johnson created sensation by announcing that he had been offered money to vote against the bill.

Mr. Donnelly said he wanted to say to the republican party, of which he was once an ornament, that they would have no party if they allowed this bill to be defeated.

It looks as though Anoka had been given its quietus in the fourth insane asylum fight. The senate committee on insane asylums, to whom had been referred the resolution to inquire as to the advisability of enlarging present asylums instead of building a fourth one, submitted two reports yesterday, Senators Cole, Stebbins and Schaller favoring the fourth asylum and Senators Dunham and Peterson opposing. The majority report was adopted after several hours' debate, and the bill appropriating $15,000 to buy the Hastings site, which has already passed the house, was placed on the calendar for passage by 37 affirmative votes, which is nine more votes than is required to pass the bill.

St. Paul, March 25.—The new military code bill, which has passed the house, received a backset in the senate yesterday, where it was attacked by Senator Ringdahl. The bill was ready for passage, but was reconsidered and sent to the committee of the whole for further consideration. The bill providing that Olmsted county shall share alike with her sister counties in the agricultural fair fund, instead of receiving $2,000 for the Southern Minnesota fair, was passed.

The committee on railroads submitted a majority report against the house bill making the railroad commissioners elective. Two members of the committee favored the bill, and it was made the special order for next Tuesday.

The senate banking committee submitted a report which was favorable to the work of the bank examiner. The railroad commission sent in a statement that the Milwaukee road declined to change its time table at Austin to make connections with trains for the Twin Cities. A bill is to be introduced compelling the road to do so.

The senate finance committee has lopped off $2,200 from the bill presented for the expenses of the Day-Dunn contest. The saving is chiefly on the attorneys' fees, each side being allowed $500 for attorneys instead of $1,500. As pruned the bill is $1,346.25.

A large portion of the day in the house yesterday was devoted to considering the new banking bill. It entirely revises the present law relative to state banks, and is designed to surround them with more safeguards in the interest of the public. The changes are very radical. Late in the afternoon the bill was passed by 83 to 3.

An unsuccessful effort was made to revive the bill extending the terms of county auditors to four years. A bill was introduced making the salaries of county auditors and treasurers based on the assessed valuation of property in the various counties.

The senate bill giving the publication of the supreme court reports for six years to Frank P. Dufresne at $1.50 per volume was passed.

The joint reapportionment committee has decided on a bill making the senate consist of 60 members and the house of 119. This is an increase of six in the senate and five in the house.

St. Paul, March 26.—As was expected the senate, yesterday, passed the bill appropriating $15,000 to buy the site at Hastings for a fourth insane asylum. Senators Dunham, Culkin and Howard filed a formal protest to be spread on the journal, but the bill received 38 yeas to 15 nays. A strong effort was made to increase the attorneys' fees in the Day-Dunn election contest. The finance committee had agreed to make it $500 for each side. An effort was made to increase it to $1,000 and that failing to make it $750. This also failed and the amount as reported stood.

The triune city charter bill, gotten up especially for Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth was introduced in both houses, and judging from the objections made to going to the expense of printing it, it has but few friends. As no one seems to want it, it seems to be a wonder that it was ever born.

The senate, by 22 yeas to 29 nays, defeated the bill for the organization of Cass and Beltrami counties. The bill levying a special tax on department stores was discussed at great length in the senate yesterday afternoon and every available foot of space was occupied, a large number of ladies being present. At the end of a long debate the bill was referred back to the special committee to be amended. The amendments proposed materially change the bill.

The most important contention in the house was the bill allowing five-sixths of a jury—10 men—to render a verdict in civil cases. Messrs. Donnelly and Douglas led the debate for the bill and Messrs. Abbott and Jacobson were leaders of the opposition. The bill passed by 66 to 36.

The house passed a bill yesterday, under suspension of the rules, ordering the American flag to be displayed at election booths on election day.

St. Paul, March 27.—The end is not yet. Anoka has been holding a card up her sleve for emergencies. Yesterday it was played when Gov. Clough sent a message to the house vetoing the bill appropriating $15,000 to buy a site at Hastings for the fourth insane asylum. The coming of the message had been a well preserved secret, and its reading created great surprise in the house and an excitement which spread throughout the capitol. The governor based his objections on two points: First, considerations of public policy; and, second, his "desire to maintain unimpaired and unimpeached the honor and the reputation for good faith and fair dealing of our state." From these premises he argued that the commission to select the site was duly authorized by law, and its acts were therefore the acts of the state. They had purchased the Anoka site and the citizens of Anoka had voluntarily contributed $10,000 to aid in that purchase. The action of the commission was approved by the district court of Ramsey county and this decision was affirmed by the supreme court. The Legislature investigated and found nothing improper or illegal had been done by the commission. The bill purchasing the Hastings site would annul the work of the commission and besides, as Anoka has already received $15,000, it would involve another expenditure of a similar sum which in view of the hard times is not wise. For these reasons the governer refused his signature. The bill was made the special order for next Tuesday afternoon when an effort will be made in the house to pass it over the veto. The bill passed the house originally by nine less than a two-thirds vote, and that will not be sufficent to pass it over the governor's objections. The general belief now is that it will fail of passage. The senate had two more than two-thirds, but the house must keep all it has and gain nine more. Unless the house does this the bill will never reach the senate.

As a result in part of the labor bureau investigation a bill was introduced yesterday in the senate reorganizing the whole department and cutting down salaries. Another bill offered allows papers printed in foreign languages to publish the state laws. Senator Dunn also introduced a bill compelling the Milwaukee & St. Paul road to make better connections for the Twin Cities at Austin. The bill which was lost yesterday allowing the organization of Cass and Beltrami counties was reconsidered, on motion of Senator Potter, and now lies on the table subject to being called up at a latter date.

St. Paul, March 29.—The house (the senate not being in session) furnished quite a war episode on Saturday. One of the somewhat famous bills of the session has been the one appropriating a sum of money to enable the survivors of the First Minnesota to attend the dedication of a monument to their fallen comrades at Gettysburg, Pa., next July. Bills were introduced in both branches appropriating $10,000 and the house the bill for that sum; the senate cut the appropriation to $5,000 and passed in that shape. The house had the senate bill under consideration Saturday. In the original bill, Judge Wm. Lochren was named as one of three commissioners to disburse the appropriation, but the committee on military affairs had stricken Lochren's name from the bill and substituted Adjutant General Muehlberg. The ground given was that Lochren was not with the regiment at the battle, but in reality it was based on his course as commissioner of pensions. Everyone who has read Judge Lochren's sketch of the First Minnesota in "Minnesota in the Civil War," published by the state, knows that Lochren was at the battle of Gettysburg, but the house military committee seemed to think otherwise and struck his name out of the bill. Saturday morning Judge Hicks went to the adjutant general's office to get some data to show that Judge Lochren was at Gettysburg and became involved with Assistant Adjutant General H. T. Bevans over the subject. Judge Hicks intimated that Bevans had circulated the report against Judge Lochren, and the lie passing between them blows were exchanged but no serious damage was done to either party before they were separated. This episode added decided zest to the debate in the house when the bill came up in committee of the whole a few hours later, and there was a lively debate when the question of restoring Judge Lochren's name was considered. Judge Hicks, Messrs. Donnelly, Johns, and Snyder led in favor of the restoration, while Messrs. Abbott, Sloan and Boutwell opposed it. In the end Judge Lochren and Col. Colville were added to the commission and the bill recommended to pass.

The house put in a full working day though only eight unimportant measures were actually passed. A large number of bills were considered in committee of the whole and 33 were reported back from committees, some 15 of them being for indefinite postponement. It was a big cleaning up day of minor matters and cleared the way for the wind storm tomorrow over the veto of the Hastings asylum bill.

St. Paul, March 30.—Yesterday was the last day for the introduction of bills and the senate improved the occasion by bringing in 82, though it did not convene until 2:30 p. m. This makes the total number of bills introduced in the senate 656, or 73 less than two years ago. In the house there were 84 new bills offered, making the house total 1,011, or 151 more than two years ago. The grand total of bills offered in both houses is 1,667. No more bills can now be offered unless the request of the governor is secured. As a matter of practice the governor rarely refuses a member of the legislature who makes such a request.

Among the bills introduced in the senate was one appropriating $1,000 for the erection of a monument to ex-Gov. W. R. Marshall, and another making it an offense to encourage suicide or to encourage it in the papers or by lectures.

No attempt was made by the senate to pass any bills, but a number were considered in committee of the whole. Aside from the introduction of bills the important item of business was the confirmation of J. S. O'Brien as surveyor of logs and lumber for the Stillwater district.

The house passed 20 bills, in addition to the large number introduced. Among them was the senate bill appropriating $5,000 for the trip to Gettysburg to dedicate the First Minnesota monument. The only change made was the addition of Col. Colville's name as one of the commissioners to expend the money. New state printing bills were offered in both senate and house. There seems to be a general determination to cut down the state printing expenses.

264 BUS. CORN PER ACRE.

It's marvelous how we progress! You can make money at 10 cents a bushel when you get 264 bushels corn, 320 bushels oats, 173 bushels barley, 1,600 bushels potatoes per acre! Salzer's creations in farm seeds produce.

$10.00 WORTH FOR 10 CENTS!

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10 CENTS to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and get 12 farm seed samples, worth $10.00, to get a start. [K]

It would be a good deal easier to love our neighbors as ourselves if they would do things the way we do.—N. Y. Weekly.

When bilious or costive eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 25c.

Many are willing to wound with a word who dare not strike a blow.—N. Y. Weekly.

A crutch is used for sprains. Use St. Jacobs Oil instead; it cures.

O. C. WASHING.. ..MACHINE

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT in WASHERS in 20 YEARS.

PENDULUM

saves 50 per cent. of labor

Pat. Dec. 15, 1896.

Can be operated standing or sitting. No more work than rocking a cradle.

NO BACK-ACHE with this machine. Sells at sight. Prices reasonable. Ask your local dealers or send for circulars to

H. F. BRAMMER MFG. CO., Davenport, Iowa.

YUCATAN. KING OF GUMS.

Stop! Women,

And Consider the All-Important Fact,

That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience in treating woman's diseases is greater than that of any living physician—male or female.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man—besides, a man does not understand—simply because he is a man.

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probably examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman, whose knowledge from actual experience is greater than any local physician in the world. The following invitation is freely offered; accept it in the same spirit:

MRS. PINKHAM'S STANDING INVITATION.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken.

Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.—Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

The Electric Light of Mowerdom

The pine knot—the tallow candle—the oil lamp—gas—these are stages in the evolution of illumination, which today finds its highest exponent in the electric light.

Similar and no less striking has been the evolution of grain and grass cutting machinery. In 1831 the scythe and the cradle were superseded by the McCormick Reaper. The intervening years have seen many improvements, until now we have that model Harvester and Binder, the McCormick Right Hand Open Elevator, and that veritable electric light of mowerdom, the

McCORMICK

New 4. It is not only the handsomest mower ever built, but it is, in every sense of the word, the best—and if your experience has taught you anything, it is that *there's nothing cheaper than the best.*

McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, Chicago.

The Light-Running McCormick Open Elevator Harvester,
The Light-Running McCormick New 4 Steel Mower,
The Light-Running McCormick Vertical Corn Binder and
The Light-Running McCormick Daisy Reaper for sale everywhere.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, APR. 2, '97.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

Fairday, week from next Saturday.

—The stage and other vehicles making trips between Watertown and Delano take the back road through the woods.

—Mrs. C. A. Connors gave an afternoon coffee to a number of lady friends on Saturday afternoon.—St. Peter Herald.

--If you see a man around town with high toped boots just form the oppinion that it is the McCormick man hustling for business, in the mud.

—Peter Woolford, of Rockford, who used to follow house moving for a business, and who was well known here, is reported to have died suddenly a few days since.

—The water comes over the floors of E. S. Babb and L. Bartlett and they boated it to town the fore part of the week. This is the highest water since the houses were built.

—On Monday for an hour or two about noon was the first time that the tempeture got up to a point where a person would realy feel safe in getting out of sight of his overcoat.

—The little girl in charge of the Children's Home Society, that was brought here by Mrs. Russel a couple of weeks ago has been stopping with Ferdinand Kelsey's family this week.

--A number of High School scholars met at Mrs. Johnson's on Saturday evening and gave a surprise to Miss Daisy Johns one of their classmates, who was to leave next morning for the South.

—Joe Merriam and Frank Mann started up Joe's wood saw Monday and sawed up several ranks of wood piled on the river bank and hauled it beyond the highest water mark. They didn't finish the job.

—Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Martain Conzet, of Greenwood celebrated her 76th birthday, on Monday, March 29. As many of the family as could be present visited her at her home, and enjoyed a regular old fashioned family reunion on the day before.

--The Epworth League's poverty sociable at the city hall, Friday evening was well attended. Everybody seemed to enjoy themselves. For so poverty stricken a crowd they did quite well raising about $8 which went to buy stoves in the M. E. church.

—Misses Kelly, Quinn and Davis, attended teachers meeting at Waverly last Saturday. They speak in high praises of the entertainment they received and of the meeting, and of the people of Waverly generally, as will as of the teachers present from neighboring districts.

--The high water reached such a stage in the power house on Tuesday as to preclude the use of electric lights and thoroughly convinced patrons of the plant who were at all skeptical on that point, that it would have been much wiser to have built their power house on higher land.

--Frank Straue received a car load of lumber Tuesday, and with the aid of about a dozen teams hauled it through the water and muddy roads to his farm on the Montrose road, where, on the site of the old homestead, he will build a nice residence and barn and soon go to keeping house.

—A horse got down in the water at the edge of town on the Rockford road Tuesday and nearly dronwed before he could be rescued. The roads through running torrents are not safe. The bottom may wash out in a very short time, and people be deceived in the depth of water through which they undertake to pass.

--John Muckenheirn, on Tuesday, morning found the water had raised so much during the night as to flood his pig styes. The old gentelmen was equal to the emergency and boldly waded in ice and water up to his armpits, nearly, to the swine, and by holding them by the ears induced them to swim to terrafirma.

--Sectionboss, John Kuka, assisted by heavy artillerymen, J. P. Bernick and John Ludasher fired several charges of dynamite under the ice gorge above the railroad bridge on Tuesday. Pieces of ice flew thirty or fourty feet, or more, into the air and the obstruction to navigation moved on. Some of the boys say Joe will next apply to Gen. Gomez for a commission as chief dynamiter, and that the Spanish army will soon be distributed among the mountain peaks, while Cuba will take her place among the Free Republics of the western hemisphere.

--It is hoped that every person that can, will make a mark on the piers of the iron bridge, or on some other indestructable thing, of the high water mark of 1897. There has been no end of jangling over whether the river was ever so high before or not. On the inner walls of the power house might be a good place to preserve the mark from the weather. Everybody using electric lights, (or that used to use them) will remember that on account of high water the balance of the town was left in about as great darkness, for a time, as that under which the council that would not counsel with those who lived in Delano long enough to know, in regard to locating the power house labored when they built the plant down by the river.

--Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

Robins have arrived.

—Wagons are once more in use, and so far the appearance of summer has come.

—Among pensions granted this week we notice the name of Louis Stein, Watertown.

The water after reaching its hight last night (which is about the highest ever konwn) started to fall rapidly.

—Joe Stein has traded his team for a span of mules. He seems satisfied with his bargain, so others will have to be.

—The bridge at Wright's Ford is said to have been floated ffom its position across the river on Monday afternoon.

—A number of scholars from west of the river have had to miss school for a few days on account of high water.

—The Eagle force observed several holidays this week on account of inability to get proofs back from the cities.

—Jim Hill's trains usually come along pretty close to time but snow and high water will deter them occasionally.

—August Bernecks chickens, some of them, are swimmers. At least they kept themselves up while the current carried them quite a distance.

—One of the Bruggeman brothers of St. Paul had a man with him recently looking over their property here, with the view of putting in a saloon shortly.

--Brick and lumber for Geoorge P. Schaffer's new store, cor. of River and Elm Streets is on hand. If a sidewalk is built brom River to 3rd street Geo. can catch North Delano trade.

—Dave Reibel and Ed Bock were the two first citizens to go in swimming this year. Wednesday morning while trying to capture several stands of bees that had started for the Sunny South their boat overturned.

--Joe Bernick has made and placed on the east pier of the wagon bridge an ingenious self regestering contrivance whereby he hopes to secure an indisputable high water mark for reference in the future.

--A crew of men have worked night and day for several days to save the approaches washing out from the railroad bridge. The street commissioner has labored industriously saving the west approach to the wagon bridge also.

--Recorder Maxfield now resides in the second story of one of the tallest houses in town, and looks down with a sympathing smile on those who are obliged to paddle or wade to their suburban homes in the shades of evenings.

—Teams genrally gave up trying to cross the river Tuesday on acconnt of high water. George Cunningham, of Watertown, however, drove through lots and the alley on the west side and got over all right. Mr. Redmond then drove his livery team that had been on that side, across.

—Simon Weldele and a crew of men are at work clearing up the old rubbish and removing the stones from the foundation of the burned building preporatory to the building of a double building of brick. The place for Casper Janikula's new brick saloon is being cleared of what was left by the fire.

—On Monday evening at the M. E. church, Rev. A. E. Hatch, of Minneapolis lectured on the Eastern question. He quoted from Daniel and Revelations to prove that the time had been fulfilled for the Turkish government to cease in Europe. He predicted that the Russian Bear from the North, would come down on the Mohamedans and drive them out very soon. He had a fair sized audience which enjoyed his lecture very much.

—Some of the Delano High School scholars have received returns from papers sent in to the state authorities being answers to state questions. Those of the higher room are disappointed in having marks of 98 given here, made 65 by the state markers: and 89 turned into 58 depriving the writer of the paper of a certificate, certainly needs explaining. Some claim that students in the "U" are set to marking papers sent in; if so and they are so much stricter than home teachers, the work of the two should be gone over by a practiced hand in the business, and the faults, for faults there must be, somewhere, corrected. The grammar department fared better with their papers.

—A few days ogo a man presented a small, foreign coin at the bank and inquired what they would give him for it saying: "I have kept it for a long time, just for fun, and now I have to spend him". It evidently was a keep sake for years, possibly a present from a relative, or friend across the sea. And now after these years, and after the promise that as soon as McKinley was elected, which he was last November, confidence would be restored, and prosperity would come, and money would then, again be put in circulation he is obliged to pay it out. The bank did not offer him what he knew its value was, so he said: "This man" a companion "is going to the old country soon, I will let him take it along". It seems the money of the people, all the old keep sakes, and pocket pieces, even to the toe of the traditional old stockings are being put in circulation, and unless a change soon comes even it, will have been raked in by those wealthy enough to hold on to it while prices go down, down till you can buy twice as much with it as when they get hold of it. What better interest could they get? And when, and why should they wish for more money?

--The Delano Band is again getting on a firm footing.

--The Shakespeare Club met at the residence of A. W. Wittman on Wednesday evening.

--The first good bran new wheel that we saw this spring was rode by Enos Epple, one he purchased of A. L. Mealey, the name of it is "Gilt Edge" and it is a "Beby".

--It is reported that the Messrs Drew of Minneapolis, will build a brick butcher shop on the ground recently occupied by W. R. Johns as a grocery store. This would be an acquisition to our village and tend to make a better market for butcher's stock.

—Notwithstanding hard times, high water and numerous other difficulties the west side continues to show enterprise. Andrew Reider is enlarging his dwelling. John Longuish is reshingling his barn, carrying lumber over the railroad bridge. William Sabel has a foundation the top of which has managed to keep above high water awaiting a subsidence of the flood for the erection of a fine new dwelling.

ADVERTISE!

Personal.

Thomas Rader returned Wednesday, from Illinois.

Mrs. J. D. Young has returned home from a visit to Minneapolis.

Ed Farnham, of Minneapolis, visited at Frank Man's over Sunday.

W. R. Johns and family, left Sunday, for Paradise Ridge, Tenn., their new home.

Jenner Chance, of Hamline U., Medical Department, was in town a couple of days this week.

Miss Cora McCarter, of Hamlin, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Alice Davis, for a couple of weeks.

Miss Mattie Ingerson, of Independence, came up Saturday and bought a horse, and visited her Uncle Charles.

Mr. McCaffery, of Minneapolis, was in town yesterday making dates for William I. Nolan, the impersonator.

Andrew Ames, of Minneapolis, was in town Sunday, visiting his father Dr. C. B., and old time Delano friends.

Miss Sadie VanEman, Watertown's popular milliner, was in town this morning on her way home from Minneapolis.

Mrs. Walter Archibald, Nee Sophia Conzet, son and daughter of Eagle Bend, were guests of her brother Charley this week.

Mrs. George Goetzman, of Lester Prairie, transacted business in Delano, Wednesday. She was the guest of Mrs. G. P. Schaffer.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Dorman, of Greenwood, drove over Tuesday. Mrs. D. said she was very much frightened at the floods through which they came.

John Conzet, of Eagle Bend, made the GAZETTE a call while in town Saturday. He is as warm a friend to silver now as before the "First Battle."

Florence Elizabeth Archibald age 3 years and 8 months, of Deerwood, made us a call yesterday and entertained us for a few minutes with a recitation. She recites well.

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Pork	3.80
Chickens	.06
Turkeys	.06
Chickens, dressed,	.06
Spring chichen,	.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,	.08

DIED.

HANNA.—On Saturday, March 20, at Peabody, Kansas, Mrs. M. E. Hanna, age 67 years. Deceased was an aunt of Mrs. F. H. Lindsley, and known here, having visited Delano.

Roll of Honor.

The following is the names of th scholars in the Grammar Department of the Delano High School whose deportment has not fallen below 95 per cent during the month ending March 26th, 1897.

Those marked with an * were perfect in deportment.

Lydia Bergren,	Ray Borrill,
George Borril,	Lucy Borthwick*,
Fred Bock,	Anna Becker*,
Edna Cundy*,	Myra Cooper*,
Flossie Davis,	Martin Erwig,
Oscar Erwig,	Eddie Erickson,
Grace Farber*,	Inez Farber,
George Fautch,	Elmer Gilmer*,
Marie Gilmer*,	Merel Jones,
Bertha Johns*,	Ira Johns*,
Lydia Johnson*,	Minnie Lawrence*,
Isabella Mara,	Horace Mann,
Willie Mowatt,	Mollie Maxfield,
Maud Murphy,	Joseph Niestory,
Marjorie O'Hair,	Josephine Platner,
Blanche Rader,	Rudolph Reider*,
Veronica Steffes*,	Joseph Sosnick,
Nellie Sutton*,	Glen Wilder,
Bessie Wilder,	Emil Wiese,
Addie Wittman,	Allan Williams,
Jennie williams,	Harry Young.

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County Cullings.

The Evening Press of March 31, has an interesting communication, "What Women Have Done for Minnesota" from the pen of Allen G. Sexton, of Annandale.

Forty hours devotion were observed at the Catholic church this week. Several priests from abroad participated in the exercises. Rev. Fr. Nugent of Watertown, spoke in English Sunday evening. The congregation here would enjoy hearing more sermons in English than they have been in the habit of having.

John Alley and Frank Lamson and Jerald Woolley will probably have clear sailing for political preferment among republicans from the time Senator Culkin goes to Duluth. Of course they will have to let Mr. Dare be Senator so as to appease Sherbune voters and not let the democats in. Unless the bill to set Sherburne off should go through.

Our legislators seem in great danger of having their morals corrupted in many ways. Everything a legislator does that doesn't suit everybody else brings out charges of bribery, corruption, etc., etc. And according to dailies they have been having lessons in swearing and cursing and even the art of knocking each other out with the fists. As our men are pretty staid kind of fellows, and quiet, it may not hurt them much.

The Eagle complains that we are "wrong as usual" in our article last week on reapportionment. We never said that Hon. A. N. Dare had accepted "Billy Culkin's" old shoes. The published list of changes in senatorial districts did not give Wright in a District by itself, and as we were aware that Mr. Dare favored a separation from our county we had, taking the Eagle's word for the promises made different persons by the G. O. P. for years back, a right to suspect that he had been offered the place of senator. It would be in keeping with the party reputation here. But we are glad to see that the thing if offered, didn't work, and that our representative from Sherbune has a prospect of getting a say in the re apportionment. The Eagle, by the way, didn't dispute that the old shoes had been offered, or that the party in this county would'nt give a pile of old clothes to prevent the separation of Sherbune and Wright counties from one Legislative district.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1897. NUMBER 28.

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Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:30 "
Sunday School every Sabbath...... 12:00 m.
Epworth League.................6:30 p. m.
Junior League....................3:00 p. m.

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Preaching........................ 11:00 "
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WATERTOWN.—Preaching.............. 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching.....
Rev. K. Zeyher.

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Fred Stevens' Rival.

G. Fred Stephens will have to look out for his laurels as a Swede dialect promoter. Here is something from the pen of Charles F. Scott, of Northwestern Kansas, clipped from the Kansas City Star that is mighty clever to say the least:

Oh, da spring tam now ban kooming,
En da grass ban toorning green,
Ay kan hear da bees a hooming
As da voork dar "buzz" masheen.
En da boys ha ban a smiling
Kos ha knows das poorty quick,
Da shall shake off shoort en trousers,
En vent sviming een da krick.

Lot of tams, ven ay ban yoonger,
Ay ban voorking round da place,
Ved ma leetle heart yoost busting,
En beeg tears streak down ma face,
Kos ay seen soom odder fallers,
Through da field, dar pathvay pic',
As da sneak off from dair fadder
To vent sviming een da krick.

How ay vant to vent long ved dam,
Vare da sun-kissed vatters gleam,
Dare to hape a game at leap frog,
As ve yoomp een to da stream.
Dane ay look at dose long corn rows
En eet meck ma poorty sick
To tank ay moost ban voorken
Sted of sviming in the krick.

Oh, da "sviming days" of boyhood,
Ha shal naffer ban forgot,
How ha skampered round da san'bar,
Ven da sun ban blazing hot,
How ha roob mood on has blisters,
Broosh has hair dry ved a stick,
So das fader not kan find ote
Ha ban sviming een da krick.
—Duluth Herald.

Where is the Globe at?

"The St. Paul Globe's attacts on the Democracy of the New York Sun form a rare exhibition of cheek, since the Globe deserted the democratic party nearly a year ago."—Duluth Evening Herald.

Where is the Globe at anyway?

THE U. S. Senate has at last waked up and taken the Cuban question, or Gen. Wyler by the herns, by passing a protest to the drum head court marshal and shooting of war prisoner, Gen. Ruis Revera, as is reported in contemplation by General Weyler. It is about time that people cease killing each other in Cuba. It looks terrible to have Turks kill Armenians and yet Spain is permitted to dispose of Cuban war prisoners in this summary manner right under our noses. Let the protest be strong enough to do some good.

Hard up for Argument.

"It is announced that Senator Harris, of Kansas, will loom up as a rival to William J. Bryan for the Populist presidential nomination in 1900. It is hardly probable that the pops will throw away their chances on such a shallow statesman as Bryan again."—Minneapolis Tribune.

The Tribune is evidently hard up for campaign thunder when it begins four years, nearly, before the next Presidential election to attack William Jennings Bryan, the man who made one of the most wonderful campaigns the world ever knew, proving himsels a gentelman and a schollar, a leader of men, a man to be respected by all, as "a shallow statesman". Shallow Statesman! Does the Tribune consider every one of the six millions of voters in this country who voted for Bimetallism as represented by Mr. Bryan as "shallow"? Does the Tribune think the thousands more who are daily seeing plainly the futility of voting for "gold" expecting "bimetallism" and are convinced that W. Jennings Bryan was no "Shallow Statesman", can be won by such arguments?

The Tribune editor can not be well acquainted with the rank and file of American citizens; with the men whose votes it seeks to influence by this shallow argument. Too many men, and women through this country; in our own state, even here in Delano and our neighboring village Waverly, have listened to the words of the orator, the statesman, the man who united the people so strongly as candidate for the highest office in their gift for the "shallow" arguments of the Tribune to do him or his cause injury.

William J. Bryan himself has asked that no more clubs be named for him; that he be not paraded for four long years as the candidate for President. He claims the cause rather than the candidate is the thing to look out for. That is correct. But Mr. Bryan's friends will not see him abused and his cause trampled underfoot by such "shallow" arguments as that of the Tribune.

Advertise in the Gazette.

ELECTIONS just held in the cities in Ohio show Democratic gains. Canton McKinley's home going democratic. Michigan showed gains for the silver cause.

Punishments Need Regulating.

A telegram from Granite Falls to the Minneapolis Tribune says that Osten Olson, convicted of manslaughter in the first degree for killing his brother, Martin, was sentenced to Stillwater for eight years. Albert Hillman pleaded guilty to highway robbery and was sentenced to 14 years. His offence was stealing a knife and toy watch from a boy. Gust Benton, convicted of horse stealig was sent to the county jail for fifteen days.—Minneota Mascot.

It seems that the caprice of the judge has much to do with the punisment of different individuals. The idea of sending a man to penitentary for 14 years for stealing a knife and toy watch when he plead guilty, and sending one for 8 years for killing his brother don't on the face of it, look right, and letting a horse thief off with 15 days in the county jail. It looks as if it would be a good plan for punishments to be regulated by law a little closer than to permit of such differences.

Reformers get Together.

This is an age of reformation. A time when the world needs reforming. Reformers are numerous. They abound on every hand. They inhabit the countries of the globe Their subjects for reformation are legion. Their zeal is unbounded. Their faith undismayed. They are at work. Sooner or later they will succeed. In our own country we have the "Silver Crank", the "Temperance fanatic", the "Government Ownership of Railroads Advocates", the "Civil Service Reformer", the "License Lunatic", the "Single Tax Monomaniac", the "Anti-Monopolist Polymaniac", and many other voters who have by their reform ideas secured unto themselves nick names of more or less ignominious meaning. These men are honest in their convictions that the country needs reforming. They are in the majority. But they are not exactly agreed as to what particular thing needs reforming first and as to the best way to go at the matter of correcting abuses they know exist.

The world has progressed through reformations. Some have been by wars; by force of arms, some without bloodshed. Ours must come through the ballot. Our people quietly submit to the will of the majority as expressed by the vote of the country. Several times when elections were close and excitement was high has trouble been averted by the willingness of the people to submit to the laws and customs of the country.

If the reformers of the United States, the people who know that reformation is necessary, will unite, where possible to elect men with reform ideas, men who believe in equal rights and jnstice to all; men who believe that the money should be alike for the rich and the poor and not of a kind that will permit of being contracted against; men who will keep sober, who can get along in law making halls without having a saloon in the building, or being absent looking after a drink while the voting on some measure ia going on; men who believe that railroads have rights and so have the people; men who believe that officials should be qualified for their especial duties, but that there are more men than one in this country who is qualified and deserving for most places and who believe that the government moves best when in harmony; men who are not ready for a few dollars in money to grant license to every thing they consider wrong, claming that the town or county might as well get the money as not, for they can't stop the crime anyway; men who believe in having taxes made as nearly equal as possible, so that injustice is done no man; men who don't believe in voting privileges to combines, trusts, and monopolies; who don't believe in making monopolies at the expense of the people then will they accomplish something; then will the country be in the way to reform existing evils.

As yet people seen too much inclined to have their own particular ways; to let the country go on from bad to worse so far as their vote is concerned, until the one particular evil they happen to know most about, or are most interested in is righted. The party man is led to think that he must vote with his party, whether or not he believes in what it advocates. Leading issues, issues on which a majority of the people are a unit are thus kept from winning the battle.

Last fall most of the reform forces were agreed that Bimetallism was the thing that would help the country. Republicans, many of them, believed the same, but by party promises, were kept in line for gold standard. A few democrats seem to have been promised also, at least those howling loudest for a gold standard have, in several instances been appointed to offices which some republicans would like to have, and which according to established usages they should have.

Already elections have been made only once in two years, and there are advocates of removing the "business" of the country still farther from the people by making them still less frequent. If a law is bad now we must put up with it for two years anyway. If the Supreme Court sees fit to pronounce a law unconstitutional the Legislature can't fix it before two years rolls round, and then some "local issue" will be trumped up on which to elect members, and the people still left to growl and groan under bad laws.

Under the present mode of government and elections there seems a chance for reform to make headway on but one question at a time. If anything is to be done a unity of forces on a leading question will certainly win. Voters who favor other reforms must take their chances that they will be the next, and thus enough reformers may reach Washington to enable the country to get the Referendum allowing all questions of National importance to be voted on by the people. Then we could have interesting elections. Every man could work for his particular hobby and, at the same time vote as he saw fit. For the present it looks as if the reformers in all parties should vote together on the money question and restore to the people so much as they can of values depreciated by the gold standard.

Next Legislative Issue.

"If the asylum matter is not settled this session of the legislature it will be made an issue in the next campaign. Can the Republicans of the Legislature afford to bequeath this fight to the people to settle?"—Anoka Herald.

The Asylum question should be properly settled. Statesmen of sufficient caliber should occupy the seats in our legislative halls to dispose of such an important question in a manly manner. But, as for making the fight between Anoka and Hastings the issue in electing members to the Legislature in this great state, it would of course, be in keeping with the insane manner which has manifested itself so conspicuously so far in the the location of that institution, but would, nevertheless, be entirely wrong.

So long as our legislative body constitute the electorial college for the selecting of a United States Senator, so long will the legislators on each recurring year when those chosen will participate in the election of a United States Senator be chosen, so far as possible, because of their prefference for this or that candidate for that high office. We have only to recall the disgraceful affairs of the last few years, in political circles, to be thoroughly ashamed of such doings. Men whose only qualifications are their agreement to support the candidate for U. S. Senator seem to fill the bill.

In choosing a legislature two years from now, we choose an electorial college for the successor of Cushman K. Davis, in the Senate of our land. Does anyone suppose for a minute, that those interested from other motives than pure patriotism care whether the Insane Asylum goes to Anoka, Hastings, or Hades, so long as their man goes to Washington?

In order to be sure of votes enough in the legislature to elect the man the politicians want, it is necessary to begin years before, at least two years before the selection is to be made, to lay the political wires; to arrange the issues; to select the men to vote right on U. S. Senator. This has been going on for some time already. It is not only necessary to have candidates, and get out the party vote as of yore, but, when the state is classed among the doubtful, it is necessary to have a local issue; an issue that will elicit the sympathies of the people; that will get votes from all parties for members of the legislature. An issue on which Eustis and his ilk can harp and work on the sympathies of the dear people. How nicely they could talk on this. After hastening over the balance of the ticket in one of their grand orations and coming down to this they could say: "And now dear people, we come to an important part of our 'talk' we should hitch the old gray mare and the big bay colt up together; we should so adjust the evener; (I knew that when I was a boy: before I was Mayor and run Minneapolis on my policy) that they can travel together. We can carry the water in a pail on a stick between us, but we mustn't let the stick get into the water. Minnesota can carry the front end of the pole and the boss political wire puller can carry the other end of the pole and the manipulator of votes for U. S. Senator can keep slipping the bail of the pail a little closer to the front end until Minnesota is carrying most all the load for U. S. Senator. When my brother and I used to carry water on the farm, I went behind and that is the way I did him, and he never found it out, and I have been limping along behind, politically speaking, ever since.

There seems a chance, reasoning from analogy, for a nigger or two in the woodpile in making the issue of the legislative campaigner next time whether or not Anoka or Hastings shall have the Fourth Hospital for Insane. Is it of so much importance that either have it? If it cannot be settled without electing a legislature ostensibly for the purpose let some other place have it.

Is it not possible that the asylum issue would only be made a cloak for the senatorial aspirants? May not the Hon. C. K. Davis be the candidate for the Hastings people; he and Hastings be St. Paul's favorites, while beneath the Anoka toga is His Excellency David Clough? Will not the woods ring with "vote for Clough for he is for putting the asylum at Anoka" or "vote for Davis he is for Hastings". Will not this hollow pretense catch the unwary voter? Will it not tend to assist the republicans in electing another; just one more legislature? Is it not about time a halt was called on this kind of proceedings?

Our legislature should be elected for the purpose of making our laws, for our own state, as nearly correct as they can. If they are elected for this purpose they are apt to be better adapted to the business. These disgraceful Senatorial squabbles, asylum fights, and other unpleasant things would become things of the past.

If Anoka and Hastings want the people to decide where the asylum shall be let the people vote directly on that question, and not tie up the legislature for other purposes in order to settle that question.

If the people want a United States Senator let them elect him and not elect a lot of fellows with that string tied to them to go to the legislature and after that important job is over, turn loose and make a botch of everything the state needs.

Voters don't be misled by little local disagreements into casting a vote for U. S. Senator for either of two candidates you do not want. You know what you want, vote for it.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1897.

There is no limit to republican audacity. Not only was the tariff bill number 2 put through the House—forced through is nearer true—before an opportunity had been given members to go through even the farce of offering ammendments to have them overruled by the chair, instead of being voted down by the members, to more than one-sixth the entire bill, but an amendment was forced down the throats of the republican members which is generally conceded to be unconstitutional, and to be in direct conflict with a decision handed down by the U. S. Supreme court since the Wilson tariff bill became a law. This amendment makes the duties which will finally be imposed by the bill go into effect April 1, although no one expects it to become a law for at least three months, and no one has any means of knowing how the duties will stand when the bill passes the Senate. This amendment is a bluff pure and simple, intended to frighten importers into stopping importations while the bill is pending in the Senate. If it works, the importers are a timid set as there are no lawyers of any prominence who regarded the amendment as worth the paper it is printed on.

Mr. McKinley is still daily wrestling with the office seekers, but he isn't making many appointments and the few that he is making are unsatisfactory to the rank and file. He has sprung a new dodge on the Senators and Representatives. When he gets ready to make a personal appointment he lets the Senators and the Representatives from the same state know his intention, thus giving them the opportunity to save their prestige by adding treir indorsement. It may be imagined that this sort of thing isn't pleasant to the Senators and Representatives but they are afraid to kick at this stage of the game.

Representative "Champ" Clark, of Mo., made a semihumorous speech on the tariff bill, just before the gag rule under which it was forced through the House stoped all talk which contained some very serious ideas. For instance, he said: "If this is not a sectional bill how is it the Western farmers find their green hides not only on the fence, but on the free list, while the New England shoe manufacturer has a high tariff on his finished products? How does it happen that the cotton growers find their products on the free list while the cotton manufacturers find theirs on the protected list? I will tell you why. It was stated with brutal frankness by the gentleman from Indiana, the other day, that the Southern and Western people would have to vote the republican ticket or what is equivalent to that vote for a high tariff, or else be debarred brom the benefits of your tariff legislation." Mr. Clarks concluding words were: "We may be fools and leather heads and all that sort of thing, but I tell you, gentleman, the people living west of the Alegana Mountains and south of the Potamac have got sense enough to know when they are sand-bagged and held up, and fools as we are, we have some rights that the New England highwayman ought to respect."

Senator Hansborough's measure entitled "a bill to prevent inventors and others from being deceived and defrauded by alleged patent attorneys" is now before the Senate Committee on Patents. The bill is the result of numerous complaints which have come to Washington, and is intended to put a stop to a practice which makes the U. S. Government appear in the eyes of some people as an abettor of a lotery scheme. It makes it unlawful for patent attorneys or solicitors to offer or award any prize or premium, or chance to win one as an inducement to lure inventors into entering alleged competitions of ideas, and provides as penalties fines for $100 to $1000 or imprisonment from six months to one year. The bill also directs the Commissioner of Patents to prepare rules of practice for patent attorneys.

Senator Foraker has introduced a bill to permit pooling by railroads. This speakes for itself. Only last week the U. S. Supreme Court decided that railroad pooling was illegal, and now a republican Senator promptly comes forward with a bill to meet the Court's decision and to legalized railroad pooling, which is only another name for railroad trusts. It seems that all the campaign debts to corporations and trusts were not paid in the tariff bill.

The new republican members of the Senate did so much vigorous kicking that a republican caucus has decided to try to fill the vacancies on Senate Committees. Whether they succeed will depend on how much they try to grab. Senator Gorman, chairman of the democratic steering committee, made them a fair offer weeks ago—that republican vacancies be filled by republicans, democratic vacancies by democrats and populist vacancies by populists. They have so far refused to accept that offer.

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Among our Exchanges.

Litchfied News Ledger: John Hay United States ambassador to London, pays $2000 a month house rent. That's a pretty high priced barn to store hay in.

Litchfield Independent: William Dawson, the venerable banker of St. Paul who failed for a couple of millions, is said to attribute his final down fall to the gold standard.

The Wright County Times thinks we had better hang on to Sherburne County. Of course Wright county republicans have long depended on Sherburne electing their Legislators.

Howard Lake Herald: Minnesota will draw a blank in the pie contest opened at Washington March 4th, as the prizes are about exausted. The state aimed high enough and perhaps shot over the mark.

Duluth Evening Herald: The Anoka Union is very happy over the governer's veto being sustained, but it would be happier if the legislature voted an appropriation to build a hospital at Anoka.

Menneota Mascot: Fire insurance companies recieved $2,294.05 as premiums in this village during 1896 while the losses paid amounted to $28.-26. In other words, for every dollar our people got for fire losses, they paid $81.17½.

St. Cloud Times: An eastern paper prophesies that D. B. Hill will be elected to congress from the Albany district and that he will be speaker of Fifty-sixth congress. The Fifty-sixth congress will be democratic, but it will not elect Hill speaker.

Swift County Monitor: From the attention this state received last fall at the hands of the national republican committee, it was thought that the vote of Minnesota was considered as being of some importance, but Senator Hanna and the balance of the administration passed it up when the plums were being appointed.

Waseca Herald: The game wardens of this state who occasionally prosecute some boy or some needy man for catching fish or game, out of season, draw from the tax payers of the State $50 a month—$600 a year and expenses. Grand scheme for a lot of dead-beat politicians of the gold-bug stripe to do the dirty party work of corporation combines.

Farm Stock and Home: Sometimes we wonder if the new administration really comprehends the weight and importance of the responsibilities it has assumed, infinitely the most important in our history! In 1861 preserving the Union was the great question; in 1897 perserving the mass of our people from the bondage of corporate power and greed is the greater question.

Both the Herald and Times are in favor of swearing to their bills to be presented to the county for payment just what advantage they see in the custom they don't state. When people have to pay 25 cts to swear to a bill not much bigger and then have the board cut it in the proportion it did some of the bills a few meetings back, we don't see who is gainer by it, unless it be the Notary who gets the quarter for swearing.

McKinley on Sugar.

In his elaborate report accompanying his own bill in 1890 said: "So large a proportion of our sugar is imported that the home production does not materially effect the price, and the duty is therefore a tax, which is added to the price not only of the imported but of the domestic product, which is not true of articles produced or made here substantially to the extent of our wants.—Chronicle.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents. Opp. U. S. Patent office Washington, D. C.

L S. Buffington, Minneapolis, Apparatus for burning fluid fuel H. J. Glasser, Minneapolis, Pants-leg guard. L. Johnson, Willmar, Egg-separator. A Schroeder, St. Paul, Hinge for awning-blinds

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The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and Cosmopolitan, monthly magazine, one year for $1.90.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and Scientific American, weekly, $3,60.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and New York Thrice-a-week World, one year for, $1.75.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE and the Farm, Field and Fireside, weekly, 1.75.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE and Will Carlton's Magazine "Everywhere" one year for $1,35.

Latest News

Carter Harrison was elected Mayor of Chicago, over all competitors.

Culkin's bill allowing any one to serve subpoenies in Justice Court was killed.

The re-apportionment bill has passed the House by dropping off several members of the House, leaving Wright county with 1 Senator and 2 Representatives.

The second trial of John Lind's libel suit against thd Dispatch is now on. It is thought that this jurry will settle the case by giving a verdict for plaintiff.

Telegraph reports in the morning papers from St. Augustine Fla. say: Hon. W. J. Bryan was injured here this afternoon by the caving in of the piazza from which he was speaking. Nearly 400 people fell about 20 feet. Many were injured, none fatally. Mr. Bryan was picked up unconscious, but not seriously injured.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

Levi H. Rogers, who died in Perry, O. T., aged 87 years, had married eight times, each wife being of a different nationality.

Large cities change rapidly in these times. Boston's new railway terminal will require the clearing away of more than 200 buildings.

A leading railway journal says that 300 lines, aggregating 17,511 miles, are under construction in this country, but that only 20 per cent. will be finished this year.

The New York subtreasury has run short of $1,000 notes. Notes of that denomination must be scarce. Quite a number of people out this way find their supply short also.

After reading several articles advising women how to look young one becomes impressed with the idea that perhaps one of the best ways is to refrain from worrying about it.

Last year a Chicago girl took a header from her bicycle and was picked up by a young doctor, who married her the other day. We predict that bicycle accidents this year will be more numerous than usual.

The women of the country are to help Mark Twain in a charming way. A movement is on foot to pledge every member of a woman's club in the country to purchase at least one copy of his new book.

The New York Ledger mentions the striking fact that when Robert Bonner bought his first trotting horse in 1856 only 19 horses, living and dead, had trotted a mile in 2:30. Now there are more than 13,000 in the list.

The Philadelphia Record says that "Scott Zavolt, a Michigan merchant, committed suicide by shooting at his residence." Later advices show that the residence escaped without a scratch. It appears that Scott shot himself in the vestibule.

The New York girl who traveled 18,000 miles to Africa to wed, only to be disappointed, get her just deserts. Any girl who isn't satisfied with a common American or an English lord, and who must have an African prince or nothing, deserves to be jilted.

Georgia claims to have a new variety of cotton which yields four bales per acre on average land, and Florida reports a new variety of corn which is wonderfully productive. The American farmer is a close observer of new things, and this is one reason why he does so much toward feeding the world.

In the sixteenth century the average length of a doctor's life was 36 years 5 months, in the seventeenth century it was 45 years and 8 months, in the eighteenth century 49 years and 8 months, and in the nineteenth, 58 years and 7 months. It thus appears that doctors were 300 years in learning not to take their own medicine.

In bicycle literature the reader is told that nobody can ride a wheel in France without puncturing a tire, because the roads are strewn with small nails. Labored investigation discovered that these nails dropped out of the soles of peasants' wooden shoes, slightly shrunken by the sun. The man who invents a punctureless tire will make a fortune in France.

Four Buffalo (N. Y.) reporters attended a prize fight in a professional capacity, and, the "mill" being raided by the police, were promptly captured with the party. Judge King, of that city, before whom they were brought, released them, declaring that it was a principle of law as well as of common sense that three kinds of men were permitted to go anywhere without blame—doctors, clergymen and reporters.

C. A. Totten, the forecaster, comes forward once more to remark that "we are at the initial date for the long-predicted beginning of the end." "Long-predicted" is the proper term to use in this connection. Since the days of Mother Shipton, and even centuries before that, these predictions of the approaching end of the world have been made with frequency and regularity. Even Mr. Totten has made quite a number of them, changing his dates when the expected failed to come to pass.

The Indian is coming to the front with greater rapidity these days. Last fall Metoxen, Lone Wolf and other young students of the Carlisle Indian school won distinction on the football gridiron, and now it is announced that a full-blooded Indian rejoicing in the poetic name of Sockalexis is to play on one of the National league baseball teams this season. When the aborigine gives up lacrosse and takes to the American national game it is about the best evidence that his complete civilization and redemption from savagery are only a question of a very short time. So mote it be.

Greater New York is now an accomplished fact as far as the legislature is concerned, and only awaits the signatures of the governor and the mayors of New York, Brooklyn and Long Island City, which are assured. Under this charter the population of Greater New York, based upon latest estimates, will be 3,159,059, which will make it rank second in the world. Greater New York will have an area of 317.77 square miles, making it next in size to London. Its greatest length will be nearly 35 miles—from Mount St. Vincent to Tottenville. The street mileage of Greater New York is estimated at about 3,000.

Lieut. Peary on his next expedition to the frozen north proposes to take not more than two white companions and proceed to a certain point on the western coast of Greenland, which has been used before as the base of exploration. Thence he will take half a dozen married couples and push on northward to the farthest point where a colony could live, making the latter place the final base of operations. Peary thinks he can get within 360 miles of the pole in this way, and by waiting for a favorable opportunity finally reach it by means of dog sledges. This protracted exile few men would voluntarily undertake.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Special Session.

The United States senate began voting on the 31st ult. upon the miscellaneous amendments to the Anglo-American arbitration treaty. An amendment to the treaty was adopted providing that all questions of national policy, the Monroe doctrine, etc., shall be eliminated from the treaty and all subjects proposed to be submitted to arbitration shall be first submitted to the senate. In the house the Dingley tariff bill was passed by a vote of 205 to 122 and an amendment was adopted giving immediate effect to the law.

The tariff bill passed by the house was received by the United States senate on the 1st and referred to the finance committee. A resolution was introduced declaring that the United States senate should accord both parties to the conflict in Cuba full recognition as belligerents. The arbitration treaty was further discussed. The nominations of Andrew D. White, of New York, as ambassador to Germany; William F. Draper, of Massachusetts, as ambassador to Italy, and Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio, as commissioner of patents, were received from the president. In the house no business was transacted.

There was no session of the United States senate on the 3d. In the house the only business transacted was the adoption of the senate resolution providing for chartering a vessel to carry donations of food to the famine sufferers of India. Incidentally, Mr. McMillin (dem., Tenn.) suggested an amendment condemning England's national policy. Mr. Corliss (Mich.) introduced a joint resolution to revoke all the orders extending the application of the civil service laws which were made by President Cleveland during his last administration. Adjourned to the 7th.

FROM WASHINGTON.

While driving over a railroad crossing in Shirley, Mass., Lyman Cutting and wife were instantly killed by a train.

The statement of the public debt issued on the 1st shows that the debt decreased $8,638,254 during the month of March. The cash balance in the treasury was $875,239,759. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to $1,003,962,200.

Secretary of State Sherman has protested against the execution of Gen. Ruis Rivera, the Cuban leader in Pinar del Rio who was recently captured by the Spanish forces.

A monthly statement issued by the treasury department gives the money circulation per capita as $23.01, based on an estimated population of 72,547,000.

Having reached the age of 64 years Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, commanding the department of the east of the United States army, with headquarters in New York, has been retired, and is succeeded by Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt.

In the United States there were 4,042 business failures reported during the past quarter, compared with 4,512 in the first quarter of 1896, a falling off of about 11 per cent. The total liabilities amounted to $62,513,000, a falling off of 16 per cent. from the corresponding total last year.

THE EAST.

President McKinley and wife are to summer at Lake Sunapee, near Newport, N. H., as the guests of Col. John Hay.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 2d aggregated $905,986,642, against $587,300,998 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 5.2.

Millard Spencer fatally wounded his stepdaughter at Jamestown, N. Y., and Miss Helen Van Syckle, of Union, Pa., who was visiting her, set fire to his barn, burning 13 head of stock, and cut his throat.

Near Niagara Falls, N. Y., a sailing skiff capsized on the Niagara river, and Thomas Dowd, aged 23, and Edward Bowling, 39 years old, were drowned.

In the Pocono and Blue Ridge mountains in Pennsylvania forest fires were doing immense damage.

WEST AND SOUTH.

In Chicago Christian Schultz, a bookkeeper for the Kuh, Nathan & Fischer company, was assaulted and robbed of $3,500 belonging to the corporation by Edward Wilson, another employe of the company, who made his escape.

For murdering Simon Begnaud, a merchant at Scott, La., about a year ago, the Blanc brothers were executed at Lafayette, La.

Near Indian Bay, Ark., five men were drowned while fleeing from the rising waters in White river, and five more persons lost their lives in the flood near Madrid, Mo. In Greenville, Miss., the streets were navigable only by boats, and plantations never before under water were submerged.

In the southern portion of Cleveland county, Ark., a cyclone destroyed 15 residences and wounded ten persons. William Shirley was killed.

By the sinking of the schooner J. F. C. Griggs in the river near Columbia, Ala., five persons were lost.

A petition of James R. Dunlop, publisher of the Chicago Dispatch, for executive clemency, has been denied by the president. Dunlop is under sentence for sending obscene literature through the mails.

Fire destroyed the Maple Leaf hotel at Richmond, Mo., and James Kernan and Frank Anderson perished in the flames.

In St. Louis an ordinance prohibiting buildings of greater altitude than 150 feet was passed by the city council.

William Westphal fatally shot Mrs. Carrie Deitsch, wife of William Deitsch, at Norwalk, Wis. He was insane.

Daniel Shirley and Edward Graham, miners, were caught by an avalanche near Tacoma, Wash., and killed.

In Tennessee 50 villages and cities were covered with water six feet deep and in the Mississippi valley 50,000 persons were confronted with famine. The most fertile farm lands in Mississippi, lying in Coahoma, La Flore, Quitman and Tallahatchie counties were also under water.

J. H. Walton, a well-known physician of Dubuque, Ia., committed suicide in Lincoln park, Chicago, while temporarily insane.

A windstorm struck the towns of Enos, Hagaman, Eldred and Columbiana, in Illinois, wrecking many buildings.

Fire destroyed the Richardson building in Chattanooga, Tenn., and Boyd Eving and S. M. Patton perished in the flames. The property loss is $400,000.

After 53 hours of hypnotic sleep in a coffin in Chillicothe, O., buried five feet below the sod, Douglass Reece was resurrected and said he felt as well as ever.

Flames in the George G. Otte company's carpet store in Cincinnati destroyed the entire stock, valued at $300,000.

Phoebe Couzins has renounced woman suffrage and repudiated its leaders.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The proposed reforms in Cuba will be introduced into the administration of the affairs of that island this month.

The king of Greece formally stated to the powers that a declaration of war against Turkey would immediately follow an extension of the blockade to the Greek coast.

In Berlin Prince Otto von Bismarck, chief maker of United Germany, celebrated his eighty-second birthday.

It is said that a blockade of Greece by the war ships of the powers will hasten a conflict between the Turks and the Greeks on the frontier of Thessaly.

At Putney the fifty-fourth annual boat race between crews representing the universities of Oxford and Cambridge was won by the Oxfords.

The musical composer, Johannes Brahms, died in Vienna, Austria, aged 64 years.

Advices say that the powers have ordered the admirals of the international fleet to begin a pacific blockade of Athens.

LATER NEWS.

The president the 5th nominated Alfred E. Buck, of Georgia, as minister to Japan, and James Boyle, of Ohio, to be consul at Liverpool.

The Mississippi river at Minneapolis, the 5th, reached the highest point ever known. Over a hundred families were compelled to move out of their homes on the West Side flats.

The congress of Venezuela has unanimously ratified their Guiana arbitration treaty with Great Britain, which was negotiated by the United States.

The U. S. senate the 5th, by unanimous vote, adopted a resolution reciting the reports that Gen. Ruis Rivera, is about to be tried by drum-head court martial and shot, and expressing the judgment of the senate that if these reports are true the president of the United States should protest to the Spanish government against such a violation of the rules of civilized warfare.

The vote was light in the municipal elections throughout the West the 5th. In Michigan, Charles D. Long, republican, is elected chief justice. Detroit elects a democratic mayor. At Cincinnati, O., the democrats were successful. Cleveland re-elects McKisson mayor by small majority.

The Missouri river at Bismarck, N. D., the 5th, was seven miles wide. No attempt was made to run the Northern Pacific trains beyond that point.

Canton, O., McKinley's home, elects a democratic mayor.

All records of the Red river have been eclipsed. Both passenger bridges between Fargo and Moorhead were closed and the water was two feet high on Front street, and on Northern Pacific avenue four blocks of paving were headed toward Winnipeg. Booms were put in to prevent further damage to the streets. The water was nearly up to the cross-ties on the Northern Pacific bridge, but trains were sent over in both directions, though great care has been taken to keep weight on the bridge at all times.

Staples & King's ice house at St. Paul collapsed the 6th, after standing as long as it could against a curaent of water six feet deep. The bulk of the ice was swept down stream. The house contained 1,500 tons of ice.

W. J. Bryan called upon President McKinley at the White House the 6th. It was the first time they had met since they were in congress together.

The situation at Fargo the 6th was worse than ever. The big coulee west of town rose 14 inches, flooding the whole west side of town and driving hundreds of families from their homes. The Northern Pacific bridge had to be abandoned. Six blocks of paving on Eighth street went out.

The result of the election in Chicago the 6th was an overwhelming victory for Harrison, the democratic candidate for mayor. At midnight the available figures gave Sears, Rep., 60,000; Harrison, Dem., 148,000. The democrats made a clean sweep of all the town offices in the West town and North town, and propably in the South town also, although the republicans have a fighting chance to get an assessor in that part of the city.

The U. S. treasury the 6th had an available cash balance of $255,234,542; gold reserve, $152,285,403.

The republicans of St. Louis, Mo., the 6th, elected Henry Zeigenhein for mayor by about 14,000 plurality.

The archbishop of Canterbury will personally deliver into the hands of Mr. Bayard, when the latter returns from London, the log of the Mayflower, which the constitutional court recently decided to give to the United States.

The president the 6th made the following nominations: Theodore Roosevelt of New York to be assistant secretary of the navy. Captain A. S. Crowninshield, U. S. N. to be chief of the bureau af navigation in the department of the navy.

Rev. Chas. S. Stockwether mayor of Superior, Wis., for only three months, when he was turned out for accepting "tokens" from firemen and policemen, and for having extorted money from gamblers and sports, was the 6th vindicated, running independent against the regular Republican nominee, Perry J. Ekstrand, and the Populist and Democratic nominee, William Munro. He has a plurality of about 400 votes, and is easily elected.

The president has decided to take no action in the matter of revoking the order of Mr. Cleveland setting aside 21 forest reserves in the west until he ascertains whether congress will legislate on the subject.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, April 6.		
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	68½	@	69
No. 2 northern	67	@	67¼
May			67¼
CORN—No. 4	18½	@	19
OATS—No. 3 white	15	@	16
CATTLE—Steers	3 20	@	3 90
Cows			3 65
HOGS	3 50	@	3 5
SHEEP—Muttons			3 10
Lambs			3 65
BUTTER—Creamery, firsts	17	@	18½
Creamery, seconds	13	@	15
Dairy, fancy	15	@	16
Dairy, choice	12	@	14
POULTRY—Turkeys	8	@	8¼
Spring chickens			7

A SCENE OF DESOLATION.

Starvation Faces Fifty Thousand Flood Sufferers.

Memphis, Tenn., April 5.—Fifty thousand persons are confronted with famine. This is the shocking result of the floods in the lower Mississippi valley, which are spreading with every hour that passes. All of the country must come to the rescue of the homeless refugees, or hunger, possibly pestilence, will make dire inroads on the victims.

Memphis, Tenn., April 5. — Another disastrous break in the Mississippi levee occurred Sunday morning at eight o'clock at Flower lake, six miles below Tunica, Miss. The most fertile farm lands of Mississippi, lying in Coahoma, La Flore, Quitman and Tallahatchie counties, in the northern part of the state, will be inundated and the newly-planted corn crops will be laid in waste.

The condition of the poorer classes throughout the flooded area is indeed critical. Thousands of refugees are being huddled on levees and spots of land waiting for relief. The towns of Rosedale and Tunica report that everything possible is being done for these poor people, but that funds and provisions are fast becoming exhausted. In the little city of Rosedale alone 1,200 refugees are being cared for by the citizens. Half a hundred towns stand in six feet of water and the yellow stream is creeping up slowly but surely.

Advices received tell of a break in the levee two miles south of Helena, Ark. This is the levee for which the people of southeastern Arkansas have made such a desperate fight. The waters from this break will flood a great area and in all probability will back up into the streets of Helena.

Omaha, Neb., April 5. — Special telegrams to the Bee from points in South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska bring word of increasing floods in all the rivers. Rain has fallen almost incessantly for the last 72 hours over an area of more than 100 miles in radius from Omaha, the fall being fully four inches for that time. This has greatly increased the volume of water in the already swollen streams, and now what are usually babbling brooks have been transformed into raging torrents. Thousands of acres of farmland are under from four to six feet of running water, and many families have moved from homes in boats. Along the James river in South Dakota a great many farmers had gone back to their homes when the water receded early last week, and are now caught in the second flood. Sioux City reports that the Missouri has passed the danger line there and is overflowing the lower part of the city. Cherokee reports the second flood on the Little Sioux worse than the first.

Washington, April 6.—The situation in the flooded Mississippi district is being earnestly inquired into by the president, and the Arkansas congressional delegation, headed by Senator Jones, called upon Mr. McKinley to urge upon him the advisability of sending a special message to congress urging appropriate legislation for the relief of the flood sufferers. A delegation of citizens from Memphis, headed by Representative Carmack, also called on the same mission.

The president has received from the governors of Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi replies to his telegrams sent out Saturday. All emphasize the need of help in relieving the flood sufferers.

Memphis, Tenn., April 6. — The predictions made Friday that great disaster to the Mississippi delta would follow the breaking of the levee at a point on the east side of the river north of Helena, Ark., has been terribly realized. The break at Flower lake, which occurred Sunday morning, has rapidly grown from a dozen feet in length to a thousand.

This crevasse is at the head of the delta and will cause an overflow of the northern tier of counties in Mississippi with the exception of a part of Tunica.

St. Paul, Minn., April 6. — The river at this point is still rising slowly, passing the 18-foot mark Monday afternoon. This is four feet above the danger line and the flats on the West side are mostly submerged, the residents of the shanties and the smaller houses there having been compelled to move out some days ago. The loss is chiefly to the poorer people, who are being cared for by the city. Monday afternoon the water swept away several icehouses at South St. Paul, with several thousand tons of ice.

A Democrat Succeeds Pingree.

Detroit, Mich, April 6.—William C. Maybury, democrat, was elected mayor Monday by about 400 majority over Capt. Albert E. Stewart, republican. In view of Mr. Maybury's victory it is considered surprising that Judge John Miller, democratic candidate for police justice, was defeated by Judge Albert F. Sellers, republican, who was reelected by 1,000 majority. Maybury's election is looked upon as a decided defeat for Gov. Pingree, who practically named Capt. Stewart as his successor as mayor after the courts had overruled the governor's contention that he could hold both offices of governor and mayor.

Our Circulation.

Washington, April 3.—The monthly statement showing the amount of gold and silver coins and certificates, United States notes, and national bank notes in circulation on April 1, issued by the treasury department, gives the circulation per capita as $23.01, based on an estimated population of 72,547,000.

Big Opera Firm Fails.

New York, April 5.—Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau are not to be given a renewal for next season of their present lease of the Metropolitan opera house, and will abandon all further operatic enterprises. They will proceed shortly either to wind up their business altogether or confine their attention to the Tremont theater, Boston, which they own above a mortgage for $100,000.

Tax Collector Suicides.

Erie, Pa., April 6.—W. S. Ball, tax-collector of this city, suicided by taking strychnine. An examination of his accounts has not yet been made.

Cut in Price of Coffee.

New York, April 3. — The Woolson Spice company, of Toledo, O., have reduced the price of their brand of roasted coffee to 11 cents a pound net. It is expected that the Arbuckles will make a corresponding reduction in order to keep on the same footing in the trade.

Lake Navigation Opened.

Port Huron, Mich., April 2. — The steamer Porter Chamberlain and consort left for Alpena to load lumber for Cleveland. This opens navigation here for the season. Reports from the Canadian shore indicate that there is little ice of any account.

DEMOCRATIC GAINS.

Shown in Some of the Ohio Municipal Elections.

Cincinnati, April 6.—The result of the municipal elections in Ohio Monday shows democratic gains. The large cities which gave McKinley such enormous pluralities last November have gone democratic. The election in Cincinnati was for mayor and other city officers and members of the board of legislators. The republican ticket was headed by Levi C. Goodale for mayor and the democratic ticket by Gustav Tafel, the latter being elected by a plurality of 7,320.

Cleveland—Indications are that Farley (dem.) is elected mayor over McKisson (rep.). The remainder of the republican ticket is probably successful.

Hamilton—Busch (dem.) was elected mayor here by a majority of over 1,000. The entire democratic city ticket was elected.

Toledo—Samuel M. Jones as mayor and the entire city republican ticket was elected in this city by majorities ranging from 700 to 2,000. Toledo has been a wide-open town and Jones is supposed to represent the restrictive element.

Canton—The home of McKinley went democratic, Mayor Rice, for reelection, carrying it by over 400. The remainder of the ticket is divided, the democrats winning a majority of the offices. The vote was lighter than last fall, but nearly up to the average spring vote.

Columbus—For mayor Samuel L. Black (dem.) was elected over Emmett Tompkins (rep.) by 427 plurality. Total vote, 24,607, about 6,000 less than registration.

Springfield—The democrats carried the home of Gov. Bushnell, electing John M. Good mayor by 600 majority. The rest of the republican ticket was elected.

MUST NOT KILL RIVERA.

Secretary Sherman Tells Spain to Spare the Cuban Leader.

Washington, April 3. — Secretary Sherman has protested against the execution of Gen. Ruis Rivera, the Cuban leader in Pinar del Rio who was recently captured by the Spanish forces.

Secretary Sherman, in his blunt way, told the Spanish representative that the execution of prisoners of war was abhorrent to the American people. In the Rivera case this repugnance to the murder of men captured in civilized warfare was aggravated by the fact that the prisoner is badly wounded.

Washington, April 6. — The senate Monday by unanimous vote adopted a resolution reciting the reports that Gen. Ruis Rivera, the Cuban commander, is about to be tried by drumhead court-martial and shot, and expressing the judgment of the senate that if these reports are true the president of the United States should protest to the Spanish government against such a violation of the rules of civilized warfare. This resolution does not go to the house of representatives and becomes effective as a measure of advice to the president by its adoption.

A Batch of Nominations.

Washington, April 6.—The president Monday sent to the senate the following nominations:

State—Alfred E. Buck, of Georgia, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Japan; James Boyle, of Ohio, consul of the United States at Liverpool, England; S. S. Day, of Connecticut, consul of the United States at Bradford, England; Fenton R. McCreary, of Michigan, secretary of the legation of the United States at City of Mexico.

War—Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton, to be major general.

[Alfred E. Buck, the new minister to Japan, has been for some time the recognized head of the republican party in the state of Georgia. He supported Mr. McKinley for the presidential nomination, and by hard work won over the Georgia delegates to his way of thinking, a number of them being inclined towards Mr. Reed. Mr. Buck went south from Maine shortly after the war, and during reconstruction days represented the Mobile (Ala.) district in congress. He subsequently went to Georgia, and was clerk of the United States circuit and district courts for the Northern district of Georgia until 1889. In that year he was appointed United States marshal for the Northern district of Georgia by President Harrison. He held this position four years.]

Was Once Mayor of Duluth.

New York, April 6.—Alonzo J. Whiteman, once mayor of Duluth, and subsequently an inmate of the California state prison, was placed on trial Monday, charged with grand larceny in the first degree. The Columbia bank of New York claims to have been defrauded of $580 by Whiteman in February, and the bank cashier, Walter S. Griffith, was the first witness for the prosecution. He testified that Whiteman, under the name of J. H. Williams, deposited a check on a Brooklyn bank for $3,716 in the Columbia bank, then drew a check against his account in the latter bank for $580. The Brooklyn check proved to be worthless.

Can't Stand the Expense.

Washington, April 5.—The state department has received notice from the Turkish government that it finds it inconvenient to raise the grade of its mission in Washington to that of an embassy, on account of the increased expense which would thereby be incurred. This decision of the Turkish government will prevent the president, under the existing law, from nominating ex-Secretary John W. Foster as ambassador to Constantinople, as it is understood was his desire.

Cattlemen Lose Heavily.

Denver, Col., April 5.—A special to the News from Cheyenne, Wyo., says: Reports of losses sustained by cattlemen during the recent storm are coming in slowly. On many of the large ranches it is estimated the losses will range from five to twenty-five per cent. of the herd. The snow lies 1½ feet deep in Cheyenne and from five to ten feet deep in the ravines. Much anxiety is felt for many persons reported missing.

Gage Gives Instructions.

Washington, April 6.—The secretary of the treasury has issued a circular of instructions to customs officers throughout the country, carrying into effect section 27 of the pending tariff bill. This section requires the secretary of the treasury to make provisions for the collection of increased rates of duties contemplated by the bill, and with that view he is required to retain samples of goods purchased and imported after April 1, 1897, and prior to the date on which the bill becomes a law.

Great Carpet House Burned.

Cincinnati, April 5.—The George G. Otte company's carpet store on the south side of Fourth street, one door west of Race street, with a stock valued at $300,000 and insured for $150,000, was destroyed by fire in less than two hours Sunday morning. The total loss to building and stock will be $400,000.

Famous Yacht Sold.

London, April 6.—The Exchange Telegraph company hears that the prince of Wales has sold his famous racing yacht Britannia to Mr. James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York Herald.

DISARMED.

Foreign Troops Take Weapons Away from the Bedouins.

Canea, April 5.—The actual work of disarming the Bashi Bazouks began early Sunday morning and continued throughout the day. At the village of Kalieni they refused to deliver up their arms and demanded an order from the governor of the island and the personal presence of Edhem Pasha. The foreign troops then cordoned the village and the Austrian colonel, who was in command, ordered that search for arms should begin, when Edhem Pasha arrived. Then the cordon closed round the Bashi Bazouks, who yielded quietly. The European troops guard the gates of the town. The Arab quarter also is surrounded by European pickets. A proclamation has been issued announcing that all who refuse to yield up their arms will be shot. The insurgents have succeeded in exploding heavy dynamite cartridges upon the walls of the fort at Kissamo.

Canea, April 5.—Cretans and Mussulmans had a fierce fight on the plain of Arkotiri Saturday. The battle took place in the presence of the international forces. Arkotiri is a peninsula between Canea and Suda. The insurgents were cut off from communication with the interior by the guards along the Suda road. It became known that the admirals had permitted the insurgents to go down to the plain, and armed Moslems streamed out of the town unhindered, passed the Austrian guard and Saturday morning in full view of the admirals at Suda attacked the Christians at 200 yards. Maj. Bor and the Italian officers endeavored to stop the fight. The Moslems, driven back by the insurgents, came to the town and were disarmed by the international troops. Most of them left their arms behind. Fifty Moslems, killed or wounded, were brought into town. The Moslems held an indignation meeting because the European troops had not supported them.

THE TRADE SITUATION.

Bradstreet Reports Some Improvement in Business.

New York, April 3. — Bradstreet's weekly review of trade says:

"The course of general trade shows some improvement, notwithstanding an almost complete stoppage of business in the south Mississippi valley by washouts, overflows and floods. The condition of country roads throughout the central western states and the northwest is such as to further delay collections and check demand from interior merchants. Another drop is recorded in prices of Bessemer pig iron and steel billets, and in wheat, flour and coal, coffee and lard, which is, in part, offset by increased activity and higher prices for wool and for woolens, for corn, oats, sugar and petroleum.

"Special reports from 56 cities with reference to revival of activity in industrial lines indicate there are at work at those centers probably not to exceed 100,000 in excess of the number employed in November last. The increases are largely among employes of manufacturers of woolen goods, shoes, clothing, machinery, engines, agricultural implements, bicycles, carriages, furniture, iron, steel, glass and ship building. Depression still exists among some branches of the woolen goods industry, in coal mining and cotton goods manufacture."

According to R. G. Dun & Co., failures reported for the first quarter of 1897 number 3,992, against 4,031 last year, with liabilities of $48,007,911, against $57,425,125 last year.

Fatal Flames.

Erie, Pa., April 2. — Thirty business houses and a dozen dwellings were destroyed by fire at Cambridge Springs Thursday afternoon, causing a loss of one life and doing $225,000 damage to property. During the excitement of the fire an explosion occurred and the walls of Fellows & Hays' store fell in, and Hon. W. A. Hays, one of the proprietors, was buried in the wreck. Several others were struck by the falling walls, but were not seriously injured. Hays' body was recovered, but the head and limbs were missing. He was a former member of the Pennsylvania legislature from Erie county. The fire was the result of the careless use of matches by some boys. The total insurance is estimated at $125,000.

Forest Fires.

Bellefonte, Pa., April 5.—The forest fires in the surrounding mountains are spreading at an alarming rate. All efforts to check the flames have proven futile, and unless a heavy rain sets in many thousands of acres of valuable timber land will go up in smoke. The fire originated in the the middle section of the Nittany mountains from a spark from a locomotive falling on a tract of dry grass. The worst damage has been done in the timber lands several miles north of Milesburg, and at night the flames illuminate the sky as far as the eye can see. Another fire has broken out in the Seven mountains near here and is burning fiercely. This blaze is in the heart of the hemlock district and is doing much damage.

A Chicago Bank Fails.

Chicago, April 6.—The Globe savings bank, organized in 1891, with eastern capital, assigned to the Chicago Title & Trust company. Ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld assisted in the organization, and was its first vice president. The last statement, published February 13, showed a capital of $200,000 and surplus of $12,600, with deposits of $142,000 and savings $313,000. The liabilities of the bank are given at $600,000. One-half of this is owing to the people who placed their savings there. The other depositors who maintained checking accounts are creditors of the bank to the sum of $100,000. The stock liability is $200,000. The assets are given as $800,0000 nominally.

Betrayed His Trust.

Kansas City, Mo., April 6.—J. H. Aldrich, for several years cashier and paymaster in this city of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railroad, was arrested in his lawyer's office here Monday afternoon charged with embezzling $27,000 of the company's money. He quietly submitted to arrest and says he will plead guilty and throw himself on the mercy of the court. Aldrich's stealings have been carried on for eight years. The company does not know exactly how much he is short, and has only his word that $27,000 is the amount.

Must Submit to Arrest.

Washington, April 6. — The United States supreme court has refused to grant the motion of Joseph Iazigi, late consul general of Turkey, at Boston, for a writ of habeas corpus releasing him from arrest on the charge of embezzlement. The decision of Justice Brown, of the Second circuit, dismissed Iazigi's petition and remanded him to the custody of the city authorities.

Many Immigrants Arrive.

New York, April 5.—The steamship Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived from Mediterranean ports Sunday, brought nearly 1,000 Italian immigrants.

Happy and Contented Deaf Children.

It is generally supposed that the deaf have a tendency to moroseness and melancholy. This is least true of the orally educated adult, and among the children in the oral schools is not true at all. I know of no happier or more contented lot of children than are to be found in these schools. The visitor who expects to enter a place of silent halls, quiet playrooms and noiseless yards is much surprised to hear peals of childish laughter and cries and shouts as the children romp and frolic out of school hours.—John Dutton Wright, in Century.

An Interesting Item.

By reason of its mileage and location, the Texas & Pacific Railway is the most important of all railway lines in Texas. It traverses the Lone Star State from East to West, through the most progressive towns, great forests of pine, and the broad prairies and well-kept farms, affording the most beautiful scenery all along the line. No other line affords such opportunities for the home seeker or investor to see and enjoy Texas. Cheap lands for all. Low rate Home Seekers' Excursion Tickets on sale at all points in Texas and Louisiana February 16th, March 2nd and 16th, April 6th and 20th, May 4th and 18th.

For a handsomely illustrated book fully describing the wonderful State of Texas, conceded to be the finest publication issued in recent years, send eight cents postage to Gaston Meslier, Gen'l Pass'r & Tkt. Agt., Dallas, Tex.

"Is the sail the only thing that guides a ship?" asked the green passenger. "No," said the mate; "there are rudders." — Indianapolis Journal.

Standard of the World.

For nearly two score of years the Winchester has been the standard rifle of the world. It is found in all lands and it is always very highly thought of on account of its accuracy, strength and durability. There are over two million Winchester guns in use to-day, but the makers have yet to learn of any dissatisfaction with them. Such a recommendation as this should convince everybody of the exceptionally high quality of Winchester guns. Winchester ammunition is of as exactly as high a standard and always gives entire satisfaction. When used in Winchester guns the results obtained cannot be equalled. Send to the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct., for a large illustrated catalogue free.

Some very harsh things have been said of the sin of loafing, but no one can successfully dispute that loafing is very pleasant.—Atchison Globe.

Like Oil Upon Troubled Waters is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar upon a cold. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

It is a little singular that passengers are not allowed to converse with the man at the wheel, though he is spokesman of the ship.

Not a Well Day

Did She See For Months—Can Now Sleep Well, Eat Well, and Pains Have Disappeared.

"For several months my health had been failing, and I did not have a well day in this time. I had severe pains in my back, my limbs ached and I was restless at night. I suffered with loss of appetite and severe nervous headaches. A friend advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking this medicine for a while I found I was gaining in health rapidly. I now have a good appetite, can sleep well, and the pains with which I suffered have almost entirely disappeared. I am gaining in flesh. I am still taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and I recommend it wherever I go." MISS SARAH SMITH, 311 North Park Street, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1, six for $5. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Waverley Bicycle

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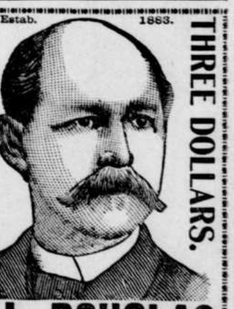

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BATTLE IN A TREE.

How Bold Robin Redbreast Vanquished His Enemy.

[Copyright, 1897.]

They were a very devoted couple just at this time, though I have reason to believe that at other seasons of the year they nagged at one another a good bit, like other husbands and wives. He was a handsome fellow, and as for her she was as fond and affectionate as a lovesick little robin redbreast can be. They had built and furnished their house in the topmost branches of the only tree in our street, close to my study window—a poplar—and I enjoyed a splendid view of their honeymooning, and of his kindnesses and courtesy to her—behavior which made me smile as coming from him, because it was so very unlike him as he was for 11 months or so of the year. Well, they built what appeared to be a satisfactory home from their own point of view, and chirped and congratulated one another endlessly over the accomplishment. Soon after it was finished she laid an egg therein, and presently another; then a third and a fourth, and I think a fifth.

Then there came a time of comparative quiet; there was less chirping and idle conversation. She sat and dozed on her eggs as he did much the same upon the garden paling, or on an adjacent branch of the poplar, or anywhere that came, looking deeply dejected. Occasionally when she left the house in order to get a bit of dinner or breakfast, he would go and sit on the edge of the nest, and sometimes hopped in and fussed around, and kept poking the eggs with his beak, turning them over and over and gloating over them in a way which displeased the missus, seemingly; for he was always turned out with personalities on her return, and would then sail away to the fence and sit there more dejected than ever.

At last the eggs hatched and a busy time began; a time of innumerable expeditions on the part of both parents, foraging expeditions to every point of the compass; a time of funny noises from tiny, unseen personalities among the straws which formed their home; a bad time for the worms and such like game, for the youngsters were voracious and insatiable and kept their parents on the move all day and every day.

About a week after the hatching of the eggs, Thomas, the cat from No. 15, down this row, began to take an interest in the family. He had, apparently, made his calculations as to the hatching of those eggs, having watched the parent birds at their honeymooning, and, probably, taken a note of the date of the laying. When the youngsters were a week or so old, Thomas gave up all his other engagements in order to come and lie in my garden and gaze up into the poplar tree, and blink, licking his lips at intervals. During this time nothing could seduce Thomas from this fascinating occupation. His friends would come over the wall and speak to him, and try to wean him from the contemplation of the robin's nest, but he took no notice of them, he hadn't time; his calculations were too absorbing. It was so difficult, you see, to decide as to the exact age at which a young robin has attained his high water mark of succulency.

So Thomas' friends would come and shake their heads over him and go and talk to their other acquaintances about the deplorable falling away of dear Thomas and the hope they entertained that he might still recover his lost ground when he should have got over that unfortunate craze of his. Some of the community laughed consumedly over this phase of Thomas' career; they said they could not help recalling what happened to Eliza—another member of the society—a couple of years ago, when she took to bird hunting. She had made a bid for the season's brood of this very couple of robins and had fared badly at their hands—or heads; it had been a killing sight, they said—killing! It might be there would be a parallel spectacle on this occasion, if Thomas really intended to make a bid for the youngsters up aloft.

Thomas certainly did intend to do so. He was only waiting until the proper moment; there was plenty of time! Every day, every hour, added its quota of succulent bird flesh to the already rotund little bodies in the nest! Ha, ha! the time would soon arrive! it was nearly here!

Mr. and Mrs. Robin took no notice whatever of Thomas—indeed, they never once betrayed the fact that they knew he was there, though Thomas lay and blinked up at their happy domestic home and calculated and licked his lips all day long. I thought it odd that these devoted parents should feel no anxiety as to the proceedings of Thomas. To me it seemed clear that his intentions were far from being honorable; yet these optimistic people either disregarded him altogether, or—if they observed his presence at all—desired to show their contempt for his machinations by pretending to be unaware of his existence.

But presently the little speckle-breasted boys and girls had nearly grown out of the parental mansion; they would take to flying soon; their fat little bodies were as succulent and delicious as they would ever be, and Thomas knew that the time had come for his climb. Thomas knew very well what had befallen Eliza. She had been foolhardy. Eliza had rushed the thing, and had been detected and ignominiously sent home by a combined attack of the enemy. Thomas intended to act with discretion and intelligence.

One morning Mr. Robin had left the premises upon a foraging expedition. Mrs. R—— had absented herself upon a similar enterprise; the time had come. Thomas crept, snakelike, along the grass of the lawn, looked up the poplar, blinked, opened his mouth without speaking, and jumped four or five feet up the long bare trunk of the tree. At the same instant Mr. Robin pere arrived on the scene. He darted quickly in from the opposite side, so that the trunk was between Thomas and himself, and settled himself quietly upon a branch, whence he could see all that passed.

The cat Thomas, ignorant of the proximity of danger, clung on to the trunk like grim death and hauled himself up a few feet. Mr. Robin, supremely ignorant of the circumstance, interested himself in a feather far away under his wing; he worked hard to find the feather, pulling it out at last, and letting it float away out of his beak.

Thomas clung on to the tree trunk, all the claws of all his feet being requisitioned for the exertion, and stared up at the nest, gathering strength for a rush. Mr. Robin yawned and pretended to be deeply interested in the foliage of the poplar, which, of course, formed no portion of his real diet, though he picked at it now and nibbled a little, for effect. He did this in case Thomas should have caught sight of him, in order that Thomas might, in that case, suppose that his own movements had not been observed. The bare trunk of the poplar was a long one, you see, and Mr. Robin was anxious that Thomas should not be alarmed before he had reached an elevation which would suit the plans he had laid out. As a matter of fact Thomas had not seen him at all, up to now.

At length the assassin—the would-be assassin—took a long breath, blinked twice or thrice, and scrambled about 20 feet higher up the tree. Then he stopped to rest. Mr. Robin yawned again, spat out the leaf he was pretending to eat, chucked concealment to the winds and his own round body into the air, and flopped down upon the branch nearest to Thomas' head; to the unutterable disgust of that dishonest individual, who thus found himself suddenly in an extremely awkward position between the devil and the deep sea—Mr. Robin representing the devil, whom he rather resembled just now, and the drop of nearly 30 feet the deep sea.

Thomas looked upwards and perceived a climb of 15 feet, at least, to the nearest bough; he looked downwards—and it made him quite giddy, so high had he climbed. Also his paws and muscles generally were strained and weary, and the devil, in the shape of Mr. Robin, sat and yawned and watched him, as though with indifference, though with a very nasty look about the eye, up above. Thomas blinked and his ears lay back on his

CLOSE TO MY WINDOW.

head with rage and fear, and his back tried to arch, but failed by reason of his uncomfortable attitude, which did not lay itself out for arching; and Thomas opened his mouth to swear or say his prayers, and I cannot say for certain which, because no sound came.

Mr. Robin allowed Thomas to thoroughly enjoy his position for a minute or two; then he called up his wife. "Come on, missus," he cried, "and you shall see some fun; I have Thomas, the cat, on toast; no hurry!" or words to that effect. Mrs. Robin arrived at once and sat down to watch, and I verily believe the five little ones popped their heads out of the nest and watched also.

Mr. Robin now took the field. He quietly left his bough and poised himself in air close to Thomas' distracted person. Thomas rudely spat at him and viciously struck at him with one of his front paws, which he unfastened from the bark of the tree for the purpose. This nearly lost him his hold and he quickly grabbed the trunk again and spat freely. Then Mr. Robin delivered his main attack. He swooped at Thomas and dug his businesslike beak into his head and his body; once, twice and a third time he repeated his blow, and Thomas found his voice and rummaged his vocabulary for all the worst things it contained.

But hard swearing did not save Thomas. He could not hit Mr. Robin back, because he knew that if he did he must let go his hold and fall to the earth. Nevertheless he did strike at Mr. Robin, for that hero had aimed a fourth and a fifth shot at him, and the attack was painful, as well as dangerous to the eyesight. Thomas flashed his wicked green orbs at the enemy—swore, spat and struck out at him. The inevitable happened, of course. Thomas fell.

A baffled, beaten, dejected cat was Thomas as he crept across the lawn, accompanied by Mr. Robin, who was now joined by his lady; and over the paling into No. 4 he went, and across No. 4 garden and into No. 3, still jeered at and insulted by his escort, and there I lost sight of the party. What sanctuary the defeated one sought I do not know; but this I know—that I saw no more of Thomas for many days, and when he did return his countenance wore that chastened expression which is assumed by those who have seen the error of their wicked ways and have made good resolutions for the future.

As for the little Robins, they grew up in peace, and in peace they took their ultimate departure, whither I know not.

It was after the departure of these birds and their heroic parents that Thomas reappeared in society.

A Prompt Lesson.

Some years ago there was in a western town a judge whose ideas of the majesty of the law, at the time of his accession to office, were unbounded; and his sense of his own importance as the representative of justice was also great. At one time two persons quarreled in the judge's presence; one man struck the other, and the judge immediately ordered his arrest on a charge of assault and battery. On the day of the trial the defendant pleaded: "Not guilty." Instantly the judge, who was a short, stout man, was on his feet, crimson-faced and puffing with indignation. "What do you mean?" he demanded of the prisoner, without any preamble. "What do you mean by saying that, when I saw you, and had you arrested? I fine you $100 for breach of peace, and another $100 for contempt of court, sir. I reckon," said the judge, his nostrils dilating with rage and injured dignity, "I reckon that'll teach folks to be careful how they call this court a liar!"—Youth's Companion.

LEGISLATIVE ROUTINE.

Briefly Showing Bills Introduced and Business Finished.

St. Paul, April 1.—The senate yesterday passed the following bills:

To amend laws relating to education.

To amend laws relating to the examinations and commitment of inebriates to the special department for the treatment of inebriates in the Rochester state hospital.

To authorize and empower insurance companies and associations organized in other states to become Minnesota corporations.

To amend chapter 190, general laws 1885, as amended by chapter 105, general laws 1891.

To amend sections 658 and 661 of title s, chapter 8, general statutes 1894, relating to the districts and terms of office for county commissioners.

To amend section 53, chapter 175, general laws 1895, entitled act to revise ane codify the insurance laws of this state.

To amend chapter 74 of the general laws of 1883, entitled the military code.

To prevent the spread of contagious diseases among domestic animals.

To amend chapter 277, general laws 1895, entitled an act to prevent corrupt practices in elections, etc. Yeas 26, nays 14. Not passed.

To amend the statutes of 1994, relating to town clerk; provides that they must give bonds. Passed under suspension of the rules.

St. Paul, April 2.—The Senate yesterday after long discussion recommended the Wyman banking bill to pass. Two bills were passed, one, relating to place of trial of certain action and jurisdiction of justice of the peace.

The other to perfect the record evidence of the titles of certain lands.

The house spent the whole day in the Committee of the whole and playing April fool jokes.

St. Paul, Apl. 3—In the senate yesterday, the following bills were passed.

Relating to the discipline of the Minnesota state prison.

The roads and bridge bill was passed with 34 votes in the affirmative and no opposition. Senator Dunn succeeded in getting $400 for Martin county.

To repeal police pension fund law of 1891 for Ramsey county.

To repeal act to create pension fund in St. Paul.

For the establishment of the Eighteenth judical district, composed of Wright, Anoka and Isanti counties.

To permit Ramsey county commissioners to fix salary of the assistant county attorney.

A bill for an act to amend chapter 314, general laws 1895, entitled an act fixing the general terms of the district court in the several counties of the thirteenth judical district.

For graduated tax on inheritances.

In the house the following bills were introduced by request of the governor:

The reapportionment bill. Rules suspended, bill read second time and made special order for Thursday.

To amend laws relating to the road and bridge appropriations and relating to township of Pilot Mound, Fillmore county: passed under suspension of the rules.

To authorize cities and villages to prevent fighting, disorderly conduct, etc.; passed under suspension of rules.

St. Paul, April 5.—The senate, Saturday, spent the whole day in committee of the whole and accomplished but little.

The house passed the following bills:

Relating to actions against persons jointly liable.

To license peddlers.

Enlarging the powers of the district court.

Relating to change of venue in justice courts.

Relating to mechanics' lien.

Relating to property rights.

Relating to deputy sheriffs.

To reimburse Chisago county for the expense incident to the pursuit, capture and trial of the Wyoming murderers Kelley, Johnson and Wilson.

To amend law relating to the payment of bonds by county treasurers.

To provide that incorporated villages may maintain the height of water in lakes within their corporate limits.

The house non-concurred in the senate amendment to Mr. Foss' bill, H. F. No. 4, to provide for a graduated and progressive tax on inheritances, bequests, etc., and the speaker appointed as a conference committee consisting of Messrs. Foss, Jacobson and Smith.

Gold.

Some time ago it was reported that a marvelous run of ore had been struck at the Ferguson gold mine on the Seine river, and soon after it was learned that the ore was being sacked in the shaft instead of being put on the stock pile. Now comes a report that the new stamp mill just put in is being worked by the officers of the company only and that no one outside is allowed step into the mill while the ore is being crushed. This is taken to indicate the fact that the run of rich ore is holding out and that it is not a mere pocket, as was feared at first. Charles Nelson & Co., of St. Paul, representing a new syndicate capitalized at $1,000,000, has purchased for $20,000 rich property in the Manitou country on the American side. There is quite a stir and several companies are prospecting for nickel.

Released.

The land office at Crookston is notified that Secretary Bliss has released the pine lands bought by T. B. Walker, Weyerhauser and other lumbermen, which were held up on the report of Colonel Wright that the estimates had not been fair and the lands were sold too cheap, and has ordered the land patented to purchasers. This will settle a question which has seriously retarded the pine sales and will add $500,000 to the fund due the Chippewas.

Found Dying.

An unknown man was found on the Great Northern track at Paret in a dying condition. He was removed to a stable, where it was found his back was broken, besides other internal injuries, from which he died soon after being picked up. He regained consciousness before death, and made a statement that death was the result of being thrown from a freight train by the train crew.

Fatal Quarrel.

Charles Deimore, a wood chopper, was killed seven miles from East Grand Forks. He was working for John Pelky, who had a hauling bee and five gallons of alcohol. Desmore and a man named Alphonse Cota became involved in a quarrel. Pelky separated the men and took Desmore to camp, where he soon died. A wound on the temple is the supposed cause. Cota was arrested.

THE SICK BED.

Some Essentials to the Comfort of the Patient.

In arranging the sick bed the two essential things to be thought of are the comfort of the patient and, after that, the convenience of the nurse.

The bedstead should be firm, light and simple. If it is firm, it cannot be easily jarred; if it is light, it can be easily moved; and if it is simple, it can be easily kept clean. All these requirements are met in the plain iron bedstead, which has the additional advantage that its width and heighth are adapted both to the needs of the patient and the convenience of the nurse.

If the bedstead is light, it is better to have only the head-end provided with castors, otherwise the bed will move too easily. By lifting the foot end off the floor the bed can be moved and guided without causing the patient the least discomfort.

The mattress should be sufficiently soft and yielding to be perfectly comfortable for the patient, but not so yielding as to allow his body to sink into it. It is very difficult to make a sick person comfortable on a saggy mattress.

Feather beds should never be used in cases of sickness. They are uncomfortable for the patient, it is impossible to keep them clean, almost of necessity they keep the patient's body unnecessarily warm and they are extremely inconvenient for the nurse.

To prevent the mattress from becoming soiled, a good-sized piece of waterproof material—preferably a rubber blanket—should be smoothly spread over it before the under sheet is put on. This sheet should be large enough to be securely tucked under the edges of the mattress, and the greatest care should be taken to smooth out all the creases.

The pillows should be thoroughly aired at least once a day, and whenever the pillow slip becomes soiled, or damp with perspiration, a clean one should be substituted. Changing and shaking up the pillows when they have become hard and mussed is a small service, but very refreshing to the patient.

The covering for the sick bed—other than the top sheet—should vary according to the temperature of the room, the nature of the sickness, the feelings of the patient and the season of the year. Whatever these conditions, the covering should be as light as is consistent with the comfort of the patient.—Youth's Companion.

PILOT FOR AN EMERGENCY.

Tells Examiners What He Would Do in a Tight Fix.

There was a party aboard the boat and the members were telling stories about civil service reform. Everybody had told of some preposterous questions excepting the old salt at the wheel. He had puffed his clay pipe in silence and listened. There was a moment or two of quiet after the last story, and the old salt spoke up. "Never he-erd o' civil service regardin' th' pilotin' business, didja?" he demanded.

"Never did," said two or three of the party.

"Well, we got it," said the old salt; "got it bad, too. You fellers been talkin' about fool questions, what d'ja think o' this here one that was asked me when I war up t' pass? They says t' me, they says: 'Now, assume there war a fog thicker'n any fog there ever was,' they says; ' 'n' supposin' you war in command, 'n' you suddint he-erd a whistle dead ahead,' they says, ' 'n' then,' they says, 'you he-erd a whistle on your port bow 'n' then you he-erd a whistle on your scabbard bow, 'n' then you he-erd a whistle on your port quarter 'n' then you he-erd a whistle on your stabbord quarter 'n' then you he-erd a whistle dead astern,' they says, ' 'n' you could't see nothin', what wouldja do?' they says."

The old salt puffed at his pipe and gave the wheel a couple of twists. Everybody was silent. The old salt puffed a full minute before he said a word. Then he asked:

"D'ye know what I said to 'em?" He took two more puffs and made some remarks about the wind and the possibility of reaching the city in two hours. Finally he asked again: "D'ye know what I said to 'em?"

"What did you say?" asked one man.

"I says to 'em," said the old salt; "I says to 'em, 'I'd go below,' I says, ' 'n' cuss,' I says, ' 'cause I don't think I could do nothin' better under them circumstances,' I says, 'n' d'ye know they marked me a hundred fur that answer t' that there fool question. That's what they done. They says that's the only thing a sensible man could do under the circumstances, they says."—N. Y. Sun.

Violet Russe.

Cover one box of gelatin with a half cupful of cold water, and soak for half an hour. Whip one quart of cream, turn it in a pan; place this in another of cracked ice or very cold water. Add one cupful of powdered sugar, ten drops of extract of rose, a teaspoonful of vanilla, and the grated rind of half an orange. Add half a cupful of cream to the gelatin, stand it over hot water. Stir until dissolved, strain it in the cream and stir carefully until it begins to thicken. Turn at once into a melon mold which has been lined with candied violets. The violets may be fastened in place with a little melted gelatin. Stand in the cold for at least two hours. When ready to serve turn out on a white platter that has been covered with maidenhair fern or violet leaves. A few fresh violets may be added as a garnish. This pudding may be made suitable for a green tea or luncheon by substituting pistachio coloring for rose and dusting the mold with chopped pistachio nuts. Garnish with ferns only.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Spoiled by Thoughtlessness.

The best way to make a child good is to expect good things from him. How many children are ruined by hearing from the lips of their mother or nurses words that come thoughtlessly, "Naughty child!" I have heard a little boy proclaim as an excuse for his misdeeds: "I can't help it. I'm naughty." He had been convinced that it was of no use to try to be good.—Woman's Home Companion.

Good for the Children.

A variation of the custard cups which ought to appear frequently on the children's table is made by leaving out the milk and sugar of the usual formula and substituting chicken stock and salt and pepper. Use the yolk or whole egg as if a custard cup was to be made, adding the chicken stock in the proportion of a half cupful to an egg. Bake in a basin of warm water till just set.—N. Y. Post.

Rheumatism and Heart Trouble.

From the Reporter, Oconto, Wis.

A representative of the Oconto County Reporter, while in conversation with Mrs. John Daley, of Kellybrook, Wis., the other day elicited the following interesting story, which we publish for the good it may do like sufferers. Mrs. Daley said:

"For about fifteen years I have been so troubled with heart disease that I have been unable to make a quick movement. I have been hardly able to climb a flight of stairs and it has been as much as my life was worth to attempt to lie down for any length of time on my left side. And for the last ten years rheumatism has so bothered me that at times I could not raise my hand to my head. I believe I spent the price of a good farm for medicines during those years of illness, but with no permanent relief.

"About a year ago I noticed in the papers accounts of wonderful cures attributed to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and made up my mind I would try them. They could at least do me no hurt.

"I had taken them only about ten days when I began to feel better and I have steadily improved up to the present time. I can now go up and down stairs as lively as a ten-year-old girl, and all trouble with my heart has disappeared. My rheumatism has almost ceased to trouble me and the headaches which formerly kept me sick a large part of the time are less frequent and painful.

"My son was also troubled with nervousness and sleeplessness, but three boxes of Pink Pills have made him a well man. I am glad to recommend this remedy to any who have been troubled as I have been.

(Signed) "MRS. JOHN DALEY."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of October, A. D. 1896.

JOHN C. GILLIGAN,
Justice of the Peace.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA HISTORY.

Only Accident Prevented It from Becoming Russian Territory.

Nothing perhaps but the accident of the establishment of the Hudson Bay company and the Northwest Fur company saved northern California from becoming a Russian province. Virtus Bering closed a life of adventure by planting the Russian flag in Alaska in 1741. Four years later Sitka was founded. A quarter of a century elapsed before the Spaniards undertook their first northward advance from San Diego and Monterey. If the English fur hunters had not intervened between the two, Spaniards and Russians would have gravitated towards each other, and in that case the chances are that the Golden Gate and the Sacramento would have been the dividing line between them.

Until the close of the eighteenth century hunting and fishing on the Alaskan shores were conducted by individual enterprise. The fur seal and sea otter were hunted by the Siberians, who sailed the stormy seas of the north in craft sewn together with thongs and calked with moss. They belonged to the primitive order of savages, among whom robbery, outrage and murder were the ordinary events of the day, and at whose hands the meek Alent bent his neck to the knife as the inoffensive Peruvian had crouched before the countrymen of Pizarro a century before. In the last year of the eighteenth century order was established in Russian America. A company, in which members of the imperial family and the muscovite nobility were shareholders, was founded on the plan of the British East India company and the Hudson Bay company. Exclusive rights of hunting and fishing were conferred upon it. Its jurisdiction within its territory was as broad as that of the czar himself. The Aleuts and their neighbors held their lives and property at its mercy. They were not only slaves, but no slave code threw over them a semblance of protection. Over this corporation was set Gen. Baranoff, whom Astor's agent, Hunt, described as a hyperborean veteran, overflowing with hospitality, who, if his guests do not drink raw rum and boiling punch as strong as sulphur, will insult them when he gets drunk, which will be soon after he sits down to the table. He served the company faithfully for 30 years, and then was thrown over to starve at the age of 72.—San Francisco Chronicle.

HEATING ROOMS.

Necessary Precautions for the Preservation of Health.

Living and working rooms, where the occupants are actively engaged, should have a thermometrical register ranging between 62 degrees and 68 degrees F.; for sedentary habits, from 64 degrees to 70 degrees F.; bath rooms, 72 degrees to 76 degrees F., these records to be varied at different hours of the day or night, with due consideration to the given amount of sunshine or shade bearing upon the rooms.

Students of hygiene quite generally maintain that coal containing any considerable amount of sulphur contaminates the air offensively and unhealthfully.

A thin layer of coal on stove or furnace grate bars gives better results than when unduly overloaded.

A small stove or furnace crowded to overheat is not as economical of fuel or as considerate of health as are larger heating facilities and a less use of fuel.

Open grate fires, while they furnish an element of goed cheer, are not as economical of fuel as are multitudes of the close heating appliances. For purposes of ventilation, the open methods of heating have a decided advantage over the closed ones.

Self feeding heaters are generally considered as mediums demanding less attention and less fuel than those "brought up by hand."

All warmed rooms in winter should have arrangements for the use of good quantities of fresh water basins daily.

Ordinary steam house heating apparatus should have a register pressure of not more than five pounds of steam to the square inch.

Radiators neither take in nor drive out bad air, and have no elements of ventilation whatever. A vessel of water holding prominent place in rooms heated by radiators is always desirable.

Hot water heating gives a moister tone to the air of the room than dry air systems of heating, generally speaking.—Amateur Gardening.

A Result of Matrimony.

"Do you mean to say, Chumley, that you spend less money since you were married than you did before?"

"That's what it amounts to. I have much less to spend."—Detroit Free Press.

THAT SPLENDID COFFEE.

Mr. Goodman, Williams County, Ill., writes us: "From one package Salzer's German Coffee Berry I grew 300 pounds of better coffee than I can buy in stores at 30 cents a pound."

A package of this and big seed catalogue is sent you by the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., upon receipt of 15 cents stamps and this notice. [K]

The man who falls on a banana skin once will have sympathy, but he will only make fun for the boys the next time he lands on his back.—Ram's Horn.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Following.—"And did the groom kiss the bride?" "Oh, yes." "Before everybody?" "No, after everybody except the sexton and the organist."—Detroit Journal.

Fortune Seeking Emigrants.

Many a poor family that seeks the western wilds in the hope of winning a fortune, is preserved from that insidious foe of the emigrant and frontiersman—chills and fever—by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. So effectually does that incomparable medicinal defense fortify the system against the combined influence of a malarious atmosphere and miasma-tainted water, that protected by it the pioneer, the miner or the tourist provided with it, may safely encounter the danger.

Deserted Wife (in conversation with sympathetic grocer)—"And I trusted him so!" Grocer—"Confound it! so did I." — Tit-Bits.

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Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and $1.00, all druggists.

The greatest objection we have to "free" things is that they cost too much.—West Union Gazette.

With a rub or two lumbago is often cured by St. Jacobs Oil. Small cost, big profits.

The giants who frighten us most, often turn out to be common-sized men on stilts.—Ram's Horn.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

The man who wears a face like a coffin, should not complain if he finds no welcome.—Ram's Horn.

The proof of it is thousands say St. Jacobs Oil cured us of neuralgia.

When a man slips he always stops to look at the place where he slipped.—Atchison Globe.

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine.—Mrs. W. Pickert, Van Sicien and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, '94.

No great man ever had time to play checkers in the middle of the day. — Atchison Globe.

All sorts of aches and pains—nothing better than St. Jacobs Oil. It cures.

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Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.

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As it certainly cures it, St. Jacobs Oil is the Master Cure for rheumatism.

The man who rides a hobby thinks nobody else is making any headway.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

If a man works hard and gets along, lazy people say he is "lucky."

A dull, racking pain—neuralgia. Its sure cure. St. Jacobs Oil.

No old girl should have the nerve to crimp her hair in the back.

When bilious or costive eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 25c.

A man is usually bald four or five years before he knows it.

There are no excuses not to use St. Jacobs Oil for bruises.

A GREAT deal of nonsense has been written—and believed, about blood purifiers. What purifies the blood? " " "

THE KIDNEYS PURIFY THE BLOOD

AND THEY ALONE.

If diseased, however, they cannot, and the blood continually becomes more impure. Every drop of blood in the body goes through the kidneys, the sewers of the system, every three minutes, night and day, while life endures.

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Pistols and Pestles.

The duelling pistol now occupies its proper place, in the museum of the collector of relics of barbarism. The pistol ought to have beside it the pestle that turned out pills like bullets, to be shot like bullets at the target of the liver. But the pestle is still in evidence, and will be, probably, until everybody has tested the virtue of Ayer's sugar coated pills. They treat the liver as a friend, not as an enemy. Instead of driving it, they coax it. They are compounded on the theory that the liver does its work thoroughly and faithfully under obstructing conditions, and if the obstructions are removed, the liver will do its daily duty. When your liver wants help, get "the pill that will,"

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, APR. 9, '97.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—The school board has engaged the old corps of teachers for next year.

—G. P. Schaffer has had the old Sieloff shop moved from the corner Where his new store is to stand.

—John B. Plattner intends building 30 feet to the rear of his brick store. He desires to keep up with the procession.

—The Shakespeare Club has postponed its meeting for one week, as the teachers are nearly all away from town.

—Several of our townsmen have been subsisting mostly on fish for several days. Some fine pickerel have been caught.

—The Eagle's musical column by L. W. Everson gives the musical readers of that paper an opportunity to post up on things musical. L. W. E. is quite a spicy writer himself.

—Olof Peterson has some horse hide leather which he says will make shoes that will turn water. Rubbers will soon become unfashionable when he gets the people supplied.

—Mrs. Russel, superintending the placing of children from the Childrens Home Society, was in town this week looking after the little one here. The train was late but Mr. Kelsey's folks failed to get the girl there in time, so Mrs. R. was obliged to wait for the next train.

—Yes, Peterson is the man to see, if you want to get a pair of shoes. My spring stock is the finest that ever came to Delano. My ladies dongola, leather insole and counter at $1.50 can't be beat also my Miller's oil grain water-proof congress for men at $1.75 is the best you ever saw for the money.

—Scorchers in St. Paul have already run down two men, and the scorcher haven't been caught. Wheelmen should assist in catching such fellows before laws are made prohibiting wheels from being used on the streets at all. People don't want to be run over just because they have to walk.

—The Howard Lake Herald says it cost one saloon man about $80 and the right to take out another license on account of selling a drink; and then the loss of a citizen because he objected to being "bossed" so much. Here they keep right on selling and send the victims to the insane asylum or the cemetery.

—The Board of Public Education at their Saturday evening's meeting voted to have two weeks vacation. They refused to allow but one week vacation for Christmas and now have learned that unless two weeks are taken the school will be out too early for state examinations. Surely the board is learning something.

—Charley Eppel has been looking after his orchard this week. Something, the boys say rabbits, but Charley insists it was mice, has girdled several fine fruit trees, and ceder trees. Trees all along the Rockford road, of every variety have been served in a similar manner and in many places it is as bad as a fire on young trees.

—Complaints are made in the Sherburn County Times that corn raised last year don't all come up, when planted. Try your seed corn thoroughly before planting time comes. You may save yourself some hard work and much vexation, and escape wrongfully accusing the gophers, crows, cutworms or other innocent "insects" of robbing you.

—Friday the 30th day of April has been set apart by Governor Clough as Arbor Day. He recommends that trees be planted and appropriate exercises be held in schools throughout the state. This can be made an interesting and profitable occasion. How would it do for all the scholars of all the schools in town and as many as desire to come from elsewhere to meet in the City Hall for an hour in the afternoon, and have some special exercises. It would be enjoyed by young and old.

—Almost a drowning occurred last Saturday. As it came out we only have three more names to add to the list of those who have, so early in the spring, taken a bath. Leslie Bartlett and Elmer Babb had just finished a fine new boat which would take them safe and dry over the raging Crow. Joined by Herman Zierman, they set out for Bartlett's slaughter house, on a trial trip. On striking the swiftly flowing stream they were hurried along toward the river proper; the paddles were not sufficient to steer and propel with, and not having figured on such an extensive and swift voyage, having no provisions aboard they didn't know but they would perish from hunger before arriving at New Orleans. Then of course there was St. Anthony falls to shoot, the Hanover and Rockford dams to be dashed over, the Rockford and McKinley bridges might be grasped as they rushed under, but they struck a snag before even the last named was reached and the boat, "Texas" like, made for the bottom, filled with the swift stream it was sucked down. The officers and crew, by hanging onto the brush and yelling lustily, after a few minutes soaking, were rescued by George Cramer and Darv Welker. A narrow escape. The boat has since been recovered from her perilous position.

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—Isn't the Old Bird getting in her dotage for sure, when she endeavors to make her readers believe that two absent members of the Board of Education are the equivalent of four that are present? That 2 is half of 6?

County Cullings.

Senator Culkin secured an amendment to the re-appointment bill giving to Wright County three mmebers of the legislature.

The votes of our members of the Legislature are reported on the Re-apportionment bill to have been cast as follows: For the bill, Dare; agaigst, Belden, Boutwell, Mattson. We didn't think the Wright County Republicans wanted to get rid of Sherburne County very bad.

Senator Culkin is not yet sure of moving to Duluth. The faithful there may be able to attend the Land Office business even though the town did elect Towne to Congress.

Prosperity struck the Cokato Enterprise on the first day of the new administration. Six mortgage sales for publication, commencing March 4, all on farm lands. And the gold standard prevailed.

The Howard Lake Herald devotes a half column to the residence of Hon. Belden at the Bethel Home, in St. Paul. That is showing partiality. Give us the homes of the balance of the House, Herald if you dare.

On the question of prohibition the wearing of sectarian garb, and sectarian instruction in public schools, our delegation in the House are registered as voting. For the bill Dare, Mattson; against Belden, Boutwell.

The bill for local option came before toe House Monday. The motion to place the bill upon the calander was lost by a vote of 39 to 47. Our representatives didn't help it much. Representative Belden voted for it. Dare against it, while Boutwell and Mattson didn't vote.

Erick Westburg, age 73, was found dead near Cokato. The Buffalo Journal says Dr. Shannon, Coroner, drove over and held an investigation, and the verdict was: Died of alcoholic narcosis and exposure. And still saloons which furnish liquors are licensed by law "the village has to have the money" is the story. Of course the saloons must get the money to pay license.

ROCKFORD RUMBLINGS.

The regular meeting of the village council was held at M. G. Warens on Friday evening April 2nd 1897: all members present; meeting called to order by the President; records of the last meeting, also the records of the Village election read and approved; the official bonds of C. M. Johnson, Village Treasurer; C. W. Haynes, Recorder; W. H. Guptil, J. W. Mounts, Justices of the Peace; and Amos R. Kinney, Constable were presented and approved.

On motion, voted that the regular meetings of the Village council shall be held at M. G. Waren's Store on the first Friday evening of each month during the year. The President appointed the following standing committee on side walks and street crossing: Hamilton, Waren, and Haynes; on streets and culverts: Benner, Heyner, Farnham; on street lamps and lighting streets: Waren, Benner, and Hamilton; on taxes and expenses: Farnham, Haynes, and Benner; on bills and accounts: Waren, Hamilton, and Benner. Amos R. Kinney was appointed Village Constable in place of J. E. Hoppe, who failed to qualify. The following bills were audited and allowed:

C. W. Haynes, Recorder	$11.20
A. C. Farnham, Street Com.	1.50
A. R. Kinney, Judge of Election	1.50
B. S. Mattison, Clerk of Election	1.50
Aleck Farnham, Judge of Election	1.50
Frank E. Warner, Will Jacobs, and All Toey $1.25 each for one day street work.	
Aleck Farnham, lighting lamps 12 days $3.60	
M. E. Fuller, repairing street lamps $1.50	

On motion, voted that the pay for extra work shall be, during the year, for a man and team $2.50 per day; for ordinary labor, each man $1.25 per day. C. L. Matteson appeared and asked for a culvert at his place, on the corner of Maple and Linden streets. The committee on streets and culverts were ordered to examine the matter and report at next meeting.

The village has been troubled a little with high water in the Crow during the past week. Several families on Mechanic street had to change quarters, and many cellars are quite wet, but not much damage done the dam, mill, or bridge; all stood the racket. A few timbers went off the dam and the ice breaker above the mill went below, that was all. The river is falling fast. The water is nearly all gone out of the village, and stragglers are getting home again.

Fish are plenty, most of them pickerel are caught from the front platform of the flour mill. The suckers that we have had each spring time for so many years, we sadly miss. We can only take fish legally with a hook and line. The Legislature neglected to incorporate in the elaborate fishing laws anything to compel suckers to bite, so they are safe. There is no way to legally get them, and we miss them so much after being acquainted with them so many years.

D. R. Thompson is improving; he has been out several times, but the damp weather during the past few days keeps him at home most of the time. Mrs. Thompson is slowly recovering.

Will Swartcont's youngest child is quite sick but seems to be better today.

Mr. J. Benner and H. E. Pitt are on the sick list today; but there is not much sickness in and about the village.

The woollen mill, flour mill and saw mill are each taking a vacation during the high water season.

Haley Young will start up the box factory in a few days.

The creamery is about finished and is as good as any in this part of the county. Everything is new and of the most modern and improved make. Mr. Roosen will, no doubt, in the future as he has in the past, give entire satisfaction.

Personal.

Miss Arnold spent Sunday at Minneapolis.

Anthony Rochi visited Delano friends this week.

Frank I. Zaun, of St. Michaels, was in town yesterday.

Post Master Ames, of Rockford, was in town yesterday.

Prof. Hawker is spending a few days about the Cities.

Miss Arnold and Mrs. Bradley went to the city yesterday.

Mrs. O. L. Billings visited Minneapolis on business, to-day.

Mrs. Zimmer and daughters visited Montrose, Wednesday.

Mr. Clark, of Rockford, was a Delano visitor on business, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wolferdon, of Dassel, visited Delano friends Wednesday.

Mrs. J. W. Dannehr and daughter Genie went to the cities Wednesday.

Misses Addie Wittman and Mamie Gallagher went to Wayzata Tuesday evening.

Messrs Frazee and Dr. Catlin were among those visiting Rockford on Tuesday.

Miss Blanche Rador went to Watertown for a week's or ten day's visit yesterday.

A. E. Johnson, accompanied by his brother from Buffalo, made Minneapolis a visit to-day.

Mrs. Hattie Aestrop, who has been at Markville during the winter has returned to Delano.

Senator Culkin, on his way from the county to the state capital, passed through Delano, Tuesday.

Wallace King, of Waverly, visited Delano yesterday, on business.

George Blackwell, of Litchfield, came down Wednesday morning for a visit with his brother and old friends.

Among city visitors on Wednesday were Mayor Borsch, J. B. Plattner, Swan Erickson and Miss Julia Steffes.

L. W. Everson is having the Roosen house opposite the round elevator renovated and will reside there reasonably soon.

Mr. Drew, of Minneapolis, was in town this week. He thinks of establishing himself at this place soon in a new brick building.

Mr. Baltiff is rearranging his new residence, recently purchased from John Flannery, on Third St. S. He will move in soon. Scott Gunn is his boss carpenter.

Silver, Gold and Debts.

"We were Pharaoh's Bondsmen in Egypt."

Spring and prosperity is coming slow "and they made their lives bitter with hard bondage in mortar, and in brick". According to the census report of 1890 which is official and political and also gives correct reports up to 1896,—the principal of our public debt was $1,785,412,640.90 and that of States and Territories including cities and counties $1,135,210,442 and that of mortgages on real estate $9,019,679,985 say nothing about private debts, etc.—Now Mr. Editor, if you can, tell me how this country can pull out of this hole of indebtness with a forty-thousand-horse-power engine, and at the same time start a breeze of prosperity. I will give it up that you are more than a philosopher. The city debt of Minneapolis is $6,540,000, and that of other cities accordingly and yet the country is getting farther and farther in debt.

When worshipers of the single gold standard and a high protective tariff get their fill then things may take a turn in the right direction. When gold values are put upon every thing (as it will be unless there is a change) then people will find out it was for Mammon this thing was wanted and not for the people or country. The silver dollar is still in circulation and goes for 100 cents, on one side written E. Pluribus unum with the head of a soyereign and on it stamped liberty, on the other side is the wide spred eagle, and writen thereon United States of America one dollar and yet men of high and low rank, some dressed in broadcloth and some in shoddy goods, said last fall that this dollar of the constitution was spurious money and only fit to be cast to the dogs. Who was it that lead you out of Egyptian bondage and through the wilderness Was it the banker and bond holder, or he who girdled on his armor and went forth to battle? "He who steals my purse steals trash. But he who steals my good name steals all that I have."

Because silver bullion was only worth 65 cents per oz. does not lessen the value of the dollar. The government must first change the number of grains in a dollar before its value is increased or deminished. All the bull frog oratory that was brought against the silver dollar last fall was nothing but bosh, and deception from the ground floor up. Has farm produce gone up on a gold basis? Has realestate took a jump out of sight? Then what are you gold standard men and high protectionists looking for? I can think of nothing unless it is the millenium. Is money seaking investment? No. And how many mills are starting up? And when they do they cut the wages of their employes. When the people of this country swallowed the golden pill last fall I fear they got one in their interior that will neither go up nor down. FARMER.

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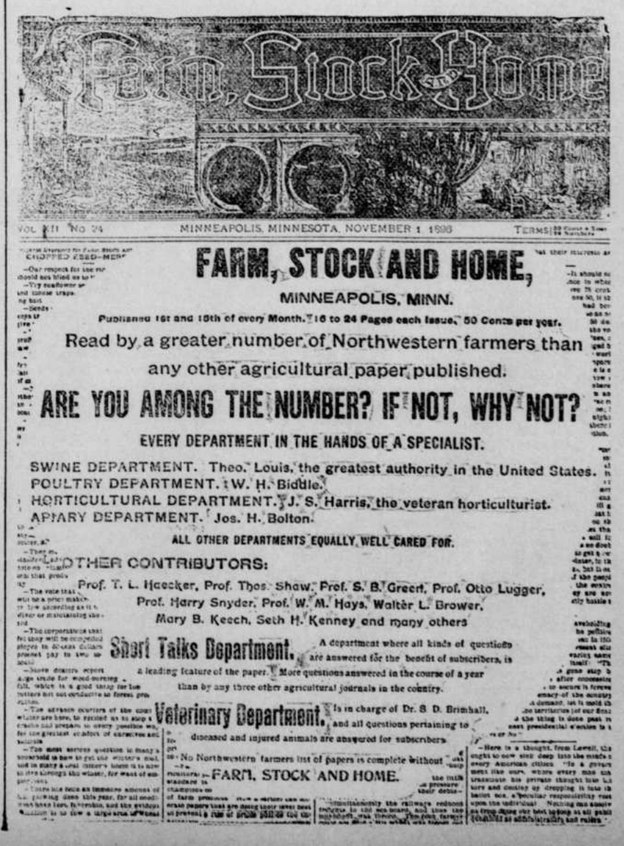

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1897. NUMBER 29.

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Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
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WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... "
REV. K. ZEYHER.

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REV. T. DAVIES.

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Recorder — L. M. MAXFIELD.
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Street Commissioner, PHILIP MARTIN.
Board of Health — T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. E. BORSCH.
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BLUE AND GRAY.

'Twas a sight to be long remembered,
That I saw on the cars one day,
As the train was flying southward,
In the latter part of May.
It was only two aged women
Who met by chance that day,
One had eyes of loveliest blue,
The other, the sweetest gray.

"Where go you?" said the blue-eyed one
To her with the eyes of gray.
"I'm going to visit my husband's grave,
In the Southland far away.
"Was he a soldier?" the blue-eyed asked,
As she gazed in the eyes of gray:
And half unconsciously she grasped
Her hand in a loving way.

The eyes of gray lit up with pride:
"Yes, he was a soldier true;
He fell at the battle of Shiloh,"—
"Oh! there's where mine fell too,"
And then they clasped each other and wept,
The eyes of the blue and gray
Mingled their flood of sympathy
As the train sped on its way.

"What uniform did your soldier wear?"
"My soldier wore the blue."
"Ah," said the other, "mine wore the gray."
"No matter they both were true."
"Yes, they were true, our loved and lost.
True till their dying day.
And it matters not what they wore on earth,
They are clothed in white today."

And when we came to the station,
A very small town by the way,
The men all stood bareheaded
As the two went on their way.
They walked up the street together,
Like children hand in hand,
Out on the country highway
Where the old church used to stand.

And on and on till they reached the place
Where the soldiers brave were laid;
Then they kissed and wept o'er each grave alike.
And together they knelt down and prayed;
Then each told the other about the past,
How they lived with their children dear,
And agreed while God would spare their lives,
To meet there once a year.

And then they walked back to the station,
These soldiers' widows in tears,
Helped by each others sympathy,
To bear their burden of years,
Back to the west they traveled,
To their children brave and true;
One with eyes of the sweetest gray,
The other, the loveliest blue.

—Portland, Ore, Telegram.

DANIEL W. VOORHEES, the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash. Ex United States Senator from Indiana died April 10th, at his home in Washington. In his death Democracy looses a leader, and the country a statesman and orator. His public life was a long and an eventful one.

JUDGE BENN and the jury have squashed one of the late campaign arguments against John Lind by giving him a vindication of character and $600 for expenses in prosecuting the St. Paul Dispatch for calling him an infidel. Surely next time no one canbe induced to vote for Dave Clough in preffernce to John Lind, on account of his being a better christian.

BISHOP IRELAND is given credit for having considerable of a pull with the new administration at Washington. Perhaps that's how so many old political hulks come to be declared unseaworthy in Minnesota. The Bishop is said to have endorsed the Consul to Rome and now is favoring Storer of Ohio for the first Assistant Secretary of State. His influence seems bigger than Minnesota. But he helped elect McKinley.

SEVERAL city dailies have almost destroyed their reputations, what little they had left, for truth and veracity by their foolish and absurd stories about the flying machine being seen in so many places at nearly the same time. Flying machines may be one of the quickest, easiest and safest modes of moving about in the nodistant future. But few if any people now believe that one has been proulling about over our heads for the past week without lighting anywhere.

Apologizes for the Appointment.

The Aitkin Republican apologizes for the Governor's appointment to a fat office, as follows:

"Governor Clough has appointed James S. O'Brien, of Stillwater, to be surveyor general of logs and lumber. The appointment was considered by the senate on Monday last. Mr. O'Brien is a democrat, but supported the republican ticket last fall."

Republicans are like other people they can stand a few of these kind, but, when they get to be so numerous that there is little or nothing left for the faithful old timers it grows very monotonous.

THE Star-News, Representative Dare's paper, thinks legislaters earn all they get for their services.

Bimetallic Commission.

President McKinley has appointed a Bimetallic Commission of three to secure international agreement for the restoration of free silver coinage. What will the gold democrats who buried their long cherished free trade principles in order to elect McKinley do next? A gold standard they wanted and a gold standard they would have! Now their President, in accordance with his well known former views on the subject, endeavors to keep up at least a semblance of redeeming party pledges, by appointing a bimetallic commission and not giving the party whose platform most strongly favored the gold standard, the National Democrats, a member on the committee.

The republicans promised to do what they could to bring about an international agreement to have silver again coined free, the same as it used to be and same as gold is now. Then they are in duty bound to make the attempt. In making the attempt they show to the world that they believe it would be better for us to have silver restored to its old place as money, in our nation. Thus do they strike a fearful blow at those who claim that all our property of every kind including our silver must be put in the balance against the comparatively small pile of gold that haa been minted into money.

It is generally conceded that unless silver is again coined free in this country before another election that the land slide from the republican party will be even greater than that indicated by the recent city elections ir Chicago, and other places, including Canton, Ohio. That even the boss manager of the elephant will not be able to retain the seat he recently succeeded to by the promotion of John Sherman to the Secretaryship of the U. S. Treasury.

Messrs Walcott, of Col., Vice-President Stevenson, of Illinois and Paine, a Boston banker constitute the commission. No half way measure will save the G. O. P. If they do anything they must complete the job; they must fully restore silver to its normal condition as money.

Needs Attention.

Several times we have called attention to the fact that the examination papers of our High School scholars came back from the State Board, marked down, in some cases so much as to make it appear that someone is greatly at fault in marking. We are interested in having a school as good as the state affords, and do not like to have pupils discouraged in any such a way. Neither do we wish to have it appear that our teachers don't know how to mark papers, unless it is a fact, and if it is, the sooner they are got rid of, or learn how, the better for the school.

The Board of Education, at least the President, claims to be powerless in the matter, unless we keep copies of the examination papers with the markings, with which to confront the State markers, and as this has not been done it will have to go till next time.

The complaints are not confined to our school, nor to our village, as evidenced by the Sherburne County Star-News, under the head of School Notes, publishing the following on the same subject: "Professor Cranston thinks this matter should be enquired into."

On Saturday Prof. L. H. Pryor, of the Montrose Schools, expressed the same opinion. He says his papers on Civics, in which study he prides himself, 8 in number, were scaled down about 50 per cent, 4 of them failing to pass, contrary to his and his scholars expectations. His Grammar depreciated in a terrible manner, also, 2 papers he had marked 80 and 85 coming back 55 and 60 respectfully, neither getting a certificate.

Now this may be all very fine for the state authorities to show how high they expect the country people to climb in learning, but there should be some more harmonious mode of arriving at proper markings, or it may be, as has been charged, that the marking that should be done by the State Board, for lack of time is turned over to pupils in the University who do not perform the duty properly.

Last Tuesday we sent copies of the GAZETTE with a marked item on the subject to Superintendant of High Schools, George B Aiton, and to Pres. Cyrus Northrop, whom we understood were interested in the matter. As we have heard nothing from them we conclude that either they consider the subject beneath their notice or are guilty of the charges of being too busy to attend to marking papers. However we expect the marking of High School papers will receive attention in the near future. It is too important a matter to let go, and immediate attention is demanded all along the line. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

FROM the immense profits in raising sugar beets, as figured out by the Senators, Keller, J. Adam Bede clique, it certainly should be among the last of the industries to ask for a bonus for their business. It smacks of a gold basis, too much so.

A HEALTHY growth of moral sentiment in this country is shown by the fact that the candidates in the last political campaign for president, on both sides, were exceptionally clean, Christian men, and that the defeated candidate for Governor in Minnesota felt called upon to remove from his reputation even the suspicion that he might not believe in Christianity. Let the good work go on.

Cadets to West Point.

A notice has been issued of a competitive examination for a candidate to West Point. The examination to be held at St. Cloud, between 9:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. at the office of S. S. Parr, Superintendent of City Schools, in the High School Building.

Two young men passing the best examinations will be chosen as cadet and alternate. If the first fails to pass at West Point the alternate gets the place.

Age of admission for the competitive examination from 16 to 21 years. Actual and permanent residence of the Sixth Congressional district. Candidates must be examined in reading, writing, orthogrophy, arithemetic, elements of English grammar, discriptive geography, particulary of our own country and history of the United States, and must be five feet or more high, free from infectious or immoral disorder. Write the Secretary of War at Washington for further information. Wright County boys now is your chance, a good opportunity to get an education.

Hon. Page Morris writes us that he has determined to select the two who pass the best competitive examination, mental and physical for these positions.

Among our Exchanges.

Valley Herald: Senator Iltis voted in favor of the Knatvold "local option bill". When will wonders cease?

If the new Judicial district is to be made who will be judge from Wright County? Judge J. T. Alley probably.

We are pleased to learn from yesterday's Waverly Tribune that its former editor R. D. Topping, who has been quite sick is much better.

New York World: When Mr. Gage's "samples" are used as a basis for levying retroactive duties, what will be the advalorem estimate of antique eggs or lemons seized in April or May for purposes of taxation in August or September?

Cokato Enterprise: The much talked of Fourth Hospitial site at Anoka is most of it under water and the balance of it is so sandy the water leaked through. Now is a good time for the commission to look at and compare the two sites.

Farm Stock and Home: Bad times come in '93 because "confidence was destroyed", it required no legislation to cause them; but to make good times require restored confidence and legislation, and there is yet no sign that the combination is a booming success.

Brainerd Journal: Some of the gold standard newspapers say that the free coinage men are telling with much glee about the hard times that have come since election. They are mistaken. There is no glee about it. In fact we never before saw glee so scarce.

Duluth Herald: Bourke Cochran is credited with saying recently: "Those who are remembered for a year are not many; and the man who is remembered for 3000 years does not exist." A little bull like that may be forgiven in Bourke; he is a thoroughbred Irishman himself.

The Wright Co. Times reports that $2,500 has been raised by citizens of Maple Lake for a flower mill. This is a mistake. We may have a mill in the near future, but no bonus has been offered yet. This is not a bonus town thank you, unless the other fellow pays the bonus for coming here.—Maple Lake Messenger.

Litchfield News-Ledger: Frank W. Palmer, of Illinois, gets the appointment of public printer. L. P. Hunt of Mankato, was after it, but he was from Minnesota and in consequence he was not recognized. In unity there is strength, but Minnesota is not built that way, and she takes a back seat with the administration.

The new tariff bill adds one dollar to the value of every sheep in the country.—St. Peter Tribune.

Who puts this added dollar into the value of each sheep? Does the foreigner pay the tax", or does it come out of the American buyer of woolen goods? If the consumer pays it, it is only taking the money out of one man's pocket and giving it to another. The people as a whole will be no better off. If the foreigner pays it why stop at a dollar? Double the tariff and take two dollars instead of one. Or make it five dollars while you are about it.—Litchfield Independendent.

Advertise in the Gazette.

Waseca Herald: What a farce! The gold-bug McKinlerites are shouting themselves red in the face in favor of the Dingley bill, and the gold-bug Cleveland democrats are cursing it. But the farce is too apparent—the pretence too thin. It isn't the tariff, gentlemen, and all except the nincompoops are onto your game of deception and fraud. Until the money question is settled, and settled rightly, there can be no permanent prosperity. Mark that.

Boston Towne.

There is no doubt at all that Congresman Towne, of Minnesota, is an able and eloquent, public speaker. He is said to have much of that magnetism which made Mr. Bryan such an attraction for the people during his phenomenal campaign.—Boston Globe.

Pease Right Once.

Editor Pease in his paper says: "If Minnesota had had in the years 1857-8, such times as we are having now, the populace would have thought that they were enjoying peace and plenty."—Dassel Anchor.

Democrats Have Only to Wait.

We have yet to note the arrival of that prosperity so confidently predicted under the rule of McKinley and the republican party. Nor do we see any signs of its coming, though McKinley was elected five months ago.

Meanwhile the democratic party is rapidly regaining its strength. Town and county elections nearly everywhere show it. Even in old New England the change since November is astonishing, nearly all the town elections there resulting in sweeping democratic triumphs. If a new President were to be elected today we feel absotuely sure that he would be a democrat.

The Dingley Tariff bill and the juggling of the republicans at Washington disgusts the country. The republican party is beginning to show again that it has always been—the friend of rings and trusts and combines and the enemy of the people.

We repeat what we said some time ago, that if things go on as they are it will not be worth while for the republicans to nominate anybody in 1900. The democrats will win by the biggest majority.—World.

Beat Bounty Beats the Best.

Let us look a little into this beet sugar business and not go crazy over it upon the say-so of men employed by somebody to urge farmers into the sugar business. At New Ulm, recently, there was a meeting, and here is a statement from Prof. Boes, of the Minnesota state farm: "As the result of tests, he gave $32 as the cost of raising an acre of beets, the yield averaging fifteen tons, at $4 a ton." Now, let us figure. We can raise from an acre according to this professor, 15 tons of beets and get therefore $60.—cost of production, $32.—profit per acre, $28. A clean profit of TWENTY-EIGHT DOLLARS per acre. See! Then what? Why under the latter day republican doctrine, (McKinleyism) the wheat farmer or the man of diversified farming, who doesn't get a profit of $10 per acre, must be taxed to pay the sugar producer, one dollar per hundred pounds for all the sugar he makes. Was there ever before such cold-blooded, legalized, robbery as this? Why! it is astonishing that some men will, for a moment, entertain such an unjust and dishonorable proposition. Have the people become so blind that they will follow their party leaders into such unjust class legislation as this?—Waseca Herald.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1897.

Hon. W. J. Bryan was fortunate enough to be in Washington this week to make an argument for the people of Nebraska in a railroad case before the U. S. Supreme Court. This gave him an opportunity to participate in the democratic jollification which has followed the news of the democratic victories in Ohio and in Chicago. Mr. Bryan told an immense democratic meeting addressed by him over in Alexandria, and attended by many prominent democrats from both branches of Congress that the grand cause was steadily marching on to victory, and closed his speech by saying: "There more Jeffersonian democratey in the United States than there was before. More people soaking to make this government what it ought to be, and the crusade that was started will go on and on; will gather strength as it goes, and will be instrumental in bringing to the people of this country blessings for generations to come".

The administration and King Hanna are especially sore over the unmistakable rebuke given them by the result of the Ohio elections. They try to make light of the matter by saying that only local issues are involved, but they know better, and everybody else knows better; knows that the administration expected and worked for republican success, which it would have considered an indorsement, Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, says: "While I am not at all disposed to attach too much importance to purely local elections, I do believe that the result in Ohio is largely due to the dissatisfaction with the National and State government of the republican party. There is no doubt in my mind, either that the cause of bimetallism has made tremendous strides since last November, and I believe that more has been accomplished for our cause for the very logic of events than was done by all the campaign methods."

There is a little wrangle an between the administration and the republican members of the Senate Finance committee. Mr. McKinley has been bringing pressure to bear upon them to report the tariff bill not later than the 19th of this month, while they insist that they cannot get the bill in condition to report befor May 3rd, if so soon.

Humanity is the one power that is strong enough to face all the discordant elements which go to make up Congress into solidity in an effort to relieve suffering. The joint resolution appropriating $200,000 for the relief of the sufferers from the floods in the Mississippi River and its tributaries and in the Red River of the North, which became a law this week, received the unanimous vote of Congress.

The Senate has been talking Cuban belligerency again, and has adopted a resolution requesting the President to endeavor to save the life of Gen. Riviera.

It would be difficult to find a more vigorous bit of dignified English than Senator Caffery's reply to the request of the New Orleans Board of Trade, that he Should vote for the following extracts: "When my political views change so as to convince me that this great country, with its vast resources, its free, pushing, enterprising, inventive population, needs protection against countries with not half its resources, with populations oppressed with debt, crushed by class distinctions, or tyrannous government, without the skill and inventive genius of our own people, I will hand in my resignation as being out of touch with democratic principles. I take it that Louisana is a Democrat yet, notwithstanding the temporary split in the democracy about finances, and the defection of the sugar planters to republicism, or rather to 'bounty'." The letter closes with a discription of the tariff bill: "It will blight the budding promice of increased export of Amerlean manufactures. It will cripple the export of our cereals, flour, fuel and raw material; it will add enormously to the burden of the toiling masses of our people, it will create greater discontent where discontent is already threatening peace and stability of society. And it violates the cardinal, essential, cherished principles of democracy. I will not vote for it. I will vigorously oppose it."

Fortunate is the appointee who gets the praise of his political opponents as well as that of members of his own party, and they are as few as they are fortunate. One of them is Mr. Benjamin Butterworth, who has for the second time been appointed Commissioner of Patents Arthur first appointed him to the place. In as much as Mr. Butterworth's ability to fill a higher position is unquestioned, it is believed that Mr. McKinley has put him in charge of the Patent Office for the special purpose of correcting existing abuses in the practice of patent attorneys, in and out of the office, and raising the practice to a higher professional plane, his ability as a lawyer and experience in the patent branch especially fitting him for the task, and that after he has succeeded he will be promoted to a higher place.

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Latest News

There is a scheme on to get Tams Bixby appointed Treasurer of the United States.

Howard Lake has a mad dog scare. A strange dog is reported to have bitten a young lady and also several dogs.

Gov. Clough writes a letter to the Legislature urging an appropriation of $100,000 for the Fourth Hospital for Insane at Anoka.

Hon. W. J. Bryan spoke to over 4000 people at Music Hall, Cincinati last night. Subject Bimetallism. Admission 25 and 50 cents, under the auspects of the Ohio Bimetallic League.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

APRIL—1897.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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The faculty of Bowdoin has struck a blow which jarred up the whole student body. It has suspended 21 sophomores for hazing.

With the warm weather the cyclone comes again, finding science no nearer a solution of its source and power and humanity no better protected from its fatal fury.

Twenty-four o'clock is midnight according to the new arrangement adopted in Belgium, except on the railroads, which will put the system in use in a short time.

A Chinese pundit declares that the X ray was known in the time of Confucius. China appears to have discovered everything, and to have been too obtuse to make intelligent use of anything.

Scientists are endeavoring to prove that our atmosphere, by mingling with the water and rocks, is continually diminishing, and that the terrestrial globe will some day be as badly off as the moon. People who are constantly using so much atmosphere in unnecessary talking should take notice.

There is a general breaking up of "pools" this year, but the queerest is that of the medical college pool at Cleveland, which has gone to pieces because some of the colleges in it thought they were not getting their share of the "subjects," the latter being the dead paupers given away for dissection.

A reporter who has been watching the action of the heart under the X ray says that it "somewhat resembled a balloon, partly inflated, swayed by a light breeze, rising and falling regularly and constantly changing outline." No wonder the organ is considered troublesome under sentimental conditions.

A well-known American gambler, just from Cairo, Egypt, where he yearns to establish another Monte Carlo, says he saw old Papa Castellane, whose son, the count, married Anna Gould, lose $44,000 at baccarat. The man who originally earned that $44,000 never took chances like that. It was the other fellow that baccaratted.

Attorney-General Barber, of South Carolina, says that since the dispensary law went into effect there has been a decrease of at least 50 per cent. in the number of arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, as shown by the official reports. The dispensary, by abolishing the saloon, has entirely eliminated the social features of drinking. Half the men who drink do not desire the liquor, but do it as a matter of form.

The much-worn joke about "newspaper English" does occasionally find justification, as in an item recently noticed in a Maine paper, which gravely announced that "David McPheters recently hauled a log with a 900-horse 25 feet long and 22 inches through at the top end," and proudly inquires: "Can any of the lumbermen beat this?" To which another exchange responds: "We should say not, nor do we believe many of the breeding establishments of this state have that sort of an animal."

New York city has instituted a regular medical inspection of its school children. There were doubts as to its necessity, but results talk. In one day 150 inspectors reported as follows on 4,255 children: "Three cases of measles, 14 of diphtheria, 1 of scarlet fever, 3 of mumps, 35 of contagious eye diseases, 55 of parasitic diseases of the head, 12 of parasitic diseases of the body, 8 of the chicken pox and 8 of skin diseases." Verily, we have not yet seen daybreak in administering the vital question of public sanitation.

Lieut. Peary is now waiting for some person or persons to give him $150,000, when he will start out on another trip to the frozen north. Most of the money, Peary explains, will be needed to maintain a colony of Eskimos at a point farther north than any previous colony has ever located. As much as the world might enjoy seeing a colony of Eskimos live in this high latitude, would it not be better to devote the $150,000 to enabling a colony of poor white people to live in some more equable climate? Nansen has settled all the essential facts about the north pole.

The Pennsylvania railroad maintains an editorial department composed of a dozen men under the direction of a managing editor. In addition to looking after the advertising their duty is to read the newspapers for the officers of the company. About 800 papers are received daily from all over the world. Each man clips every item of news and editorial that he thinks will interest the head men of the road, and they are laid upon the table of the president, who thus gets the news of the world and expressions of public opinion upon important topics at a glance.

Nicola Tesla, of New York, has made a discovery which, it is believed, will revolutionize methods of illumination and be of infinite use. He has perfected new electrical oscillators based on one of his discoveries made six years ago. By their means Tesla is able to produce economical electrical vibrations to a frequency of many millions a second from ordinary currents, either alternating or direct. These oscillators do away entirely with induction coils. Any electric pressure is available. Tesla says that they furnish ideal means for the production of Roentgen rays, which are more powerful.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Special Session.

The reading of the president's message in the United States senate on the 7th urging congressional relief for the devastated regions of the Mississippi river was followed by the passage of a joint resolution appropriating $200,000 to be immediately available for the flood sufferers. Senator Morgan spoke further in support of the resolution declaring that a state of war exists in Cuba, and recognizing both parties as belligerents. In the house a joint resolution was adopted appropriating $200,000 for the relief of the flood sufferers of the Mississippi valley.

The United States senate on the 8th heard Senator Morgan (Ala.) for the third successive day on his resolution declaring that a state of war exists in Cuba. The bankruptcy bill was further considered. The nomination of Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, to be assistant secretary of the navy, was confirmed. The house was not in session.

The United States senate was not in session on the 10th. In the house a short political debate took place over the rules, after which an adjournment was taken until the 14th.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Assurances were given Secretary Sherman that Gen. Rivera, the Cuban insurgent leader, would not be executed, but would be treated as a prisoner of war.

In honor of the late Admiral Foote torpedo boat No. 3 has been named the Foote.

In the United States there were 232 business failures in the seven days ended on the 9th, against 212 the week previous and 225 in the corresponding period of 1896.

Republican senators in Washington who are acting as a subcommittee of the senate committee of finance in the preparation of the tariff bill say it will be reported in about two weeks.

At the age of 76 years Daniel W. Voorhees died at his home in Washington. He was a congressman from Indiana from 1861 to 1873 and a United States senator from 1877 to 1896.

THE EAST.

The battleship Iowa on her trial trip at Boston proved herself the fastest in the navy, averaging 17 knots an hour, and winning for her builders, Messrs. William Cramp & Son, of Philadelphia, a premium of $200,000.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 9th aggregated $1,016,093,321, against $905,986,642 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 9.2.

The mayors of New York and Brooklyn have returned the Greater New York charter to Albany without their approval, and this makes the passage of the bill by the legislature again necessary.

Indians at Oldtown, Me., whose tribal name is the Tarrantines, have issued a decree banishing from their reservation on an island in the Penobscot all white persons.

In a collision with the steamship La Grande Duchesse off the Jersey coast the American barkentine Nellie Smith was sunk and Capt. Dodge, of Peabody, Mass., and four sailors were drowned.

WEST AND SOUTH.

In the flood situation in the south no improvement was reported.

At the encampment in Greenville Col. A. T. Bliss, of Saginaw, was elected department commander of the Michigan G. A. R.

Near Indianapolis a car loaded with whisky exploded and the entire train was set on fire and burned.

James Ford and his wife, an aged couple living at Parkertown, O., were probably fatally injured by burglars, who robbed them of $100.

The American Bankers' association will hold its next annual meeting in Detroit, Mich., August 10, 11 and 12.

The steamer Bermuda, loaded with munitions of war for the Cuban insurgents, sailed from Jacksonville, Fla.

In the floods in South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska 40 lives at least have been lost.

The life of Mrs. Leland Stanford, of San Francisco, is insured for $1,000,000. This is the largest single policy ever issued.

Over a portion of Dale county, Ala., a cyclone left wreck and disaster in its path. Many houses were demolished and a Mrs. Powers was killed.

In central Indiana a heavy snowstorm did great damage to telegraph wires.

Further reports from the fire at Knoxville, Tenn., indicate that 17 persons lost their lives.

Throughout the country encampments of the Union Veteran legion celebrated the thirty-second anniversary of Lee's surrender at Appomattox courthouse.

The legislature of Nebraska adjourned sine die.

In Wisconsin the anti-pooling law has been officially published and is now in effect, gambling on horse races being therefore at an end in the state.

Gov. Bushnell, of Ohio, has issued a proclamation fixing April 23 as Arbor day.

Trains on the Southern railroad collided at Harrisburg, N. C., killing three persons and wounding six.

The death of James Richardson, a veteran of the Mexican war, occurred at Roseburg, Ore., aged 100 years.

The two children of Mrs. Myrtle Grover and a daughter of William McFall were fatally poisoned at Howell, Mich., by eating wild parsnips, and William Hughes, a farmer, and his two sons died at their home near English, Ind., from the same cause.

In Detroit Tillie Anderson won the six-day 12-hour bicycle race, making 264 miles.

In Texas rain and windstorms did great damage. Austin and Calvert suffered most, three persons being killed at the latter place.

Dispatches say that the total area under water by floods is 15,800 square miles, of which 7,500 square miles are in Mississippi, 4,500 in Arkansas, 1,750 in Missouri, 1,200 in Tennessee and 450 in Louisiana. The flooded districts contain 39,500 farms, valued at $65,000,000.

In North Dakota hundreds of families were made homeless by a freshet in the Red river and in East Grand Forks the principal business street stores were flooded eight feet deep.

At Elizabethton, Tenn., the Cooperative Town company failed with liabilities of $1,000,000.

In Chicago Dwight L. Moody addressed 6,000 women at an afternoon meeting in the Auditorium and as many men at an evening meeting.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Official denial has been issued of the report that a revolt against the Spanish government has broken out in the island of Porto Rico.

Much damage was caused by the explosion of a cart load of fireworks in Buenos Ayers and ten persons were killed.

Dispatches from Manila, capital of the Philippine islands, say that the insurgents have killed several monks and have burned a number of churches.

The fighting between the Greeks and Turks continues in the island of Crete, and the belief prevails that the powers are losing their hold over the course of events and that their so-called concert is a failure.

The government of Peru has suspended the coinage of silver and has issued a prohibition against the importation of silver coins after the 10th of May next.

Discontent among the Spanish troops in all parts of the island was reported in Havana and there were indications of mutiny in many regiments.

The Greek and Turkish governments deny that war has begun, yet fighting was actually in progress in Macedonia.

During mass in a church near Castres, France, the roof collapsed, and seven women and one man were killed and 30 persons seriously injured.

Cape Town advices say that leading officials of the Transvaal speak openly of war with England as inevitable.

LATER NEWS.

The Red river at Grand Forks the 12th, was 10 inches below high water mark and stationary.

Judge Quinn, at Fairmont, Minn., the 12th, sentenced Kellihan, convicted of murder at the Sherburne bank robbery, to be hanged in four months. His attorney made a long plea for mercy, but it had no effect.

The funeral of Hon. D. W. Voorhees was held at Washington, D. C., the 12th. The U. S. senate attended in a body.

A premature blast in the Holy Terror mine at Keystone, S. D., the 12th, seriously injured four men, two of whom will each lose a leg.

Two men entered the Yonkers (N. Y.) bank about noon the 12th, held up Lyman Cobb, the aged cashier, stole $4,000 and escaped. The cashier was alone in the bank at the time.

The national board of arbitration of professional base ball players has decided that Hutchinson, the Minneapolis pitcher, must play at St. Louis the coming season.

A dispatch from Trickhala says that the Turkish garrison of Baltino, numbering about 800 men, which has besieged by the Greek insurgents, had cut its way through the Greeks with a loss of thirty men killed. It is added that the fighting was stubborn.

The president the 12th announced the appointment of Senator Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado; Hon. Charles J. Paine, of Boston, and ex-Vice-President Adlai Stevenson, as commissioner to an international monetary conference. These appointments are under the act approved March 3 last, "for the promotion of an international agreement for bimetallism," and by its provisions do not require confirmation by the senate.

Another break in the levee in Warren county, Miss., occurred the 12th, overflowing Davis' Island.

Paul Genz was hanged at Jersey City, N. J., the 13th, for the murder of Clara Adlim on Aug. 28, 1894.

Fire destroyed 10 buildings at Tomahawk Lake, Wis., the 13th. Loss, $15,000.

Bob Fitzsimmons announced the 13th that he had not retired from the ring but would meet all newcomers, if a good purse was hung up.

Two fast freight trains on the Southern Pacific road collided near Langtry, Tex., the 13th. Fireman A. S. Welch was killed, and George Farr, engineer, badly bruised. Several others were slightly hurt.

Several persons were injured during a fire which broke out in the picture frame works of H. Zeunert, Chicago, the 13th. An explosion of chemicals knocked down five firemen and burned them about the hands and body.

Andrea de Gloria, Italian vice consul at St. Paul, Minn., died in the hospital the 13th from the effects of a dose of sulphuric acid taken early in the day with suicidal intent.

The Missouri river at Omaha, Neb., threatens to return to its old channel of 20 years ago. Should the river cut through, it would leave North and East Omaha on the east side of the river, in Iowa.

The Red river at Grand Forks, N. D., continues steadily to fall, and all danger is considered over.

Joseph Adams, who was sentenced to three years in Sing Sing (N. Y.) prison for forgery, has confessed to having swindled the Columbia bank, New York, out of $580. This is the crime for which Alonzo J. Whiteman was tried and acquitted last week.

The Greeks have not receded a step in their aggressive operation on the frontier. They are still blockading Baltino and some of the insurgents have taken up very strong positions near the mountains. The Turkish posts at Phoenika and Perrilangia were dynamited and troops were kept standing under arms fearing that the dynamite raid would hasten hostilities.

A youth by the name of Harrison was killed in a glove contest with a boy named Tobin, at Hampton, Ark. Harrison's neck was broken by a blow from Tobin in the first round and death was instantaneous.

Mr. Henry White the American charged affairs, at London has delivered to Sir Thomas Sanderson, permanent secretary of the foreign office, a dispatch from the American secretary of state, couched in decided terms, urging that the indiscriminate butchery of seals in Alaskan waters should be stopped immediately.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis,	April 13.
WHEAT—No. 1 northern		69
No. 2 northern	64 @	67½
May		66¾
CORN—No. 4	18½@	19
OATS—No. 3 white	16 @	17
CATTLE—Steers	3 10 @	4 90
Cows		3 75
HOGS	3 50 @	3 75
SHEEP—Muttons		3 10
Lambs		3 65
BUTTER—Creamery, firsts	15 @	17
Creamery, seconds	12 @	14
Dairy, fancy	14 @	15
Dairy, choice	11 @	13
POULTRY—Turkeys	8 @	9½
Spring chickens		7

BRIBERY CHARGED.

Latest Sensational Phase of Kentucky Senatorial Contest.

Frankfort, Ky., April 12. — Indictments charging bribery and conspiracy to bribe have been prepared by the Franklin county grand jury against three of the most prominent republicans in the state—ex-Congressman W. Godfrey Hunter, of the Third district, the republican nominee for the United States senate; Congressman John H. Wilson, of the Seventh district, one of Dr. Hunter's closest advisers, and E. T. Franks, one of the leading republican politicians of the Second district. The indictments were prepared Friday night upon the testimony of Capt. Noel Gaines, Capt. Thomas Tanner, his brother-in-law, and Fred Gordon, all of this city.

These gentlemen in their statements before the grand jury testified in effect that Hunter had said to them that he wanted three votes to secure his election, and that he was willing to pay $15,000, or $5,000 a vote. He would furnish the money himself, but it would not do for him personally to pay the amounts, and that the trade would be completed by his representative. He said that Mr. Wilson would act as his agent. Hunter said that Representatives Gossom and Clark, of Warren county, and Johns, of Floyd county, could be got, and they should be the first ones to be seen. In an interview with Wilson afterwards, it was testified that he repeated the offer, showing three packages of money which he said contained $5,000 each, to be paid over to the men selected when their votes had been cast.

A statement signed by ten members of the legislature was issued Saturday night stating that Dr. Hunter was in his room on the night that Capt. Gaines claims he (Hunter) visited his home for the bribery conference. The charges of bribery naturally overshadowed everything else in the legislature, and, although two more ballots for senator were taken, no change was developed, besides pairing, and adjournment was agreed to.

CLOSE OF A NOTABLE CAREER.

Ex-Senator Daniel W. Voorhees Dies in Washington.

Washington, April 12.—Daniel Wolsey Voorhees, ex-senator from the state of Indiana, died at five o'clock Saturday morning at his home in this city, No. 105 Maryland avenue, northeast.

Mr. Voorhees was 76 years of age last September, and prior to his retirement from public life on March 4 last had been for many years one of the most picturesque figures in the senate. He was born in Liberty township, Buffalo county, O., and in his early infancy was carried by his parents to their pioneer home in the Wabash valley, Indiana. In 1849 he graduated from the Indiana Asbury (now Depauw) university, and studying law began its practice in 1851. His first public office was entered upon in 1858.

In that year President Buchanan appointed him United States district attorney for Indiana. When the famous John Brown raiders were to be tried in 1858 his services as a lawyer were enlisted by Gov. Ashbel P. Willard, of Indiana, whose brother-in-law, John E. Cook, was to be put on trial for participation in the raid. It was his defense of Cook that first brought Mr. Voorhees into national prominence.

He was elected to congress in 1861, and reelected in 1863, '65, '69, '71 and '73. He was out of the house of representatives from 1866 to 1869 as a result of a contest decided in favor of his opponent for the seat Henry D. Washburn. In congress his powers of oratory soon made him a leader on the democratic side. He was a member of the house committees on elections, appropriations, judiciary, revision of laws and the Pacific railroads.

His term in the senate began in 1877, when the governor of Indiana appointed him to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Oliver P. Morton. He took his seat on November 12 of that year, and when the term expired in 1879 the legislature elected him to the full term. He was reelected to the senate in 1885 and again in 1891, the last term expiring March 4 last, when C. W. Fairbanks was elected. Through his entire career in the senate Senator Voorhees was a member of the finance committee.

PLAN A BIG CAMPAIGN.

Executive Committee of Democratic Associated Clubs Meets.

Washington, April 13.—The first meeting of the new executive committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs took place here Monday at the Ebbitt house. There was a very full attendance of members of the committee. A committee consisting of Messrs. Black, McMillin and Maguire was appointed to prepare an address to the democratic voters of the country, which the committee unanimously adopted. The address says:

"Although the paramount question before the people was and is that of the single gold standard as against the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and a mighty majority of the whole people declared unequivocally for bimetallism, either independently or by international agreement, as promised by the republican party, we see not the slightest inclination of any disposition to move in that direction. While all industries languish, while the gold dollar appreciates and the silver dollar is denied its natural economic function, while a nation waits and suffers, tariff schedules are being revised for the exclusive benefit of the taxeaters, and the gold owners are tacitly assured that they need apprehend no encroachment upon their monopoly, which is visibly appropriating the profits uopn the labors of civilized mankind. To the bitter complaints of the people the answer of the Roman farmer of the revenue returned, namely: 'More taxes and a dearer currency with which to pay them.' We respectfully suggest that democratic societies constituted after the manner of those which Mr. Jefferson described as 'very nurseries of republican principles' be established in every district, and that the democratic state, county and city chairmen throughout the country take immediate steps to secure the institution of such organizations."

Big Transfer of Convicts.

Michigan City, Ind., April 13.—Probably the largest transfer of prison convicts that ever took place in this country was successfully carried out Monday. Two hundred and ninety-one prisoners from Michigan City prison were put on a special Monon train and taken to Jeffersonville, while from the latter place 356 prisoners were sent here. At the last session of the legislature a law was passed converting the southern penitentiary into a reformatory and making the Michigan City prison the penitentiary for the state. The law provided that all prisoners under 30 years of age, serving their first sentence, were to be transferred to Jeffersonville, the exceptions being those sentenced for treason or murder. An indeterminate sentence law was also passed.

Kentucky Association Suspends.

Lexington, Ky., April 13.—After 66 years of continuous racing the Kentucky association has been forced to abandon the sport. Clashing of three Cincinnati tracks with the proposed May meeting is the cause of suspension. The entrance money to the stakes will be returned.

TO CONTROL THE SENATE.

Democrats, Silver Republicans and Populists Combine.

Washington, April 12. — The final agreement among democrats, silver republicans and populists in the senate looking to a permanent coalition was reached at a meeting of representatives of those parties held in Senator Gorman's committee room, at the capitol. The agreement had its origin in the effort to reorganize the senate committees, but it is destined, apparently, to reach far beyond this situation and in fact to the future proceedings of the senate on all matters if not to the extent of shaping party policies throughout the country. There were present at the meeting:

Democrats—Senators Gorman, Cockrell, Walthall, Jones, of Arkansas, and Murphy.

Silver Republicans—Senators Cannon and Mantle.

Populists—Senators Allen and Pettigrew.

With reference to the matter of the senate organization, it was decided that the combination should hold out for the assignment of all the places on committees heretofore held by democrats, while it was agreed that the republicans should have the places hitherto filled by republicans. This will give the republicans all the committee chairmanships vacated by the retirement of Senators Cameron, Sherman, Dubois, Squire, Mitchell of Oregon, and Brown, but it will give the combination about 70 vacancies, while it allows the republicans only about 30. The combination decided against making any concessions, even that provided for allowing the republicans to fill one of the three vacancies on the committee on appropriations.

The silver republicans say that their principal incentive in entering the coalition is to protect the finance committee, which, they feared, might become an anti-silver organization in case the republicans were allowed to have their own way in committee organization. All intention to interfere with the passage of the tariff bill through the senate through the coalition of democrats, silver republicans and populists is denied by the parties to the agreement.

COMMISSION IS NAMED.

President Appoints Members to International Monetary Conference.

Washington, April 13. —The president has announced the appointment of Senator Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado; Hon. Charles J. Paine, of Boston, and ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson as commissioners to an international monetary conference. These appointments are made under the act approved March 3 last "For the promotion of an international agreement for bimetallism," and by its provisions do not require confirmation by the senate. Senator Wolcott has been an active leader in the movement for a monetary agreement and widely known as an advocate of the silver cause. His trip to Europe last summer was generally conceded to be at least semi-official as the representative of the new administration.

Ex-Vice President Stevenson, the democratic member of the commission, generally known as an advocate of bimetallism, was a stanch supporter of Bryan and the Chicago platform. He and Senator Wolcott, however, are said to be in accord on the financial question.

Charles J. Paine is a republican and was a McKinley man. He is one of the most prominent business men of Massachusetts and is said to be a deep student of the financial question. Gen. Paine is largely identified with railroads and other corporations, being a director of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad and other large concerns, and a director of the Boston institute of technology; was an intimate friend and associate of Prof. Walker, the financial author and authority. It is a fact not generally known that Gen. Paine accompanied Senator Wolcott on his European trip last summer and assisted him in that work. It is believed that he went abroad with Senator Wolcott with the understanding that he was to be made a member of the commission.

BATTLE IN TURKEY.

Sultan's Territory Invaded and a Fight Ensues.

Athens, April 10.—A private dispatch just received here from Kalambaka says that a band of irregulars who were compelled to return to Greek territory heard a sharp fusillade between the Greek and the Turkish outposts. The official dispatches merely report that three Greek bands invaded the Turkish territory.

London, April 10.—The Daily Telegraph publishes a dispatch from its war correspondent at Elassona, the headquarters of the Turkish forces on the Macedonia frontier, confirming the reported invasion of Albania between Grevena and Kraniar. The correspondent says: The invasion took place early in the morning, and a desultory fusillade has proceeded all day long. It is thought probable that fighting will now break out along the entire frontier. A Turkish council of war was held here Friday.

London, April 12.—The Times prints the following dispatch from its Athens correspondent: The porte in protest to the powers against the Greek invasion says that the regular Greek army entered Turkish territory near Grevena and committed acts of hostility by destroying three posts. The protest further declares that these acts virtually constitute an act of aggression and a casus belli, and denounce Greece as an aggressor in the affair.

Sensational Charges.

Topeka, Kan., April 10. — Speaker Street, of the Kansas legislature, produced a sensation Friday when he testified in the bribery investigation. He said Henry Wilson, said to be an agent of the American Book company, proposed to give him $1,000 to rule unfavorably to the text book bill, and $2,000 if the bill was defeated. Senator Titus swore that Senator Lewelling took him to a room in the National hotel and said that there was "something in it for both of them" if they could get a substitute adopted for the original text book bill. Representative Dingus, of Lynn county, swore that Representative Doyle, of Republic county, had offered him $250 if he would cease his fight for the text book bill.

Roosevelt Accepts.

New York, April 12. — Theodore Roosevelt returned from Washington Saturday afternoon. When interviewed he said: "I have accepted the place as assistant secretary of the navy."

THE FLOODS.

High Water Record Broken in the Northwest—Another Levee Breaks

Omaha, Neb., April 13.—The Missouri river has risen almost two feet at this point in 24 hours and is now higher than at any time since 1883. At noon the government gauge showed 14.8 feet above mean low water and the gauge at the pumping station, seven miles north, where the channel is confined, showed 16.8 feet. On the Iowa bottoms north of Council Bluffs the water is four feet deep, but is held back from the city by dykes. The factories along the river have taken precaution against overflow. A portion of the Burlington tracks was washed out. Monday evening the river broke over into its old channel by Omaha, flowing into Florence lake, which was formed when the river changed its course nearly 20 years ago. The water is pouring down through the lake and has flooded the bottoms in the vicinity. All the houses in North Omaha, 200 or 300 in number, are surrounded and the inhabitants have been moving to higher ground. The Missouri Pacific and Elkhorn tracks are under water, the roundhouse of the latter road being surrounded. The water from the break into Florence lake is finding an outlet into Cutt-off lake and if the rise is much greater there is great danger that the river will reestablish its abandoned course of 20 years ago. In this event, the property loss will be enormous, as there are extensive railroad plants, factories, etc., in the line of the threatened cut-off.

Memphis, Tenn., April 13.—The mighty sweep of the waters south of Vicksburg has at last had its effect upon the lower levees and a telegram from Tallulah, La., reports that the levee which protects Davis' island has given way. Twenty-five hundred people inhabit Davis' island, which consists of about 5,000 acres of land. The place is situated in Warren county, Miss. Throughout the upper delta the flood situation shows little change since last reports. The work of government relief has been actively inaugurated. Many people are being fed and housed at Greenville, Rosedale, Helena, Friar's Point and other points along the river. A relief steamer is now plying up the St. Francis river with food and forage for man and beast.

Washington, April 12.—A statement relative to the agricultural interests of the submerged districts of the Mississippi valley south of Cairo, Ill., has been issued by the department of agriculture. It is based upon a chart prepared under the direction of the chief of the weather bureau showing the extent of the flood on April 6. To this chart the department has applied the crop statistics of 1896 as representing more closely than any other available data the acreage and value of the crops of 1897 now in jeopardy. The statistics of population, of the number and acreage of farms and of the value of farms and farm implements are those of the census, and the statistics of live stock are the department's own figures for January 1, 1897. The statement follows:

The total area under water on April 6 was about 15,800 square miles, of which 7,900 square miles was in Mississippi, 4,500 square miles in Arkansas, 1,750 square miles in Missouri, 1,200 in Tennessee, and 450 in Louisiana. This region contained in 1890, so far as can be determined in view of the indefinite boundary lines of the flood, a population of 379,685, of which 186,489, or about one-half, was in Mississippi, 100,235 in Arkansas, and the remainder almost equally divided between Missouri and Tennessee.

The flooded districts contain, it is estimated, about 39,500 farms, of which about 18,500 are in Mississippi, nearly 10,000 in Arkansas, and a like number about equally divided between Missouri and Tennessee. These farms contain a total area of about 3,800,000 acres, one-half of which is in Mississippi and rather over one-fourth in Arkansas, the proportions in Missouri and Tennessee being about the same as in the case of the number of farms. The total value of these farms, with their improvements, farm implements, etc., is close upon $65,000,000, and here also the proportions in the different states are about the same as above noted.

The live stock on hand the first of January of the present year was valued at over $7,500,000, divided in very much the same proportions as other farm property. It is estimated that of the crops of last year over $3,875,000 worth remained on hand in the submerged region in the last month, cotton representing about two-thirds of this amount and corn practically all the remainder.

The largest interests at stake so far are those of the state of Mississippi, whose flooded districts represent an invested capital in agriculture alone of close upon $42,000,000. Over 18,000 farms, containing 2,000,000 acres of land, of an average value of about $18 an acre, are under water in the country lying between the Mississippi and Yazoo rivers, including some of the most productive lands of the state.

Arkansas stands next in the extent of its imperiled interests, nearly 10,000 farms, containing 1,000,000 acres of land, worth over $14,000,000, being submerged.

The agricultural interests affected in Missouri represent a total capital of $9,000,000, the 5,300 submerged farms containing an area of about 470,000 acres, worth about $7,250,000.

Tennessee is not far behind Missouri in the extent of its imperiled interests, the number and acreage of the submerged farms being very nearly the same, and the entire value, including $1,250,000 for live stock, and $400,000 for crops on hand, being over $8,500,000.

What effect the floods will have upon the crops of the present season depends upon the length of its continuance, and the practicability of wheat planting after the subsidence of the flood. The entire region under water on April 6 produced last year about 370,000 bales of cotton, valued at close on $13,000,000; over 11,000,000 bushels of corn, worth about $3,400,000, and wheat, oats, potatoes and hay, worth over $800,000.

The weather bureau predicts a further extension of the flooded area, but no attempt, of course, has been made to estimate the serious possibilities of such extension.

Trade Situation.

New York, April 10.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"Out of 4,000 failures, with liabilities of $60,752,561 in the first quarter, 74 bank failures covered more than a fifth of the amount, $12,744,650, and 3,345 failures, with liabilities of $35,947,892, or nearly three-fifths, are classified this week according to branches of business, leaving only 587 failures, and less than a fifth of the liabilities, $12,060,019, in branches of manufacture or trade not specified. Only two of the 13 manufacturing classes and only four of 13 trading classes show liabilities for the quarter larger than last year, and only five manufacturing and three trading show largest average liabilities. For the month of March only three manufacturing and four trading classes show larger amounts than last year, and only two manufacturing and five trading show a larger average of liabilities. In almost every case also it is shown that the increase is due to one or two exceptionally large failures in that class. The returns, compared with those of three previous years, disclose much improvement already, and a bright prospect for more hereafter."

Victim of a Glove Contest.

Little Rock, Ark., April 13.—A youth named Harrison was killed in a glove contest with a boy named Tobin, at Hampton Sunday. Harrison's neck was broken by a blow from Tobin in the first round and death was instantaneous.

CURRENT TOPICS.

ORDER of Railway conductors claim 21,000 members.

THE new drainage system of Marseilles has been completed at a cost of 88,000,000 francs.

LAST year about $31,000,000 worth of tobacco was smoked in Spain—an average of $1.80 per head.

PRINCE YOSHIHITO, the heir to the Mikado's throne, is to visit Europe, Russia in particular, next year.

THE bill making an appropriation to erect a statue to Gen. Butler has been defeated by an emphatic vote in the Massachusetts house.

IT is said that some time ago a small potentate in Afghanistan offered a British collector $42,000 for a complete set of stamps of Afghanistan.

THE Wisconsin senate has passed a bill prohibiting any foreign corporation, which is a member of a trust from enforcing any contract in that state.

IF it were not for the salts of the ocean the whole sea would soon become a mass of corruption, owing to the decay of the organic matter it contains.

Running Sore

"My daughter, 9 years old, had a running Sore below her right ear for three months. I got a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle made some improvement, and when the third bottle had been taken the sore was nicely healed. A year has passed since then and there has been no return of the sore." W. E. MAGNUSSON, Arnold, Nebraska. The best spring medicine is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. Price $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

FULL of HEALTH

Every ingredient in Hires Rootbeer is health giving. The blood is improved, the nerves soothed, the stomach benefited by this delicious beverage.

HIRES

Rootbeer

Quenches the thirst, tickles the palate; full of snap, sparkle and effervescence. A temperance drink for everybody.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A package makes five gallons.

WAVERLEY Bicycles

$60

Graceful—

Waverley Bicycles are pleasing to the eye. Their mechanism is perfect. What more could be wanted than the famous '96 Waverley greatly improved at such a price?

Better than them all is the 1897 WAVERLEY—with absolutely true bearings—built on a new principle—which sells at the fixed price of $100

Send for a Catalogue.

Indiana Bicycle Co. - - Indianapolis, Ind.

DOUGLAS SHOE $3

BEST IN THE WORLD.

For 14 years this shoe, by merit alone, has distanced all competitors.

Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers as the best in style, fit and durability of any shoe ever offered at $3.00.

It is made in all the latest SHAPES and styles and of every variety of leather.

One dealer in a town given exclusive sale and advertised in local paper on receipt of reasonable order. Write for catalogue to W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

1,340,000

CONSTANT WEARERS.

ASTHMA CURE FREE.

If you suffer from any form of Asthma we will send you **Free by mail**, prepaid, a large Case of the New African Kola Plant Compound. It is Nature's **Sure Botanic Cure** for Asthma. It acts through the Blood, and never fails. In general use in European Hospitals, it has 3000 recorded Cures in 30 days. We send it Free for Introduction, and to prove that it will cure you.

Address **The KOLA IMPORTING CO.**, 1166 Fourth Ave., - - New York.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS

NOTICE NAME THIS LABEL AND GET THE GENUINE HARTSHORN

Stewart Hartshorn

MAKE YOUR OWN CRAYON PORTRAITS

SIMPLE METHOD, INSTRUCTIONS AND ALL MATERIALS $1

PARTICULARS FREE. BEERS & CO. 36 VESEY ST. N.Y.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

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The Wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub.

A New Botanical Discovery.—Of Special Interest to Sufferers from Diseases of the Kidneys or Bladder, Rheumatism, etc.—A Blessing to Humanity.

A Free Gift of Great Value to You.

Our readers will be glad to know that the new botanical discovery, Alkavis, from the wonderful Kava-Kava shrub has proved an assured cure for all diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or by disordered action of the Kidneys or urinary organs. The Kava-Kava Shrub, or as botanists call it, *Piper Methysticum*, grows on the banks of the Ganges river, East India, and probably was used for centuries by the natives before its extraordinary properties became known to civilization through Christian missionaries. In this respect it resembles the discovery of quinine from the peruvian bark, made known by the Indians to the early Jesuit missionaries in South America, and by them brought to civilized man. It is a wonderful discovery, with a record of 1200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly upon the blood and kidneys, and is a true specific, just as quinine is in malaria. We have the strongest testimony of many ministers of the gospel, well known doctors and business men cured by Alkavis, when all other remedies had failed.

The Kava-Kava Shrub (*Piper Methysticum.*)

In the New York *Weekly World* of Sept. 10th, the testimony of Rev. W. B. Moore, D. D., of Washington, D. C. was given, describing his wears of suffering from Kidney disease and Rheumatism, and his rapid cure by Alkavis. Rev. Thomas Smith, the Methodist minister at Cobden, Illinois, passed nearly one hundred gravel stones after two weeks' use of Alkavis. Rev. John H. Watson, of Sunset, Texas, a minister of the gospel of thirty years' service, was struck down at his post of duty by Kidney disease. After hovering between life and death for two months, and all his doctors having failed, he took Alkavis, and was completely restored to health and strength, and is fulfilling his duties as minister of the gospel. Mr. R. C. Wood, a prominent attorney of Lowell, Indiana, was cured of Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder disease of ten years standing, by Alkavis. Mr. Wood describes himself as being in constant misery, often compelled to rise ten times during the night on account of weakness of the bladder. He was treated by all his home physicians without the least benefit and finally completely cured in a few weeks by Alkavis. The testimony is undoubted and really wonderful. Mrs. James Young, of Kent, Ohio, writes that she had tried six doctors in vain, that she was about to give up in despair, when she found Alkavis and was promptly cured of kidney disease and restored to health. Many other ladies also testify to the wonderful curative powers of Alkavis in the various disorders peculiar to womanhood. ●

So far the Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 412 Fourth Avenue, New York, are the only importers of this new remedy, and they are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of this paper who is a Sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all Sufferers to send their names and address to the company, and receive the Alkavis free. It is sent to you entirely free, to prove its wonderful curative powers.

Little Cream Cheeses with Anchovy.

Weigh four ounces of finely grated Parmesan or Gruyure, add to it in a bowl a tablespoonful of made mustard, a desert spoonful of the best French vinegar, six fillets of anchovy and the yolks of three eggs; work the whole through a hair sieve into a bowl, and add to it a gill of whipped cream. Have ready half a dozen little saucers, cold, fill them with the mixture, dust over with Parmesan, and serve.—Boston Budget.

Opium and Whisky Habits.

The letter quoted below, written March 23, 1896, by the editor and manager of the Sheffield, Ala., Standard, leaves no room to doubt that a successful treatment for the cure of the liquor habit exists:

"Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga.: Your antidote for the liquor habit will do all you claim for it. After drinking whisky for more than twenty years I find myself entirely relieved of the accursed appetite through the use of three bottles of your medicine. It is absolutely a specific for the liquor habit, and leaves no bad effects.

"E. M. RAGLAND."

Shinnston, W. Va.,—Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga.: I have been cured, or quit taking the antidote nineteen months, and never had any call for opium after taking the first dose of your Antidote. You wanted to know if you might use my letter. Yes, and my name, also. Any one may write to me if they wish to know of my cure or ask any questions as to the efficacy of the Antidote, and if they enclose stamp I will answer.

GEO. J. RIBLET, SR.

The ill-natured man gives himself a large field to expatiate in; he exposes those failings in human nature which the others would cast a veil over.—Addison.

The fact that there is so much stuff that shines like gold makes the story of disaster one of the saddest chapters ever written.—Ram's Horn.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Every eligible young man has a price mark that the women have set on him that in no way represents his real value.—Atchison Globe.

We have often wondered why one can never find a thing until he quits hunting for it.—Washington Democrat.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and $1.00, all druggists.

If there is such a thing as good luck, it is being endowed with good sense by your father and mother.—Atchison Globe.

Defect in our behavior, coming short of the utmost gracefulness, often escapes our observation.—Locke.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

No person who worried a great deal, ever lived to an extreme old age.—Atchison Globe.

At once use St. Jacobs Oil for sprains. At once it will cure. Athletes know this.

The knack of easy travel is in knowing how to keep ready all the time.—Ram's Horn.

I cannot speak too highly of Piso's Cure for Consumption.—Mrs. Frank Mobbs, 215 W. 22d St., New York, Oct. 29, 1894.

A prosperous iniquity is the most unprosperous thing in the world.—Jeremy Taylor.

Are you bruised? Use St. Jacobs Oil and you won't be long. Shortest way.

THE TABLE SET FOR TWO.

The sunshine falls on the windowsill,
And the day looks in at the open door,
The kettle sings, and the dear, old wife
Goes back and forth o'er the kitchen floor
With plate and platter, and fork and spoon,
As every day she is wont to do,
And she lays them with a quiet grace,
On the homely table set for two.

O, the bread is like the sea's white spray,
And the cloth is clean as mountain snows;
From the pantry shelf to the kitchen stove,
The dear, old wife on her errands goes.
The morning glories over the porch,
All in a riotous tangle run,
The cat lies curled asleep on a chair,
The old dog blinks at the noonday sun.

But the dear, old wife is sad to-day,
And the morning hours have seemed so long,
For her thoughts are of the long ago,
When the old house rang with mirth and song;
When the red-cheeked boys and merry girls
Came trooping in through the open door;
Some wander now 'neath an alien sky,
And some will come back no more—no more.

There are empty chairs against the wall,
And the wide, old rooms are strangely still,
The day is sad, though the sunshine falls
Like sifted gold on the windowsill.
And the dear, old wife in her quiet way
Does the homely tasks she is wont to do,
But the tears fall fast as she sadly thinks
Of the lonesome table set for two.

—Jeanette La Flamboy, in Good Housekeeping.

CHASED BY A COUGAR.

The only indigenous, long-tailed cat in America, north of the thirtieth parallel of latitude, is the cougar. The wildcats, so-called, are lynxes with short tails, and of these there are three distinct species. But there is only one true representative of the genus Felis; and that is the animal first above mentioned. It has received many trivial appellations. Among the early American trappers and hunters east of the Mississippi river, it is called the panther, or, in their patois, "painter;" in the Rocky mountains and California, the "California lion."

There are few wild animals, says the St. Louis Republic, so regular in their color as the cougar; very little variety has been observed among many specimens. The cougar of mature age is of a tawny red color, almost uniform over the whole body, although somewhat paler about the face and the parts underneath. Though considered the representative of the lion in America, his resemblance to the royal beast is but slight. His color alone entitles him to such an honor.

He is a tree climber. He can mount a tree with the agility of a cat, and, although so large an animal, he climbs by means of his claws—not by hugging, after the manner of bears and opossums.

While climbing a tree his claws can be heard cracking along the bark as he mounts upward. He sometimes lies squat along a horizontal branch—a lower one—for the purpose of springing upon a deer, or such other animal as he wishes to feed upon. The ledge of a cliff is also a favorite haunt, and such are known among old hunters as "panther ledges."

The Cascade range, and every tributary chain of mountains on the vast Pacific slope, was the habitat of the cougar, or mountain lion, as everybody out there called the ferocious beast. The cougar rarely ventured out of the great forests, however, the deer and mountain sheep furnishing them their general food.

In 1867 I was stationed at Fort Sincoe, in the valley of the same name, in Washington territory, as it was then called. One afternoon in June of the year mentioned, I started for Fort Dallas, 65 miles from Fort Sincoe, on the Columbia river.

There were no wagon roads in those early days. Everything had to be carried on pack mules, because of the rough, rocky and precipitous character of the country. The majority of the mule trails were what are called "zigzags;" that is, angling from right to left up the steep sides of the mountains, it being impossible to make the ascent by going straight up their scarped faces.

I mounted my beautiful coal-black mare, Petaluma, one of those strong Indian ponies famous for their endurance and ability to climb the fearful, narrow pathways, only by which communication between points was made possible.

I left the post without carrying any arms—not even a revolver—a careless habit of mine, for which I was reprimanded more than once by my commanding officer; but one becomes indifferent to constant danger in a wild country, and I was never cured of the fault. I reached the foot of the first "zig-zag," at the west side of the valley, where it juts against the range of mountains about sundown, and, before essaying the ascent, dismounted and cinched my saddle.

In a little more than three hours I reached the summit, making frequent halts to wind my animal, for she had labored heavily in struggling up the grade.

When I started on again, after resting 20 or 30 minutes, the moon, which was at its full, now appeared at the verge of the horizon, way below me at the lower end of the valley, and began to light up the trail on the summit of the range, so that in the clear, cloudless sky objects were as distinctly visible as at noonday, though the atmosphere and all nature seemed tinged with a silver sheen.

The trail on the summit of the range ran over a narrow tableland for several miles, and then entered the deep pine and cedar forest at the other extremity of the chain of great hills over which I was going. A ride of 12 miles further and I arrived at a lonely spot, entirely denuded of timber excepting a group of blasted cedars about an acre in extent.

I reached the place just as my watch indicated midnight. Seating myself on one of the granite bowlders scattered over the ground, I lighted my pipe and was about to enjoy the delicious fragrance of some tobacco which had been given me the day before by an officer lately arrived from the states, when my mare, which I was holding by the rein, gave a convulsive shudder and nearly broke away from me. I could not for a moment divine what had caused her trepidation, for when with me, although a most highly-mettled animal, she was usually as docile as a kitten.

The moon was nearly over my head, and I gazed around in wonder for some minutes to learn the cause of my pet animal's strange action. Presently, on looking at the very center of the cluster of blasted cedars, I saw two great green eyes staring at me with a steadiness that was appalling. For a moment I was seemingly fascinated by the uncanny vision, but in another instant all sense of possible superstition vanished, as I saw the bushes move and heard dead twigs lying on the ground crack as if under the foot of some heavy animal treading on them. With bated breath, I saw a monstrous cougar stealthily crawl out of the tangled mass of brushwood in a crouching attitude, its tail slowly oscillating, as does that of the domestic cat when watching a mousehole.

The beast evidently then saw me for the first time, and, as is natural with the species, instinctively drew back, as if to fly from the presence of man. It was my handsome mare the cougar coveted, but, seeing me, it deferred the fatal spring it had contemplated at the moment its eyes first met mine.

I soothed Petaluma as best I could, but her trembling was not in the least abated, though she rubbed her nose against my coat sleeve, as was her wont when I caressed her. She seemed a little more passive—that is, she did not attempt those frantic jumps in her efforts to get away that at first characterized her terrible fright when she smelled the cougar, or by some instinct became aware of its proximity.

What I had to do, and do quickly, was to get away from there as soon as possible, for I did not know how soon the ferocious brute, nearly famished with hunger, maybe, might make an effort to fasten its horrid claws into the flanks of my mare, ignoring my presence entirely. So I hurriedly knocked the tobacco from my pipe, and, stroking Petaluma on the shoulder, mounted her as rapidly as I ever had before in my life, and was no sooner seated firmly in my saddle than, without a word or other impulse from me, she made a bolt down the trail that nearly threw me over her head, at the same instant seeming to shrink convulsively in a frantic effort to look behind her.

I sympathetically turned my head around and gazed at the bare hilltop this side of the blasted cedars, and, to my horror, saw those great green eyes but a few rods behind me, following my trail with a sort of crouching, crawling motion, all ready, evidently, to spring the moment it had covered the right distance.

When I noticed that the cougar was crawling in its crouching attitude behind me I had presence of mind enough to think that if I reined my horse and made her walk, it would impress the cougar with the fact that I was there as well as the animal it wanted to devour for its late supper. I could thwart its designs, as I felt confident that where I had first seen the cougar, in a narrow valley, surrounded by lofty mountains, heavily timbered, the government had erected a blockhouse and a corral, in which were herded a number of horses and mules, to be used as relays between the military posts.

I hoped that I should be able to make that point in about two hours from the cluster of cedars, but now that the cougar had entered as a factor in my calculations, I did not know whether I should reach the blockhouse at all, or maybe only on foot, with my beautiful mare's bones left on the trail, picked clean by the vicious beast that was following me.

True to its instincts, it was really afraid of me. I succeeded with great difficulty, however, in coaxing my mare into a slow walk, the effect of which resulted as I surmised it would. The cougar ceased at once its fearful bounds, and settled down into a shambling sort of gait, dropping further behind me at the moment.

Desirous of knowing for a certainty whether my tactics were the sudden cause of the creature's abrupt change of movement, I allowed Petaluma to break into a quick lope, and the instant the huge cat noticed the mare's renewed effort to get away, it commenced its former action. I then slackened my gait, and to my intense satisfaction the cougar once more lagged behind, renewing its slow movements, and seemed to be now watching the rider closer than it did the mare.

I did not again dare to let Petaluma go any faster than a walk, and during the whole 12 miles to the blockhouse, as long as I maintained that slow gait, the cougar did not try to spring toward us.

After continuing in that tiresome manner for about four hours, I at last entered the little valley, and just as I rode out of the heavy timber into the bright moonlight, the terrible beast gave one awful roar and turned back into the forest, a sad and disappointed cougar.

I changed animals at the blockhouse and rode on to the river without further adventure, happy in having saved my beautiful Petaluma, and possibly myself, from the jaws of the hungry beast, which had been my unwelcome companion for so many weary miles.

An Old Record.

Some of the antiquities of this country which find their way into the museums are rivaled in age by a living creature at the Zoo. It is an alligator terrapin, or Mississippi snapper, whose 150 pounds of substance have been accumulated in a lifetime of five centuries or more. At least, that is what the scientists calculate, and they say that there is no reason to doubt that it was paddling around as a little turtle in the Mississippi when De Soto first gazed upon the river. The giant terrapin measures about five feet from snout to tip of tail, and during its residence at the Zoo it has grown not a particle. It is too lazy to move about much, and so nature has endowed it with special facilities for catching food. When hungry it lies in the water with its mouth wide open, and the bright little red tongue looks so much like a worm that it serves as a bait to attract fish, on which the terrapin feeds.—Philadelphia Record.

Herring Cream.

Freshen six herring for 24 hours, then cut them in pieces and place in a dish in which they are to be served. Place one cupful of not very strong vinegar in a sauce pan, add the beaten yolks of six eggs, one-half pound butter, two large grated onions, one heaping teaspoonful of mustard and one tablespoonful of sugar. Stir over the fire to a cream and when cool pour over the pieces of fish. Serve with hard boiled eggs, mushrooms, gherkins or button onions.—Toledo Blade.

—The completed mileage of railways in India, according to recent returns, is 19,724, and there are 3,600 miles under construction.

LEGISLATIVE ROUTINE.

Briefly Showing Bills Introduced and Business Finished.

St. Paul, April 8.—The senate yesterday, after a long debate, passed the apportionment bill providing for 63 senators and 126 representatives.

In the house the following bills were given final action:

Fixing the salary of the secretary of the state board of health at $2,500; passed.

Providing that trust companies shall give bonds for fidelity the same as natural persons; passed.

For the relief of B. S. Russell and others; lost.

Forbidding the use of sectarian garb or sectarian instruction in public schools; passed.

Relating to bonding counties; passed.

To legalize bonds heretofore issued by counties in certain cases; passed.

To repeal an act authorizing county commissioners to acquire public parks; passed.

Providing that where county commissioners license a saloon within 160 rods of any village half the license fee shall go to the village; passed.

For relief of Henry Dillery; passed.

Providing for day schools for deaf children in special districts; lost.

For the relief of Mrs. Lambert; lost.

Providing that railroads shall build cattle sheds at all stations where 30 cars of cattle are shipped in the course of the previous season; passed.

Relating to replevin bonds; passed.

Relating to the security for costs in municipal courts; passed.

To regulate the filing of notices of real estate actions; lost.

St. Paul, April 9.—In the house yesterday a bill was introduced to provide for two additional bank examiners at an annual salary of $1,800 each, and to provide a further contingent fund of $1,800.

The following bills were passed:

To amend laws relating to the pay of county commissioners.

To amend the probate code.

To provide for county boards of visitors for correctional and charitable institutions.

Relating to free libraries; to the employment of children; to sale of municipal bonds; to common carriers; to adulterated dairy products; to the making of jury lists; to the care of insane persons; to the duties of township treasurers.

St. Paul, April 10.—The senate yesterday killed the department store bill.

The following bills were passed:

To prohibit minors from visiting immoral places.

Fixing the time for the election of clerks of the district court.

The house passed the following bills:

Providing for the licensing of pawnbrokers.

Concerning land titles. The Torrens system.

Relating to the pay of county commissioners.

To regulate rentals and charges of telephones.

St. Paul, April 12.—The reapportionment bill has passed both houses and only needs the signature of the governor to make it a law. The number of legislators is fixed at 119 representatives and 63 senators.

The house, Saturday, acted upon the following bills:

To establish state weighing of grain at Fergus Falls and Winona.

Relating to property exempt from execution.

Relating to securities in which savings banks may invest their funds, was held over. It was claimed this bill let down the bars and left the savings banks free to make most reckless investments.

To amend the forestry law regarding forest and prairie fires; lost. This indicates the fate of the continuation of the fire marshal's office.

Regulating the division of village and township funds when separated.

Relating to township indebtedness.

St. Paul, April 13.—The following bills were passed in the senate yesterday:

To abolish all special departments for the treatment of inebriates at the Rochester hospital for the insane.

To amend laws relating to the capital stock of manufacturing corporations.

To amend laws relating to the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in forcible entry and unlawful retainer.

Relating to place of holding court and office of justices of the peace.

Providing for the creation and organization of new counties and the government of the same.

To legalize and regulate cremation.

To prohibit the use of tobacco by minor persons under 18 years and by all minor pupils in public schools.

To encourage the cultivation of the sugar beet and prescribe rates of freight to be charged by railroads for transporting the same.

Making invalid all provisions or conditions declaring a forfeiture of the rights of any vendee or purchaser or his assigns in or to any contract or deed.

The Keller banking bill was passed, fixing the miuimum rate of interest on state funds as two per cent and allowing the treasurer to deposit money for three money at his own discretion as to the rate of interest.

Brief Minnesota Items.

The State Poultry association has elected the following officers: President, H. J. Jeddy; vice president, J. E. Heimve; secretary, William Brown; treasures, Mr. Griffin.

A verdict of not guilty was returned by the jury in the case of the state vs. O. Halden, auditor of St. Louis county, at Duluth, after being out thirty-five minutes.

The German American and Merchants' National banks, of St. Cloud, have decided to consolidate.

The roads are so bad that it costs 50 cents to transport 20 cents worth of oats from Tower to the Rainy Lake country.

The resignation of Cyrus H. Kellogg, of the state board of arbitration, has been handed to the governor. Mr. Kellogg feels that he has not time to devote to the work of the board, which, while not continuously onerous, may at any time require a large expenditure of time on the part of the members.

Bank Examiner C. H. Brush, who has had charge of the National Bank of Commerce of Duluth, which failed last summer, has been ordered to turn the bank over to its directors and the bank will pay in full.

William R. Merriam has been appointed receiver of the Minnesota Packing and Provision company and likewise of the St. Paul Refrigerator Car company.

Twenty-eight graduates received diplomas at the commencement exercises at the state agricultural school.

IN A SKYSCRAPER.

A Ludicrous Comedy Enacted in a New York Elevator.

Dan Griffin, the quaint South Boston cousin of Andrew Mack, the Irish comedian, paid the latter a visit while he laid over a day in New York before leaving for his Chicago engagement. The comedian had occasion to visit his lawyer, whose offices are on the top floor of one of the sky-scraping buildings on lower Broadway. He thought it would entertain his cousin Dan to be shown some of the sights, so he took him along. When he reached the building he told Dan to wait for him, while he went up in the elevator. The Bostonian had never seen such fast moving elevators before and became deeply interested. It finally occurred to him that he might as well take a ride as to stand around and do nothing while waiting for Mack. As he went up Mack came down and the elevator dispatcher said to him:

"Your friend just went up in the elevator. I think he's looking for you."

Mack took the next elevator up. Just then his cousin came down. He looked all around and then inquired of the elevator man:

"Have you seen my friend Mack?"

"Yes, he just went up this minute."

Griffin took the next elevator, and he was no more than out of sight till Mack came down again.

"Your friend has just gone up again," said the elevator man.

"I guess he'll wait for me this time, so I'll go up," and up he went.

Down came Mack a second afterward.

"Did my friend Griffin come down again?" he inquired.

"Yes, and just went up again. He thought you would wait for him."

"Well, I'll wait here."

He waited about five minutes, and then, growing impatient, took an elevator upstairs. Griffin had been waiting for him upstairs and came down just as Mack disappeared.

"Well, I'll wait for him and catch him this time," said Griffin.

After standing in the corridor several minutes he decided to go upstairs and find him. As he was whisked out of sight Mack stepped out of another elevator.

"Your friend has just gone up," said the elevator man.

Mack swore a little under his breath and started to leave the building. At the door he hesitated and changed his mind, and took the next elevator up. Down came his cousin Dan at the same moment.

"He's just gone up again," was the elevator man's answer to his weary look of inquiry, "and he's as mad as a hornet."

"Then I'd better go right up and catch him," said Dan.

Up he went and down Mack came.

"Just went up," remarked the elevator man.

"I'm demmed if I'm going up again," said Mack. "I'll wait right here," and he sat down on the stairs.

"I hope they'll meet in Heaven," remarked the elevator man.

Finally one of the elevators stopped running, and Cousin Jim came down, greatly to Mack's relief, for he was beginning to despair about getting to Chicago.—Theatrical Tidings.

RED IN MILLINERY.

The Newest Hats Have Conspicuous and Startling Colors.

If color can sound the note of the new millinery, red bids fair to reign supreme in this branch of fashion. The first display of spring hats and bonnets is always a jumble of startling colors and shapes, altogether discouraging to the women who prefer elegant and not conspicuous headgear, but as the season advances the popinjay style of hat disappears and good taste and moderation have an inning. Just at present red straw, red tulle, and red flowers, in more shades than nature can produce, are combined in one hat. Poppies and geraniums have the lead in red blossoms, but there are green silk poppies in pretty, soft shades, with black centers, which are very effective on a black hat with green ribbon and black tulle or kilted chiffon, which is one of the special features of millinery.

Tulle, with narrow satin straw sewn on in many rows, is used for bows, and sequined net will be much employed. Aigrettes of all sorts and kinds are in order, as are black and white paradise plumes, and ostrich feathers curled round the top in a sort of fringe. Every kind of ornament in gold, pearl, steel, jet and rhinestones will be used and a great deal of horsehair lace which is well-spangled. Moire, glace and gauze ribbons are the special kinds in favor, and white, in ribbon flowers, lace and tulle, will be much worn when the warm days come.

With most kinds of flowers foliage will have a very important place, and lilies of the valley, sweet peas, Scotch thistles, and both white and colored violets are choice selections. Yellow flowers are to be much worn, and cowslips arranged to stand up in a sort of fringe or comb at the back of the hat are a novel fancy.

The fashion of wearing the hats well tilted over the eyes promises to continue throughout the summer, and certainly the shade given to the eyes is always acceptable even though it is not always becoming. The shapes in hats are legion, since so many are made to order out of the pretty soft braids by the milliners to suit the wearer; but the sailor shape, with the plain, straight brim and medium low crown, will not be ousted.—N. Y. Sun.

Fluffy Hair.

To arrange the hair fluffily and yet securely is the despair of the amateur. A "woman who knows" says an infallible way of keeping the hair in position is this: Take a small strand at the middle of the crown, a trifle higher or lower, according to the style required; twist this closely and make it secure with hairpins; then brush and arrange the hair over this little knot. A strand of perhaps two fingers' thickness should be used. It furnishes a solid something upon which to fasten the loose, wavy superstructure and make it secure.—Chicago Tribune.

Vermont's Brown Bread.

One pint of cornmeal, one pint a little over half of rye and the rest wheat flour, one teaspoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of salt, one heaping teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one cupful of sweet milk, one cupful of sour milk, one cupful of molasses. Mix in the order given and steam three hours, being very careful that the water does not stop boiling, as it would make the bread fall.—Boston Globe.

Always to Be Found.

A great advantage in using the ammunition manufactured by the Winchester Arms Co., New Haven, Ct. It is said that it can always be found even in the most remote and out of the way parts of the world. There are so many Winchester guns in use that there is a great demand for Winchester ammunition everywhere. No matter what kind of a gun you shoot, you can get ammunition for it if you ask for the Winchester make. This great house makes all sizes of metallic cartridges from BB caps to 58-caliber and in shot gun ammunition from 4 to 20 gauge. All ammunition bearing the name Winchester will give entire satisfaction. Send for large illustrated catalogue free.

A wise man can learn something worth knowing from a fool, but a fool is made all the more a fool by going to college.—Ram's Horn.

Horrid Torture.

This is often felt in every joint and muscle of the body by turns, by people who, experiencing the earliest twinges of rheumatism, neglect to arrest the malady, as they may easily do, with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a professionally authenticated remedy for the agonizing complaint. Recollect that rheumatism unchecked often lasts a lifetime, or abruptly terminates it when the malady attacks the heart. The Bitters also remedies chills and fever, dyspepsia and liver complaint.

People always want to do things, until they find out that they can just as well as not.—Washington Democrat.

A sprain may cripple, but St. Jacobs Oil will cure it before it can. It cures.

Did you ever stop to think how much we all lie?—Washington Democrat.

When bilious or costive eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 25c.

Some women make up their husbands' minds.—Washington Democrat.

Use St. Jacob's Oil promptly and freely and say good-by to neuralgia.

Some people who say they are tired are really shiftless.—Atchison Globe.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

Grief is an outcast, and no man grasps his hand cordially.—Ram's Horn.

Use St. Jacobs Oil and say to rheumatism: "Will see you later."

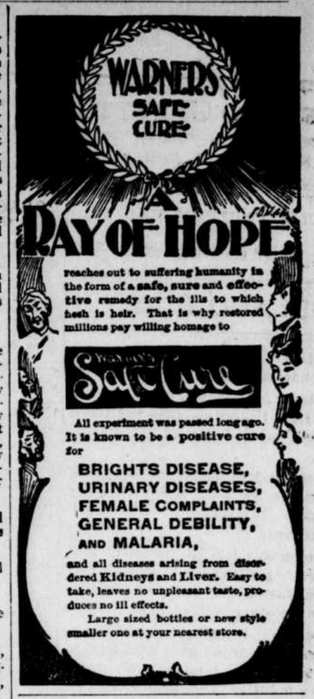
Hail as large as eggs fell this afternoon; fish eggs.—Atchison Globe.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.

Great people always have small enemies.—Ram's Horn.

Sudden cold brings soreness and stiffness. St. Jacobs Oil brings a cure.

The secret of a secret is to know how and when to tell it.—Ram's Horn.



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A. N. K.—G 1632

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THE DWIGHT FARM AND LAND CO. offers for sale 23,000 ACRES in Steele County, 45 miles west of the Red River. Surface is rolling; soil rich black loam, clay subsoil, plenty of wild hay and good water abound. Close to good markets, schools, churches, etc. Prices $8 to $12 per acre. In RICHLAND COUNTY the company OFFERS 12,000 ACRES a large part of which is UNDER PLOW. This land is directly in the Red River Valley and very desirable. The county is thickly settled and four competing railways furnish fine markets. Price range from $10 to $25 PER ACRE. For full information, maps, terms of sale, etc., etc., address EDGAR A. HEATH, GENERAL AGENT DWIGHT, N. D., or R. S. TYLER & CO., FARGO, N. D.

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—realizes that the harvest time is ahead. Ideal farming comprehends not only the growing of the tallest grain—the most tons-to-the-acre of hay; the best farming—the farming that pays—must contemplate something more than this; for there is a harvest time, and just in proportion as a crop is saved successfully, speedily and economically, in just that proportion may be measured the season's profit or loss.

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The Light-Running McCormick New 4 Steel Mower,
The Light-Running McCormick Vertical Corn Binder and
The Light-Running McCormick Daisy Reaper for sale everywhere.

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3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.

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REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217.6

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No. 874. Surrey Harness—Price $15.00. As good as sells for $22.00.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, APR. 16, '97.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

Read our Buffalo, Rockford and Independence items.

—John W. McDonnell now drives a single rig. His horses came unhitched the other day and spoiled the double outfit.

—Horseback riding is again becoming fashionable as the warm weather comes on. It is a healthy and pleasant exercise.

—Simon Weldele is the early bird at least he got his crew at work laying the foundation for his new building before the other builders did.

—George P. Schaffer shipped 660 doz. of eggs on Saturday and had left on hand about 190 doz. more. Who says the hen industry is not prospering.

—P. H. Greear of Kentucky, gives it as his opinion that Kentucky will go without a Senator for sometime yet. P. H. Is still interested in Blue Grass politics.

—Several of our citizens insist that on Tuesday evening they saw strange lights in the western heavens, but are not prepared to pronounce the apparition an air-ship.

—Presiding Elder Chaffee preached one of his good sermons at the M. E. Church, Sunday evening. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered after the preaching.

—April 18 will be Easter Sunday. Colored eggs have already made their appearance in town. At present prices 7 cents per dozen children can have all they want at little expense.

—C. Moores and two sons, formerly of Rockford, has returned from Devil's Lake country. He brought with him a carload of Holstein milk cows and has been offering them for sale here for several days.

—The Board of Supervisors met Saturday and opened bids for wheel scrapers. The contract was let to E. H. Buck for 6 wheel scrapers at $30. each, to J. W. & F. Q. Lindsley, ten Columbus Drag Scrapers, at $5.50 each. Passed a resolution asking for $200 appropriation from the county, $100 for Pioneer Creek bridge, $100 for Bain's hill. Also signed road warrants.

—Al Hitzman lately returned from a short time to Iowa. He purchased two good teams while there. He says horses are higher than they have been. Most everybody is hard-up and has disposed of all they could spare. Those left are the best and held at higher figures, most of them bringing $100 or more. He says he can buy all the corn he wants there for 7 cents per bushel, and good corn too.

—Bicycle riders have run into some of our citizens on the sidewalk. Those fellows that ride recklessley whether on the side-walk or in the street are in danger of running over someone; or frightening a team. They should either ride as they should, or stop altogether. The exercise seems to be enjoyed very much by those engaging in it, but pedestrians have some rights, especially on sidewalks.

—Two run-a-ways occurred in quick snecession Fair Day. A double team with a light wagon came from near the cattleyard and Mr. Redmond stopped them on the R. R. track and River St. The loss of a few eggs which had been brought to market was the only result. Then came Thadius S. Kerr's gentle equine headed for home with a buggy full of shingles, etc. Dr. Soper captured him in fine style. No damage.

—It is to be hoped that our school board will try and see that the markings of our teachers and those of the State Board will harmonize a little better. It is very discouraging to pupils and parents to have such a discrepency occur if the trouble is with the State Board or with our teachers it should be corrected. From complaints from other places we incline to the belief that it is not all at home.

—The Ida Grove Era, (Iowa), says: there has been 75 applications for the principalship of their schools, filed with the board, not withstanding the salary has been reduced to $1000 a year. Of the list of names published, 56 are from Iowa; 7 from Illinois; 5 from Michigan; 2 from S. Dakota; 2 from Nebraska; 1 from Ohio; and 1 from LeSueur, and 1 from Willmar, Minnesota. Three of the number are females.

—Our village street committee should take the broad hint recently given by people on the Montrose road hauling their milk to Montrose instead of Delano because the road was better. The clay hill should be graded, or the road made in some other place so that when ever it is a little wet people will not stay at home or go to Montrose. Several other places on othea suburban roads leading in from the country could be looked after nothing like having good roads in every direction.

—To us it seems like a quear ruling that permits the St. Paul Dispatch to bring men onto the witness stand to say that they thought that John Lind, because he belonged to the Turners, was an infidel; and to exclude Rev. J. W. Powell, our former pastor, from the list of Mr. Lind's witnesse's because he would testify that he christened one of John Lind's children, and considered Mr. Lind a man believing in God and in Christianity. If it is sought to prove that a man is an infidel it surely seems right for him to have witnesses to prove to the contrary.

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—Easter Exercises on Sunday evening at the M. E. Church.

Surveyor Eaton, of Buffalo, was assisting Dr. Shrader in finding lines today.

Band Concert at the City Hall Monday evening. W. I. Nolan to be on hand. Give the Band a boost.

—M. J. Stone has purchased Mat Tompers blacksmith shop on Bridge street and will keep a shop there in the future.

—A boot-black hailing from Sioux City spent several days in Delano this week. That business does not thrive very well here.

—Conzet and Plattner have clipped there horses. They look well in motion, but it looks kind of strange to see men with fur overcoats on and clipped horses all on the same road.

—The new village fire alarm bell arrived yesterday. It looks as if it might be able to wake up the natives in case it should be rung. We understand the old one will be put up on the south side of the track, giving the town two bells.

—Joe Rousseau has more of a cheek than any other man in our village—not owing to disposition but merely due to an attacd of mumps.—Annandale Post.

Joe didn't use to be considered overly cheeky when he lived in Delano.

—Charley Brunkow has bought the stock of goods of Mrs. Berneck and is moving into the building she recently occupied.

—The egg manufacturers seem determined to flood the market with their products betore the protective tariff is raised. Can it be the hens have turned free traders?

—Roscoe Sturman entertained a number of his young friends on Thursday, April 15, at his birthday party. He is 13 years old. They had good cake, and did not forget to bring ye editor a liberal allowance. May he have many more birthdays as happy as this.

- School will begin Monday. Every pupil should be in his place and attack his studies with renewed diligence. Our school depends largely on what the pupils make of it. If you want a good school help make it so behaving well and having good lessons every day during the term.

Health Notice.

To the citizens of Delano: You are hereby notified to clean up and put in order your cellars, lots and alleys; carting all rubbish, decayed vegetable or animal matter to such place as directed by the street commissioner, on or before May 1, 1897.

DELANO, April 16, 1897.

By order of Board of Health,
T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O.

Personal.

Miss Anna Parslow began school in Dist. 48 last Monday.

M. A. O'Hair visited Minneapolis on business Wednesday.

Will Jacobs, of Rockford, drove over Wednesday, on business.

Andrew Ames, of Minneapolis is stopping in the village for a time.

Rev. Farber has been spending a week at his farm in Renville County.

Joseph Kubon, of Minneapolis, visited old time friends in Delano yesterday.

D. R. Thompson and son went this way to Minneapolis Wednesday evening.

John C. Arup returned from Cokato where he has been under medical treatment, Wednesday.

Mrs. L. W. Everson, came up from Minneapolis Sunday evening to keep house for her husband.

John McGary, of Independence, discussed the "situation" with some of our citizens one day this week.

Mrs. M. A. Chance, of Minneapolis, was in town today looking after her property and visiting friends.

Frank Gorman, Buffalo's obliging liveryman, was in town Tuesday, on his way "around the horn".

Albert Sosnik and Louis Nestroy who have been west, are enjoying a visit with friends and relatives at home.

Prof. L. H. Pryor, principal of Montrose school, and Peter Marsh, of Rockford, made us a pleasant visit Saturday.

Charles Brasie and his sister-in-law, Miss Brown, of Litchfield, accompanied the remains of Mr. Brasie's father via Delano to Buffalo today.

Johnnie Cook, Jim Hill, and Mat Cernis went to Dawson, Montana, last Sunday evening to work for Jim Hill. Charley Sunday went Monday morning.

County Cullings.

Some of our candidates who ran on more than one ticket last fall, and paid more than one fee for the privilege will now have a chance to recover what they paid over the one fee; as the Supreme Court thus decides. Several defeated candidates in our county will now have a small wave of prosperity strike them.

Our local game warden made a good haul some days ago when he dropped down on Mr. and Mrs. Mattson more commonly called "Fish Mattson" taking with them three nets and seventeen fish among which was a pickerel and a pike. The parties were taken before Justice Carlson and pleaded guilty and were fined $25.00. There will be some more catch it if there is not more respect paid to the law.—Cokato Enterprise.

Late Literary News.

"Does Modern College Education Educate, in the Broadest and most Liberal Sense of the Term?" is one of the most important inquiries that could be set on foot. This discussion, which is to be taken part in by President Gilman of the Johns Hopkins, President Dwight of Yale, President Schurman of Cornell, President Morton of the Stevens Institute, Henry Thurston Peck of Columbia, Bishop Potter and others of the most distinguished men of both the United States and Europe, is begun in the April COSMOPOLITAN by a radical inquirery into the educational problem along the lines of Herbert Spencer. President Gilman will follow in a direction almost equally searching. Altogether there is promised the frankest possible expression of opinion, and it seems probable that it will be the most thorough comparison ever made of educational methods with the needs of every-day life at the close of the nineteenth century.

BUFFALO BUNTS.

John Varner visited Minneapolis Sunday.

Abe Richards left for Wyboux, Montana, last Monday.

Miss Kate Kelley has been spending her vacation from the Delano School at her home near town.

Born,—To Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Barr, Sunday April 11, a girl.

L. H. Sennet of Maple Lake was in town Saturday.

The Park Hotel has recently had a tile floor put in the office which greatly improves its appearance.

Miss Lillybelle Patterson of Minneapolis has opened a millinery store in the Baltiff building on Ash street.

W. H. Frazee of Delano was in town Wednesday.

H. B. Cady visited Minneapolis Friday.

O'Leary and Olson have moved into the Knights' store building.

C. A. Schultz of Montrose will open a saloon in the building he recently purchased of H. B. Cady, about April 22nd.

Gilchrist has opened a butcher shop in their building recently erected.

Miss Nettie Harris of Painsville has been the girl of her uncle H. S. Lord and family the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Lamson will soon occupy their residence on Court House Avenue again.

The Temperance meeting will be held in the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening.

Loren Cole, Albert Cooper and Anton Noren were brought before Justice Cochrane last Friday charged with spearing fish and each was fined six dollars and seventy five cents.

Farm, Stock and Home: It is said that Mr. Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, is going to send out some men with the ducats necessary to the building of beet sugar factories. That is now the most essential thing in the developement of sugar industry.

ROCKFORD RUMBLINGS.

Married,—at Marshall, Minn, on April 5, 1897, at the bride's father's, Mr. Samuel J. Waren and Miss Maud Downie. They came to Rockford on Tuesday, to visit his father's family, Mr. M. G. Waren. Sam made it right with the boys, so the musical programme was omitted. They held a reception on Friday evening for old friends and associates. They will be at home, at Aitkin, Minn., after April 26.

Married,—at Minneapolis, April 6, by Rev. M. D. Shutter, Mr. Ed. C. William, of Sioux City, Iowa, and Mrs. Ida Smart, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mack, of Rockford. They visited the old folks at home, on Wednesday. They held a reception at Mr. Mack's on Thursday and left for Sioux City on Saturday.

Died,—in North Rockford, April 7, 1897, Noble E. Stewart, aged 62 years. The funeral was held at the Presbyterian church in this village, April 9, Rev. Mr. Fletcher, of Buffalo, officiating.

Mr. Stewart was one of our early settlers. He came from Ashtabula County, Ohio, and went onto land in heavy timber where he has worked for more than thirty years and has a fine farm and nice home. He has always been an industrious, quiet, good citizen, and will be sadly missed in the community. He rests in Elmwood.

The water has fallen slowly in the river and the river is drying up and seeding will soon be in order.

Several citizens were quite excited on Saturday evening about nine o'clock looking at what they supposed to be the mysterious airship or something of that kind that has been seen so often in the North West during the past week. A bright light travelling slowly toward the West; no ship to be seen. The light was about like a common globe lantern at the distance of 100 feet, or the headlight of an engine at 1 mile's distance, possibly the evening star, or the star of Bethlehem, or Jim Hill's star.

P. M., D. D. Ames and children went to Minneapolis on Sunday, on the Soo. Mr. Ames is in rather poor health, hardly able to attend to the business of the Post Office. A. C. Farnham is attending to the business of the office for him this week. Messrs J. W. Powers, Alex Liederbaugh and Mrs. D. J. Drayn also went to the city on the Sunday train.

The dog law suit did not turn out big on Monday as expected. O. L. Billings and J. H. Wendell were here and Centennial Hall was engaged and the community were expecting quite a show, but the defendant, Owen Davis, waived an examination and gave bonds for his appearance before the Grand Jury at next term of court. A little bill for the county to pay, it may be several little bills before the dog is fairly dead and buried.

The creamery started up on Monday. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday are the running days for the present.

Mr. Lawson Conklin is rather dangerously sick. Two doctors decided yesterday that it was some dearrangement of the liver and a critical case.

Our teachers, Mr. Galloway and Miss Bunker returned from their rather short vacation on Saturday and school opened again on Monday. Our school seems to run very smoothly this year and all seem to be doing well; all hard working and interested teachers.

Mrs. Lydia W. Smith and mother moved to the city last week, and will reside there in the future.

Another dog killing law suit is on the docket. This time it is Will Kesler on the State Plaintiff and Wm. Swartout defendant. Whether a civil or criminal action, is not yet determined. Very likely, Hennepin county will be called on to pay a few small dog court cost bills. Hizzonor, Judge G. W. Florida will preside.

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat, per bu.,	$ .26
Rye, per bu.,	.28
Potatoes, per bu..	.25
Butter	.12½, .10
Eggs,	.07
Hay, per ton,	3.50
Pork	3.00
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.05
Chickens, dressed,	.06
Spring chichen,	.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,	.08

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John Hancock

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Call and see our goods. Everything fresh and new. Leave your orders.
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IN THE LINE OF
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CALL AT THE
Gazette Office.

INDEPENDENCE INCIDENTS.

Monday's storm will put seeding back several days.

The road was drying up quite fast before the storm but now they will be bad again.

The fish crop has been quite good this spring.

Harve Williams arived home from the woods one day last week says logging was hard last winter.

Machine agents are quite plenty this spring.

The two creameries in Independence no dout will prove to be paying inyestments to the farmers. It is said C. H. Carpenter, of Minneapolis, will stock up his farm in Independence with cows.

Most af those who have been on the sick list are improving.

Monday's storm will bring another good run of sap.

The lateness of the season will hurry the farmers up this spring but prosperity and everything else has been under water; so we must keep up courage and have confidence.

The State Legislature and the crazy house will soon be things of the past.

Some of the members of the Legislature want a state appropriation for another Normal School. We have too many of them already.

What about that firm that just failed in Chicago. Which during last fall's campaign made a great spread by putting the Mexican silver dollar on sale at 53 cents. Sometimes fools perish by their own blindness. Mark Hanna should see that the members of this firm are kept out of the poor house. Do you hear much now days about anarchists, repidiators and a 53 cent silver dollar. All are more plenty now than they were last fall. There should be a searching committee appointed with a locomotive head light to look them up.

A Washington paper in speaking of Charley Town, of Minnesota, says, in substance, that he is a tower of strength in politics. How foolish in some of the newspapers of the 6th Congressional District, of Minnesota, to be trying to put him down. All their efforts will prove a complete failure.

Will some of the republican papers please tell how many cities went democratic this spring? What about Canton, and Mark Hanna's district? Oh, they say, that's nothing; but when it is on the other side it always means something. It means just this much now if there was a Presidential election to-morrow, McKinley would be snowed under so deep that it would take a post mortem investigation to find him, people have. Found out that there are some things impossable or some things that are not possible.

If the republicans last fall had made their fight on a square deal we would not say a word, but when they called good true loyal men, Anarchists and Repudiators because they believed in free coinage of silver and the money of the constitution, we cannot pass it by without putting in a kick. It is too serious a thing to be called traitors to your country, when we were free born and have always stood by the flag paid our taxes, etc., without a murmur. But I am looking for no great reformation from any party for we have got into a Chaotic State from which we will never be pulled out by the powers that be. For it would take a ball of lobelia, as big as the moon, to purge this country of its sin and iniquity, politics and the devil have gone in partnership, have put their advertisements on the door posts, and are now ready to do business at any hour of the day or night. The sign on their shingle can always be read. A. FARMER.

DIED.

BRASIE.—At Litchfield, on Wednesday, April 14, Row Brasie, aged 90 years. Mr. Brasie was an old settler in Wright county, and at one time a resident of Delano. Funeral, Friday, at Buffalo, where his wife is buried.

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GENERAL FURNITURE & UNDERTAKING
PICTURE FRAMING, GLAZING, REPAIRING AND GENERAL CARPENTERING,
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AMES & CO.,
22tf. Edison Park, Ill.

FIRE!

The fire has burnt up our old Stock, but we have re-established in the Old Charley Eppel building with bran new Goods of all kinds. Do not be afraid to ask for anything in the line of dry goods, for they are in the next room.

We hope to see all our customers satisfied. Yours.

GEO. P. SCHAFFER.

D. W. FLANNIGAN,
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VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1897. NUMBER 30.

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THE Minneapolis Tribune is booming Loren Fletcher for another term in Congress. We predict, right now, that the next Congressman from the 5th District will favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver and we don't presume your Uncle Loren will get it on those grounds

THE strong winds together with the high water along the Red River Valley have been distructive to property this week. People are suffering from cold and hunger, being driven from their homes and in many instances their houses washed away, leaving them no place to return to after the floods have subsided. Government aid has been asked for.

CONGRESS has been fooling around and voted that the new tariff law when passed shall take effect April 1, when it may not become a law for months or maybe never. What foolishness! Should the next Congress choose to they could as well vote that every man who advocated a protective tariff be confined in the penetentiary or an insane asylum: such law to take effect March 4, '97. Every school boy knows ex-post-facto laws want work in this country.

IF the story in the Globe credited London Times, concerning the brutal punishments inflicted on French soldiers by their commanders in Southern Africa is true something ought to be done about it. It is claimed that for a minor breach of discipline a soldier was tied to the tail of an unshod stallion which was turned loose in a ring, and dragged three times around the ring and then it took some time to catch the animal before the man could be liberated. This is inhuman, and if it is true ought to be stopped. If it is not true the person who gave it out for a fact should be stopped from writing such things.

MAYOR DORAN of St. Paul, ordered music and acting by female talent on Sunday evening suppressed. The Globe says it was suppressed but that male preformers from Chicago had been sent for; so the Mayor will have to order them stopped also, or have Sunday desecrated anyway. All good citizens of the cities or in the country favor observing Sunday with respect and not with carousals. There are laws on the statute books for the Governor or for the Mayor to enforce. They make oath when they accept office that they will endeavor to enforce the laws. It is not for them to say which laws they will and which they will not enforce, but to enforce the laws as they are made to enforce.

THE Scientific American says the system of insuring against want of employment which has existed for two or three years, in Switzerland has been abandoned. After June 30 no more insurance will be given. Those who have work, it is claimed have to support too many idlers. Some from a distance moving into districts where insurance can be had for the purpose of living off of the thrifty. So it seems that the insurance against want of work rather tends to make idlers, and hence its abolition.

THE genial William Henry Eustis is reported to have held the third of a series of dinners at the West Hotel Sunday evening with noted republican politcians: olive branches etc., etc. Gov. Clough, Lieut. Gov. Gibbs several senators and other leaders were present. It seems that on account of the lack of harmony between Senators Davis and Nelson things don't come to Minnesota very fast: or this may be only an excuse to put off the hungry office seekers in this "certain republican" state while the "doubtful" get the offices. At all events it looks, so far, as if William Henry didn't know so much about "putting the pin in the right place in the evener" as he claimed last fall to have known when he was a boy: or why don't Minnesota get her share of the "pull". The other fellow must have got onto William Henry's trick of "moving the bail along on the pole", and is keeping the "water" all for himself, or can it be possible that he is only attracting the attention of the "other fellow" while he moves the bail along to the advantage of William Henry as he used to do with his brother?

A YOUNG lady must be wonderfully anxious to acquire a musical education to sell her middle finger for $1000, as a New York dispatch reports one of the fair maids of that city is doing, in answer to an advertisement for such a finger to be grown onto a wealthy Texas lady's hand by a surgeon. The chances are she had better keep her finger even if she has to wash dishes until she can earn enough to graduate in music.

THE thirteenth session of the Legislature adjourned Wednesday, April 21. It was a stormy time they had. But they seem to have accomplished very little. The laws they made will be published by the newspapers in a few days. Every citizen should look them carefully over, at least, and if particularly interested in any among them he should read it until he understands what it means and then he will know and can govern himself accordingly.

ACCORDING to the Scientific American, horseless cabs have been licensed to run on New York streets. Thus the horse is still further supplanted. It looks some as if the horse would evidently become almost extinct in this country. A few years ago almost every farmer had oxen, and thought they could not farm without them, they gave place to horses. Now steam does the thrashing, and seems to be coming in for a share of other work formely done by horses. Soon steam will be superseded by electricity, compressed air, or other force. So the world becomes wiser and improvements are made.

THE Legislature missed a chance to aid their former constituents when it failed to make an appropriation to aid in checking the spread of hog cholera in Minnesota. Secretary Bracken of the State Board is reported as saying: "Last year the disease spread to such an extent that 33 counties were infested. The state lost at least $2,000,000 worth of hogs." It would be far better for our farmers to preserve what they have; to save millions already in their possession, than to venture on new and untried fields while what they have perishes. But the Hon's. seem to have thought differently, when they voted for the $5000, to send off to foreign lands, or to some speculating syndicate who has a lot of beet seed for sale, while our farmer friends have there share of it added to their taxes already high enough, and if their hogs are to be left to die with cholera, too high. If there is such a fortune in raising sugar beets why don't these manipulators build a factory and say what they will pay for beets, the farmers will do the rest, provided the price is enough to pay them well for raising beets. Anything that is not capable of making a living without a bonus is laboring under disadvantages.

Considerably Mixed.

The reporter for the Evening Press who got off the following must have been out looking for the air ship as none of our representatives sails under that name at home:

"Mr. Grondahl precipated some fun with a resolution that where Hon Nels Nyquist, the member from Wright County, had been arrested for riding his bicycle over a girl in St. Paul, and is out on $25 bail, and whereas the state constitution guarantees members of the legislature freedom from arrest, that a committee named be appointed to defend Nyquist, and the member have a half holiday on the day of the trial, next Friday.

Nr Nyquist (From his place)—'Ay tank de laggeslature of Mensota is to be proud eef only one member of laggeslature has ben riding over a girl des vinter." (Great laughter.)

The resolution was refered to the committee on public "lands"."

To Receive Proper Attention.

Complaints having become so numerous regarding the markings of High School examination papers we took the matter up, determined if possible, to find out where the trouble lies, and to aid in having justice done all around. We have not learned exactly where the trouble is; but suspect there is a little fault in several places, and from a letter received from Prof. Aiton, State Inspector of High Schools, who says it is not his work; and the lack of an explanation from President Northrop, whose name appears on each certificate issued, we are confirmed in our belief that things have been loosely run along this line.

Professor Aiton's letter is as follows:

Residence GEORGE B. AITON, State Inspector of High Schools:
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 19, 1897.
EDITOR T. J. CATLIN,
DELANO, Minn.
Dear Sir:—

Two numbers of your paper have awaited my return from a trip. So far as I know or have any reason to suppose the papers are marked with care and impartiality by those who have experience and ability Most of the cutting down of which complaint is made is due to the fact that local instuctors mark the efforts of their pupils too liberally. I know that when I began teaching my markings were from 10 to 40 per cent. higher than they should have been. Although the examinations are in no way a part of our work Mr. Rankin and I have agreed to take charge of the marking next June. A corps of markers will be brought together by the President and placed under our direction in one of the University buildings.

Yours truly,
GEO. B. AITON.

So far as the main point we tried to make, that a proper supervision of markings by the State Board be had, we feel that the agreement of the two gentlemen named in the letter, to take charge of the marking in June, is a move in the right direction, and will insure thorough work so far as they can get it.

We hope the students will do their best: that the teachers will be careful and mark papers without showing too much sympathy for themselves and their pupils, and we trust that the June examinations will prove more satisfactory than have former occasions of the kind.

Among our Exchanges.

Farm, Stock and Home: A neighbor says that dry slaked lime and sulpher—5 lbs. lime to 1 oz. sulpher—sifted on, will give cabbage worms that tired feeling.

Poultry Keeper, Parkersburg, Pa: Canada sold us $2,000,000 worth of eggs every year until we put a tariff on eggs. But she know sends them to England and buys many of her goods where she sells her eggs.

It is said that gold is soon to be put up another notch in value, owing to the active demand for the yellow metal from Russia, Austria and Japan. Another burden for the man in diet. —St. Clould Times.

Duluth Herald: An immense beet sugar factory of 3000 tons of beets capacity daily, is uncer construction at Saline, Cal. It will be finished by the spring of 4898, and the product of 40,000 acres will be required to feed it.

Minneapoplis Tribune: Gloating over the personal or pecuniary misfortunes of a political opponent is hardly high class journalism but some of the newspaper enemies of ex-Governor Merriam lose no opportunity to do so.

St. Paul Globe: Thanks to the rush of merchants to get goods out of bond under the Wilson tariff, the receipts of the government for March were $9,000,000 more than the expenditures. it want be long before we will hear Republicans blowing about this as an evidence of prosperity under McKinley's rule.

The state senate is a true friend of the railroads. The bill to have the railroad commissioners elected by the people, the Douglas bill to regulate freight rates, and other acts calculated to correct abuses by these corporations have been promptly killed in the senate when they reach that body. If Jim Hill himself were the entire senate he could not be more friendly to the railroads than is a majority of that august body.—Litchfield Independent.

Evening Press; Henry Clews, in his weekly letter, touched the appointment of the monetary commission with very long tongs. He said:

"At present it would be premature to say what are the chances for bringing about another convention, or of such a convention agreeing upon a plan of international cooperation; but even should neither be accomplished, the effect will be a large contribution towards a final disposal of our own silver question; for the failure would deprive the the silver party of its most conservative and influential element, the intelligent bimetallist; and composed of free coinage advocates pure and simple that faction would stand more than ever discredited before the country and deprived of a very essential element of political support."

Pioneer Press: Ex-President Harrison says that nearly the whole business of the country is now done by corporations and that their organization was invited by the people themselves. No one disputes this latter assertion, nor the fact that the work of corporations in building up the country has been in the main highly beneficial. But the abuse of the corporation idea in fostering monopolies and trusts has awakened the people to the necessity of some check upon organizations which, as was remarked by Judge Peckham in the recent supreme court decision, have acquired a power dangerous to the whole country. Hence General Harrison is again right when he says that "five sixths of the voters of the country favor revision of corporation laws, limiting the purposes for which corporations may be organized, supervising the issuing of stocks and bonds, and putting other restraints upon them."

Contagious Disease.

Pioneer Press: The carelessness or ignorance of some parents in regard to the spreading of contagious diseases is shown by the fact that a single day's investigation, by the inspectors of the New York board of health recently, showed that, out of 4,255 children examined, 140 were found suffering from diseases such as made them dangerous centers of infection, and justified their exclusion from the schools. Fourteen appeared to have diphtheria, and from this, the most alarming disease, the complaints graduated down to various skin diseases.

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Ice Cream.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says that the unhelesomeness of ice cream is most apt to result from the character of the flavoring extracts used therein. Vanilla is a drug which should under no circumstances be taken into the stomach too freely and when adulterated it is sometimes virulently poisonous. The only safe flavorings are pure, expressed juices of fruits. Next to the flavoring extracts come stale eggs which more often than dirty milk are responsible for unholesome ice cream.—Oregon Agriculturist.

Nest Eggs.

An egg will remain fresh but a short time during very warm days and especially if left in the nest to be occasionally warmed by the hens when they go on the nest to lay. When they become very stale, there is sometimes an accumulation of gas, the consequence being that the egg will burst in the nests discharging its contents over the materials in the nests and over the hens. As the lice delight in filth, this condition of things will be very favorable to them, and they will multiply so rapidly as to cause surprise. Never use eggs as nest eggs at any season of the year.—The Poultry keeper.

Conquered Cargill.

The following is taken from the St. Paul Globe:

Some time ago J. P. Moran, of Degraff, Minn., filed an informal complaint with the railroad and warehouse commission against the Cargill Elevator company of Minneapolis, against which concern there has been two or three other complaints during the past year. Mr. Moran says that he placed some wheat in one of the Cargill elevators last fall, and on the afternoon of the same day he attempted to sell the wheat, but was given two cents less for wheat in stock than while in the wagon. Mr. Moran claims this was unfair and discriminating. The commission took the matter up, and yesterday the Cargill Elevator Co. agreed to pay the difference which amounted to two cents per bushel. The law onder which the commission proceeded is called the "farmers' law", and its practical value is seen in the success of the above issue raised by Moran.—Benson Times.

Late Literary News.

"Does Modern College Education Educate, in the Broadest and most Liberal Sense of the Term?" is one of the most important inquiries that could be set on foot. This discussion, which is to be taken part in by President Gilman of the Johns Hopkins, President Dwight of Yale, President Schurman of Cornell, President Morton of the Stevens Institute, Henry Thurston Peck of Columbia, Bishop Potter and others of the most distinguished men of both the United States and Europe, is begun in the April COSMOPOLITAN by a radical inquirery into the educational problem along the lines of Herbert Spencer. President Gilman will follow in a direction almost equally searching. Altogether there is promised the frankest possible expression of opinion, and it seems probable that it will be the most thorough comparison ever made of educational methods with the needs of every-day life at the close of the nineteenth century

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1897.

Senator Gorman took occasion to give the republicans a little plain talking to concerning their failure to accept the very fair proposition made to them for filling the committee vacancies and the consequent failure to give the appropriation bills which failed at the last session the proper committee consideration, just before the Indian bill was taken up. The total of these appropriations will be more than $73,000,000, and Mr. Gorman said that a careful consideration of them might result in a reduction of at least $10,000,000. He also said that it was time to call a halt in the vast expenditures authorized by Congress; that the limit of expenditures ought to be near now that an era of peace seemed tobe at hand, and that he thought it was also time to limit the expenditurers on rivers and harbors. He closed by saying that the demo crats could do no more than call the attention of Senators on the other side to the urgent need of retrenchment. It is not expected that Mr. Gorman's warning words will have any effect, but all the same they were timely, and it was entirely proper that they should have been spoken by a democrat. The country will heed, if the republicans in Congress do not.

Nothing in the eloquent address made by Mr. Bryan at the Jefferson birthday banquet, a gathering of democrats that will not soon be forgotten, was more important or significant than the following words: "The position taken by the democratic party in 1896 will not be surrendered. If you doubt the permanency of the Chicago platform as a party creed, go among the rank and file of the party and measure the zeal and enthusiasm which that platform has aroused, and you will realize the impossibility of taking a backward step. True, the present administration is to turn public attention to the tariff question, but if our reasoning is well-founded, an increase of taxes cannot restore prosperity to the producers of wealth. In fact, we contend that neither high taxation nor low taxation can bring prosperity to the people, so long as an appreciating dollar continues to give the money owner an advantage over the rest of the people. The money question must be the paramount issue of the next campaign, as it was of the last. If the Dingley bill brings genuine and permanent prosperity, the democratic party will not be in a position to win a contest by opposing it. If on the other hand, the Dingley bill proves a disappointment to those who advocate it, our position of 1896 will be strengthened, and public attention will be riveted upon the fact that the cause of financial depression is to be found in our monetary system."

Senator Nelson, of Minn. although a republican, is in sympathy with the efforts made by the democrats in the House to amend the tariff bill by authorizing the President to suspend the collection of duties upon any imported article, the home product of which is shown to be controlled by a trust, as he has given notice of his intention to offer the same amendment when the tariff bill gets before the Senate.

Secretary Gage's answer to the Senate resolution concerning the issue of orders by the Secretary of the Treasury to Collectors of Customs in relation to carrying out the retroactive clause of the republican tariff bill not being at all satisfactory, Senator Vest offered a resolution declaring this order to be without authority of law and in violation of the statutes, and by a bare majority of one it was referred to the Finance Committee, to be pigeon-holed.

Democrats would be delighted to see Mr. McKinley's bluff, otherwise known as the special diplomatic commission to visit Europe with power to negotiate with the governments of that section in behalf of international bimetallism, succeed in accomplishing something tangible, but none of them have the slightest idea that it will. The Commissioners, Senator Wolcott, Gen Paine, of Mass., and Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, of Ills., are capable men, and their failure to accomplish an impossibility will be no reflection on them.

Senator Morgan closed his long speech in favor of his resolution recognizing the Cubans as belligerents by declaring that whatever action this country might or might not take towards Cuba the freedom of the island was written in the stars.

Senator Chandler's bills for the seizure of the armor plants of the Bethelehem and Carnegie Steel companies by the government, represented a very dangerous sorrt of bluff, for it is evident they are nothing else. That these companies have been extortionate in their dealings with the government is true, but that does't give Congress any right to confiscate their properity.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

It is early in the season, but it has already been discovered that the '96 tack punctures the '97 bicycle tire with accuracy and dispatch.

Fifty-six Kansas counties bear the names of soldiers of the late war. Only two of them, however, bear the names of privates, Osborne and Rooks.

According to the new policy of the post office department a change of residence by a fourth-class postmaster is considered equivalent to a resignation.

One of the oddest protests on record is that of the ladies residing upon a street in Cleveland, who petition against naming the thoroughfare Kissam street.

A firebug in New York who confessed in the hope of a mitigated sentence has been sent up for 20 years. Arson so often involves murder that its punishment is growing more severe.

Venezuela has adopted with enthusiastic demonstrations of gratitude the boundary treaty which was engineered by the United States. Now will Venezuela please sit down and keep quiet for a quarter of a century.

This country is hardly fenced in yet as far as new railroads are concerned. The United States has only 5.7 miles of track per square mile, compared with 11.5 in France, 13.6 in Germany, 16.6 in England, and 29.1 in Belgium.

Under an act passed by the last congress a person defacing a gold or silver coin of the United States is liable to a fine of $2,000 and five years in prison. This stops the bangle fad along with other forms of coin defacement.

It is said that the prize fight kinetoscope negatives are spoiled, and very likely they will remain spoiled until the hostile legislatures adjourn. Then the world may expect a new development in science which will promptly restore them.

A Boston paper says: "Spring is here at last. A butterfly was caught at the South end yesterday." This may be the proper way to catch a butterfly, but when you grab a wasp it is better to catch it about the middle, shifting northwesterly toward the head.

Russian women are said to be the most brilliant and accomplished in Europe. They are great linguists, too. At a swell function recently given in Vienna Princess Helene Gottschofskoskyposkovsky was the only one present who could pronounce her own name.

A scientific man is putting forth the claim that insanity can be cured by music, and yet it is not many months since an oboe player, convicted of kleptomania in Ohio, set up the novel plea that his malady was directly caused by performing on the instrument, and three patients in an asylum in New York were driven mad by the incessant playing of an accordion in a boarding house.

Things are older in Japan. There they have just celebrated the accession of Jimmu, the first emperor, who began to rule 25 years before Christ was born. The present emperor is deeply interested in the advancement of women and their work, and so he caused the celebration to assume the name and character of "The Feast of Women." Women are making themselves heard the world around.

Felix S. Rively, an electrical and mechanical engineer of Pittsburgh, has made public an invention which promises to revolutionize the methods now in use for street car and motocycle locomotion. Mr. Riveley's invention is an electric storage battery which will far surpass anything which is now in use. A severe test was made in Philadelphia which was perfectly satisfactory in every respect and demonstrated the advantages of the invention.

Zachariah F. Lewis, of Ohio, evidently believes that anything worth doing at all is worth doing well. He carried that idea into certain forgery transactions with such effect that no less than 157 indictments have been found against him. Were he to be tried, convicted and sentenced on each one of these charges he would require the years of a Methusaleh to serve out his term. Zachariah's record is already sufficiently long, and it is just as well that he will be given no opportunity to add to it.

That the people of England and other European countries are progressive is shown by the fact that American baggage checks have at last been adopted on the leading railways of England and the continent. Hereafter when an American goes abroad he may travel in real luxury on American vestibuled trains, secure in the knowledge that when he reaches his destination it will not be necessary for him to waste a half hour and any amount of temper in searching out and identifying his luggage. It has taken a long time for Europeans to realize and admit the superior advantages of the American system.

Reference has been made in recent telegraphic dispatches to the anniversary of the massacre of Scio as being a dangerous day in Greece. It ought to be one of bitter memories. In 1822 Scio, with a population of 104,000 Greeks, joined the Greek revolution. In April of that year came the massacre. Within two months 23,000 Sciotes, without distinction of age or sex, were put to the sword, 47,000 were sold into slavery and 5,000 fled to other parts of Greece. By the end of August only 2,000 Christians remained. Little wonder that memories of Scio should make Greeks furious against the Turks.

A quarter of a century ago the Modoc Indians under Capt. Jack won unenviable notoriety by reason of their treachery, resulting in the murder of Gen. Canby. The remnant of this same band is now said to be starving, half their number having already died of starvation. The Modocs have always posed as "bad Indians." They have never made any pretense of being peaceable and friendly, and as a result they have never benefited from government aid, as have the Sioux, Cheyennes and other wards of the nation. Even with hunger and death confronting them they have made no appeal to Uncle Sam.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Special Session.

A test vote on the tariff question in the United States senate on the 14th showed a majority of one in its favor. The Indian appropriation bill was discussed. A message was received from the president urging that suitable provision be made for adequate representation of the United States at the Paris exposition in 1900. The nomination of James H. Angell, of Michigan, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Turkey, and of George D. Meiklejohn, of Nebraska, to be assistant secretary of war, were received from the president. The house was in session but ten minutes and then adjourned until the 17th without transacting any business.

The United States senate spent the time on the 15th considering the Indian appropriation bill, but did not complete it. Senator Davis endeavored to secure unanimous agreement upon a time to take a vote upon the Anglo-American arbitration treaty, but failed. Senator Hansbrough introduced a bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to introduce and popularize the bread foods of the United States among the peoples of the orient. The house was not in session.

The United States senate was not in session on the 17th. In the house a bill was introduced by Mr. Lewis (dem., Wash.) providing for the repeal of the act for an international monetary conference. Mr. Grosvenor (rep., O.) introduced a bill to declare the true intent and scope of the civil service act. Adjourned to the 21st.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The veteran senator from Vermont, Justin Smith Morrill, celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday in Washington. Mr. Morrill completed his 30 years of continuous service March 4 last.

While at the congressional library in Washington Judge James J. Storrow aged 60, a well-known Boston lawyer, dropped dead.

In the United States there were 207 business failures in the seven days ended on the 16th, against 232 the week previous and 222 in the corresponding period of 1896.

The war news from the east was the topic of discussion in diplomatic and official circles in Washington. Secretary Sherman said that this country would observe strict neutrality.

THE EAST.

At Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., Mrs. Wilber Crouch, a divorced woman, and Miss May Daly were killed and George Allen was fatally wounded. The husband of Mrs. Crouch was in jail charged with the crime.

At Somersworth, N. H., Cashier J. A. Stickney, of the Great Falls national bank, was murdered by robbers, who carried off $6,600.

Gen. Grant's body has been removed in New York from the temporary tomb which has sheltered it for nearly 12 years to the imposing mausoleum which is designed to be its permanent resting place.

Remains of the late Andrew J. Garvey, who died in Southampton, arrived in New York. It was Garvey's testimony that clinched the evidence against Tweed, who was charged in 1872 with defrauding the city.

An unknown young man, apparently 24 years old, jumped from the middle of the suspension bridge at Niagara Falls and was drowned.

Hester Jackson (colored), who for years has been known in Newark, N. J., as Aunt Hester, celebrated the one hundred and sixth anniversary of her birth.

The death of Seth L. Milliken, for 12 years a member of congress from the Third district of Maine, occurred in Washington of pneumonia.

Umpires of the National Baseball league have been named as follows: Lynch, Hurst, Emslie, Sheridan, McDonald, McDermott and O'Day.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Ex-Senator Daniel W. Voorhees' funeral took place from St. Stephen's Episcopal church in Terre Haute, Ind., Rev. John E. Sulger, the rector, officiating.

New laws passed by the last legislature went into force in Indiana by the governor's proclamation.

The army officers detailed to distribute supplies in the flooded districts in the south say that over nine-tenths of Washington, Issaquena, Sharkey, Sunflower and considerable of Yazoo and Warren counties in Mississippi are overflowed and that 60,000 persons need food.

In Springfield, Ill., services commemorative of the death of Abraham Lincoln, 32 years ago, were held in Representatives' hall.

In a fight near Pawnee, I. T., with a gang of outlaws two deputy marshals were killed.

The two young sons of John Henry, living near Greenland, Ark., committed suicide. No cause was known for the deed.

At the age of 84 years Mrs. S. M. Hanna, the mother of Senator Mark Hanna, died of pneumonia at Asheville, N. C.

Advices received in Chicago from many lake ports announced the prevalence of furious gales accompanied by snow and rain, and a number of vessels were driven ashore.

The original Lone Fisherman in "Evangeline," James S. Moffit, died in Baltimore.

The death of Charles Goode, who a few weeks ago celebrated his one hundred and third birthday, occurred at Belmont, Wis.

A bill passed in the Texas legislature taxes sleeping and dining car companies ten cents per mile of travel.

At La Crosse, Wis., David McKinney and his wife, who have believed each other dead for 30 years, have been reunited.

Flames at the University of California in Berkley destroyed the building occupied as the college of agriculture.

Flames destroyed the greater portion of the plant of the Grand Crossing Tack company in Chicago, the loss being $136,000.

W. Godfrey Hunter and ex-Congressman John H. Wilson were indicted at Louisville for conspiracy to bribe in connection with the senatorial contest.

The fears of flood at Kansas City, Mo., have been dissipated.

Near Findlay, O., the Bleuslee family were tortured by burglars and robbed of $1,000 in money.

A call has been issued by the populist national committee for a national convention at Nashville, Tenn., July 4, to reorganize the party.

At Burlington, Ia., the river was eight miles wide and extended over the lowlands at Gladstone, Ill., 12 miles from Burlington.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The government of Turkey has formally informed the Greek government that any further raid of irregulars into Turkish territory would be regarded as a declaration of war upon the part of Greece.

By an explosion of fire damp in the Oberhausen pit near Essen, Germany, ten persons were killed.

The czar of Russia says that nothing now remains but to abandon Turkey and Greece to their fate and leave them to measure strength.

Fighting occurred in Macedonia between the Greek irregulars and Turkish forces.

In Rome it was stated that notice had been received from the American government that the United States does not recognize the existence of a blockade at Crete.

The withdrawal of at least a part of the great army that Spain has maintained for several years in the island of Cuba will soon begin.

Turkey has declared war against Greece. The Greeks have captured the Turkish position from Nezeros to Koutra, while repeated attacks by the Turks on Analipsis have been repulsed with heavy loss.

The insurgent leader Gen. Ruis Rivera and Col. Bacallao, recently captured in the province of Pinar del Rio, are recovering from their wounds.

LATER NEWS.

The U. S. senate the 19th agreed to vote on the arbitration treaty on May 5, at 4 p. m.

One of the largest fires in the history of Berea, O., broke out the 19th, and before it was under control 22 buildings were destroyed. During the excitement a dog went mad and bit several people before it was shot.

The graded school building at Washington, D. C., was totally destroyed by fire the 19th. Loss, $55,000. Twelve hundred pupils escaped uninjured.

Telegrams late the 19th state: "The Greeks have defeated the Turks at Revenizi, and two Greek brigades have entered Turkish territory in different directions and penetrated to Damasi, nostheast of Zarkos. Another division is trying to flank the Turks, who are retreating in disorder. Heavy firing is in progress at Gritzoyah. It has been going on since noon. The Greeks are trying to recapture the place."

The two engines hauling the Great Northern passenger train were thrown from the track near Kalispell, Mont., the 19th. One engine went down the mountain 200 feet. The engineers and firemen were all seriously hurt. No passengers were injured.

The U. S. senate the 19th passed the Indian appropriation bill.

The water at Pembina, N. D., the 19th, was eleven inches higher than the high water mark of 1882, and the highest known for forty years. The storm Sunday morning, blowing from the north, made it fall six inches, but did great damage. A house floated across the river from St. Vincent to South Pembina, and the ferry boat was blown away, but was caught near Joliette.

A Turkish torpedo boat sunk the Greek steamer Athem in the gulf of Salonica. On board were insurgents and members of various societies. All vessels are prohibited from leaving the gulf. The Turks have seized the Greek steamer Kephalcion.

The president the 20th nominated John A. Merritt as third assistant postmaster general.

The report of the capture of Damasi by the Greeks under Gen. Smolenitz is confirmed by official dispatches. Official dispatches report also that further heavy breaches have been made in the Turkish forts at Prevesa.

The first electrocutions in Ohio took place the 20th in the penitentiary at Columbus. Murderers William Haas and William Wiley were both successfully disposed of.

Frank Cannons, burglar, and Ben Johnson, highwayman, both desperate criminals, seriously and perhaps fatally wounded Jailor Charles Fay at the jail at Kansas City, Kas., the 20th, in attempting to escape.

All dispatches received the 30th go to show that the Turks are steadily advancing, sweeping everything before them. Word from Constantinople says that after a series of furious engagements Edhem Pasha has occupied Tyrnavos, ten miles from the Greek base of supplies at Larissa. The Greek force had landed on the coast of Macedonia to cut off Edhem's base of supplies, has been defeated.

Notice has been issued at the treasury department that the government has won the famous "hat trimming" case in the Philadelphia courts, a case which involves over $20,000,000 to importers, and which has been in the courts for a long time past.

The gold reserve in the U. S. treasury the 20th was $154,711,364.

Bernard Goode, of Michigan, superintendent of the dead letter office in the postoffice department, has resigned, and D. P. Leibhart, of Milton, Ind., who held the office under the Harrison administration, has been reinstated.

A big landslide occurred the 20th on the Columbia & Red River railroad in British Columbia, where eight persons lost their lives and several more were seriously injured. Surface men were busy repairing the track when, without a moment's notice, a boulder weighing tons came crashing down from the cliff above, burying the whole gang.

Joseph Kelly, under arrest at Montreal, confessed the 20th to the murder of Cashier Stickney at Sommersworth, N. H. He admitted that he committed both the murder and the robbery and says he had no accomplice.

The republicans of Omaha, Neb., the 20th, elected Frank E. Moores mayor by a majority of about 200.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, April 20.		
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	74½@		75
No. 2 northern	73 @		73½
May			73⅝
CORN—No. 4	18½@		19
OATS—No. 3 white	16 @		17
CATTLE—Steers	3 20 @		3 90
Cows			3 00
HOGS	3 70 @		3 75
SHEEP—Muttons			3 10
Lambs			3 65
BUTTER—Creamery, firsts	16 @		17
Creamery, seconds	12 @		13
Dairy, fancy	14 @		15
Dairy, choice	11 @		13
POULTRY—Turkeys	8 @		8½
Spring chickens			7

GREEK AND TURK.

Cruel War Has at Last Broken Out in the Orient.

Diplomatic Relations Are Completely Severed—Greeks Suffer Defeat in a Fierce Battle at Milouna Pass.

London, April 19.—War has broken out between Greece and Turkey. Fierce battles have been fought at Karya, at Milouna pass and at Prevesa on the Gulf of Arta. The most desperate battle was fought at Milouna pass, where 20,000 men fought more than 30 hours without food or sleep. Diplomatic relations between the two nations have been severed.

A detailed circular sent Saturday evening to the Turkish representatives abroad recalls the week's invasions and states that the newest incursion was participated in by the Greek troops, which therefore establishes war. The circular expresses the hope that the powers in a spirit of justice will agree that the entire responsibility for the war falls on Greece. Turkey has no idea of conquest, and as a fresh proof of pacific sentiments offers to retire the Turkish troops on the frontier if Greece will retire hers from the frontier and from Crete.

The Greeks hold that it was an attempt upon the part of the Turkish forces to occupy a strategic position near Mount Analipsis, not far from Nezeros, in the neutral zone, which led to the encounter on Friday between the Greeks and the Turks. This, it is added, was used at Constantinople as a reason for ordering Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander in chief, to assume the offensive, and led to the rupture of diplomatic relations between the countries.

Greeks Gain an Advantage.

A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Athens, dated midnight, says the Greeks have captured Menaxa after severe fighting. The Turkish losses were very heavy; the Greek comparatively light. The correspondent adds: "The Greek fleet has destroyed half the fortresses at Prevesa and silenced the guns. The latest news received here is that the Greeks have captured and hold all the positions except Ana and Milouna along the Thessalian line. It was Germany that urged Turkey to declare war."

Turkish batteries at Prevesa opened fire on a Greek vessel in the Gulf of Arta and compelled it to run ashore. Consequently the Greek flotilla in these waters furiously bombarded that town, and the Greek land battery at Kefalopanaghia also poured shot and shell into Prevesa, demolishing the Turkish batteries. Official dispatches announce that Turkish stations from Nezeros to Koutra are occupied by the Greeks, while repeated attacks by the Turks on Analipsis have been repulsed with heavy loss.

Twenty Thousand Troops Engaged.

Foot of Milouna Pass, April 19.—A fierce battle raged in the pass all Saturday night. The Greeks, who entered and descended toward the valley, encountered four battalions of Turks, who drove them back and at the point of the bayonet rescued the force garrisoning the Turkish blockhouse, which the Greeks had encircled before entering the pass. Neshad Pasha, commanding the Fifth division, occupied Mount Harnia with a great force, while Hairi Pasha, commanding the Sixth division, prepared to enter the Tchaisan pass, and Haidar Pasha, with the Fourth division, occupied the Milouna pass. Before dawn Edhem Pasha rode out to direct the disposition of these divisions. A general engagement ensued.

The Greeks swarmed down from the hillsides, pouring deadly volleys on the Moslems. The two armies met and 20,000 men fought fiercely and madly. Around the Greek blockhouse the battle raged. The withering shrapnel fire from the Turkish batteries mowed down the Hellenes, but the brave soldiers battled with the courage of despair against the advancing Turk. Slowly the Greeks were forced back.

Point after point was abandoned by the Greeks. Late in the afternoon the soldiers in three of the Greek outworks surrendered and asked the Moslems to cease shell firing. The effect of the firing had been such that few but wounded men were left on guard.

So fierce and continuous had been the battle during the night and day that it was impossible to estimate the number of killed. Hundreds were lost on both sides and the number of wounded was very great.

Turks Defeated at Reveni.

Larissa, April 20.—The Greeks have defeated the Turks at Reveni and two Greek brigades have entered Turkish territory in different directions and penetrated to Damasi, northesa of Zarkos.

The news of this success at Reveni and of the imminent fall of Prevesa has changed the dismay caused at Athens by the loss of Milouna into the wildest rejoicing. The latest advices are that the Greek troops are advancing to reoccupy their positions at Milouna and at Gritzovali, the latter of which, it is alleged, was abandoned owing to a misunderstanding by the general in command who interpreted as an order of retreat what was really intended as an order of advance.

Bank Cashier Murdered.

Somersworth, N. H., April 17.—While resisting the entry of two desperate and determined robbers, and during a heroic but futile struggle to protect $150,000 or more in money and securities in the compartments of the open vault of the Great Falls national bank of Somersworth Friday afternoon, Cashier Joseph A. Stickney was struck down and brutally murdered near the desk which he had occupied for years. After killing Stickney, the murderers ransacked the vault and fled with all the cash it contained with the exception of a five-dollar gold piece. As near as can be estimated, about $6,000 was taken, but it is possible that the loss will considerably exceed this sum, as no one but the dead cashier knew the exact amount that was in the institution at the time.

Our Flag Insulted.

Sagua La Grande, via Key West, April 16.—News has just reached here of an outrage perpetrated near the town of Encrucijada by Spanish troops, who destroyed the property owned by the wife of the British vice consul, Mr. Harris, of Sagua, and tore up an American flag which the manager of the estate, George Harris, who is an American citizen, had draped over his bed

THE FLOOD SITUATION.

Much Suffering Results from Breaks in the Levee System.

Vicksburg, Miss., April 17. — The levee at Biggs, 2½ miles below Delta, La., broke at ten o'clock Friday night. The crevasse was 120 feet wide 20 minutes after it gave way. Delta is directly opposite Vicksburg.

Washington, April 17.—It is suggested that a ten days' supply of rations be sent at the earliest practicable moment to supply 1,000 destitute persons and 100 head of stock in Quitman county, Miss., in which 13 townships are inundated; also for 5,000 destitute persons and 500 head of stock in Coahoma county where 12 townships are flooded; for 8,000 destitute persons and 600 live stock in Bolivar county, where nine townships are inundated. On the Arkansas side it is reported there are 5,000 destitute and 400 live stock in Phillips and Monroe counties requiring assistance. Thirty to 40 days is the estimated period of time before laborers can go to work in the inundated area.

Natchez, Miss., April 20.—The first break in the Concordia parish front occurred on Sunday morning last, when the Glasscock levee gave way. This is located about 28 miles below Natchez and is near the lower end of the levee system of the parish. It is an old levee and has received no attention since 1891. There was a large force of men at work on it, raising and strengthening it. They were working their way to the lower end of it, when suddenly the laborers saw the muddy water begin to bubble up at the lower end, and in less time than it takes to tell it the seething water tore a great hole through it. After the break started it was impossible to stop it, and work on the embankment was at once stopped. The water rushed through at a great rate and began spreading out in the low lands adjacent.

The catastrophe was not unexpected, and its disastrous effects were in a measure discounted by reason of all the stock and other perishable property having been previously removed. The water from the break will inundate the lower part of the parish of Mooreville, down to Brabston, covering a number of fine plantations, but it was expected that most of this section would go under anyhow from the overflow that will take place in Black river from the Biggs crevasse below Delta. It will entail a vast amount of suffering on the people of the neighborhood and relief will have to be extended to them.

Memphis, Tenn., April 20.—The situation at Biggs, where the water is running through the crevasse in torrents, is growing worse. Madison parish is fast becoming inundated and the water will extend to other parishes, destroying thousands of acres of newly-planted crops. Vicksburg, Natchez and other river points are crowded with refugees and everything possible is being done to alleviate the suffering of the poorer classes. Calls for aid have been sent out from sections of the overflowed Mississippi delta, and, while the waters are slowly receding, the suffering and destitution increases.

New Orleans, April 20.—The river has attained the 19-foot stage. There are now several hundred additional laborers engaged in strengthening the embankment and all necessary vigilance is being exercised by the local authorities. The levees are patrolled night and day, and fascine work is being executed all along the line. The levees are also being raised.

Baker City, Ore., April 20.—Powder river is higher than ever known, and is doing great damage. Only one bridge remains in this city and if the warm weather continues it will go out. The Sumpter Valley railroad is flooded for miles and trains will not be running for weeks. The northern residence portion of the city is inundated.

Wellington, N. Z., April 20.—The Napier district of Hawkes bay, on the east coast of the North island, is suffering from severe floods. Napier itself is almost inundated. It is estimated that the damage will reach $100,000. Twelve persons have been drowned while trying to effect the rescue of others hemmed in by the waters.

Burlington, Ia., April 19.—The river at Burlington is now eight miles wide and extends over the low lands at Gladstone, Ill., 12 miles from Burlington. The roadbed of the Burlington system has the appearance of a dyke, running for miles through a lake which extends to the Illinois bluffs in the distance.

Omaha, Neb., April 19.—The river is not likely to resume its old channel at the foot of the bluffs on the Nebraska side, as many have feared. It receded three inches Sunday, but work on the levees has not stopped. No lives have been lost in the locality thus far. Several thousand dollars' worth of live stock has perished, however. The total loss is estimated at from $100,000 to $500,000. The foundations of many of the big buildings and perhaps of one of the bridges are permanently impaired.

Defied the Three-Cent Law.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 17.—For the present, at least, the Citizens' Street Railroad company has decided to give up its fight against the three-cent fare law. A. Mason, president of the company, says that until the case is settled in the courts, three cents will be accepted as fare. The street car company's officers and employes have been indicted and arrested under that section of the new law prescribing a fine of from $50 to $500 for every time a five-cent fare is collected after the law went into effect. Indictments have been returned against President A. L. Mason, Superintendent Miller Elliot, and a dozen conductors and other road officers. Mason and Eliott were arrested late Friday afternoon, and gave bonds in $200 on each case.

Hunter Indicted.

Frankfort, Ky., April 19.—The expected indictments against Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter and ex-Congressman John H. Wilson for conspiracy to bribe in connection with the senatorial contest were returned by the Franklin county grand jury Saturday morning. In addition indictments were returned against Representative E. T. Franks, of Daviess county, Capt. Noel Gaines and Thomas R. Tanner, of Frankfort. The last two named preferred the bribery charges against Dr. Hunter and ex-Congressman Wilson.

Will Vote on the Treaty.

Washington, April 20.—During the executive session of the United States senate Monday it was agreed to vote on the arbitration treaty May 5.

LEGISLATIVE ROUTINE.

St. Paul, April 15.—The senate yesterday passed Keller's beet sugar bill, also the game and fish bill under suspension of the rules. Several local bills were passed.

The house spent the entire day in committee of the whole. The Sperry printing bill was recommended for passage.

St. Paul, April 16—The Senate yesterday passed the following bills:

The new state printing bill, amended so as to restore the $2,400 appropriation for the state horticultural society.

Providing for a rebate of 25 cents a ton of royalty paid by any mining company operating state lands in those iron is smelted within the state; amended, to limit the operation of the law for ten years.

For a continuational amendment increasing the gross earnings tax of railroads from 3 to 4 per cent.

Extending the operation of the law relating to the issuance of bonds to all independent school districts.

To provide for a lien upon logs for unpaid personal property taxes.

To amend S. F. No. 129, relating to loaning the permanent school and university funds.

Requiring county funds to be deposited in national or other banks.

Requiring county auditors and city comptrollers to issue certificates showing taxas unpaid to persons applying for the same, upon the payment of 25 cents.

Providing for the incorporation of creameries with a capitalization of $25,000 and upwards.

Amending the law relating to the capital stock of co-operative associations, increasing the maximum limit to $300,000.

Providing that the securities of building and loan associations held by the state treasurer shall be examined as to their value.

Providing that interest shall be paid on money required by corporations from employes, as a guarantee of honesty.

St. Paul, April 17.—The senate yesterday passed the following bills:

To amend laws relating to boiler license. Providing that the state can inspect all boilers unless private inspectors insure them.

To authorize villages to make certain improvements.

To legalize bonds issued by county commissions for roads and bridges under the law of 1895.

To amend section 3, chapter 297, laws of 1895.

To amend laws relating to appropriations for bridges.

To enforce payment of taxes which became delinquent on or before Jan. 1, 1897.

The house passed a number of bills, none of which were of importance.

St. Paul, April 19.—After an hour's debate in the house Saturday, the Dyer bill to tax express companies was re-passed, some radical amendments having been made by the senate. These amendments include the reduction of the tax from five to three per cent, the substitution of the name of the state auditor for that of state railroad and warehouse commission as the party responsible for the enforcement of the act, and what appeared to be the bone of contention, a change in the wording of that paragraph referring to the extent of business subject to taxation.

The house voted, upon the motion of its author, to recede from its amendments to the Foss bill providing for a graduated and progressive tax upon legacies, inheritances, etc., and passed the bill.

St. Paul, April 20.—Senator George T. Barr was yesterday elected president of the senate pro tem. The following bills were passed:

To establish a board of surveyors.

Requiring a power of attorney to be filed before foreclosure proceedings are taken.

To license insurance agents.

The anti-contract bill was laid on the table to be taken up for amendment.

To provide the rules under which the state printing commission shall operate.

Allowing incorporated cities and villages to maintain a certain height of water in lakes adjoining their boundaries.

To encourage the manufacture of beet sugar.

To continue the term of the state drainage commission.

To authorize the formation of corporations for securing stray logs, timber, lumber, etc., and defining their duties and powers and the duties of surveyors of logs and lumber.

Authorizing the formation of corporations for mining and smelting ores.

The house passed the following:

To inaugurate a new good roads system.

Relating to indexing of public instruments.

Relating to building and loan associations.

To establish the institute for crippled and deformed children within 10 miles of the state university.

Fixing prices for feeding stock at the stock yards.

Important Decision.

An important decision, affecting nearly all the saloonkeepers and brewers, was rendered by Judge Orr, in the municipal court of St. Paul, when the case against August Kroenin, accused of selling liquor without a license, was dismissed. The case relates to the transfer of saloon licenses, and as announced by Judge Orr practically prohibits any such transfer and renders illegal those made under conditions which obtained in the Kroenin case. The scope of the decision is almost limitless, as the process in the case decided is that in general use among the brewers who obtain licenses for individual saloonkeepers, and are repaid on the installment plan.

Brief Minnesota Items.

The village council of Wells has adopted a curfew ordinance.

A postoffice has been established at Espevet, Polk county.

John B. Iverson has been commissioned postmaster at Hardwick.

The comptroller of the treasury has given his consent for the consolidation of the German American and Merchants' National banks of St. Cloud.

Fire at Mankato destroyed the Odd Fellows' building, which cost $10,000. Insurance, $6,000.

At the little town of Byron, three boys, all under 16 years of age, have been apprehended for burglary. They have been working all winter, the last scene of their operations being R. Middleton's hardware store. One was found with some of the missing property in his possession and told their story.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—M. Jules Claretie is putting the finish strokes to a fantastical tale called "The Eye of Death," which will appear in serial form in the Annales Politiques et Litteraires.

—Mr. Clinton Scollard began a serial in the February Chautauquan. It is a historical novelette which he has named "The Son of a Tory." The scene is the Mohawk valley; the period, the American revolution.

—Mrs. Oliphant is a rarely bright woman at 68, Miss Braddon still a prolific novelist in her 60th year, and Ouida as capable as ever of writing startling romances, although she confesses that she is 56 years old.

—Says a London literary weekly: Miss Mildred Howells, daughter of Mr. William Dean Howells, the American novelist, has a studio in her father's home in New York, and has done some clever illustrating for books and magazines.

—Sunnyside is suffering changes. The new owner, Alexander D. Irving, is building an addition to it, and he has closed up Sunnyside lane, all of which, Tarrytown tradition asserts, is in direct opposition to the known wishes of Washington Irving.

—The best description of mountain scenery was written by a man who had never climbed a mountain, and Miss Nora Hopper, the most distinctive Celtic of the new Irish school of writers, has never so much as set foot in the Green isle in her life.

—Germany's new poet, Johanna Ambrosius, is being well treated. The empress has paid the expenses of her trip to Italy. The poor woman has had a life of drudgery, but her genius has lifted her out of it at last, for her books are not only popular, but profitable.

Breakfast Biscuit.

A nice breakfast biscuit can be made as follows: Slightly warm a pint of sweet milk, stir into it half a cupful of melted butter and half a teaspoonful of salt; sift a quart of flour with two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and stir into the milk; make a stiff batter; drop from a spoon into a buttered pan, and bake in a quick oven.—Albany Journal.

Calling a man hard names is often only another way of saying that he dares to differ from you in opinion.—Ram's Horn.

Long and short—years with rheumatism no time with St. Jacobs Oil—and a cure.

Opinions are good things to have in life, but an extra pair of suspenders are often of more practical value.—Ram's Horn.

"Star Tobacco."

As you chew tobacco for pleasure, use Star. It is not only the best, but the most lasting, and therefore the cheapest.

"What is a crank, papa?" "A crank, my son, is a fellow who goes around with his wheel.'"

Sore and stiff from cold; don't wait and suffer; use St. Jacobs Oil and get cured.

Every time a man runs across a real pretty girl he wishes he hadn't married.

Impure Blood

"My blood was out of order, and I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has purified my blood and relieved me of rheumatism, kidney trouble and sick headaches. I am now able to do a good day's work. Rheumatism has troubled me since I was a child, but I am now entirely well." MISS PHOEBE BAILEY, Box 445, Pasadena, California. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable, beneficial. 25c.

Waverley Bicycle

ECONOMY IS WEALTH

$60

Any child can see at a glance the saving to the purchaser of the Waverley Bicycle. The famous model of last year is greatly improved, yet the price is but $60. We have no new machinery to buy.

A $100 Waverley for fastidious people. New features everywhere. Its bearings are absolutely true, and dustproof. The price is $100 to everyone.

Catalogue Free.

Indiana Bicycle Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

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W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

For 14 years this shoe, by merit alone, has distanced all competitors.

Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers as the best in style, fit and durability of any shoe ever offered at $3.00.

It is made in all the LATEST SHAPES and styles and of every variety of leather.

One dealer in a town given exclusive sale and advertised in local paper on receipt of reasonable order. Write for catalogue to W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Weeks Scale Works,
HAY, COAL, STOCK, GRAIN, AND COTTON SCALES. BUFFALO, N.Y.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

IOWA FARMS For Sale on crop payment, $1 per acre cash, balance ⅓ crop yearly until paid for. J. Mulhall, Waukegan, Ill.

600 SECOND HAND BICYCLES $5 TO $15—All makes. GOOD AS NEW. Must be closed out. Lists free. L. A. Mead Cycle Co., Chicago.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

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THE SOUND OF LITTLE FEET.

I listened in the morning
For the sound of the little feet
That patter'd along in the sunshine
Over the quiet street;
For the tones of the sweet voice singing
Some quaint lov'd strain of old,
As I saw the wee hands full of flowers,
And the sunny head crown'd with gold.

I watch'd when the noon was over,
And the clock in the tow'r struck four,
As the children came slowly homeward,
The hours of school time o'er;
And I heard 'mid the ripple of voices
The one that my heart lov'd best,
And I saw a smile like a sunbeam
Stray'd out of the glowing west.

And now, in the hush of gloaming,
I watch and I list again;
But the little feet come no longer,
No more do I hear that strain;
For the flow'rs and the tir'd little child-heart
Are hush'd into slumber sweet,
Tho' I know that in Heaven the angels
Hear the sound of the little feet.

—Augusta Hancock, in Lady.

ADVENTURE IN A CAB.

I will wager my chances for the throne of France against a box of cigars that there never was a marquis so diffident, so timid, so irresponsible, as Marquis Suetone Amentor de Longuerne. My hero possesses a heroine, that is to say, a legitimate heroine, a 24-year-old heroine, as beautiful as you might wish and as unmusical as you can imagine. From the rising of the sun till the last flicker of the nightlamp, she was constantly at the piano. She strummed with such untiring zeal that it was impossible to keep servants in the house. There were times when the marquis, surfeited with Schumann, tortured by Mendelssohn, and dead weary of Saint-Saens, even envied the good fortune of his servants, who could escape the instrument of torture.

"Will the marquis please settle my account?"

"Are you going to leave us?"

"Yes, sir, on account of—"

"The piano? I know—you have had enough of it."

"If it were only enough, I could stand it, but it's too much; it is driving me crazy."

"I understand."

"You are not angry, then?"

"The deuce, no! but how can I replace you?"

"I know a man who would suit the place—he is quite deaf."

"Lucky dog!"

Even the neighbors were driven to rebellion. Petitions and threatening letters poured in daily, until at last the poor marquis determined to move to some isolated quarter near the barracks, where the cornetists and drummers were sent to practice scales.

It is scarcely to be credited, but the marquis deeply deplored the absence of a better rival to his wife's affection than the piano. He hated it with a deadly hatred, and it is not surprising that he seized the opportunity to escape when the misguided virtuosa said to him:

"Can I count upon your escort Monday evening, dear? I have promised to play a fantasie from 'Henry VIII.' at Mme. la Marechale's. Are you fond of 'Henry VIII.?'"

"Yes—since I've learned to feel for him."

The intended sarcasm passed unnoticed his wife thought he alluded to the bold harmonies of the modern school.

The marchioness, however, was obliged to go unattended to Mme. la Marechale's. Monday evening at ten o'clock, she dropped her husband at his club, and, extending the soft little hand that was so soon to torture poor "Henry VIII.," she said to him:

"Will you call for me? I play at half past 11. No applause would give me so much pleasure as yours."

The marquis bent his head over the extended hand, and disappeared without a word.

He played at the club and lost, so heavily, in fact, that he soon found himself wishing he had gone to the reception, thinking that even "Henry VIII." would be preferable to this. From "Henry VIII." to thinking of his wife was but a short step, and he determined to go after her. For you will remember that Elizabeth Alida Marcelline de Longuerne, away from a piano, was a very charming little woman.

Hardly conscious of what he was doing, the marquis allowed himself to be driven to the house of Mme. la Marechale. Not caring to enter at once, he remained outside, listening to the hideous fantasie being performed by his wife. "It is half past eleven," he thought to himself. "It is she playing—those discords are unmistakable. Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard are at last avenged. Henry the Eighth, go thou to thine execution!"

The noise of a passing cab momentarily drowned the sound of the piano, and the marquis forgot his wife's musical shortcomings in mental contemplation of her shoulder, her arms, her eyes, her luxuriant hair, and her other perfections. This vision appealed to his aesthetic side. He felt that he had been too exacting in the face of so many alluring charms.

"By Apollo! if a piece of ill-luck should come my way, I'd get no more than I richly deserve. What if her heart is wrapped up in those little black hieroglyphics with the long necks! She loves me with a constancy that is really touching. I can put up with a little music; at any rate, I shall not care the less for her on account of it. Poor woman, how abominably she plays! But they applaud her. And I—I have played the coward. I will wait outside here for her, if it takes an hour, to make up for it."

But his ardor was doomed to be dampened by a fine, cold rain that now began to fall. Suetone Amentor grew impatient and was conscious that he was getting tired. He had waited a full half-hour. Just then he noticed a coupe come out of the courtyard and draw up near the kerb behind a line of carriages. "This rain will not last long," he said to himself; "in all probability, the last guest to arrive will be the last one to go. I shall wait in her coupe and rest."

Taking advantage of the absence of the coachman, who had sought shelter in a neighboring doorway, he entered the coupe. It was a bijou little conveyance, upholstered in blue silk and exhaling an aroma of youth and elegance. The marquis settled back in the corner, which was still warm, and availed himself of a wrap that had been left behind, and in that blissful state of comfort he soon fell asleep. How long he slumbered I cannot say, but he suddenly awoke as the coupe drew up in Mme. la Marechale's courtyard.

The door was thrown open and a young woman of extraordinary beauty approached. When she saw that the coupe was not empty, she suppressed an exclamation, and, hastily divesting herself of her wrap, threw it in upon the astonished occupant.

"Are you mad, to throw off your cloak here in the court!" exclaimed the young man, who had escorted her to the carriage. "The air is freezing."

"I am suffocating," she replied; and, stepping hastily into the coupe, she closed the door with a bang.

"If you care to drop in at mother's, I will go with you."

"No, no; I have changed my mind. I am tired. Goodnight. I am going directly home."

The coupe rolled rapidly away. The marquis did not stir. Not a word was spoken until they reached a dark street, when the lady withdrew her mantle.

"Gaston!" she exclaimed, "what recklessness! You might have been my ruin!"

As the marquis was about to reply, she laid a little hand on his lips.

"No—not a word. I know what foolish excuses you will make. I will not, I dare not listen. My mind is made up. He is breaking my heart, but what is the difference? First take back this ring. I have no right to keep it."

The marquis was conscious that a ring was being slipped on his finger.

"And now kiss me, sweetheart—you deserve that much for your silence and devotion."

The marquis spent five ecstatic minutes, which, however, neither you nor I need dwell upon.

"And now leave me. In another moment I shall be home. Make haste—make haste!"

She let down the right-hand window and addressed a few words to the coachman, to divert his attention from the supposed Gaston, who alighted on the other side and disappeared, filled with regrets that he had not been able to follow up to the end this unexpected and delightful adventure.

The coupe drove off straight ahead, and was soon lost in the darkness.

A clock was striking two as our hero reached home. The marchioness was just alighting at the door. The marquis passed her without seeing her.

"Why, my dear, have you been asleep in the vestibule? You must help me upstairs whether you want to or not. They improvised a cotillion, and I'm simply exhausted."

As he offered her his arm she noticed the ring he had forgotten to remove from his finger.

"What a beautiful ring!" she cried. "Is it for me? I'm sure it was meant for a surprise."

The confusion of the marquis was only equaled by his wife's delight.

"Yes, it is a—a surprise. I shall tell you about it in the morning."

For the next three days the young wife was in the most affable of moods in expectation of the diamond. She didn't open the piano once.

While the jeweler was making a facsimile of the ring, the marquis endeavored to find his charming unknown.

"I'm a thief," he said to himself. "I'm a thief, and here's the ring to prove it. What will Gaston—the real Gaston—say to her? Poor thing, what a beautiful trinket she lost. Poor fellow, what kisses he lost. The recollection of them makes my head swim."

This little adventure cost my friend just 8,000 francs, and to help him out of his embarrassment, I am sending the following notice to the newspapers:

Lost, Monday, 8th, in a coupe with blue livery, a diamond ring worth 8,000 francs. A liberal reward offered to the owner.

—Translated for the San Francisco Argonaut by Grace Thorne.

BRAID ON EVERYTHING.

Spring Costumes Lavishly Adorned with This Garniture.

The winter fancy for braiding upon the street gowns has grown into a perfect frenzy, and every gown possible is elaborately decorated in this manner, not always to their improvement, for it is a mode of trimming to be treated only with artist fingers, and by one who has learned the value of stopping in time.

The mohair and silk braids used this season show beautiful floral designs. Insertions of black net increase their rich effect when placed over a light colored cloth. Soutache is also extensively used, but is no longer sewed on flat, but so arranged as to have the edge stand up. On bodices of tailor gowns and on smart coats, graduated loops of braid, with or without buttons, or olives, are considered the correct thing, giving an air quite militaire.

If you intend braiding your own gown decide first whether the style is to be severe or elaborate, which, of course, depends upon the lines of the gown, and then do not allow yourself to be beguiled into choosing an inappropriate pattern merely because it is striking.

Militaire effects are wisely used on severe tailor-made gowns having jacket bodices. When the skirt is trimmed at all let it be in rows placed closely together, in clusters or single sections. The trimming may begin at the foot and reach to the knee, or begin at the knee and reach to the waist.

With a bolero the braid design may be more elaborate, and show graceful arabesques.

A smart gown of this sort is built in tea-green broadcloth of light weight, lined with taffeta of the same color. The narrow, circular skirt has a braided design beginning at the knee and reaching to within a few inches of the belt, showing rolling arabesques, bordered top and bottom with clusters of narrow braid set close together.

The straight-cut bolero is entirely braided over to match the skirt, as are the sleeves and flaring collar. A smart gown is made up of gray cloth with a smooth surface, having a small bolero jacket trimmed with black galloon, opening over a soft vest of white chiffon. The stock and collar are of velvet, the same color as the gown.

The plain cloth skirt is trimmed with mohair galloon similar to that used on the bodice.

There are as many ways of using braid on a dress as there are leaves on a tree, but after all it isn't every woman who can wear such an elaborate gown, so it's something to leave alone unless one is perfectly sure of its being becoming.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Overlooked.

Mrs. Brown—It is a wonder that Mr. Meek never married. I am sure he would have made an excellent husband.

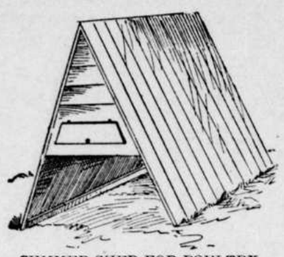
Mr. B.—Yes, indeed. It is a pity that nobody asked him.—N. Y. Tribune.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

COLONIZING HENS.

A Plan That Has Worked Well Wherever It Has Been Tried.

An excellent plan for keeping a large number of hens on the farm is to place them out upon the rough land in colonies of 15 or 20 each. Oftentimes pasture land can thus be utilized. Several hundred hens can thus be given free range during the summer, their living being half supplied by themselves, and a large proportion of the care that must be given to yarded fowls thus removed from the attendant. Those who practice this colonization scheme build small houses at some little distance apart along the course of some pasture stream, or upon other rough land, the

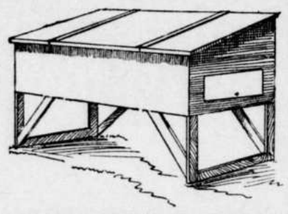


SUMMER SHED FOR POULTRY.

houses being just far enough apart so that the different flocks will readily distinguish their own homes. To help them do this, each house may be painted a different color, cheap ochre paints being suitable for this purpose.

Where running water is at hand the work of caring for 200 or 300 fowls during the summer would be reduced to a minimum. In the winter the fowls can most readily be cared for in quarters close to the house, two-story buildings being suitable for this purpose, as the fowls cannot be turned out when snow is on the ground.

Now, the average poultry keeper will be averse to building two sets of houses



ANOTHER CHEAP STRUCTURE.

for summer and winter use; but he can reflect that during the summer the fowls can occupy quarters that are exceedingly inexpensive; a roof to cover them being about all that is necessary. Two illustrations are given herewith that show cheap structures that will provide all needed shelter for fowls during warm weather. The one elevated upon supports has no flooring; the fowls flying up on to their roosts at night or up to their nests, that are reached from the outside by the narrow-hinged door at the end. A part of the roof can be hinged to give access to the interior.

One will not go far wrong in selecting either the white or barred Plymouth Rocks, or the silver laced or white Wyandottes. The Brahmas and Cochins give excellent results under proper conditions, but for colonization on a free range these breeds are not suitable.—N. Y. Tribune.

PURCHASING A HORSE.

Rely Upon No Man's Judgment and Keep Your Own Counsel.

If you want to buy a horse don't believe your own brother. Take no man's word for it, says an old horseman in Horseshoer's Journal. Your eye is your market. Don't buy a horse in harness. Unhitch him, and take everything off but the halter, and lead him around. If he has any failing you can see it. Let him go himself a way, and if he walks right into anything you know he is blind. No matter how clear and bright his eyes are, he can't see any more than a bat. Back him, too.

Some horses show their weakness or tricks in that way, when they don't in any other. But, be as smart as you can, you'll get caught sometimes. Even the experts get stuck. A horse may look ever so nice and go a great pace, and yet have fits. There isn't a man who could tell it until something happens. Or he may have a weak back. Give him the whip and off he goes for a mile or two, then all of a sudden he stops on the road. After a rest he starts again, but he soon stops for good, and nothing but a derrick can start him.

The weak points about a horse can better be discovered while standing than while moving. If he is sound, he will stand firmly and squarely on his limbs without moving them, with legs plumb and naturally poised; or if the foot is taken from the ground, and the weight taken from it, disease may be suspected, or, at least, tenderness, which is the precursor of disease. If a horse stands with his feet spread apart or straddles with his hind legs, there is a weakness in his loins and the kidneys are disordered.

Heavy pulling bends the knees. Bluish, milky-cast eyes in horses indicates moon blindness or something else. A bad-tempered one keeps his ears thrown back, and a stumbling horse has blemished knees. When the skin is rough and harsh and does not move easily to the touch, the horse is a heavy eater and digestion bad. Never buy a horse whose breathing organs are at all impaired. Place your ear at the heart, and if a wheezing sound is heard it is an indication of trouble.

Balance for Grindstones.

One of the most satisfactory little improvements I have lately made is a balance on my grindstone. I turn with a treadle, operated by my foot, and this balance not only makes the stone turn easier, but also makes it run much steadier. To make the balance, I got a piece of iron about five-eighths of an inch thick, 3½ inches wide and 10 inches long. Had blacksmith punch a hole in iron 2½ inches from one end, of size to fit on grindstone shaft, on end opposite treadle. It should be put on so that long end of iron would be opposite the little crank that treadle is fastened to, so that when treadle is being pressed down by the foot the long end of iron will be going up, and when the treadle is going up the weight of iron will be going down and help raise treadle, thus forming a balance.—Farmers' Union.

CORN A CHEAP FUEL.

It Pays to Burn It in Western States in These Times.

The existing plethora of corn, resulting in fabulously low prices, has occasioned much speculation as to its fuel value. There is such a diversity of opinion and so little actual knowledge regarding the profitableness of burning corn instead of coal that it seemed desirable to conduct a comparative test that would show the relative heating power of the two materials. The interests of the large number of people living in the region of cheap corn led to the determination of its most profitable use after it is upon the market by the authorities of the Nebraska agricultural college.

To make the test, a good grade of yellow dent corn, on the ear, of last year's crop, and not thoroughly dry, was burned under the boiler used to supply power for the department of practical mechanics, and the amount of water evaporated by the burning of a known quantity of corn was noted. The test lasted 9½ hours, and 5,232 pounds of corn and cob were consumed. The next day the same boiler was heated with screened Rock Springs nut coal, and the amount of water evaporated was recorded.

The data thus obtained show that one pound of coal evaporated 1.9 times as much water as one pound of corn. In other words, 1.9 times as much heat was liberated in burning one pound of coal as in burning one pound of corn. Several calorimeter tests were made which agreed very closely with these results.

The coal used cost at Lincoln $6.65 per ton. With coal selling at this price, and worth 1.9 times as much for fuel as an equal weight of corn, the fuel value of the latter would be $3.50 per ton, or 12.25 cents per bushel. The following table shows how much coal is worth per ton when its heating power is the same as that used in the experiment, and when corn is selling at a certain price per bushel:

Corn per bu.	Coal per ton.
9 cents	$4 87
10 cents	5 41
11 cents	5 95
12 cents	6 49
13 cents	7 11
14 cents	7 57
15 cents	8 11

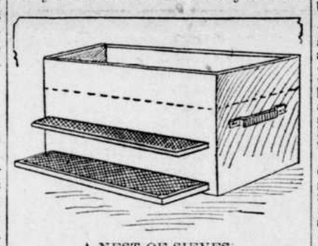
It will thus be seen that if this quality of coal were selling at less than $6.50 and corn were bringing 12 cents, it would not pay to burn corn, while coal must sell as low as $5.41 per ton to be as cheap fuel as corn at ten cents per bushel.

A very complete and thorough investigation of this subject is being conducted at the university. It was thought desirable, however, to publish the results already obtained, although they were based upon the performance of but one quality of coal. This coal is well known, and largely used in the state.

SIEVES ON THE FARM.

Useful in Sorting and "Sizing" Beans, Peas and Grain.

Few farms are fitted out with a proper assortment of sieves. When at hand they come into use almost every day in the year, and the owner wonders how he ever got along without them. They will sort and "size" various articles, beans, peas, grain, etc., and will clean the dirt out of many farm products. They will take out the coarsely-cracked



A NEST OF SIEVES.

corn for the older fowls, and separate the finer parts for the chicks, and so one might go on enumerating their conveniences.

Sieves are easily made. Get wire-cloth with mesh running from coarse to fine, and saw sections from grocery boxes for frames, on which to tack the wirecloth. Nail a small strip of wood over the edges and the sieve is complete. The cut shows a deep sieve with an arrangement for "sizing" an article into three or more grades. The sieve in the position indicated by the dotted lines is permanently fastened in place, and is very coarse in mesh. Below are two sliding frames with meshes finer and still finer. Thus with one shaking three, or even four, assortments can be made.—N. Y. Tribune.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

Have troughs in which to feed all soft feed.

If your hens lay soft-shelled eggs they need more lime.

The sitting hen now has the floor. Take care of her.

Is there not room for a flock of geese on your farm? Study the situation.

A warm feed for breakfast goes a long way in inducing hens to lay now.

Pure breeds are rapidly superseding the old style cross-bred mongrels, and we are glad to note it.

A generous application of lime on the chicken yard and in the sheds and runs is now in order. It may prove a cheap prevention of disease.

Keep the direct rays of the sun from shining through glass on the incubator. They are growing stronger every day now, and may suddenly run the temperature up and spoil a hatch.

Ducks, if reasonably well cared for and in good condition, ought to commence laying during this month and continue well into warm weather. Raise more ducks and geese—they are profitable on the farm.—Rural World.

Plowing Prevents Drought.

It will be found that where the soil is kept loose by plowing and cultivation its capacity for absorbing and holding water is much greater than where it is neglected. Thus every weed and surplus growth must be scrupulously kept down, as everything that grows is constantly drawing moisture from the soil. If we can get the upper and lower moisture in the soil to meet the battle is won, for the cultivation is favorable to the capillary action of the soil in drawing moisture from below, and cultivation will prevent its evaporation from the surface. If, however, there is a dry streak of soil a foot or more below the surface, vegetation will suffer accordingly.—Rural World.

Among the Cherokeeans.

Interesting Items from the Women of This Wide-Awake Town.

From the Sentinel, Cherokee, Kansas.

Mrs. A. J. Ausmeus has resided in the vicinity of Cherokee, Kansas, for a number of years and is much esteemed by a wide circle of friends who will rejoice to learn that after many years of suffering she has finally been restored to health. Wishing to learn the particulars of Mrs. Asmeus' wonderful cure, a reporter called at her residence and asked for an interview. Mrs. Ausmeus talked freely of her case and made no objections to stating the facts for publication. She said:

"I have been sorely afflicted with stomach trouble for upward of fifteen years. The suffering I endured during that time is beyond description. I was taken with a dull pain in the back which never left me. I had to be very careful in my diet as my stomach would stand only certain kinds of food. For fifteen years I could not eat fruit of any kind. I was treated by a number of the best physicians in the county without receiving any permanent benefit. Last fall while looking over an Illinois newspaper my attention was attracted to an account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was so impressed with the statement of a cure these pills had effected that I made up my mind to give them a trial. I accordingly purchased a box and began their use, and they helped me from the first. When I had taken three boxes my health was fully restored and there has been no return of the disease or any of its symptoms.

"The pain in my back has left me entirely and now I can eat fruit or anything else I desire. I feel better than I have for fifteen years. I can cheerfully recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for they accomplished what a number of physicians failed to do."

Mrs. J. F. Morrison, wife of Mr. Fred Morrison, the ice dealer, of Cherokee, Kansas, when questioned by a reporter as to the cause of her restoration to health, said:

"For more than three years I was a sufferer from stomach trouble. I had no appetite for anything and became so weak and emaciated that I could not attend to my household duties. I was treated by the ablest physicians in Cherokee, but received little or no benefit. A neighbor seeing that the doctors had failed to do me any good advised me to try Pink Pills. You know that when you are sick all of your friends know of some sure cure remedy which they insist upon you taking. I had little faith in any medicine but I finally consented to give the pills a trial. So I sent to Boyer & Graves' drug store and got a box of the Pink Pills and began to take them. I took two boxes without feeling much improvement and was about to discontinue their use when Fred urged me to try another box. I did so and before half of the third box was taken I felt so much better that I became greatly encouraged and kept on taking the pills according to directions. When I got the fourth box of Pink Pills my health was completely restored, and I feel better to-day and weigh more than I have for a number of years. I keep a box of Pink Pills in the house and would not be without them. The trouble with most people who use Pink Pills without receiving any benefit is because they do not give them a fair test, but abandon them because they do not get immediate relief."

Mrs. Mary Jones, wife of Wm. Jones, the blacksmith, a resident of Cherokee, Kansas, for twenty years was a sufferer from a severe pain in the head and nervous prostration. She noticed an advertisement of Pink Pills in the Cherokee Sentinel and concluded to give them a trial. The result was that one box of Pink Pills restored her to complete health. Mrs. Jones is enthusiastic in her praise of Pink Pills.

Mrs. Meda Walker, of Cherokee, Kansas, has probably suffered more with neuralgia than any other woman of her age in the state. In an interview with a reporter she said:

"Ever since I can remember I have been a great sufferer from neuralgia. About three years ago the disease seemed to grow worse. The pain in my head became almost unbearable. I had some decayed teeth extracted thinking that perhaps they had aggravated the malady but no relief resulted. I was treated by the best physicians, among them a faith cure doctor, but none of them could do anything for me except give temporary relief.

"About a year ago I saw an advertisement of Pink Pills in the Cherokee Sentinel and thinking they might help me I sent for a box. As soon as I began taking them I commenced to improve, and when I had used two boxes all symptoms of neuralgia had left me. That was about ten months ago and I have not felt a touch of the malady since. My cure was certainly due to Pink Pills alone, and I regard them as a blessing to mankind."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

The mathematics of marriage—man becomes an integer instead of a fraction; he "halves his sorrows, doubles his joys," and multiplies his usefulness.—Ram's Horn.

Large Movement of Settlers.

The first week in this month witnessed the largest movement of settlers to North Dakota known to the history of that state. It is doubtful if a larger number of actual settlers was ever before moved at one time in this country than the Great Northern Railway took out of St. Paul on April 2. The train consisted of 152 cars of passengers, household goods, farm implements, etc., and was divided in five sections. The total number of men, women and children was 1,357. They came from various states, Indiana, Virginia and Missouri contributing more than any other. Many of them are known as Dunkards, or German Baptist brethren, and went to join colonies previously located in the Turtle Mountain and Devils Lake regions of North Dakota, where their brethren have been very successful. Many of the newcomers will locate on government land, of which millions of acres still remain open to settlement. The Dunkards are American born and English speaking, an industrious farming class, and have already proven themselves an important addition to the population of North Dakota. They have now along the Great Northern Railway no less than seventeen settlements in that state.

Probably the first thing every man resolves when he gets up in the morning is that he will go to bed earlier the next night.—Atchison Globe.

The Ideal Line.

The members of the Baptist Young People's Union who contemplate attending a national meeting of that body in July, should bear in mind that there is no better equipped line from the East, North or Northwest, than the popular Big Four route via Cincinnati or Louisville. All through passenger trains on this line are vestibuled, equipped with Buffet sleepers, with Hotel Dining Cars on day trains. At Cincinnati direct connection is made in the same depot with the Queen & Crescent Route, the Short Line to Chattanooga, via the famous High Bridge. At Louisville, with the Southern Railway and the Louisville & Nashville, via Mammoth Cave, and Nashville, allowing stop-over at both these points.

The fare from Chicago will be extremely low. For rates, time cards, etc., address J. C. Tucker, G. N. A., or H. W. Sparks, T. P. A., No. 234 Clark St., Chicago.

Nothing humiliates a man more than a woman to find it necessary to take him down a peg.—Atchison Globe.

Service on the Great Lakes.

The Northern Steamship Company will inaugurate the fourth season of passenger service Tuesday, June 15th, when the first ship eastbound is scheduled to leave Duluth. The sailing days from Duluth will be Tuesdays and Saturdays. The first westbound sailing from Buffalo will be on June 18th. The sailing days from Buffalo will be Tuesdays and Fridays. The "North West" and "North Land" of this company are the only exclusively passenger steamships on the Great Lakes and have done much to attract tourist travel to the northwest. The freight service of the Northern Steamship Company will begin April 20th, when the first boat is to sail from Duluth.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

When a man runs for an office, and is defeated, he consoles himself by saying it paid him for the acquaintance it gave him.—Washington Democrat.

Used by the Champions.

The popularity of the Winchester repeating shot gun is deserved, for although it costs very little, it has repeatedly out shot the highest priced handmade guns. Thousands of shooters who used double-barreled shot guns now use the Winchester repeater because they found that they could bag more game and make better scores at the trap with a Winchester. What stronger recommendation could any shot gun possibly have than to be used by J. A. R. Elliott, champion live bird shot of America; Rolla O. Heikes, champion of the world at flying target; Ferd Van Dyke, Capt. B. A. Bartlett and many other of the best shots in the country. A Winchester repeating shot gun and Winchester factory loaded shells form a combination which cannot be equalled. Send to the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct., for their large illustrated catalogue free.

He always wanted something new;
At last he had his way—
Rode home upon an open car
And caught pneu-mo-ni-a.

An Appeal for Assistance.

The man who is charitable to himself will listen to the mute appeal of assistance made by his stomach, or his liver, in the shape of divers dyspeptic qualms and uneasy sensations in the regions of the gland that secretes his bile. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, my dear sir, or madam—as the case may be—is what you require. Hasten to use if you are troubled with heartburn, wind in the stomach, or note that your skin or the whites of your eyes are taking a sallow hue.

Sunday School Teacher—"Who was Noah?" Pupil—"He was a weather prophet. When he said it was going to rain, nobody believed him."

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and $1.00, all druggists.

No woman in praising her children ever said anything that was interesting or original.—Atchison Globe.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

If there is nothing in a man, his "opportunity" never comes.—Ram's Horn.

The public awards the palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Too much sugar will spoil what might prove an excellent dish.—N. Y. Weekly.

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. Dieter, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1894.

You have no doubt remarked how effective a worthless man is in politics.

A man humps himself with lumbago. He hustles when cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

No woman ever lacks self-confidence when she is arguing about religion.

When bilious or costive eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 25c.

Nothing makes a man so mad as for you to keep cool when he is abusing you.

Stand straight and strong—St. Jacobs Oil cures lame back—cures promptly.

They who have most of heart know most of sorrow.—N. Y. Weekly.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.

Self-love is not so great a sin as self-forgetting.—N. Y. Weekly.

Wrinkles come with neuralgia. They go with St. Jacobs Oil's cure of it.

A poor free lunch costs more than a good dinner.—Ram's Horn.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

A danger foreseen is half avoided.—N. Y. Weekly.

The pain that tortures—sciatica. The cure that cures it—St. Jacobs Oil.

THE BURDENS OF THE FARMER'S WIFE ARE MANY FOLD

and often seem to be greater than she is able to bear. This is doubly true when sickness comes to her and leaves in its wake that condition of lassitude which bespeaks a broken down condition. The most fruitful causes of these conditions are

FEMALE COMPAINTS, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, URINARY TROUBLES, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND MALARIA.

A sure and effectual remedy for these and all diseases resulting from disordered Kidneys and Liver is

Warner's Safe Cure

It is a purely vegetable preparation that has cured thousands and will cure you.

Large sized bottles or new style smaller ones at your nearest store.

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for 1897 Fish Brand Pommel Slicker—it is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

FAT PEOPLE are reduced in weight and relieved of all unpleasant sensations very soon after taking our SPECIFIC NO. II.

Prevents and Permanently Cures Fatty Degeneration of the Heart. X X X

Mailed Free to any address for 50 cents.

ST. PAUL HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY, 109 E. Seventh St., St. Paul, Minn.

MAKE YOUR OWN CRAYON PORTRAITS
SIMPLE METHOD, INSTRUCTIONS AND ALL MATERIALS $1
PARTICULARS FREE. BEERS & CO. 36 VESEY ST. N.Y.

OH, YES; WE USE IT. YUCATAN.

A. N. K.—G 1853

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

The Best. The Best. The Best. Test.

There are two kinds of sarsaparilla: The best—and the rest. The trouble is they look alike. And when the rest dress like the best who's to tell them apart? Well, "the tree is known by its fruit." That's an old test and a safe one. And the taller the tree the deeper the root. That's another test. What's the root,—the record of these sarsaparillas? The one with the deepest root is Ayer's. The one with the richest fruit; that, too, is Ayer's. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has a record of half a century of cures; a record of many medals and awards—culminating in the medal of the Chicago World's Fair, which, admitting Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best—shut its doors against the rest. That was greater honor than the medal, to be the only Sarsaparilla admitted as an exhibit at the World's Fair. If you want to get the best sarsaparilla of your druggist, here's an infallible rule: Ask for the best and you'll get Ayer's. Ask for Ayer's and you'll get the best.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10¢ 25¢ 50¢
ALL DRUGGISTS
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 211.4

NORTH DAKOTA FARM LAND

THE DWIGHT FARM AND LAND CO. offers for sale 23,000 ACRES in Steele County, 45 miles west of the Red River. Surface is rolling, soil rich black loam, clay subsoil, plenty of wild hay and good water abound. Close to good markets, schools, churches, etc. Prices $6 to $12 per acre. In RICHLAND COUNTY the company OFFERS 12,000 ACRES a large part of which is UNDER PLOW. This land is directly in the Red River Valley and very desirable. The county is thickly settled and four competing railways furnish fine markets. Prices range from $10 to $25 PER ACRE. For full information, maps, terms of sale, etc., etc., address EDGAR A. HEATH, GENERAL AGENT, DWIGHT, N. D., or H. S. TYLER & CO., FARGO, N. D.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, APR. 23, '97.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

--Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—Nevada to-night at the City Hall.

—See "Dad's Farm" at the City Hall Thursday night.

—Get your seats for "Dad's Farm" at the City Hall Thursday night.

—C. G. Roosen has had his "Lotta" painted and fixed up for summer use.

—MetropolitanStars at the City Hall Thursday night. Dont miss a good thing.

—Barber Bohn is decorating the front of his place of business with red paint.

—Molander & Cady's Metropolitan Stars at the City Hall for three nights, comencing Thursday, April 29.

—High water is subsiding the raging Crow is once more within the confines of her banks, and resumption of business of all kinds is again taking place.

--Quite an interesting Epworth League meeting was held at the M. E. Church on Sunday evening. Several toak part in the discussion of the subject "The Adder and the Cup".

—Druggist Wittman has caught on to the prevailing prosperity wave sufficiently to have laid a nice new Washington fir floor in his drug store. Elmer Babb assisted in the operation.

--The Village Council have purchased a compass and level combined, and a steel tape measure and propose to have things done on the square and to the level in future. L. M. Maxfield has been appointed Surveyor.

—Our Station agent, Geo W. Bolton informt us that on Sunday the Great Forthern inteeded to begin runing the morning train through to Fargo; instead of stoping at Monris as before. Time will be changed also.

EAST.		WEST.	
No. 10.	6:40 a. m.	No. 11.	1:06 a. m.
" 12.	4:22 p. m.	" 9.	9:26 p. m.

—We are in receipt of the anual Summary for 1896, of the Minnesota section of the climate and crop service of the weather bureau. This is handy for referance, and people who have made up their minds that this is the finest weather or the the most disagreeable, are sometimes wonderfully surprised when they compare notes with that of one year ago.

--On the list of Post Masters appointed appears the name of E. E. Castle, at Lyndale, Hennepin County, vece, J. C. Johnson, removed. Mr. Johnson says he was post master four years and expected a change. This is quite a small ofice to do much crowing over. Mr. Castle will doubtless handle the mail in as satisfactory a manner as did Mr. Johnson and that is what people want.

—The Easter entertainment given by the M. E. Sunday School on Sunday evening was not very well attended; the evening being cold and disagreeable. About half the scholars took part in the singing: but they enjoyed it, and things passed of pleasantly. The class exercises were good and the recitations by the Misses Bessie Wilder, Mollie Mazfield, Iona Dannehr and Annie Zimmer were especially well received.

—Village Surveyor Maxfield had the compass set up Monday at the corner of R. R. Ave and River street and was trying to run a line down River street. He said he didn't think there was so many people in town. The line ran dangerously near to E. W. Carver, and bisected John Coolen, neither very small men; it cut Nick Frank's foot off, and disappeared in Dr. Ames' ear, just as he put in an appearance to view the construction of new buildings in the "burnt district".

—The Band Concert on Monday evening was the best yet given. The boys are learning to blow in harmony, melody and music generally. "Eversonian" composed and arranged by the leader was well rendered and well received. Miss Mable Young and Mr. Everson gave a duett, and as an encore Miss Mable gave a solo in her usual happy manner. Mr. W. I. Nolan, the Impersonator, took the audience by storm, and carried them right along with him. His rendering of "The Vagabond" was a temperance lecture well worth hearing, and which only the most bardened and vicious could hear without resolving to do more than ever to aid in making the use of intoxicating liquors still more unpopular than they now are. Mr. J. C. Buckley also sang a very pritty solo.

—While in Rockford a few days ago George W. Florida showed us through his mills. They are all torn up on account of the recent freshet. The ice piled up above the dam at one time he told us, to the eaves of the mill. The fish ways went out and by diligence and perseverance, a pile of big bowlders now do duty as a portion of the dam that is out. The floor of the saw mill and parts of the machinery were taken up to keep them from washing away or being injured. Water stood six inches deep on the grinding floor, all belts elevators and loose things had to be taken to places of safety. Boys caught pickerel weighing more than 20 lbs, from the platform at the front door, spearing them from the road. He expected to run the feed mill this week and the balance of the business as soon as the water will allow and things are restored to their norma condition.

--A meeting of the Delano Cemetary Association will be held at Dr. Catlin's office, Monday evening May 3.

–Rockford's full Juicial Bench visited Delano this afternoon. They did not forget to call on the GAZETTE.

–Three horse teams are occasionally seen in town with loads; hitched with eveners from binders, for rough roads they appear to work well.

—"Do good unto all men." Rev. T. Davies requests us to make it known that he will be glad to receive subscriptions on behalf of the sufferers from famine in India. 17,000,000 are starving. Two cents a day will feed one man. $1 will keep a man alive till the next harvest. Who will give it? Any sum however large or small will be thankfully received and sent direct, without expense to where it will do most good, through the Christian Herald Fund.

—The Village Covncil held a session at their room, on Tuesday evening. The usual routine of business was gone throtgh with, and, besides the Delano Band was granted the use of the City Hall one night each week for practice, free when not interfearing with the renting of the hall. The Buffalo Gazette being the only paper to bie for the printing was make the official pap of the Village for one year. Maxfield and Horsch were appointed as a committee to re con struct the bell tower on the City Hall at a cost not to exceed $75. $50 was voted for the village part of the new bell. L. M. Maxfield was appointed Surveyor.

County Cullings.

The Sherburne County Times wants to know if Hon. Dare expects that Sherburne County will ever have two members of the Legislature again. She is apt to have a Senator anyway.

Dr. Ridgeway, of Annandale, has resigned from the Board of Pension Examiners.

It looks as if it might be Judge Tarbox or Judge Latham soon; and County Attorney Alley again.

The County Commissioners are to convene Monday April 26, to arrange for repairing the Hanover bridge.

A. Reinmuth, of Howard Lake, is County Auditor Swanburg's able assistant.

AMUSEMENTS.
Molander and Cady's Metropolitan Stars Coming.

It is seldom Delano is visited by an attraction of such merit and the amusement loving public of this community will hail the appearance of the above company with delight. The management has arranged with the company to appear here three nights, comencing Thursday, April 29th, their opening bill being the successful 4 act comedy drama "Dad's Farm", which had such a lengthy run in all the Eastern cities last season, running in New York City alone 100 nights. All the latest songs, dances and specialties of the year will occupy a place on the program, making each bill one of solid amusement from 8 to 11 o'clock. Plays for Friday and Saturday nights will be anounced from the stage. Prices of admission 10, 20 and 30 cents. We take pleasure in recommending this organization to our readers andthe public at large and we feel assured they will play to packed houses during their stay in Delano. It

ROCKFORD RUMBLINGS.

The principal work in and about the village during the past week has been cleaning up about house, barn and other buildings, raking lawns and flower gardens and putting in early peas and some other vegetables. The Board of Health will soon commence inspection. Be ye also ready for in such an hour as ye know not the examination cometh.

The farmers are busy this week seeding but many of them come to the creamery each morning with milk. They are much pleased with the new creamery, and the new rules and regulations especially with the patent check lock pump that gives just so much skimed milk and no more; it is really a good, useful and honest invention.

The nickel sociable given by the Magazine Club at their hall, on Friday evening April 16, was well attended. The stock of ice cream went like hot cakes, and was all sold. About twenty entered the list to win the prize offered, a cup to the one who should give the most correct answers to the 69 illustrated advertisements hung up about the hall; many of them selected from newspapers and from almost every business known, the picture with no name; and the question to answer what did the picture or illustration mean or represent? The solutions were in many cases very amusing and wide of the mark. Mrs. F. H. Johnson was the winner, 39 right. The next highest was 36. D. R. Farnham, Lee Gallaway and Miss Mary Warner Judges.

D. D. Ames and children returned from Minneapolis Friday he is not able to attend to the business at the Post Office.

Miss Cora Belle McCarter of Hamline is visiting old friends and acquaintances in and about Rockford this week.

Mr. J. Benner has had a tussel with his old enemy the Erysipelas during the past ten days, but is now out and attending to business. He will start up the woolen mill in a few days, the water is nearly down to a working stage. The price of wool will start out 2 cents higher than it was last spring.

H. S. Pitt is out again after a weeks confinement with his old malady varicose ulcers on his legs.

Lanson Conklin is decidedly better today and will probably pull througth this time; but folks say that it was a close call. Good care and good medical attendance made a favorable turn.

Amos R. Kinney takes the cake on big fish. He took in a pickerel or muscalonge on Saturday out of Crow River that weiged 26 lbs.

New bicycles appear on the streets most every day. The latest today is Roy Miller. The practice of shooting guns and pistols within the corporation limits has been entirely stopped during the past three or four weeks. Not a gun was heard after the Village Dads made the emphatic request that it should be heard no more. Now the same old gray heads say to the boys: Please don't play ball, or throw and catch ball, or bat any balls on Bridge Street or Mechanic's Street above Plumb St. or Maine St. from Bridge to Linden Streets. There are plenty of other places to play ball. Several complaints have been made, and there is no other way,and the Village Council says Stop it at once and for all the time B. F. Mattison and A. A. Farnham are in the painting business. E. E. Darrow's new store, and the inside of I. P. Harvey's store look much better after this work. Much paint is needed in the village.

Quite a number of Rockfordites went to Delano last Monday evening to attend the band concert.

Mr. Calvin Mooers a former resident of Rockford returned from N. D. after a long residence in that state. He brings a herd of 26 Holstein cows. He will locate in Rockford and contribute to the success of the creamery.

INDEPENDENCE INCIDENTS.

We are anxiously waiting for spping and prosperity but hardly think either one will be premature.

The air ship did not call on Independence people. It is thought now, by many that we can have aerial transportion. If so will Jim Hill have the right of way? Or will it pe given to a syndicate? If this air ship business proves a success it will be only a little while until we will be taking excursions to the moon.

The maple sugar season was not overly good this spring.

If the weather keep fine farmers will be busy seeding this week.

The roads are drying up quite fast now.

School will be out in District 102 last of this month; will be out in District 81 (Armstrong) a little later.

Local news is not very plenty this week. The news agent has not been around for sometime, and I expect he may be overloaded with prosperity.

Easter Sunday was observed in the usual way among the churches, families, etc., also the egg industry suffered quite severely.

Hugh Hanlon drove to Minneapolis one day last week, went down on business.

Frank Hortenback, of Minneapolis, is spending a few days with Hugh Hanlon and family.

Charley Gould has 2 fine horse teams now since he bought the team of black mares from Al Hitsman Charley is always looking for a good team.

All the creamery stock in Independence is worth 100 cents on the dollar. It is thought the investments are good.

There was a very little seeding done last week.

Most of our sick are improving in health.

B. Drake has recovered from his throat trouble and is able to be out and around.

The fishing season like everything else has come to an end.

Yes President McKinley has appointed an International Monetary Commission. For what? Where will he send them? To the infernal regions or to Mexico? For a big country like this and a free republic too. To appoint a commission to trot around after some other country, and ask them what our monetary system shall be, is enough to stir the war like spirits of Revolutionary fathers and bring them from their dusty beds to put in a protest against such simple and foolish childs play, besides, all this red tape will amount to nothing,and does not mean anything, only what it shows on paper. Will those countries that are on a gold standard basis agree to monometalism? No, no more than the devil does in a revival in his dominion. If this country hasn't wealth enough,sand enough, and brains enough to run its own business had better sell out to the heathens. Men that will swell up and strain their pants' buttons to talk about Liberty, Freedom and the Rights of American Citizens, and then crawl inthe dust after other foreign countries, are only a make shift and a mushroom substitute in the place of a man of iron nerve and warlike constitution.

If we have one or two more sickly consumptive administrators like the one just gone out of power this country will be fit for most anything but Heaven.

If the nations of the earth are not fulfilling the Scriptures to the very letter, then my understanding of the Bible is not what I take it to be.

To the casual observer it looks as if the nations were preparing for war. But in the Good Book we read that we should occupy until He comes whose place it is to reign. But before that time shall we sell ourselves into bondage and be servants to another people under heavy task masters. But I fear that the love of money, alcohol, politics, foolishness and frivolity have got a death grip upon us and we will have to bow to that which is inevitable.

Now Mr. Editor this may not make very interesting reading matter for your patrons, but when I think of the lives and the Treasure it cost to make this country a free republic. There is a burning sensation within my breast, that unnerves me when thinking of how we are squandering our money and our patrotism. A. FARMER.

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat, per bu.,	$ .67
Rye, per bu.,	.26
Potatoes, per bu.,	.25
Butter	.12, .10
Eggs,	.07
Hay, per ton,	3.50
Pork	3.80
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.06
Chickens, dressed,	.06
Spring chichen,	.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,	.08

--Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

India by Stereoptican.

Rev. T. Davies will give a lecture on India illustrated by stereoptican views on Monday evening next, in the City Hall. Commence at 7:45. Admission free. Collection for Indian famine Relief Fund.

John Hancock

Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston, Mass.

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VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1897. NUMBER 31.

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THE FEMALE VEGETARIAN.

She will not eat the flesh of fowl
Nor of the meek quadruped;
And wonders that we beefeaters
Can be so cruelly stupid,
To kill the pretty birds which bring
To her but thoughts of heaven;
Or masticate the lowly steer
To give our muscles leaven.
But when she lies to church Sunday,
In a pretty Easter bonnet,
She cares not whence the feathers came
That gaily wave upon it.
—Prison Mirror.

STATE AUDITOR DUNN with an eye to business, offers the site of the Fourth Hospital for Insane, at Anoka, for rent. Bob evidently wants the state to make the most of its bargain.

ARRANGMENTS for the unveiling of the Ole Bull statue in Loring Park, Minneapolis, on May 17, are being completed. This will be a big day among the countrymen of the renowned violinist, who will come from far and near to be present on this occasion.

Beet Sugar Seed!

The Pioneer Press says State Treasurer Koerner has ordered, under the new law, 2500 lbs of "beet sugar seed" to be here May 1. That ought to solve the beet sugar factory business. If farmers are supplied with "Beet Sugar Seed" they ought to be able to raise beet sugar, and of course all the fuss about a factory would be done away with.

The Press also says the seed will be sold, at cost, to farmers! We supposed when the legislature voted $5000 to buy seed that the farmers would have to pay thir share of the tax; but didn't suppose they were going to to have the National Banking business played on them. Once is enough to pay for sugar beet seed. But "Beet Sugar Seed" may be more valuable.

Knute Gets to the Top.

Knute Nelson, Minnesota's junior United States Senator has reached the climax of his ambitions. He has been as high as he can go under the laws of this country, if not a little higher. On Monday while Vice-President Hobart and President Pro Tem Frye were absent Knute presided over the United States Senate. He, our Knute, Senator from Minnesota occupied the seat of Vice-President of the United States! The Constitution says. "No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to to the office of president." As a matter of course then, the same rules would apply to the Vice-President, who might be called upon to fill the President's place. Anyone acting as Vice-President, would be expected to fill the requirements of eligibility to the office of President. From the Legislative Manual of Minnesota for 1893, we learn of the then Governor: "Knute Nelson, of Alexandria, Minnesota, was born in the parish of Voss, near the city of Bergen, Norway, on the 2nd day of February, A. D. 1843." It is then quite evident that Mr. Nelson was not present at the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, September 17, 1787, and that he was not born in this country, consequently he is ineligible to the highest office in the gift of the people, likewise to that of Vice-President. Then when he is selected to preside over the United States Senate it looks as if he had been accorded privileges just a shade beyond the power of the Constitution to grant him.

And then, if the United States Senate should take a notion to adopt the questionable precident established by the Senators home State, in declaring Hon Frank Day's seat in the Minnesota Senate vacant, because he had acted Lieutenant Governor after Knute went to Washington and Dave Stepped into his old shoes, and declare the seat of Senator Knute Nelson in the United States Senate vacant, wouldn't we be left without our quota of representatives at Washington? If a Norwegian, foreign born can be a United States Senator from Minnesota and President of the United States Senate at the same time why couldn't Frank Day, born in Wisconsin, in the United States be Lieutenant Governor a little while without loosing his seat in the State Senate?

THE National Democrats are reported to have held a meeting in New York City, on Sunday, April 25, (couldn't they spare time for any other day?). Representatives from several other states were present (none from Minnesota on the list!), also, gold democracy men from New York and Brooklyn. No business seems to have been done and no future plans decided upon. That's about the best they can do under existing circumstances. The National Democrat party has evidently done about all the damage it could. If its members are democrats they should join the democratic party, and aid in voting much needed reform in money, tariff and other things that would benefit, people and not for millionair monopolies alone. They should vote for equal and exact justice to all men. If they are tied up to the root of all evil, so badly as to think that by contracting the money to a single gold standard, which they can control and manipulate, as they would the mercury in a thermometer, by blowing their breath upon it, holding it on ice, not forgetting salt, they had, if they hope to succeed better join the gold republicans and be done with it.

Criticisms.

Says a new poet "Fluttered a moth to a bright blasing lamp's banquet." Now what is a "lamp's banquet?" Or does he possibly, mean "banquet lamp".—Pioneer Press.

The Pioneer Press says Treasurer Koerner has ordered some "beet sugar seed". Now what is "beet sugar seed"? Or does it possibly mean "sugar beet seed"?

Gold Going Glimmering.

"A dispatch emanating from Chicago today said that $1,500,000 in gold has been exported from New York in the last two or three days and that $25,000,000 will go before the movement is over."—St. Paul Dispatch, April 22, 1897.

What, and Bryan not elected! Didn't we hear from every stump and read from the papers of the Dispatch stripe that "When McKinley is elected gold will cease to leave our land?" Wasn't we told to have confidence and hold on until McKinley is inaugurated? Then till Congress meets? And haven't all these things come to pass? And isn't the gold passing to foreign lands, just the same as it has for years under the gold standard plan? And wan't it continue to leave so long as it is the only money our government allows us? And wan't, what little is left here become very much more valuable, just the same as the farmers' wheat in his bin becomes more valuable, when his neighbors have sold all they had to spare, and more too?

Didn't no less an authority than the William Windom, tell us just before late lamented Secretary of the Treasury his sudden death, that there was in his opinion, not enough gold, or silver in the world for money? Didn't he advise the use of both together, the double standard, of the Constitution and of the country? And haven't we been forced by money powers into the single gold standard? And hasn't the gold been leaving our shores ever since? and haven't we been selling bonds to replace it? And wasn't the people given to understand that when Cleveland was out and McKinley was in this thing would at once, and for ever cease? And didn't Grover help elect the new administration? And aint things moving in the same old rut and practically under the same gold standard management? And is not this last scare in line with former ones? And is not the administration under the direction of the powers that control getting ready for more bonds? With less gold in the country want they bring lower prices? And want our produce do the same? And isn't it about time for this country to return to the "dollars of the daddies" and to a tariff "for revenue only" or to free trade, and to many more things of Jeffersonian simplicity?

Democracy not Dead.

Republican papers are very solicitous of the wellbeing of their long time enemy the democratic party. They are constantly assuming that it has been wrecked. They endeavor to make us believe that the few deserters from the ranks last fall, many of whom are now holding paying positions under appointment of those they aided to office, while the long and tried veterans of the G. O. P. with mouth agape are quietly awaiting a crumb of comfort which each day but seems further off and less likely to come their way. The republican party has blundered. It has, instead of putting on guard only tried and true men of the rank and file, placed in some of the conspicuous posts of honor, to the exclusion of their battle scarred wariors new acquisitions from the enemies camp. Their mistake is becoming apparent to themselves; they are calling a halt to look about for some way out of the difficulty. Instead of the newly found friends drawing to them the entire party from which they sloughed off, the wounds of Democracy are nicely healing, and the intended magnets are without force to attract, but on the other hand the negative pole is repelling from the ranks of true republicanism the best the most patriotic, the reform element.

When at an election the "bosses" of two parties figure together as did the political chieftans of former days in the last campaign to beat William J. Bryan and John Lind in Minnesota, and five neighboring counties go republican and each elect a so called, or a formerly democrat, Sheriff, as did the counties of Ramsey, Hennepin, Sherburne Wright and Anoka, it may be only a coincident; but it certainly looks more like a premeditated arsangement to leave a mother for more vinegar; a seed for next year; a nuculious around which may gather a nebular system to obscure the political skyes upon another occasion; a gold standard nest egg; a "boss" to keep the boys in line for the next campaign. But Democracy, true and tried, died in the wool and a yard wide, is not dead. Democracy the friend of the people long since learned not to be discouraged. Its motto has ever been "just and equal rights to all men". They have ever been in favor of gold and silver coin, the money of the Constitution. They have advocated giving the people not monopolies a chance in this country. The constitution was made, so the preamble says, for ourselves and our posterity, and reads as follows: "Preamble. We, the people of the United Stated, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our prosterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America."

For a century and a decade has this Constitution been maintained inviota. Democracy says it is fit to be the governing power of our land for years to come. It was bought with blood of patriots, it has been preserved through trials and vicissitudes and handed down to us. We should leave it as we found it and bequeath it to the generations to follow us. We do not desire to mar it; to obliterate its wisdom, but to preserve it in all its sacredness as becomes patriots, true Democrats. In this way we will prove that Democracy still lives.

Rank Republicans.

Editor Rank, of the Annandale Post, says, in last week's issue, that he has been "frequently called the 'rankest republican in Wright county'". In the next column he attempts to explain the mystery of the air ship, and runs it into politics, which, if he calls republicanism is surely Rank Republicism. After giving his own version of the disease, or mental ailment to which he atributes the wonderful advertisement the air ship received recently he says: "It is very closely allied to the 16 to 1 microbe; that persons "having succumbed to the bliting influence of the one are quite liable to the attacks of the other; and we therefore counsel the adoption of rigid measures for its extinction." This we consider rather rank. Just how nearly half of the voting population of the United States who supported free silver views at the last election and have declared themselves favorable to such views since election, can be placed in the same line with a few sensational newspaper writers seeking to earn their salaries by exciting the immaginations of the unwary by writing the fabulous air ship stories, to sell their employers papers could only be told by "the rankest republican in Wright county". And his treatment! Just think of such advice being given by a man who has taught school! as for the air ship stories being wrong, we heartily agree with the Post that they were. But as for people who believe in a larger amount of primary money, real money, of gold and silver; the money of the constitution being classed with these fake writers, we object, seriously object. And when Mr. Rank askes people who think that we would be better off if we had a few more dollars to jingle instead of so many debtors to dun; and so many creditors to shun, to take his treatment we differ from him.

Think of Mr. Rank administering to his poor readers affected with what he holds up to be akin to Rabies or Smallpox, such treatment. He says: "as soon as the disease manifests itself assume indifference."

He must be something of a believer in faith cure; and thinks that all you have to do is to think you are well and you will be well. Such fellows said: "The day McKinley is elected times will be good." Then they concluded to put off the restoration of prosperity until "When McKinley is Inaugurated"; next "Until Congress is convened"; And now they are not quite sure when we will raise on the wave of good times; unless the other nations of Europe conclude to take sides on the Greco-Turkish war.

Then Dr. Rank says: "Apply, also, occasional expressions of contempt, carefully compounded with disgusted incredulity". He must of course mean "cold expressions". He says "Most cases will show marked improvement in the space of a few minutes", and recommends repetition of the remedy, and the turning over of incurable cases to the "fool killer." Now this is Rank indeed! Turn over to the fool-killer such a large body of the voters of this country! What can Rank be thinking about? He must have had "Air-Ship" nearly as bad as any of the boys when he penned that fearful pescription. Why, his remedy would be worse than the disease. The established rules so far, seem to have been the placing in office by the new administration of such as were "cured" much to the chagrin and discomfiture of those who entirely escaped the ravages of the fearful malady, for which Dr. Rank prescribes. The Dr. may not appriciate this treatment as much as do the "saved" nor entirely agree with the common republicans; but it is more humane than the Rank's receipt for having so many of our people handed over to the tender mercies of the fool-killer.

And then there have been some pretty loud charges made that the common everyday republicans and the single standard people had made use of another remedy which we trust Dr. Rank don't approve of; since he proposes the more heroic treatment, and we think he is right in leaving out this element from his prescription; We refer to the "gold cure". But the wholesale fool-killer prescription is too Rank even for republicans.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1897.

The gentelmen engaged in attempting to organize a revolt in the House against Czar Reed's high-handed way of doing things have zeal, will, brains, audacity—in fact everything necessary to succeed; but votes enough to outvote Reed's supporters. There is lots of talk about a large number of republicans being ready to join the revolt, but if brought to an issue it will be found that the "large number will be about a dozen or possibly as many as 20 at the outside. This being the case it strikes me that these gentelmen are, with the best intentions, wasting time that might be put to a better use than raising expectations, that cannot be realized among those who are not fully acquainted with the situation in the House. That there are enough republicans in the House who are at heart opposed to Mr. Reeds policy and methods to make a majority of the House when combined with the democrats and populists is probably true, but they all want the best committee asignments they can get and are notgoing to vote against the man who makes those asignments; they also want favors from the administration, and they know that Mr. McKinley is in favor of the Reed policy. Enough republicans to make a majority of the House will support Reed regardless of what they think.

"Billy" Mason, of Ills., this week established his record in the Senate as a "Kicker", by making a speech in favor of his resolution for a cloture rule, in which he rediculed the methods of that august body and charged its members with caring more for the individual power than for public welfare. Refering to act on the Morgan Cuba resolution he said that it was impossible to tear down the golden god of the Senate in order to act, and closed by saying: "I would not scuttle the old ship, but I would like to put her in dry dock long enough to have her bottom scrapped."

While no gold democrat has been appointed to a prominent place by Mr. McKinley, he is indirectly showing his gratitude to the gold democrats by allowing a number of them to remain in very desirable offices. Mr. Conrad N. Jordan, Assistant Treasurer of the U. S., at New York, is a conspicuous example, although Senator Platt and the entire New York machine made a hot fight for his place for Ellis H. Roberts, a Platt republican. Mr. Jordan was in Washington this week to renew his $400,000 bond that expirid at midnight on the 22nd inst. His renewal of the bond makes it certain that he has been assured of his retention in office for an indefinite period, as a reward forbeing a gold democrat. And the same policy is being pursued towards Claude M. Johnson, of Ky., Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; ex-Representative Forman, of Ills., Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and others who fill places of less importance.

The professional office holders—those who have been in office before—have secured about nine-tenths of the pie distributed up to date by Mr. McKinley, which seems to show that experience is as necessary in office seeking as in any other business; but that doesn't lessen the disappointment of the experienced reachers after official pie.

Senator Morgan has given notice that he would insist upon a vote next week upon his resolution for the recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans. The resolution can command a majority in the senate all right, but there it will stop, unless Czar Reed sees fit to allow the House to do some business at this session out side of the tariff bill and the left over appropriation bills.

The adverse decision by the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of Chapman, the N.Y. broker who refused to answer questions in the Senate sugar scandal investigation, leaves Chapman with only one hope of escaping the thirty-day jail sentence imposed upon him when he was found guilty of contempt in a Washington court. That is, in his being pardoned by Mr. McKinley. Strong pressure is being brought upon Mr. McKinley to issue a pardon to Chapman.

Democratic Senators have been notified that if they would not force Senator Vest's resolution, declaring the action of Secretary Gray in issuing orders for the enforcement of the retroactive clause of the tariff bill to be illegal, to a vote, that olause would be either made satisfactory or dropped entirely before the bill is reported to the Senate. This confession that the clause in question was merely put in the bill to bluff importers is not surprising It never had many advocates in the Senate.

Advertise in the Gazette.

Among our Exchanges.

Duluth News Tribun: Mr. Cleveland seems to be another gentleman that imagined the Republican party was voting for the gold standard and a low tariff.

Col. Bixby and Col. Nimocks should arbitrate. But come to think of it, either is in any immediate danger of being appointed to anything. Their are a few patriots in Ohio and the south yet to be provided for, to say nothing of the demands from republistic Nebraska and Kansas.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Bryan in 1900.

Ex-Governor Campbell thinks that Bryan could be elected now. Oh, no. He couldn't possibly be elected before 1900.—Pioneer Press.

Litchfield Independent: John Kolb, a gold Democrat, has been appointed postmaster at Melrose, Stearns county, on the recommendation of Page Morris, who defeated C. A. Towne for congress last fall. There were several lifelong Republicans including one old soldier, after the appointment, and the selection of a Democrat gives anything but satisfaction among the faithful.

Still Another.

The Atwarter Press says Nels Paulson, recently appointed postmaster at Grove City, was a "dimcrat". until just before election. Pretty tough on the old guard if true:—Litchfild Independent.

The Public Does Need Moral Growth.

Prof. T. J. Caton who addressed the temperence meeting at No. 29 Hennepin avenue yesterday afternoon expounded the doctrines of successful political reform in a way that put a new light on the temperance movement. He showed it to be the great financial question, and cogently gave his reason for the belief that if it were put before the voting public in its economic light that it would gain a hearing in a few years that cenutries will not accord it so long as it is presented from the standpoint of the weeping philosopher only. He stated that, deplorable as the fact may be, the general public has not sufficient moral development to appreciate a purely moral question, whereas all mankind is touched by an appeal to economic principles - or averice.

The attendance was large, the hall being well filled. Rev. Dr. Charles. B. Mitchell, who was detained from speaking as per announcement yesterday will speak next Sunday.—The Evening Press.

A Newspaper Change.

Rev. J. B. Starkey has become identified with the fortunes of the Minneapolis Evening Press as responsible manager, and announces to the public that the paper is now on a solid foundation. He is creating an impression that he will succeed in his new venture. That he has been in another line of business before, and also a presiding elder and pastor, does not specially qualify him for his present work, except that such diversified opportunities to study human nature bring a wide-awake mind to a vantage ground valuable for any line of business. He has never acquired the characteristic of a certain type of the clerical mind that would cause him to shrink from contact with the crowd. And so far as his influence may be felt in the editoral department, it will be to strengthen the moral and ethical tone of the paper and increase the venturesome faith that would sqeak the unpopular truth. Many of our readers would not indorse the politics of the Evening Press, but all should welcome men of proved integrity and moral worth to positions of responsibility on our daily papers.—Methodist Herald.

CONGRESSMAN BAILEY.

Tells of Differences Between Him and Mr. Bryan, of Neb.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—(Special.) The New York World to-day contains the following statement from the Hon. Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas in regard to the differances that are said to exist between the leader of the minority in the House and Mr Bryan:

During the contest oyer the Democratic nomination for the speakership I refused to discuss my relations with Mr. Bryan because I felt that an explanation at that time might be construed as an effort to influence the rest of the caucus, and I preferred to be defeated rather than place myself in the position of explaining my attitude toward any man. But now that the contest is over and my nomination has been so extensively advertised as an evidence of a division in our party, I am entirely willing to answer your question. In the letter which I wrote declining a renomination for Congress, I said: "Mr. Bryan is not only one of the most brilliant men in this or any other country, but he is a man of exalted character and sincerely devoted to the welfare of the people." That was my opinion of him, and that is my opinion of him now.

It is very true that I differed with him upon certain questions, and I frankly said so to my constituents. I have not changed my opinion on those questions, and I do not expect to, nor have I ever regretted for a single moment the course which I pursued at the Chicago convention and afterwards.

But the story that my nomination by the Democratic caucus was an anti-Bryan victory hardly deserves to be dignified by a denial. The truth is that many of my warmest friends are ardent supporters of Mr. Bryan, and as matters now stand I am myself cordially in favor of his nomination in 1900.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

The weak platform which falls and kills people who occupy it has started upon its bone-breaking career very early this season.

The Pennsylvania woman who left her husband one cent, to be paid him five years after her death, evidently had a grudge against him.

President McKinley has had the pleasure of appointing to West Point the 17-year-old son of Gen. Phil Sheridan. His mother is glad, the boy is glad, and so the country should be.

The log of the Mayflower is to be returned to America. The log is not a part of the lumber in the shape of furniture that the Mayflower brought over in such surprising quantities.

A woman in New York who has nine husbands has given herself into custody. No wonder the poor woman grew discouraged; times are hard and she couldn't support such a family.

The airship seems to be in too many places. The person who is looking eagerly for a certain thing usually finds it, even if he is perfectly honest. Human testimony is a very strange thing.

Women in Burmah propose to men whom they seek in marriage, and when they tire of them a divorce can be had for the asking. Boats run regularly between the United States and Burmah.

We are still a trifle skeptical about that air ship, but this is certainly an age of inventive wonders, and who shall say that anything is impossible since a Maine man has invented a pencil sharpener which works?

The occasional benevolent intervention of the government for the relief of a distresssed section of the United States is one of the most beautiful exhibitions of the efficiency of our federal economy. Such benevolence is rarely, if ever, misplaced, and always intensifies the coherency of state and nation.

A widow with seven children has just married a widower with 12 olive branches in a New York village, while a woman in Oklahoma has sued for a divorce from her husband and in the petition she asks for possession of 11 youngsters, the fruits of the marriage. And still there are some who insist that love for children is on the wane.

A man in Iowa has drunk so much hard cider that a "mother of vinegar" has formed in his stomach, and a surgical operation will be necessary. Thus even the mild seductiveness of cider has its dangers. The man who drinks hard cider is exposed to the inward pangs of "mother of vinegar" and perhaps the outward attacks of mother-in-law.

Dr. J. Mount Bleyer, an ear and throat specialist of New York, has been able to photograph sound. The idea is an elaboration of that wherein the voice is recorded on the cylinder of the phonograph. Instead of the vibrations being imprinted on wax, they are caught by the camera in the shape of the geometrical figures they produce. Thus fond mothers may be able to get a picture not only of the baby but of the geometrical figure his little yell produces.

Mrs. U. S. Grant has written a book. It is the home story of Gen. and Mrs. Grant as it has never been told before. Mrs. Grant said, when asked concerning it: "Yes, it is true I have written a book, but have decided nothing as yet in regard to its publication. Perhaps I shall not have it published at all. My children will, you say? Yes, I suppose so. The book is for them. They can do as they wish in the matter. I write solely for my own pleasure—never for publication in any paper or magazine.

The question of the right of an attorney to shed tears in defense of his client has been passed upon by the supreme court of Tennessee, which held that it was not only allowable, but among "the natural rights of counsel which no statute or constitution could take away." Indeed, says the court, "if counsel have tears at command, it may be seriously questioned whether it is not his professional duty to shed them whenever proper occasion arises." The court did not pass on the right of the client to exhibit emotion at the size of the bill.

It is stated that there are 1,000,000 blind people in the world, or one to every fifteen hundred inhabitants. A German oculist believes that a majority of the cases are due to fever, and that 75 per cent. of the afflicted persons could, by proper treatment, have retained sight. More than half of the blind population of Europe is in Russia. While the blind population of the United States is less than one-third as large as that of Russia, the number of inmates of blind asylums is larger here than in any other country. The number in these institutions was at last reports 3,489.

The plague is fast disappearing in India, and while scientific men agree that this is due in some degree to the natural exhaustion of the disease itself, it is contended that improved medical treatment and sanitary safeguards are largely responsible for the abatement of the pestilence. It seems to have been definitely proven that in this enlightened age, even in a semi-civilized country like India, no epidemic can make such headway as those which overrun Europe at periods in years gone by. Science has not yet won a complete victory over disease, but the enemy is slowly and surely being pressed back.

William Lewis, of St. Louis, had a Roman nose, but a centipede bit the organ and ruined it. The doctors took all the flesh from Mr. Lewis' nasal appendage and built him a new nose. The organ is Grecian. The operation opens limitless possibilities, and threatens national types. If Roman may become Grecian, at the scenter if not at the circumference, why should not the transfer of other nationalities be made across the bridge of the nose? Public investigations might have a different result if the smelling committee were first trimmed for action, and physiognomical changes might alter the face of events.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Special Session.

Senator Chandler (N. H.) offered a concurrent resolution in the United States senate on the 21st for an adjournment of the senate and house from April 26 to May 3, with a view to participating in the Grant ceremonies at New York. The bankruptcy bill was further discussed. In the house the death of Mr. Milliken (Me.) was announced by Mr. Dingley, and out of respect the house adjourned for the day.

In the United States senate on the 22d the bankruptcy bill, which provides for voluntary bankruptcy and also for involuntary bankruptcy in certain cases, was passed. On the announcement of the death of Representative Holman the senate adjourned as a mark of respect until the 26th. In the house Mr. Lanham (Tex.) introduced a bill to reduce the expenditures of the government, to decrease federal salaries and to discourage the office-seeking industry. Mr. Steele (Ind.) announced the death of William S. Holman and the speaker appointed a committee of ten to join a committee of the senate to accompany the remains to their final resting place.

The United States senate was not in session on the 23d. In the house Mr. Dorr (W. Va.) introduced a bill to repeal the civil service law. The consideration of the senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill were completed and the bill was sent to conference. A resolution was adopted by which a committee of 25 was appointed to attend the dedication of the Grant tomb in New York on the 27th. Adjourned to the 26th.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The president nominated and the senate confirmed Harold M. Sewall, of Maine, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Hawaii.

The executive council of the Federation of Labor presented a memorial to the president and members of the cabinet urging the enactment of legislation calculated to relieve the wage-earners.

The president has authorized Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commander of the army, to go to Europe to witness the war between Greece and Turkey.

The president has nominated Judge William R. Day, of Canton, O., for first assistant secretary of state; C. M. Barnes, of Guthrie, to be governor of Oklahoma, and Bellamy Storer, of Ohio, to be minister to Belgium.

In the United States there were 218 business failures in the seven days ended on the 23d, against 207 the week previous and 238 in the corresponding period of 1896.

THE EAST.

The death of Samuel Colgate, the head of the soap and perfumery house of Colgate & Co., and well known in the Baptist denomination throughout the country, occurred of heart disease at his residence in Orange, N. J., aged 75 years.

Flames at Whitney Point, N. Y., destroyed property valued at $250,000.

The Howland, Rotch & Bedford company mills at New Bedford, Mass., made an assignment with liabilities of $4,521,628.

Over 500 Greeks left New York to join the conflict between their countrymen and the Turks.

The legislature of New York adjourned sine die.

Mrs. Christian Wachter and her baby and John R. McKelvy were killed by the cars at crossings in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fire destroyed the Sewall house at Burlington, Mass., which sheltered John Hancock and Samuel Adams April 19, 1775, after the battle of Lexington, and many ancient relics were lost.

In the National league the percentages of the baseball clubs for the week ended on the 24th were: Philadelphia, 1.000; Baltimore, 1.000; Cincinnati, 1.000; Louisville, 1.000; Brooklyn, .667; Pittsburgh, .500; St. Louis, .500; Washington, .333; Cleveland, .000; New York, .000; Chicago, .000; Boston, .000.

WEST AND SOUTH.

In Chicago W. Braunschweig shot and killed his former employer, John H. Raap, a liquor dealer, and then shot himself dead. Braunschweig was $2,500 short in his accounts, and feared prosecution.

In San Jose, Cal., Frank Evans died from the effects of a blow received in a prize fight, and William Vernon died in Philadelphia from the same cause.

The steamer Samaria, bound from Seattle to San Francisco, was given up as lost with the 21 persons on board.

In Iowa, Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania Arbor day was appropriately observed. A large number of trees were planted in each state.

During a tornado near Wemago, Kan., Henry Miller's eight-year-old son was killed and Miller and his wife were probably fatally hurt.

In the federal court Judge Showalter decided that the law establishing a three-cent fare on street railways in Indianapolis is unconstitutional.

At San Quentin, Cal., Frank Kloss was hanged for the murder of William Deady over two years ago.

The legislature of Wisconsin adjourned to August 17.

At Cairo, Ill., an earthquake shock occurred and the largest structures were shaken with a swaying motion and people rushed in terror to the streets. No damage was done.

At Omer, Mich., a cyclone wrecked several buildings and Fred Hagley and his wife were probably fatally injured.

Near Loraine, Ill., Wakeman Haynes and Lizzie Hudson, uncle and niece, aged 23 and 16, respectively, who eloped, were found dead in a lot. They had taken strychnine.

Christina Bounckessel's funeral took place at Bessemer, Mich. She was 99 years old and had been married 18 times.

At their home near Elkton, Mich., Jacob Hiller, aged 107 years, and his wife, aged 105, celebrated their eighty-seventh wedding anniversary.

Within a radius of 50 miles around Jackson, Tenn., there are in cultivation 5,000 acres in strawberries.

In Chicago Charles W. Spalding, ex-banker and ex-treasurer of the University of Illinois, was placed in the county jail, charged with the embezzlement of $100,000.

A dam of the waterworks company at Creston, Ia., which cost $100,000, was washed away by high water, flooding the country below and drowning a great deal of live stock and carrying out bridges.

Near O'Neill, Neb., Frank Cole, an alleged horse thief, was shot to death by vigilantes.

Tom Darben, a logging man, was absent in Virginia chopping wood, when his home at Beaver Creek, Ky., was burned and his wife and four children were cremated.

Sallie Simons, aged 11, and Pet Gamp, aged 72 years, eloped from Corbin, Ky., and were married at Jellico, Tenn.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

At her home in Canton, O., Nancy Allison McKinley, mother of the president, celebrated her eighty-eighth birthday. She is in excellent health.

An assassin made an attempt to kill the president of Uruguay, Senior Idiarte Borda. He was shot at, but the bullet missed its mark.

Greek troops under the personal command of the crown prince destroyed the Turkish battery at Ligeria. The Turks retired from Nezeros and Rapsani and were appalled by the destruction of all their stores at Katerina and Litochorion. Osman Pasha will succeed Edhem Pasha as commander in chief of the Turkish armies.

The Turks have taken Larissa. After a desperate stand made at Mati the Greek troops were driven back by force of numbers and have retreated from both Larissa and Tyrnavos. Pharsalos, a small town south of Larissa, was made the headquarters of the Hellenic army. Great Britain has taken the initiative for intervention by the powers in the war, and as a result the declaration of an armistice is a possibility in a short time.

At Guadalajara, Mex., Jose S. Guitteriz was legally shot for the murder of his brother-in-law, Jose Bobadilla, a millionaire merchant.

LATER NEWS.

Full reports from the battle at Larissa show that it was very disastrous to the Greeks, in fact was an utter rout. The Greek government has decided, according to a dispatch from Athens, that if the Greeks are defeated at Pharsala, the army is to retire to Thermopylae and there make a final stand.

It was announced the 26th that the great powers had arrived at an agreement concerning Turkey. The terms of the agreement, it is said, are that the sultan shall renounce Crete, that the czar shall be given a coaling station at Suda bay, in that island, and that in return Russia shall guarantee the integrity of Turkey. The advantage of this arrangement to the nations interessed is obvious. Russia, in command of one of the most important ports of Crete, will be greatly strengthened in the line of her coveted advance toward the south.

An explosion occurred the 26th in the underground railroad in London, which wrecked one car and blew off the glass roof of a station. Ten passengers were severely injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

An extensive counterfeiting plant was unearthed near Benton Harbor, Mich., the 26th, and nearly a bushel basket of dies, molds, etc., were found. The discovery was the outcome of the arrest of one John Hill in Chicago.

Theodore A. Havemeyer, vice president of the American Sugar company, died in New York, the 26th, at the age of 58 years.

The president the 26th sent the following nominations to the senate: William R. Day of Ohio to be assistant secretary of state Bellamy Storer of Ohio to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Belgium: George. M. Fisk of Ohio, second secretary of the embassy at Berlin: Huntington Wilson of Illinois to the second secretary of the legation at Tokio Japan.

The Grant memorial tomb in New York by the Hudson river was formally dedicated the 27th. The parade was one of the finest ever seen in the city and was carried out with military precision. Short addresses were made by President McKinley, Gen. Horace Porter and others. It was by popular subscription that the fund necessary for the erection of the tomb of General Grant was raised, and it is estimated that 90,000 people contributed sums ranging from one cent to $5,000. In all, $559,000 was secured. The unexpended balance was kept in trust and drew three per cent interest, so the sum increased until it now amounts to about $600,000. With the exception of about $50,000, the entire fund was raised in New York city.

A prairie fire near Cando, N. D., the 27th, burned James Mulcrone's residence, barn, four work horses, harness, and grain.

It was learned the 27th that the French fishing vessel Vallient struck an iceberg the 19th on the Grand Banks and immediately foundered. She had 73 fishermen on board and all took to the boats, but only one of those boats has thus far been heard from.

An electric car on the City and Suburban line at Portland, Ore., left the track the 27th and plunged through a bridge spanning a slough. W. S. Blanchard, Newton, and Miss Katharine Bailey were killed. A broken axle was the cause of the accident.

A street car was wrecked by an engine at Tampa, Fla., the 27th, and three men were killed.

John Sheldon, the leading banker of Loda, Ill., committed suicide the 27th at Chicago by throwing himself into the lake.

A telegram from Kingston, N. Y., the 27th, states that a heavy snow storm prevailed in the Catskill mountains all day.

A passenger train on the Houston & Texas Central railway was thrown from the track the 27th at Fairbanks, Texas. H. S. Goldberg was instantly killed and nearly a dozen persons hurt.

Fire broke out the 27th at the wharf at Newport News, Va., and destroyed two coastwise merchandise piers, with their contents, three vessels and one tug boat, entailing a loss of about $2,000,000. The fire originated in Pier 5 and before the alarm was in flames. Over $1,000,000 worth of grain and and merchandise was stored in the two piers which were destroyed, and this is partially covered by insurance.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis.	April 27.
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	74 @	74½
No 2 northern	72 @	72¼
July		72
CORN—No. 4		17
OATS—No 3 white	18 @	19
CATTLE—Steers	3 20 @	4 90
COWS		3 00
HOGS	3 70 @	3 75
SHEEP—Muttons		3 10
Lambs		3 65
BUTTER—Creamery, firsts	16 @	16½
Creamery, seconds	12 @	14
Dairy, fancy	14 @	15
Dairy, choice	11 @	13
POULTRY—Turkeys	8 @	8½
Spring chickens		7

FALL OF LARISSA.

Rouses Revolutionary Sentiment in Athens.

Greeks Retreat to Pharsalos—Turks Are Jubilant—Ex-Minister Ralli Says Retreat Was Unnecessary.

Athens, April 26.—The Greek army has fallen back to a second line of defense. A dispatch was received from Prince Constantine Saturday to the effect that the Greek army, after a terrific battle at Mati, was driven back by force of numbers and had retreated to Pharsalos. Col. 'Mastrapas' brigade, which had been repulsing repeated attacks of the Turks at Mati with great beroism, was not able to keep its position and withdrew toward Tyrnavos. In a war council presided over by Prince Constantine it was decided to leave Tyrnavos and Larissa and withdraw toward Pharsalos, about 20 miles south of Larissa, where a decisive battle will probably take place. The Greek army withdrew in perfect order, although pursued by overwhelming numbers of Turkish infantry and cavalry. The brigades under Cols. Smolentz and Dimopoulos withdrew from the passes of Reveni and Boughazi in good order. The wounded remain at Larissa under the protection of the Red Cross flag.

Half a dozen or more attacks were made by the Turks before they finally succeeded in driving the Greeks back to Kazaklar. From Fazaklar they retreated to Larissa, which place they evacuated without a struggle simply because the Turkish troops were rapidly inclosing them in a trap. With the south still open, the Greeks took advantage and withdrew to Pharsalos, where it is expected the next battle will take place. Upon reaching Pharsalos the troops began to intrench themselves in anticipation of pursuit by the Turks.

Feeling at Constantinople.

Constantinople, April 26.—The triumph of the Turkish arms has caused the liveliest satisfaction here. The following telegram from Edhem Pasha is posted everywhere: "Larissa was occupied to-day by the cavalry of the imperial army. The Hellenic troops fled in disorder, abandoning a large quantity of arms and ammunition."

Amhed Hifsi, commander of the Turkish forces in Epirus, telegraphs that the Turks have recaptured Pentepigadia fortress. The Greeks had 300 killed and 219 wounded. The Turks had 51 killed and three wounded, and they captured 62 Greeks. A large quantity of stores, ammunition and Gras rifles was abandoned by the Greeks.

Anger at Athens.

London, April 27.—The most serious feature in the Greco-Turkish emergency is the revolutionary feeling displayed at Athens. Ex-Minister Ralli, leader of the principal opposition group in the legislative assembly, threatened that unless the military staff was changed he would issue a proclamation to the people. His statements acted like oil upon fire, and the popular excitement has flared up. Crowds assembled in the streets to discuss them and wanted to march to the palace to read them to King George. Fortunately, heavy showers drove the people indoors.

Delyannis Forced to Act.

M. Delyannis, keenly alive to the necessity of immediate action, had an audience with the king, and after the interview announced that the staff of the crown prince would be recalled and that ex-Minister Ralli, with three of his nominees—Gen. Smolenski, Gen. Mavromichali and Col. Dimopoulo—would be appointed to replace them.

Ralli Denounces the Prince.

In an interview M. Ralli unsparingly denounced Constantine's staff, which he holds responsible for all that has happened. He denies that there was any real battle at Mati; says the Greek troops were never defeated at that point, and attributed the sudden decision to abandon Tyrnavos and Larissa to the cowardice and incapacity of the general staff.

Whatever may be the value of M. Ralli's strictures, they seem for the moment echoed by the voice of the multitude. Newspapers which only the other day were eulogizing King George and M. Delyannis for having placed themselves at the head of the national crusade are now hounding on the people against the constituted authorities.

Says Retreat Was Unnecessary.

M. Ralli believes the abandonment of Tyrnavos and Larissa to have been not only unnecessary but most ill-advised, as it endangered the safety of Gen. Smolenski's column, which, however, fortunately succeeded in making its way to Pharsalos. One Greek battalion, entering Tyrnavos after the Turkish occupation, was compelled to surrender. The army, as a whole, retreated in small detachments to Pharsalos.

Advancing on Prevesa.

Athens, April 27.—A dispatch from Arta filed at 2:45 Monday afternoon says the left wing of the Greek army at Epirus, under the command of Col. Goliphinopulos, was advancing victoriously on Prevesa. It was garrisoned by 2,500 Turks. For two days there had been heard the continual booming of cannon from the Greek war ships, but the garrison still held out.

Cleveland Speaks.

New York, April 26.—The annual Reform club dinner at the Waldorf hotel Saturday night was the largest function of the kind ever given by the club. The attendance was greater than ever before and there were more eminent speakers than at any other dinner the club has ever given. Former President Cleveland delivered a speech on "The Present Problems;" former Secretary John G. Carlisle spoke on "Sound Currency;" former Postmaster General William L. Wilson, author of the democratic tariff law, spoke on "Tariff Reform;" Edward M. Shepard on "Municipal Administration;" former Representative W. D. Bynum on "The National Democracy;" Congressman H. G. Turner, of Georgia, on "The Political Outlook," and Josiah Patterson, of Tennessee, on "Andrew Jackson and the Restoration of Gold Currency." Mr. Cleveland in his address severely denounced the free silver democrats, and condemned the republicans, who, he said, were traitors to a trust. Mr. Carlisle warmly opposed a monetary conference.

Department Store Closed.

Warsaw, Ind., April 27.—The Enterprise department store has closed its doors. Liabilities, from $50,000 to $70,000.

INCALCULABLE DAMAGE.

Done to Railroads and Other Property by the Floods.

Ottumwa, Ia., April 27.—The Des Moines river is higher than it has ever been known before. It is 15 inches higher than the famous flood of 1892, and higher than in 1876 and 1888, when a large amount of damage was done. All small streams in southern Iowa are also out of their banks. Bridges are gone, communication by highway is cut off and railroad traffic is almost at a standstill. The Chicago & Denver line of the Burlington is cut in two by five miles of inundated track. Railway traffic is practically at a standstill, and the damage to the roads is incalculable.

Half of the town of Eddyville, 18 miles north, is under water, 150 houses are vacated. People have been riding on the main business streets in boats. In Ottumwa no less than 300 families have been compelled to move. Many persons were rescued in boats, so rapid was the rise. In South Ottumwa, where 5,000 people live, the river flows parallel with the main street. It broke across this street early Monday morning, and poured down on the residence and business streets, causing a panic and scramble to move to higher lands. Most of the household goods and stocks in the stores were saved. A large corps of men worked all day and are still working trying to stop the flow of water, and prevent breaks in other places. In the central addition the water is up to the roofs of the houses. In Stiles' addition the water is five feet deep on the main street. In Shickville, a western suburb the water is up to the eaves of the houses.

Quincy, Ill., April 27.—The town of Alexandria is all under water except a narrow strip of land about 20 feet wide and 500 feet long, and the whole population of the town is camped on that little island. Steamboats are taking them off as fast as possible. The town of Canton, Mo., is also submerged, and the only way to get through the streets is in boats.

Superior, Wis., April 27. — Three bridges were washed away by the breaking of a 1,000,000-foot log jam and gorge on the Amnicon river, 12 miles from this place. The greatest damage was done to the iron bridge at the head of the St. Croix river, the loss being about $9,000. The damage to the other bridges and the loss of logs will aggregate $20,000.

Jackson, Mo., April 27.—Four persons were drowned here. Joe Johnson was coming to town in a covered wagon, accompanied by Mrs. Bugg, her son, five years old, and her baby, and Miss Minnie Frazer. Johnson attempted to ford the creek just east of this city, which was much swollen, when the wagon was overturned. Johnson swam to the bank, but the remainder of the party were drowned.

EFFECT OF THE WAR.

Dun & Co. Tell How It Influences the Market.

New York, April 24.—R. G. Dun & Co. in their weekly review of trade say:

"If either Turkey or Greece had been wholly buried in the sea, markets might have been affected less than by the outbreak of war in Europe. Like fire in the heart of a crowded city, it raised the question if a general conflagration might spring out of it. To this possibility, and not to the direct influence of either Turkey or Greece upon the world's money or produce markets, was due the excitement in grain and stocks. As the unknown is magnified, American markets were much more flighty than European, where the possibilities have been discussed and partly discounted for months. But the uncertainty remains, and will affect the movement of money and staples until it disappears, creating a larger demand for American produce at higher prices, causing hasty speculative selling of securities at times, but also more continuous buying by foreign investors, and not improbably influencing the attitude of foreign powers on questions important to this country.

"Wheat rose six cents from Thursday to Monday, and has retained most of the rise. Since Russia and the Danubian state will be likely to ship wheat scantily, especial needs and higher prices being possible there, a larger share of the requirements of western Europe may naturally be drawn from this country, and the chance of a war between the great powers has the more influence, because supplies there are not large.

"The past week, like others of late, has witnessed the starting of operations by several iron works, especially in black sheets for tinning, and yet prices of pig iron and unfinished products are lower, demand not yet equaling the supply. Eastern works have orders for 15,000 tons of steel rails.

"The end of stipulated curtailment has been reached by some cotton mills, and nearly by all, and since the auction sales some bleached goods have been slightly advanced, but actual buying does not increase, and print cloths do not improve. Manufacturers are doing scarcely anything, and orders for goods improve very little, though for somewhat better grades of goods.

"Failures for the week have been 218 in the United States, against 238 last year, and 21 in Canada, against 44 last year."

Two Fatal Pugilistic Encounters.

Philadelphia, April 23.—"Billy" Vernon, the Haverstraw (N. Y.) pugilist, who was injured in his fight with Leslie Pearce, at Athens, Delaware county, on Tuesday night, died at five o'clock in the morning in the Presbyterian hospital. From the moment he collapsed in the fourteenth round Vernon remained unconscious up to the time of his death. Leslie Pearce is in jail at Media, being held without bail.

San Jose, Cal., April 23.—Frank Evans, lightweight pugilist, died in the morning of concussion of the brain, caused by a right-hand blow on the chin delivered by Matt Semichy, in the fourteenth round of a fight before the San Jose Athletic club. Semichy is in jail charged with manslaughter.

Big Mills in Trouble.

New Bedford, Mass., April 24.—The embarrassment of the Howland, Rotch & Bedford company mills is announced. The total liabilities are $4,521,628; total assets, $5,098,555. The mills are practically under one management. Morgan Rotch is president of them all, and William D. Howland treasurer. It is said that the creditors will be paid in full. The stockholders may lose 25 or 50 per cent. President Rotch said notes had come due for which there was no provision. This had led to an examination of the books, and a statement would be made to the creditors of the actual state of affairs.

Going to Fight for Greece.

New York, April 24.—Five hundred and sixty-two Greek recruits sailed on the French line steamship La Champagne for Havre. From this they will be transported via Marseilles to the scene of the conflict between their countrymen and the Turks. The recruits come from different cities, as follows: Chicago, 250; Birmingham, Ala., 15; Atlanta, Ga., 8; Minneapolis, 26; Boston, 25; Lowell, 8; Hartford, 6; Trenton, N. J., 6; Baltimore, 6; Indianapolis, 12, and about 200 from this city.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

A Dairy Board of Trade.

An important business enterprise was launched at the Commercial club in Minneapolis, when the representative dairy manufacturers and dealers from the northwestern states consummated their plans in the organization of a permanent Dairy Board of Trade.

The election of officers was then in order, and Mr. Eustis was elected president by acclamation.

The following were appointed on the board of directors:

Manufacturerers—C. D. Belden, Fergus Falls; Lieut. Gov. John T. Gibbs, Genoa, Minn.; John Morton, Havana, Minn.; H. M. Slocum, Cannon Falls; E. E. Kaufman, Fargo, N. D.; C. P. Sherwood, De Smet, S. D.; A. M. Bingham, Jesup, Iowa; ex-Governor Hoard, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; A. R. Runke, Minneapolis; Frank Barrie, Faribault.

Dealers—J. W. Brown, of Chicago Butter Board, Chicago; James Butler, New York; Levi Longfellow, Minneapolis; Orin Douglas, Boston; G. H. Leonard, Crescent City company, St. Paul; E. G. Potter, Minneapolis; R. Y. McAdam, Minneapolis.

Commercial Bodies—S. H. Hall, Commercial Club, Minneapolis; Colonel G. D. Rogers, Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis.

It Is Settled.

The long controversy between the government and the owners of the property on the river between Minneapolis and St. Paul, upon which lock and dam No. 2 is to be located, has been settled. Representative Stevens had a lengthy interview with the secretary of war, and in a short time thereafter an order was signed by Secretary Alger locating this lock and dam on the first site selected. There is now no further bar to the commencement of this improvement, but it has not yet been decided just when work upon the new dam will be begun. It is understood that satisfactory arrangements have been made with property owners and there is no longer any cause of complaint.

Sugar Beet Seed.

The seed firm of Northrup, King & Co., of Minneapolis, have received the contract from State Treasurer Koerner to supply the German sugar beet seed to farmers who are to experiment with the raising of the beet for sugar purposes.

The legislature appropriated $5,000 for the purchase of seed, and it will be given at cost to those who make the proper application to the state treasurer. Northrup, King & Co. will distribute the seed as directed by the warrants issued by the state treasurer. The seed is to be imported directly from Germany, and will be of the very best quality. It is selected from the grade of beets giving the highest percentage of sugar.

Our Flax.

Representative Young, of Philadelphia, has received a letter from a flax spinner at Belfast, Ireland, containing some interesting facts about Minnesota textile products.

This manufacturer states that the first consignment of Minnesota flax arrived at Belfast in March last. Experts, he states, in passing an opinion upon its strength and quality, pronounce it to be equal to any grown in Ireland. In length it surpasses the Irish flax and this is attributed to the strong virgin soil of Minnesota, but notwithstanding the strength of the soil, the fibre shows a peculiarly fine texture that makes it suitable for spinning high class yarns.

A Runaway Train.

An ore train of 44 cars got away from the trainmen on the Duluth, Messabe and Northern road and ran down a steep grade on Hillside upon the ore dock. Two miles from the dock the control of the air brakes was lost and the train flew down the hill at a tremendous rate of speed, crashing into a row of cars standing on the docks. The cars were badly smashed up, and 15 were piled up in pieces in the pockets of the ore dock. The train crew jumped and escaped with a few bruises.

Binding Twine.

Large orders for binding twine received at the prison make it necessary to operate the factory over time. The convicts employed in the twine factory now work 12 hours a day, and their time will soon be increased to 13 hours. The factory is turning out 15,000 pounds of twine per day, and the stock on hand amounts to 2,500,000 pounds. This will be increased to 4,000,000 pounds by the time harvest begins.

News in Brief.

Feung Hung-Feung, a Boston Chinaman, on his way to his native land, died at the Union depot in St. Paul.

Frank Witmans, a pioneer resident of Mankato, committed suicide by hanging.

The statute of Ole Bull will, after all, be placed in Loring park, Minneapolis, where it will be unveiled and dedicated to the city of Minneapolis May 17.

Judge Buck, of the supreme court, decides that that section of the statute providing that a deserted wife may prosecute actions in her husband's name and is entitled to all his powers and rights therein, is constitutional.

The new directory of Mankato, just out, contains 4,985 names, which, using the usual multiple of 2½, gives the city a population of 12,462. The population, according to the census or 1895, was 10,173.

The state game and fish commission expects to make heavy seizures of partridges next fall. The new game law forbids the shipping of partridges and yet it is thought commission houses will not scruple to try to continue their old time arrangement with the Indians whom they for years have supplied with guns and ammunition and whose supplies of game they have purchased.

The Northern Pacific has filed with the state auditor its list of unused lands still unsold, under the law passed at this last session of the legislature.

After a brief illness, Gen. Richard W. Johnson, one of St. Paul's pioneers, died of pneumonia at the Metropolitan.

Gov. Clough has vetoed three bills since the legislature has adjourned. One declaring Bridget Wolf the heir of Daniel Rierdon; the second, changing the title of janitor of the state to superintendent of public property. The third was that repealing the law under which Fire Warden C. C. Andrews was operating.

H. F. Brown, of Minneapolis, has been indicted for borrowing city funds from A. C. Haugen, the city treasurer. C. E. Dickinson, alderman from the Twelfth ward, was indicted for bribery.

The Bright Drug Company, of St. Cloud, has assigned.

MANY MERCHANTS SUED.

Users and Selling Agents of Imperial Cash Registers Brought Into Court.

St. Paul, Minn., April 27.—Suit has been filed in the United States Circuit Court here, against McCormick, Behnke & Company, of this city, by The National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, Ohio, asking for an injunction and damages. Messrs. McCormick, Behnke & Company are the selling agents for the Imperial Cash Register, sometimes known as the Osborn, which is manufactured by the Osborn Cash Register Company, of Detroit, Michigan, and which The National Cash Register Company claims infringes cash register patents owned by them.

Anderson & Buscho, of Wells, Minn., Charles E. Ward, of Bement, Ill., Kennedy, Hungerford & Kools, of Kalamazoo, Mich., John A. Rosinbush, of Union City, Ind., and more than twenty other individuals and firms, who are either using or selling Imperial Cash Registers, have also been sued.

Teach self-denial, and make its practice pleasurable, and you create for the world a destiny more sublime than ever issued from the brain of the wildest dreamer.

"Star Tobacco."

As you chew tobacco for pleasure, use Star. It is not only the best, but the most lasting, and therefore the cheapest.

A lot of bootblacks sitting on a curbstone may not be India-rubber boys, though they are gutter perchers.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

Considering how mean men can be, they deserve credit for being as good as they are. —Atchison Globe.

Scrofula Tumors

Broke Out and Caused Intense Suffering — Hood's Sarsaparilla Keeps the Blood Pure.

"Several years ago I had scrofula which appeared in tumors in different parts of my body. It took five weeks for them to develop so they could be lanced and I suffered intensely. Physicians failed to cure me. After three years of great suffering the trouble reached my throat and my tonsils were consumed. I read of cures of scrofula by Hood's Sarsaparilla and procured six bottles. After taking a few bottles I felt better. I continued until I was eventually cured. I have never been troubled with scrofula since that time. Hood's Sarsaparilla keeps my blood pure in spring and fall." MRS. SARAH G. DALES, Rutland, Ill. Be sure to get Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A COOL BOTTLE

of Hires Rootbeer on a sweltering hot day is highly essential to comfort and health. It cools the blood, reduces your temperature, tones the stomach.

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should be in every home, in every office, in every workshop. A temperance drink, more healthful than ice water, more delightful and satisfying than any other beverage produced.

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Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

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THE OLD SLATE.

I came upon it yesterday up in the garret old,
A homely object, yet to me 'tis worth its weight in gold;
Its frame a little set awry, its body cracked, you see—
But as I held it in my hands what scenes came back to me!

Upon its surface long ago I solved the problems dread
For masters who are sleeping now beneath the flowers dead;
And many a message here I wrote for only one to see—
The little lass who used to sit across the aisle from me.

I found initials in the frame by jack-knife lettered there,
They stand for one who was to me the fairest of the fair;
And every mark upon the slate that cruel time has spared
Recalls some lesson which in youth that fairest lassie shared.

Ah, here's the crack which long ago was was made by Jerry Call
When to the floor my precious slate he purposely let fall;
We did not speak for near a week, his mischief caused me pain,
But when he drew me from the creek we friends became again.

How often o'er this ancient slate with many a scar and nick,
I wrestled with the myst'ries of the old arithmetic!
How proud I used to hold it up whenever I was right,
But when I failed how glad was I to keep it out of sight!

What victories from my "Webster" on this old, old slate I won;
What little rhymes I used to write when other tells were done;
How in my seat behind the stove the muse I tried to woo,
And glibly wrote of "roses red" and violets soft and blue!"

I seem to see those little rhymes upon its surface now;
I seem to catch some cherished names breathed oft with boyish vow;
And 'round me from the misty past where recollections meet,
I hear the merry patter of a score of youthful feet.

I see the stern old masters, kind for all their stately ways;
They brightened though sometimes they clouded o'er my boyhood days;
And, grateful, I would weave a wreath and place it where they lie
With folded hands to-day, beneath the gentle, starlit sky.

I hear the merry laughter of the girls we used to swing
Beneath the hoary beach that cast its shadow o'er the spring;
But from among them all there comes from out the far away
A sweet and loving face upon the olden slate to-day.

The pencil of my memory brings out every graceful line,
Until there stands before my gaze a figure half divine;
And neither sponge nor moistened hand, with mischief all elate,
Can rub a single lineament from off my treasured slate.

The spiders shall not spin again their filmy silver thrall
Across the old slate resting long against the garret's wall;
I'll set it in the sunshine like a queen in vestments fine,
For it whispers of a boyhood wh... day seems half divine.
—T. C. Harbaugh, in Ohio Farmer.

THOSE M'CARTHY BOYS.

BY GEORGE ADE.

Mrs. Skinner's brother James was late at dinner time. The others were at the table when he came. His sister rebuked him mildly and said it wasn't her fault if the soup was cold. He replied with great enthusiasm that the soup was "just right," and, to prove that he meant it, he consumed his entire portion. Then he leaned back and looked inquiringly at his nephew Willie, who had been scolded twice already for whistling at the table.

Uncle Jim winked and little Willie began to snicker.

Willie—I did.

Uncle Jim—Did you?

Willie—Yes; and you ought to have heard Ed McCarthy laugh.

Uncle Jim—What did the teacher do?

Willie—Oh, she didn't do much. It made her kind o' mad, I guess. She said: "I'll declare, Willie Skinner, you're one of the worst boys in the school."

Mrs. Skinner—What's this all about?

Willie—Aw, it ain't much. Uncle Jim taught me to speak a piece that he used to speak when he was a kid.

Mrs. Skinner—When he was a boy.

Uncle Jim—It's a good piece, isn't it, Bill?

Mrs. Skinner—James, it sounds awful to call a little boy by such a name as that. What was it you spoke, Willie?

Willie—Aw, it was just a piece.

Uncle Jim—You must remember it. It's about the captain's daughter. "We were crowded in the cabin," and so on.

Mrs. Skinner—Yes, of course. Did you teach it to Willie?

Uncle Jim—You ought to hear him. Go on and speak it for them, Bill.

Willie—Aw, I don't want to now.

Uncle Jim—Go on. I'll bet your father wants to hear it; don't you, Tom?

Mr. Skinner (taking a sudden interest)—Yes, of course. What is it?

Uncle Jim—I knew he wanted to hear it. Your mother will like it, too.

Ethel—I guess he's forgotten it.

Willie—Aw, forget it! I know it easy. It's just:

"We were crowded in the cabin,
Not a soul had dared to sleep:
It was midnight on the waters
And the storm was on the deep.

"'Tis a fearful thing in winter
To be shattered by the blast
And to hear the rattling trumpet thunder:
'Cut away the mast!'

"And as thus we sat in silence,
Each one busy with his prayer,
'We are lost!' the captain shouted,
As he staggered down the stair.

"But his little daughter jollied him,
As she took his icy mitt.
'Ain't you afraid?' the captain cried,
And she bodly answered: 'Nit!'

"So we—"

Mrs. Skinner—Willie Skinner! Stop that this minute! Well, Thomas, I think that you, at least, ought not to laugh at anything of that kind. He's bad enough without being encouraged. (To Willie) Did you get up in school to-day and recite that piece?

Willie (half-frightened, but also emboldened by Uncle Jim's winks)—W'y, yes. Ain't it all right?

Mrs. Skinner—Willie Skinner, you're getting too old to play innocent. You knew that wasn't in the piece.

Willie—Uncle Jim said it was.

Mrs. Skinner—Well, it seems to me your Uncle Jim is all the time trying to get you into trouble. I should think you'd find him out after awhile.

Uncle Jim—Why, there's nothing bad in what he said. It was just a little variation on the old verse.

Mr. Skinner (trying to keep a straight face)—What did your teacher say, Willie?

Willie (encouraged by his father's mirth)—Oh, gee! She was hot under the collar!

Mrs. Skinner—Willie Skinner, where do you learn such language?

Uncle Jim—What did she do?

Willie—Aw, she just stopped me and made me go back to my seat, an' said next time she'd send me home.

Mrs. Skinner—If I'd been your teacher I'd have whipped you good.

Willie—Ho! Ho-ho! That just shows all what you know. Teacher can't whip kids any more. Any teacher that whips a kid gets fired— that's what Ed McCarthy says.

Mrs. Skinner—Well, Ed McCarthy needs a whipping if any boy ever did.

Mr. Skinner—It's a good thing for you that you haven't got my old teacher. If you tried one of those funny recitations on him he would have tanned your jacket.

Willie—Huh! I'd like to see some teacher lick me!

Mrs. Skinner—I wish sometimes that teachers could inflict punishment. I know if I was a teacher I'd whip those McCarthy boys if I lost my job the next day.

Ethel—When we're bad in our room the teacher sends us home.

Mrs. Skinner—That must be terrible punishment for some children.

Uncle Jim—I'll bet Bill would hate to be sent home one of these pleasant afternoons.

Willie—Aw, I wouldn't care.

Uncle Jim—Would you come right home?

Willie—Aw-w-w! One day way last summer Ed McCarthy kep' on throwin' paper wads so the teacher would send him out, 'cuz he wanted to see a ball game, an' I guess she was on to him, for she didn't send him home at all. She put him in the corner and made him stay after school, an' then all us kids waited to holler at him when he came out, an' he was so mad he run after Bob Ellsworth an' chugged him right in the stomach an'—

Mrs. Skinner—Willie, you'd better eat your dinner. You can finish that some other time.

Uncle Jim—Who is your teacher now?

Willie—Aw, it's ol' Miss Sanders.

Mrs. Skinner—Willie! Don't let me hear you speak in that manner of your teacher again. Do you hear?

Willie—I guess if you had to go to school to her every day you wouldn't be so stuck on her.

Mrs. Skinner—Never mind talking back. If you have anything to say about her, call her Miss Sanders.

Uncle Jim—Do you love your teacher?

Willie—Aw, keep still.

Uncle Jim—Why, every little boy ought to love his teacher. Ethel loves her teacher, don't you, Ethel?

Ethel—I liked her the first day.

Willie—Oh, gee! You can do anything you want to the first day. We thought Miss Sanders was a dandy when she first come, but she's got so cross now us kids can't do a thing.

Mrs. Skinner—No wonder. You boys would spoil the temper of a saint. It's bad enough to take care of one. I don't know what I'd do if I had 20 on my hands.

Uncle Jim—You'd do what Miss Sanders does. You'd put up with them as long as you could and then send them home.

Mrs. Skinner—Well, I'd get even with those McCarthy boys. I'm sure Willie would never have got to reading those cowboy stories if it hadn't been for them.

Uncle Jim—Probably Mrs. McCarthy thinks it was Willie that led her boys astray.

Mrs. Skinner—Indeed! I don't see what reason she has to think anything like that. Willie behaves himself very well when he keeps away from those boys. They are always getting him into some trouble.

Mr. Skinner—I'm afraid they don't have to pull at him very hard.—Chicago Record.

ABOUT HOUSECLEANING.

Some Valuable Suggestions for the Careful Housewife.

Never use soap of any kind upon painted woodwork, as the alkali softens the surface and causes white paint to turn yellow.

Genuine sapolio or borax is a safer detergent than ammonia, but even these should be used sparingly.

Clean woodwork that has been oiled or varnished with clean water or tepid tea. After cleaning rub lightly with a soft cotton cloth, add a mixture of two parts raw linseed oil and one part turpentine. Rub dry with a soft woolen cloth.

Use the same mixture, and in the same way, for furniture that only needs freshening.

Never apply oil to furniture until it has been thoroughly cleaned; nor in a room where it is dusty or will be during the process of drying. The cleaning can best be done with a soft cotton cloth and a medium-sized flat pointed brush. If badly soiled, or the dust in carved parts and corners is obstinate, add a little ammonia to the water.

If tinted willow furniture is very dusty, wash in clear water using a brush in the crevices, and dry in the shade. Willow or rattan furniture in natural color may be thoroughly scrubbed with a stiff brush, warm water and white soap. Dry in the sun and wind.

Carpets or rugs can be as thoroughly beaten spread on the grass as hung over a line, and with much less danger of injury. In either case they should be beaten on the wrong side first.

All things considered, a solution of ox gall and warm soft water, in the proportion of one pint of the former to two gallons of the latter, is the best cleansing and freshening agent for carpets. If spots are obstinate use white soap also. Ox gall soap can be bought at any drug store, if the pure gall cannot be obtained.

Gasoline is a most effective cleanser, but it often leaves a dark circle about the soiled spot that is more disfiguring than the original one, but draperies, no matter whether on delicate silk or heavy chenille that are streaked with dust and grime can be beautifully cleansed by a thorough washing in gasoline. Do it in the open air, and as expeditiously as possible washing and rinsing one before wetting another. Cover the curtain with gasoline; work it up and down and rub spots with the hands; fold lengthwise and put through the wringer. Rinse in gasoline; wring out; pull carefully into shape; hang lengthwise of the line and in the shade. —Washington Home Magazine.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

THE ROAD QUESTION.

How Progressive Farmers Should View This Important Problem.

It is only during seasons of abnormal rainfall that the average farmer feels disposed to manifest a more than lukewarm interest in the subject of road improvement. In most sections the settling of the roads late in the spring settles, for the time being, the general agitation of this question. That it will bob up again with renewed emphasis is just as certain as that the roads will "break up" in the fall, for neglect of highways at any time only intensifies their bad conditions. Eternal vigilance and eternal agitation seems to be the price of good roads in this country. It would seem that the most conservative man would need only to open his eyes to the miserable condition of country roads in many of the states during a great part of the year, and consider carefully the annual cost of maintaining them in such condition, to realize that road-making methods, and the system under which they are applied, are seriously at fault. We believe a majority of the farmers in the states referred to know

WHAT A ROAD SHOULD BE.

the present system to be wrong; otherwise they would show their faith by their works; they would no longer feel justified in performing $3 worth of labor on the farm one day, and $1.50 worth on the road the next.

We have long stood with those who think the road tax should be collected in money, and have paid cash for several years, but under the present system of road management it cannot always be applied to the best advantage.

In some sections even where great claims were made for the "naturally good" condition of the roads, the bountiful crops sometimes lie unmoved through a period of high prices, simply because the naturally bad condition of the roads at certain seasons of the year, forbids the hauling of loads. Farmers study and plan, and work, to increase production; they study the law of supply and demand; they watch the markets that they may be enabled to sell their produce when prices are best; in short, they, many of them, do their part as well, as far as their own private business is concerned. On the other hand, the railroads and elevators are ever ready to do their part, as far as their private business of handling the farmers' produce is concerned. Under these conditions what is to hinder the intelligent farmer from always pushing his produce into market at such time as his best judgment dictates? Simply the weakness of the connecting link—the highway—the one thing over which the people have full control. There are times when the farm is practically much farther from the nearest village than the village is from the great mart to which it is tributary, and until the weak link is made strong, farming will not be as generally profitable as it otherwise would be.—The Epitomist.

DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

Milk of different temperatures should never be mixed.

With cows long in milk the butter will come slowly.

The only way to keep cows is to keep them perfectly clean.

An absorbent of some kind should be kept to retain the valuable constituents of the droppings, both solid and liquid.

The oleo law has been sustained in West Virginia by the supreme court of that state. The law requires that oleo be colored pink, and for a violation of it by selling it in the guise of butter a fine of $20 and costs was imposed. An appeal affirmed the decision.

At ten cents a bushel, potatoes do not pay the grower, but they will pay the dairyman who purchases them at that price to feed his milch cows. Farmers who are hauling potatoes out to the field to be used as fertilizers will find it will pay better to first put them through live stock.

Water cools the milk much more rapidly, says a writer, than air will do, and on this account the water setting must be used in the winter as well as the summer. It would be a simple matter to set the water to be used out of doors to get cold before putting it in the tank.

MUD IS EXPENSIVE.

It Entails an Annual Loss Estimated at $250,000,000.

It is an inside figure to put the amount this country annually contributes to the mud fiend at $250,000,000, of which amount Iowa pays at least $8,000,000. A total loss. Mud does not give back anything to anybody. There is nothing reciprocal about it. It is a loss complete, absolute and irrecoverable even in part. A man loses $1,000 by his house being destroyed by fire, but somebody is benefited by that loss. In rebuilding, the sawmill, the sash and door manufacturer, the carpenter, the painter and the plumber find a market for material and labor. If a bank discounts a note which proves worthless, the money, while a loss to the bank, goes about on its mission and is not a loss without somebody's gain. Mud knows neither friend nor foe. In the natural organization of matter mud may have a place, but that place is not in the road.—Judge Thayer, Clinton, Ia.

A Farm Journal's Opinion.

The country highways should be made the park system of the farming communities. Smooth driveways lined on each side by level grass plats interspersed by such ornamental trees as do not overshadow the streets. To say nothing of the satisfaction, the farms would be increased in value a large per cent.—Farmers' Union.

FARMERS AND BIRDS.

Why the Feathered Visitors Should Be Carefully Protected.

The farmer who pretends to "keep up with the times" provides himself with all the modern appliances which are adapted to his business.

If part of the land is marsh, he will underlay it with the most approved system of drainage; if it has not been properly cultivated, he buys the best subsoil plows in order that the riches which lie just below the surface may be brought to light. The fertilizers which he thinks best adapted to the crop which he wishes to cultivate are procured and applied with a lavish hand; knowing as he does that this expenditure will repay him, perhaps, a hundred fold. The enterprising farmer calls to his aid not only all the improved tools and improvements for cultivation, irrigation and protection, but invokes also all the forces of nature, which can in any way assist him. He lifts the subsoil and invites the air to help him pulverize it; he erects a windmill and asks the wind to aid in raising the water with which to irrigate; he digs ditches, and calls upon the water, which the wind power has lifted, to do its part in nourishing the parched earth. Thus his vegetables, his grain and his grasses, through an intelligent use of nature's forces, spring up and flourish for a time; but only to meet new dangers. Now the insects appear upon the scene and the aspect changes.

Can it be that the farmer has put himself to all this great expenditure of labor, tools, material, and time, only to be thwarted at last? It certainly looks so. But nature, which was responsible for the danger, now provides the remedy—and that remedy is the birds, which come in regular order each spring, almost as regular as the seasons. In the "Bigelow Papers" this reference is made to the blackbirds in "A New England Spring:"

"Fust come the blackbirds clatterin' in tall trees,
'An' settlin' things in windy congresses—
Queer politicians, though, for I'll be skinned,
Ef all on 'em don't head against the wind."

Then the blackbirds are soon followed by others, and when the proper time comes each family does its full duty, and the insects are obliged to succumb. It is stated by competent authority that the red-winged blackbirds destroyed in a single locality more than 16,000,000,000 insects during one season. The blackbird does not rival Patti as a singer, but it does attend strictly to business; and its business (like that of an entomologist) is bugs. But long before this, other birds have been working for the farmer, searching all the hidden places, under the bark of trees, about old stumps, amidst the moss and dead leaves, and in other places which the farmer never dreams of, for the concealed "larvae" where the embryo insects are thus destroyed by the million. One of the most industrious of these early workers is the "Brown Creeper," which searches every tree, as if it had a special contract to secure a certain number of specimens of "larvae" every week. Thus does this bird (like many others) "take time by the forelock" and destroy millions of insects before they have a chance to emerge from this first stage of their existence.

But we must not forget our old friend the robin, of which it is said:

"By some name or other,
All men who know him, call him brother."

The robin is more than a brother to the farmer, for, by his activity in devouring insects, he sometimes benefits the farmer more than could a real brother.

Have the farmers any adequate idea of the value of the services rendered them by the birds? The best authority states that the birds effect saving to the country each year of not less than $100,000,000. The farmer should be the bird's best friend and stanch defender, for it is the birds alone which stand between the farmer and the loss of his crops. "But," argues some picayune tiller of the soil, "the birds eat my cherries, and the crows pull up my corn, and I'm bound to kill 'em."

The Smithsonian Institution long ago sent out a warning to the farmers of the country regarding the impending extinction of the birds, and the direful results which are sure to follow. When the last bird yields its life to the pot hunter, or is offered up to satisfy the demands of that tyrant, Dame Fashion, then, and only then, will some farmers see where they have erred—but it will be too late. The ruin will have been wrought, the damage done. The time to act is now. Every farmers' organization should make the salvation of the birds its special business. Every farmer should appoint himself a "committee of one" to see that the birds in his vicinity are protected; that the laws of his state relating to birds are enforced. Let him begin by enforcing the law in his own home, and see that the women of his family cease to use the bodies or the feathers of birds as part of their wearing apparel, or as trimmings for their bonnets.

The farmer should see to it that the boys and girls of his neighborhood are taught that the killing of birds, or robbery of their nests, is a crime; not only an injury to their neighbors, but an actual harm to themselves—for beyond all question the destruction of the birds will cause the boys and girls of the present day to weep bitter tears of repentance later in life, when they realize the harm which has been done, and they will reap the penalty. Under the old English law (and ours as well) "a man's house is his castle," and the man has a right to defend his home—even to the extent of killing the man who tries to enter without permission. Will anyone attempt to say that a bird who builds a nest, in which it lays its eggs and rears its young, has no right to protection? It has the right of ownership, given by a power higher than the authority which granted the titles to the land on which we live; a title from its Creator, and yours.

"Why should I deprive my neighbor
Of his goods against his will?
Hands were made for honest labor,
Not to plunder nor to steal."

He who robs a bird's nest not only wrongs the bird, but he deprives his neighbor of the protection which nature has provided. He who does something, be it ever so little, to protect the birds, does something not only for himself and for his neighbor, but for posterity as well.

H. H. WATERS.

Clean fence rows add very much to the appearance of the farm.

DON'T LIKE THE COUNTRY

Destitute Women Would Rather Starve in Cities.

House servants have such a dislike to the country that it is almost impossible to keep them there. This has long been acknowledged, but it is rather a surprise to the State Charities Aid association that even the women who have been reduced to utter destitution will not remain in the country, even for the sake of a home.

The association has been trying to assist widows, deserted women and young girls, who are friendless, by finding homes for them in families. In all cases where there are babies it is difficult to find places for the women in the city, and the association, therefore, sends them to the country.

In town, housekeepers will not be bothered with servants with babies, but country families cannot afford to be so fastidious. They are glad to get servants, anyhow, and the baby is made welcome with the housemaid or maid-of-all-work perforce.

The association has done much for the unfortunate women who find themselves thrown on the world without a natural protector, with a helpless infant in their care. Some of the women are taken to the workhouse for unskilled labor, at 47 Prospect place, and kept there, with their babies, until it is found that the mothers can get a living for themselves.

Generally it is found that they cannot do anything but plain laboring, and the only chance for them is in domestic service. It is desirable that the babies shall have fresh air, and that the mothers shall retain their offspring. So every effort is made to find country homes for the unfortunates.

In some instances the arrangement is satisfactory on both sides. Often, however, the woman and her babe come back to the city in the course of a week or two. There is a fascination about town life to those that have never had any enjoyment out of it which is remarkable.

These poor women, who have known all kinds of misery in the city, hurry back to it as soon as possible, when there is nothing to look forward to when they get there. Officers of the association have become so used to this kind of human nature that they think nothing of it.—New York Press.

Elephant Nurses in Siam.

The women of Siam trust their children to the care of elephant nurses, and it is said the trust is never betrayed. The elephant, not being susceptible to the charms of the sauntering policeman, nor the social claims of its friends and relatives, is consequently able to devote its entire attention to its charge. The babies play about the huge feet of the elephants, who are very careful never to hurt the little creatures. And if danger threatens the sagacious animal curls the child gently up in its trunk and swings it up and out of harm's way upon its own back.—N. Y. Sun.

Literally.

"How did your friend's speculations come out?"

"You mean the one who put the apartment houses?"

"Yes."

"Flat failure."—Yonkers Statesman.

The Ideal Line.

The members of the Baptist Young People's Union who contemplate attending a national meeting of that body in July, should bear in mind that there is no better equipped line from the East, North or Northwest, than the popular Big Four route via Cincinnati or Louisville. All through passenger trains on this line are vestibuled, equipped with Buffet sleepers, with Hotel Dining Cars on day trains. At Cincinnati direct connection is made in the same depot with the Queen & Crescent Route, the Short Line to Chattanooga, via the famous High Bridge. At Louisville, with the Southern Railway and the Louisville & Nashville, via Mammoth Cave, and Nashville, allowing stop-over at both these points.

The fare from Chicago will be extremely low. For rates, time cards, etc., address J. C. Tucker, G. N. A., or H. W. Sparks, T. P. A., No. 234 Clark St., Chicago.

We can see one way with a little thought, but it usually takes a second or third thought to see the best way.—Ram's Horn.

Misery and rheumatism are foes. St. Jacobs Oil and cure are friends. Try them.

The young man who always tells what high wages he gets, need never expect a promotion.—Washington Democrat.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

No matter how well you do, there is always somebody to think you might have done better.—Washington Democrat.

Look out! Shiver, then soreness and stiffness. Use St. Jacobs Oil—then a cure.

Act without thought, and you are a fool; think without act, and you are a visionary. —Ram's Horn.

A Strong Point for the Winchester.

In time everything breaks or wears out. Ofttimes a break can be repaired if the proper means are at hand. One of the many great advantages of using a Winchester make of rifle or repeating shot gun is that, if any part of the gun is broken, it can be easily replaced at a trifling cost. All Winchester guns are made by a system of interchangeable parts so that a part will fit any Winchester gun of like model. This permits the owner of a Winchester to renew any part of the gun without the aid of a gunmaker. Parts can be obtained through any gun dealer in the country. This feature alone should recommend strongly guns made by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct. Send for their large illustrated catalogue free.

People never know that they had anything to lose by marriage until they are married.—Atchison Globe.

Physicians Wise in their Generation.

The above class of scientists recognize and have repeatedly borne testimony, to the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy and preventive of fever and ague, rheumatism, want of vigor, liver complaint and some other ailments and infirm conditions of the system. Experience and observation have taught them its value. They but echo the verdict long since pronounced by the public and the press. Only the benighted now are ignorant of America's tonic and alterative.

Courtesy and etiquette are flowers; the one has its roots in the heart; the other, in the intellect.—Ram's Horn.

I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—Dr. G. W. Patterson, Inkster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

If you get sick by going to church it is all right, but if from going to a show it is called a judgment.—Washington Democrat.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and $1.00, all druggists.

Dora—"He said there was one thing about me he didn't like." Cora—"What was that?" Dora—"Another man's arm."—Detroit Free Press.

It is astonishing how many men there are who can play the fiddle.—Washington Democrat.

The nerves are tortured by neuralgia; soothed and cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

Reflection is a key that unlocks the treasures of the memory.—Ram's Horn.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

You can't tell how little a man knows by his size.—Washington Democrat.

Pains and aches break down. St. Jacobs Oil builds up and finishes with a cure.

Intelligence is largely in knowing what we do not know.—Ram's Horn.

When bilious or costive eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 25c.

Nothing will upbraid you like unused faculties.—Ram's Horn.

A slip—a sprain—lame. St. Jacobs Oil cures it all the same.

Imaginary eminence is actual humiliation. —Ram's Horn.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.

He is littlest, who belittles others.—Ram's Horn.

Don't refuse or excuse—St. Jacobs Oil's the cure for bruise.

For the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THERE is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause, whatever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged Kidneys or Liver. To restore these, therefore, is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where

Warner's Safe Cure

has achieved its great reputation. It

ACTS DIRECTLY UPON THE KIDNEYS AND LIVER

and by placing them in a healthy condition, drives disease and pain from the system.

Large bottle or new style smaller one, at your druggists. Its reputation—"Twenty years of success," in four continents. Warner's Safe Cure Co., London, Rochester, Frankfort, Melbourne, Toronto.

600 SECOND HAND BICYCLES $5 TO $15—All makes. GOOD AS NEW. Must be closed out. Lists free. L. A. Mead Cycle Co., Chicago.

"When I Saw —your advertisement

I thought that it was probably like the announcements of many other makers of harvesting machinery—big blow and little show; but I'm ready to surrender; go ahead, gentlemen, you're all right; I bought one of your binders last season and it is equal to any claim you ever made for it."

This is the condensed essence of what Mr. Thomas Carney, of Washington Court House, Ohio, has to say about the McCormick Right Hand Open Elevator Harvester and Binder. The claims made for McCormick Machines are strong claims. That's because

Machines are so constructed that strong claims for them are justified. The machine you want will cost you more than the other kind, for the simple reason that it is worth more; that's all — there's no other reason — and in the end you'll be glad you paid the difference, because *there's nothing cheaper than the best.*

McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, Chicago,

The Light-Running McCormick Open Elevator Harvester,
The Light-Running McCormick New 4 Steel Mower,
The Light-Running McCormick Vertical Corn Binder and
The Light-Running McCormick Daisy Reaper, for sale everywhere.

That is the Price

The Waverley Bicycle

of '96, greatly improved and as good as most $100 wheels, sells for. Tried and true—a popular wheel at a popular price.

Catalogue Free.

We have also produced a new and expensively made wheel this year, equipped with the only perfect bearings yet made. Its price is $100

INDIANA BICYCLE CO.
Indianapolis, Ind.

REASONS FOR USING

Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa.

1. Because it is absolutely pure.
2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.

Grin and bear it.

That's what you'll have to do, if your housework tires you out and you won't take away the hardest part of it with Pearline. That's what women have had to do for lo, these thousands of years. Pearline has done, and is doing, more to lighten and brighten woman's work than any other one thing. It saves her time, her money, her health and strength, in hundreds of ways. Do every bit of your washing and cleaning with Pearline. 535

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 211

NORTH DAKOTA FARM LAND

THE DWIGHT FARM AND LAND CO. offers for sale 25,000 ACRES in Steele County, 45 miles west of the Red River. Surface is rolling, soil rich black loam, clay subsoil, plenty of wild hay and good water abound. Close to good markets, schools, churches, etc. Prices $8 to $12 per acre. In RICHLAND COUNTY the company OFFERS 12,000 ACRES a large part of which is UNDER PLOW. This land is directly in the Red River Valley and very desirable. The county is thickly settled and four competing railways furnish fine markets. Prices range from $10 to $25 PER ACRE. For full information, maps, terms or sale, etc., etc., address EDGAR A. HEATH, GENERAL AGENT DWIGHT, N. D., or M. S. TYLER & CO., FARGO, N. D.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, APR. 30, '97.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Dr. Niven May 15 and 16. 3t.

—Coffin and Babb are at work on the new belfry for the City Hall.

—Last Thursday was about the only real all day spring we have had yet this year.

—A bran new sidewalk has been built in front of Frank Scherer's place of business.

—The Delano Furniture Co. made an outfit of boxes for the new Post Master at Lyndale, last week.

—People are begining to make garden. In case there is no more cold weather, the sooner the better.

—Last week three horse teams hauled wheat, this week two equines are enough to bring a load. The roads are dryer.

—Architect Erickson has some very nice plans of a fine residence to be erected soon in Waverly, by Dr. John O'Connor.

—Geo W. Bolton, had repairs and alterations made to his residence last week. He wants to keep along with the precession.

—The hog industry seems to thrive in this vicinity, scarce a week but carloads of live hogs find a market here and are shipped citywards.

—Mrs. Annie R. Quinn has had her newly purchased property on Third Street put in repair. Mr. Stone the new blacksmith, will reside there.

—Grass seems to be growing finely, notwithstanding the coolness of the atmosphere at times. Stock can about make its own living from now on for the summer.

—Andrew Ames is painting portraits in his fathers office. He is a rapid and neat workman. His father Dr. C. B. is awful proud of him and and of his work.

—It has been said that it requires a good actor to smile on the stage. Mr. Molander did last evening; likewise on the audience, and it was no put on smile either; it was genuine.

—Quite a number of farmers have finished seeding and are hauling their surplus wheat to market this week, getting their granaries ready for the next crop.

—John Rader, of Independence, says their creamery is doing fine: making good butter; they got 19 cents for March butter. He wants his paper sent to Lyndale. He evidently has faith in building a business center there.

—Last Sunday the G. N. changed its time card and now runs as follows:

EAST.	WEST.
No. 10. 6:24 a. m.	No. 11. 10:06 a. m.
" 12. 4:22 p. m.	" 9. 9:29 p. m.

The morning train west now runs through to Fargo, and the evening train east comes from there. Trains from here to the cities come along a few minutes later, but we understand they run faster consequently arrive in St. Paul about as soon as before.

—Rev. Tabor Davies gave an interesting and instructive lecture on India, at the City Hall, Monday evening, and at the close a collection was received to be sent to the suffering in the famine districts of that country. Mr. Davies lantern is a little dim; the pictures don't appear plain; but Mr. D. has the advantage of the audience; he has been there and knows how the real looks, and with his good descriptive powers is enabled to make things seem quite natural. India is certainly a wonderful country. Mr. D's. lecture, at the present time when India is so prominent before the people is well worth listening to.

—Dlano seems to be making more improvements and of a more perminent kind than ever before. Commencing on lower River street we have Schaffer's new store: thirty feet addition to the rear of Plattner's store; Weldelee's double building store and saloon; Janikula's saloon; Mowatt's store, and Borsch's store, all of brick. And on Railroad avenue Dedrick is putting up a brick veneered 20 by 40 for a resturand. Then Nick Frank is preparing for building a machine warehouse on River street, and Charley Conzet is to build a harness shop. Ludenia, on N. Second street has a large addition to his residence; and many others have made improvements. Never before has our town seen the like of such improvements. It begins to look as if some of our citizens had realy concluded to locate in Delano.

—People living in town like to have a few flowers, and some shrubbery; and some try to have vegetables for table use. But when on going into their yards in the morning they find it full of chickins, dogs and occassionally a cow or horse they get tired of gardening very soon. People who keep poultry are supposed to do so for profit but if they allow their hens to lay in their neighbors barns and other places away frof home, unless the neighbors are pretty good the profit will be small and the profit on the gardens will not be large. Beasts birds and animals of all kinds kept by people should be kept on their owners premises. Gardens stay at home and attend to their own affairs so long as they are not molested and a town with nice yards and gardens looks beter than if turned into pasture for fowls and animals. Complaints are numerous and from all over town.

—"Beyond the Rockies," at the City Hall, tonight. Four acts.

—A number of K. P's from Delano, went to Dassel during the day and night of Wednesday. to help organize a new lodge at that order.

—The six new wheel road scrapers ordered by Bock Bros., for the Town of Franklin, are here. We expect Franklin will soon be noted for its good roads.

—Dad's Farm, by Molander & Cady Metropolitan Stars, at the City Hall, last night kept the audience interested from start to finish. The company is a strong one.

—For lack of having the grade established on River street pointed out properly, in time, some of the builders have sunk several dollars worth of stone and labor beneath their foundations.

—When our citizens read of snow storms in New York and cold weather and storms and floods in other places they smile more pleasantly even if they do occasionaly don their winter over coats.

—One of the home guard pall bearers in Richard III, smiled while the corpse was awaiting orders. He says he couldn't help it, when he saw a woman taking on so over a couple of old bannana boxes, covered up.

—The back water in the alley adjoining Mrs. Johnson's Third Street residence should be let out. If the village can put the grade up to people's windows, they can't drain the neighboring country on to people's lots.

—Richard III, at the City Hall, Wednesday evening, was way above the usual travelling troups that stop at small towns. Sanford Dodge and Mr. Soares are a team on the stage. The rest of the players acted well their parts.

—Steve Stansburg, Post Master at Willmar drove through town today on his way to St. Paul with a fine team of horses to deliver to Dr. Stone, for $300 cash. There has been more horses sold within the past few weeks than for several years past.

—Farmers and gardeners near town have secured some fine manure from alleys in town. It is more profitable to use manuer for fertilizing than for filling holes about town and contamin ating surrounding wells for years to come. Let the farmers have it.

—We are in receipt of a couple of fine engravings with the complements of Bramblett and Beygeh, engravers, 320 Wabasha street, St. Paul, and Boston Block, Minneapolis. Thanks, gentlemen, thanks. Persons desiring work of this kind should call on them before sending it elsewhere.

—The National Bimetallist, one of the staunchest supporters of the cause its name implies, has started up in Washington, D, C. If you desire to aid the cause, or to be posted so you may answer arguments against silver, or wish fairly to judge for yourself whether or not bimetallism is desirable send a dollar for the semi monthly, National Bimetallist, 1114 and 1116 F. Street, N. W. Washington, D, C.

—Through the ingenuity of J. P. Berneck and the indomitable pluck and perseverance of himself and assistants, the Bock boys, an elevator run by steam, was rigged up to carry the fine sand for use on the business buildings being erected, from the island in the Crow river below the bridge to the bank in the rear of Bock's mill, from whence it is an easy mater to transport it by team to its destination.

County Cullings.

Among original pensions granted last week, we find the name of Edson D. Washburn, St. Michaels, Wright County.

Alexander Cooper, held temperance meetings at Buffalo last week he is spoken of as an interesting and effective worker in the cause.

Wright County former Republicans are so torn up over the prospective distribution of political plums as to make it altogether probable that the next election will see several Democrats, of the good old Jeffersonian stripe getting elected to paying positions, or to posts of honor.

When it came to re-apportionment it looks as though Mr. Dare, of Sherburne County was bigger than all the rest of our delegation. At least he voted for seperating Sherburne from Wright County and won. Belden, Bontwell and Mattson voted against it and lost. So Sherbune is no longer the tail to the Wright County republican kite. Mr. Dare will doubtless be the firs Senator from the new district Sherburne has joined.

The Waverly Tribune says Waverly has robbers. Several have suffered from their depredations. M. F. Jennings' store was broken into, watches, jewelry and other things taken; several parties lost meat, hams, etc. Several boys were caught coming after meat that they had hid in the woods. Boys ought to have work to do; something to employ body and mind and not be allowed to run wild and pilfer from industrious people.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents. Opp. U. S. Patent office Washington, D. C.

W. H. Dennis, Minneapolis, Acetylene-gas-generating lamp. L. E. Dye, Morris, Magneto-telephone. M. P. Eigen, St. Paul, Hydrant H. Erickson, Amiret, Metallic railway-tie. E. Ferriss, Pullman Avenue, Lantern. E. T. Gibson, Minneapolis, Self-supporting card. A. M. Hay, Duluth, Apparatus for manufacturing gas. L. C. Holt, Rochester, Sieve box or shoe. E. Paine, Duluth, Tobacco-pipe. F. J. Spencer, Staples, Pedal for velocipedes. H. Steimann, Minneapolis, Fire-escape. E. J. Thurber, Logan, Hay-stacker. For copy of any patent send 6 cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

Personal.

Ed Steward, of Lyndale, was a Delano visitor Tuesday.

Arthur Meister, of LaCrosse, visited his parents here this week.

Dad Gast, of Wayzata, visited Delano friends a few hours, Saturday.

John Sturman, of the J. J. Hill combination, visited home this week,

W. M. Mowatt received a visit from his father, of Minneapolis, this week.

Lawyer Lindsley left lately for Loretto on legal business. To be back today.

Mat Tompers is taking a vacation with cousins near Loretto and fishing.

Mesdames Castle and Coffin, of Lyndale, were shopping in Delano yesterday.

Martin Conzet, of Greenwood, made his regular weekly trip to Delano, Thursday.

John Hillstrom and daughter, of Maple Plain, drove up on business, this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Flanders and Mr. and Mrs. Porter, of Montrose, visited at S. S. Ball's Tuesday.

Messrs. Lantz and Hays and Miss Nichols, of Montrose, made Delano a business visit on Monday.

C. R. Carlton and J. H. McGary, of Independence, were talking politics on our streets yesterday.

Mrs. Tom Rader, Miss Allie Murphy and Mr. Potter represented Watertown, at the City Hall last night.

Rev. H. Mayer, administrator of the estate of the late Rev. Zawodzki, was the guest of Rev. Says, Wednesday.

Editor Wharton went to Waverly Tuesday, to attend the funeral of R. D. Topping, former editor of the Waverly Tribune.

Surveyor P. M. Dahl, of Minneapolis, came up yesterday and showed some of our citizens where their sidewalks ought to be.

Clarence Hanscome, late of the St. Peter Herald, was in town Tuesday in the interests of the St. Peter Furniture Factory.

Arthur Johnson came home from West Superior Saturday, for a visit with relatives and friends. He says their new Mayor is all right.

Miss Stella Davis, a Delano High School graduate, is teaching in the Warner district. George Kurtz, of the same class, is teaching in district 100.

Mike Frank, one of Hennepin's rustling farmers found time to visit Delano the other day. He don't find so much time for town as some; but tills more land.

INDEPENDENCE INCIDENTS.

Farmers, with good weatner will nearly finish seeding this week.

Mrr. Theresa Rohel has been granted a pension.

Annual meeting of Lewis Cemetery Association at town hall next Saturday, evening, 7:30. All interested requested to be present.

Your correspondent attended Assessor's meeting, at Minneapolis, last Saturday. A basis was agreed upon for assessing personal property throughout the county.

Mrs. Remington, of Monticello, is visiting her cousin Mari Hoisington.

ROCKFORD RUMBLINGS.

The Chairman of the Board of Health has posted up notices to the citizens to clean up according to law before the first of May. Dr. Fassett is always on time.

Dr. O. R. Fassett and wife will visit Philadelphia about May 15. Mrs. F. will remain for the summer, while the Dr. intends returning home sooner.

The members of Douglas Post G. A. R. will visit brother L. Conklin, on Tuesday afternoon, April 29. He wishes to see all of the boys together once more. Dr. Ridgway, of Annandale, was telegraphed for on Friday, but there does not seem to be any change for the better in Mr. Conklin's case. He has had four doctors and not much help yet.

Rumor says the Soo road will start another passenger train; morning down; evening up, the 16th of May.

W. H. Guptil has had his house painted. It looks better. The painters are now at Sam Thompson's barn. Mr. John Jacobs will build a new barn this summer.

Mrs. D. J. Drayne and Mrs. Emma Denny came up from city on Saturday.

Mr. Moshier, an old friend of the Conklins, is making the family a visit this week.

P. H. Darrow has had his house and harness shop painted this week. I. P. Harvey deals in shoes. G. W. Florida has finished husking his corn. Calvin Moores has rented about all of the spare land about the village for cow pasture. He must be going into the dairy business quite extensively.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Fuller have another prospective school marm added to the family. Her future birthdays will come on April 23.

Miss Alice, daughter of E. H. Farnham, of New Whatcom, Washington, arrived on Saturday. For the present she is a resident of Rockford.

The Woolen Mill and the box factory started up Monday.

Mr. August Zitsloff and Miss Hannah Forsyth were married in Minneapolis, last Thursday.

Late Literary News.

DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE for May contains nearly 200 graphic illustrations, and there is not a dull page in it. "McKinley's Administration, Told by the Camera," is a one well worth the price of the Magazine the photographs vividly depicting the whole pageant, and needing no verbal description.

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Turkeys, dressed,	.08

BORN.

COOPER.—On Tuesday, April 27, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Cooper, a daughter.

DIED.

TOPPING.—At Waverly, on Sunday, April 25, Mr. R. D. Topping, age 29 years.

Mr. Topping was editor of the Waverly Tribune for several years up to a couple of months ago. He was well and favorably known as a newspaper man; belonged to A. O. U. W. and M. W. A. lodges. The funeral services were held at the Waverly Catholic Church. The remains were taken to Minneapolis for burial in Lakewood Cemetery.

Deceased leaves a wife and two young children to mourn the loss of a husband and father, who have the sympathy of a host of friends.

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VOL. XII No 24 MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, NOVEMBER 1 1896 TERMS

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WORTH WHILE.

'Tis easy enough to be pleasant,
When life flows along like a song;
But the man worth while is the one who will smile
When every thing goes dead wrong;
For the test of the heart is trouble,
And it always comes with the years,
And the smile that is worth the praise of earth
Is the smile that comes through tears.

It is easy enough to be prudent,
when nothing temps you to stray;
When without or within no voice of sin
Is luring your soul away;
But it's only a negative virtue
Until it is tried by fire,
And the life that is worth the honor of earth
Is the one that resists desire.

By the cynic, the sad, the fallen,
Who had no strength for the strife,
The world's highway is cumbered to day;
They make up the item of life,
But the virtue that conquers passion,
And the sorrow that hides in a smile—
It is these that are worth the homage of earth,
For we find them but once in a while.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

GOV. CLOUGH has issued a Memorial Day Proclamation that, whereas, Memorial Day falls on Sunday this year, Saturday the 29th day of May be observed as Memorial Day.

MINNESOTA has finally been recognized by the admiuistration. John Hancock Merrimam, son of ex-Governor Merriam, has been appointed assistant paymaster of the navy.

THE Duluth Herald had a fire last Sunday night, destrcying its typesetting machines. Through the kindness of the News-Tribune the Herald has been able to go on with business. Both papers are a credit to Duluth, and have lost nothing in the good will of their patrons through this union of forces during the adversity of one of them.

WE are in recept of the Anuual Report of the Railrord and Warehouse Commission of Minnesota for the year ending Nov. 30, 1896. From it we learn that the railroads were doing well that year; their net income being (exclutive of taxes) for 1896, $18,854,004: for the previous vear it was $13,672,205, showing an increase of $5,181,or 37.9 per cent.

IT is reported that Grover Cleveland wants to be peesident. Why can't he arrange with James J. Hill. Perhaps he would let him be president of the Northern Pacific. The people of this country are not ready to turn the government into a monarchy. President Cleveland evidently forgot to to put the presidency on the civil service list, or trusted too much to the people and his luck.

WILLIAM HENRY, of Minneapolis, lately visited Dassel to attend the organization of a new K. P. loge. It is reported that he said "He just came up to see the boys, and have a little fun," and that one of the citizens with a political turn of mind said: "Aye tank yo ban kumin up har for fixin up your fences a little bit, Mester Eustis." Such is reputation.

SEVENTY-FIVE old veterans were given their discharges from the Minnesota Soldiers Home last week, on short notice. It is claimed that the room is to limited to take care of all. It seems strange that this state of affairs should come about all at once just now. Spring is opening up and quarters that would not do well in winter could be pressed into service in summer. Many of the old soldiers haye slep in tents or in the open field for months. They might be much more comfortably fixed with tents at the home if sleeping rooms are scarce, and surely they could be provided with enongh to eat.

HENRY WATTERSON, or the Louisville Courier-Journal is out in an editorial going for the democratic party of Kentucky, for renominating men who favor silver, for state office. That paper wants the National Democrats to put up a ticket for themselves, and try to keep the gold standard to the front. It looks as if Mr. Watterson had lost whatchance he had of being President. Perhaps he is like another distinguished son of the Blue Grass State who "had rather be right than be president." But should Grover Cleveland succeed in getting the "National Democratic" nomination for president in 1900 what will the "Star Eyed Goddess of Liberty" do then? Will he follow Grover?

Excuse us.

"Omaha World Herald: Mr. Cleveland will please excuse about 6,700,000 of us if we decline to measure our democracy by the $12 per plate method."—Evening Press.

We are of the opinion that 6,700,000 wouldn't begin to be the number who would now decline to have their democracy measured by the $12 per plate plan. Nor yet by the single gold standard mistake. What our people want is money with which to pay their debts. Money of the same kind and value of that with which they did business when they went in debt.

Bound to Beat us if They can.

For years Minneapolis has selected the judges for the 4th Judicial Dist. from among its own attorneys, regardless of the wishes of counties other than Henepin that formed a part of the District. Wright County used to be in the 4th Judical District; but was this winter put into the Eeghteenth, and Gouernor Clough has appointed J. C. Tarbox, of Monticello, who was last fall elected County attorney of Wright County, as Judge of the new Eighteenth Judical District, consisting of Wright, Sherburne, Anoka, and Isanti Counties. We then supposed that the Minneapolis papers had got done picking out judges for us; but when we found the following clipping in the Minneapolis Tribune of May 5, we learned that at least the Tribune was not through:

"C. Tarbox, of Montivideo, has received the appointment as judge of the Eighteenth judicial district. His appointment was expected, as he has been a prominent candidate for the place."—Minneapolis Tribune.

We don't hatdly suppose the Tribune ment this mixing up of Geography to injure Wright County. That is if Minneapolis conventions hadn't so conducted things before as to haye been denominated "hogs" we would not have thought it other than a mistake. But under the circumstances it would be well for the Tribune to say to Wright County people that in omitting the first initial of Judge Tarbox's name, and giving his residence at Montivideo which is in Chippewa County, and many miles the from Eighteenth Judicial District, they did not intend to convey the impression to their readers that the Eighteenth Judical District did not contain sufficient legal ability to furnish its own Judge, and that the Governor was obliged to appoint a man from another part of the state; or that they were grossly ignorant of men and of State Geography, or that the mistake was such a one as is apt to occur in any printing office occasionally. Tribune, correct the blunder and let your readers know who is judge of the new Eighteenth Judical District and where he lives.

Good men to the Front.

The Reform forces in Minnesota and especially in the 6th Dist. are growing larger and stronger daily. The late candidate for Governor, John Lind, has the dirty spot on his reputation washout by the courts; thus spiking one gun made use of for all it was worth in the last campaign. C. A. Towne, although the dailies loose few opportunities to make him appear a small potato is succeeding. He is more than holding his own. He is gradually gaining ground. And is respected wherever he appears, Several changes haye been made in re-appotientments, of Representatives which is likely to aid Democracy a little. The republicans rows, all along the line about dealing out offices where they will do the most good is working wonders for reform forces.

With the Reformers of the stamp of T. J. Caton, of Minneapolis, who was a power in the last campaign. Presiding Elder Starkey, who is at the helm of the Evening Press, Minneapolis, and the general tenor of reform that is in the air, everything now points to one of the grandest and most triumphant victories for reform that ever occurred in any country.

Political parties haye become so corrupt; haye become so brazen, in their tricks and trades, as to expose themselves to the better thinking men of all parties; as to awaken the fires of patriotism in the brests of men who heretofore have cared little for politics; who have kept out from political fights. Ministers of the gospel, professional men, merchants, farmers, laborers all, are interested in the general welfare; all have become aroused to the fact that trusts, syndicates, and monopolies must not be allowed further sway, must not be allowed longer to trample on the rights of the citizens of the United States. Men of all classes are equal before the laws of our land.

Men who can't keep sober a week at a time; men who are known as dishonest, treacherous and not to be depended on; whose very names are synonyms of dishonor and of trickery, no matter how high they may try to hold up their heads, have no place on a reform ticket. Tickets should be carefully made. Not made to pander to the worst elements of society by putting representatives of such classes in positions for which no one knows better than the very associates whose votes they are put up to catch, are totally unfit and incapable of filling. Good men with good principles will win.

HENRY VAN EVERY, known as "King of the Island", died suddenly at Minnetonka Beach, Thursday, April 29.

KENTUCKY finally elected W. J. Deboe U. S. Senator to succeed Joe Blackburn, 112 ballots were required to reach this result.

JUDGE HENRY C. BELDEN has resigned, and Gov. Clough has appointed Edward M. Johnson, of Minneapolis to succeed him on the bench.

THOMAS KURTZ, of Moorhead, and John Knuteson, of Pelican Rapids, were successful aspirants from the 7th Dist., for cadet and alternate to the Annapolis Naval School.

Walked off Democracy.

The recent gathering, of $12 a plate National Democrats at the Waldorf Hotel gave rise to the name Wadorf Democrats, Senator —— of Tennessee, in speaking of it, called them "Walled off Democrats", our compositor in setting it up got it "Walked off Democrats". We believe our compositor struck it about right.

Sheriff Business.

"A very queer surprise is expressed at the disclosures in the republican administrations of the office of sheriff of Hennepin county. Were not the people onto it, else why the extraordinary change last fall by election of the people's candidate? Sheriff Phillips was elected to effect a change and a reform. Will he proceede to do it is the question?"—Evening Press.

Was the Democratic Sheriff of Hennepin elected (while the republicans carried the county) to effect a change and reform? Or was he elected by the aid of National Democrats and Gold Standard Republicans for a nucleus, around which to gather a nebular system of gold standard votps ot the next election? It loods awfully strange that Hennepin, Ramsey, Wright, Sherburne and Anoka counties should elect Democratic Sheriffes and go republican at the same time.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1897.

The democratic members of the Senate Finance Committee very properly declined to agree to the proposition to allow the amended tariff bill to be reported to the Senate as soon as the republicans have finished work upon it which they say will be the first of next week. The democratic members of the Committee do not expect to be able to get the bill changed in committee, nor do they desire to unnecessarily delay either its report to the Senate or its reaching final vote, but they insist upon taking time enough to go over the bill, which has been so extensively changed that it is practically a new one, in order to acquaint themselves sufficiently with it to inform their colleagues in the Senate, and the Country, why they oppose it, before it is reported to the Senate. To show that the demand is not made for delay, the democrats of the committee have employed two outside tariff experts to assist them in going over the bill.

The belief that Mr. Cleveland wants to be the democratic candidate in 1900 is prevalent among democrats in Congress, and that his New York speech was his first move in that direction. Speaking on the subject Representative Richardson, of Tenn., said: "As soon as he was out of office before a plan of campaign was organized in his behalf. Although his nomination seemed to be the result of a popular wave in his favor the fact is that a sentiment for him was adroitly stimulated by articles in the country press and by literature sent out by mail, emanating from a headquarters in New York. His friends had plenty of money and the same organization is at his disposal today." Representative Bland, of Mo., said: "Yes, Cleveland hopes to be nominated, and he will be, but not by the democratic party, which will remain true to the principles declared last year. He will be the candidate to the handfull of people at the Reform Club dinner. I shall be very glad to see the issue directly made, for I do not believe Mr. Cleveland will find a corporal's guard to follow him. There is one good thing about the dinner. It shows that there is to be no concession and no compromise, and that the Cleveland party will not coalesce with the 6,500,000 who followed the regular standard bearer." Representative Stallings, of Ala., said: "I should not wonder if Cleveland hopes to gather to himself the republicans, especially in the West, who are not favorable to a high tariff. He will get support from wherever he can and from whatever party that is willing to help him in his ambitions. The democracy, however, will go ahead and make its fight without him." Representative Carmack, of Tenn., said: "I have heard the gentleman who participated in the Reform Club dinner called Waldorf democracy, because they met at the hotel of that name, but I call them the walled-off democracy, because they are by themselves, representing nobody, and unable to influence a vote. I have no doubt that Mr. Cleveland or his friends are scheming to have him nominated in 1900, but they will certainly not be successful if they hope to have him at the head of the regular democracy. He will never be in the ranks of our party again."

"Teddy" Roosevelt was acting secretary of the Navy for a whole week but about the only indication the public had of it was "T. Rosevelt Acting Secretary" printed at the bottom of an advertisement for sealed proposals for the purchase of the waste paper of the Navy Department for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, next. The suggestion has been made that "Teddy" is a victim of the "tired feeling" incidental to the coming of warm weather, and that he will have to brace up on tonic before starting to get friskey.

Mr. Lorin A. Thurston, who was early in the Cleveland administration given a hint by the late Secretary Gresham that his resignation as Hawaiian minister to the United States would be agreeable and who was wise enough to accept the hint and go home, has been in Washington for several weeks. He is now a special annexation Commissioner of the Hawaiian government. He thought the annexation business was all fixed, but the fight that is being made to have a clause inserted in the new tariff bill abrogating the Treaty with Hawaii, under which sugar comes into the U. S. free of duty, has frightened him. Next to annexation his government values that treaty, which practically amounts to commercial annexation. Mr. Thurston has filed a long argument against abrogation of the treaty with the Senate Committee on Finance, in which he endeavers to prove that the treaty is of great financial advantage to the United States.

It is believed that the action of Pension Commissioner Evans, in calling for the resignation of every democratic chief of division in the Pension Bureau, to take effect May 1, indicates what will be done in all the other departments with the chiefs and other high salaried positions.

Republicans Rewarded.

A few of the faithful republican politicians of our state have at last received their reward, by having their names sent to the Senate for confirmation to the following positions:

Auditor of the Post Office Department, Henry A. Castle.

Minister to Holland, Stanford Newell.

Receiver of Crookston Land Office, August F. George.

Indian Commissioner, Tams Bixby.

Among Gov. Clough's recent appointments to office appears the name of one of Wright County's Editors. Lieut. Col. H. S. Saylor, Howard Lake, assistant adjutant general. The Lieut. Col. will look real spruce when he gets his uniform on.

Among our Exchanges.

Prison Mirror: Money may purchas a very enticing bed but it requires a clear conscience to ensure refreshing sleep.

Valley Herald: The Hon. J. P. Heatwole is getting in his work. There has been more changes in 4th class post masters in this district since the change of administration, than in the balance of the state.

A Georgia Methodist preacher who turned Republican last fall is said to be booked as minister to Greece; and yet both Minnesota and North Dakota are full of pioneer republicans qualified in every way for delicate diplomatic functions. Will this cup never pass, or rather will the pie plate never be passed?—Minneapolis Tribune.

Evening Press: Even the Chicago Tribune for sees a bond issue. The tariff importations will operate, it says to reduce revenues, so that there may be a deficiency, and a bond issue, along sometime next year, be unavoidable, and the Tribune actually admits that if in the face of the Republican platform pledge this hapens it will look bad.

Aitkin Republican: Minnesota flax seems to be all right, according to a prominent flax spinner of Belfast, Ireland. In a letter to Congressman Young, of Philadelpha, this gentelman writes that the first consignment of Minnesota flax arrived at Belfast in March last, and experts in passing an opinion upon its strength and quality, pronounce it the equal of any grown in Ireland. In length it surpases the Irish flax, and this is attributed to the strong yirgin soil of Minnesota. The manufacturer above referred to advises the Irishmen in America to cease serving on the police force and emigrate to Minnesota and raise flax.

Waseca Herald: A Waseca goldite, with a Minneapolis Journal as his authority, was telling a group of street corner politicians that no one but the bankers of this country knew anything about finance, and that what this country needed to bring "prosperity" (it seems, after all, that prosperity is not here yet) was a commission of bankers, composed of republicans and democrats (see!) to devise a financial scheme to be adopted by Congress. So it seems, after all, that the gold men have elected a set of congressmen who do not know enough to preform their duties. What a confession! But did it ever occur to these wise (?) gold men that to allow the national bank men to enact our money laws would be exactly like allowing our wholesale liquor dealers to enact our excise or saloon laws; or like employing a commission of railroad presidents to enact laws for the regulation of railroad rates and traffic? Ah, ha! The fools are not all dead yet.

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For the New Hat.

The most notable changes this season, as compared with last spring, are confined more particulary to materials. A fine straw woven to look like canvas, salled Batavia cloth, and a silkey Malines net in all colors, are the real novelties. Taffeta silk, chiffon, can hardly be called new materials, but they are distinct features among this season's hat trimmings. Velvet appears in large quantities, even on Legborn hats for mid-summer wear. Moire ribbon is very fashionable, but it is oftener used four inches wide than narrower. For those who like more fanciful things there are tiny checked ribbons with a half-inch stripe of contrasting color down each edge, besides many others, all beautiful; but on the imported hats moire predominates Steel and Rhinestone ornaments appearon many of these.—From "Spring Millinery," in Demorest's Family Magazine for April.

The publishers propose to send a copy of "Word and Works" five months, from June to October inclusive, to new subscribers only as a trial order, for 25 cents and in addition thereto, give each trial subscriber free, a copy of a little book of 64 pages, which contains select chapters of a work by Rev. Ed R. Hicks which is to be the crowning work of his life. This is a rare opportunity for any one to study the storm forecasts throughout the coming season, besides the many other good things in Word and Works of interest to each member of the family. The regular price of this little book alone is 25 cents. Send 25 cents and your address, to

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List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents. Opp. U. S. Patent office Washington, D. C.

W. H. Dennis, Minneapolis, Acetylene-gas-generating lamp. L. E. Dye, Morris, Magneto-telephone. M. P. Elgen, St. Paul, Hydrant H. Erickson, Amiret, Metallic railway-tie. E. Ferriss, Pullman Avenue, Lantern. E. T. Gibson, Minneapolis, Self-supporting card. A. M. Hay, Duluth, Apparatus for manufacturing gas. L. C. Holt, Rochester, Sieve box or shoe. E. Paine, Duluth, Tobacco-pipe. F. J. Spencer, Staples, Pedal for velocipedes. H. Steimann, Minneapolis, Fire-escape. E. J. Thurber, Logan, Hay-stacker. For copy of any patent send 6 cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

Duluth News Tribun: Mr. Cleveland seems to be another gentleman that imagined the Republican party was voting for the gold standard and a low tariff.

Col. Bixby and Col. Nimocks should arbitrate. But come to think of it, either is in any immediate danger of being appointed to anything. Their are a few patriots in Ohio and the south yet to be provided for, to say nothing of the demands from Populistic Nebraska and Kansas.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Bryan in 1900.

Ex-Governor Campbell thinks that Bryan could be elected now. Oh, no. He couldn't possibly be elected before 1900.—Pioneer Press.

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Latest News

The new tariff bill seems to be having about as hard sledding in this Congress as the one now in use had under Grover Cleveland's administration.

The vote in the U. S. Senate on the Arbetration treaty with England fell four votes short of the necessary two-thirds to carry it. So we will settle our differances with that country as we do with other people.

St. Paul and Minneapolis are having a tilt over the construction of dams in the Mississippi, for stock water navigations, which the Minneapolis papers claim Loren Fletcher has arranded for building, or rather having the government build.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

MAY—1897.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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A medical authority says the grip germ is transferred by kissing. We hereby swear never to kiss a grip germ.

The Japanese are making fine underclothing out of paper. One of these days we may hear a dude descibed as being an elegantly papered man.

The culture of the sugar beet is attracting increased attention among American farmers this spring. There is over a hundred millions a year in it.

An exchange asserts that American wives are inferior to those of England and France, but we doubt if it will be successful in its very apparent effort to frighten off the impecunious foreign noblemen.

In New York the other day a young woman while bending over a washtub was killed by a corset steel which broke and pierced her heart. This example, however, will have no terrors for the average girl.

A Boston poet says: "Oh, would that it were possible after long grief and pain to find the arms of my own true love around me once again." We suggest that the first step to take is to quit writing such stuff.

Gov. Adams denies that the women of Colorado have been admitted to the state militia. Colorado women still continue to do their fighting in unorganized fashion, using such potential weapons as tears, rolling pins, sarcasm and mop handles.

Sunnyside, formerly the home of Washington Irving, has been closed to the public. The present owner declares that the worshipers of Irving have tramped over his grounds, chipped corners from his house, worn out his carpets, carried off his bric-a-brac, and so disturbed his household that his patience is exhausted and he has decided to fence them out.

Santa Rosa, Cal., has a Baptist church which holds over two hundred people built entirely from timber sawn out of a single redwood. Timbers, weather boarding and inner lining are all of wood, there being no plaster or bricks and mortar about it. The roofing, too, is of shingles cut from the same tree, and after it was all finished there were 60,000 shingles left.

The thrift of Europe is too little appreciated in this land of prodigality and plenty. In Brussels the public school children were told when going and returning from school to pick up such castaway metal objects as met their eye. In eight months they gathered 7,781 pounds, of which 1,925 pounds was tinfoil, and with the proceeds clothed 500 poor children and sent 90 sick to sanitariums.

A man hypnotized and buried in the ground at Simcoe, Ont., for three days had been disinterred. Great crowds followed the box containing the body to the opera house. As the man was being brought back to a normal condition he was restless and finally smashed the box he was in to pieces. It required five men to control him in his struggles until he was fully restored to consciousness.

Morris poem, "Woodman, Spare That Tree," is familiar to every schoolboy, but how many persons know that it was a gigantic elm which stood on the corner of Vesey and Church streets, New York, that was memorialized in the verses? Henry Weld, who was sexton of St. Paul's chapel 41 years, had a big stock of reminiscences of that part of the city, and he remembered well the old tree. It was cut down to extend the vestry offices of Trinity parish.

In these days of nervous exhaustion and premature breakdown in health, conditions exceedingly common, there is a growing fear and dread of work. If the busy man finds himself ill it is because he has worked too hard. If the society woman has a nervous headache it is the result of "too hard work"—shopping or some other light occupation. Thousands of persons drop out of business and official positions suffering from conditions which are supposed to be due to overwork. The brain and nerves will bear an enormous amount of work provided the rest of the body is kept in good condition.

It was nearly two years ago that the South African gold bubble was first pricked, and it has been shrinking ever since. Securities that were valued at $605,000,000 18 months ago now represent not more than $215,000,000. This shrinkage in value means that the loss has been sustained largely by the small investors, while the Barney Barnatos and Cecil Rhodeses managed to increase their fortunes. The more this nineteenth century "South Sea Bubble" is studied the more nearly criminal do the acts of the mine promoters appear; yet there is no prospect whatever of punishment being meted out.

Uncle Sam's torpedo fleet embraces the Stiletto, Cushing, Ericsson, Farragut, Porter, Du Pont, Foote, Dahlgren, Craven, Rodgers, Winslow, Rowan, Davis, Fox, Morris, Talbot, Givin, McKenzie and McKee. Of course, names like Farragut, Ericsson, Dahlgren, Porter, Foote and Cushing at once revive the fighters who bore them, but others of the list may not find so complete recognition in the public mind. John A. Winslow commanded the Kearsarge; George V. Morris the Cumberland, when she went down beneath the fire of the Merrimac, and Charles H. Davis was the fleet captain of the South Atlantic squadron.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Special Session.

In the United States senate on the 29th Senator Allen introduced a proposed amendment to the tariff bill providing for the abrogation of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty on July 1, 1898. A resolution was offered by Senator Morgan and adopted requesting the president, if not incompatible with the public interests, to transmit to the senate all correspondence with the consul general and consuls in Cuba since the beginning of the war, not heretofore published. Adjourned until May 3. In the house no business was transacted, and an adjournment was taken to May 3.

FROM WASHINGTON.

New one, two and five dollar silver certificates issued last year are to be withdrawn from circulation as rapidly as possible and destroyed.

In the United States there were 237 business failures in the seven days ended on the 30th ult., against 218 the week previous and 238 in the corresponding period of 1896.

A statement of the public debt issued on the 1st shows that the debt decreased $5,718,068 during the month of April. The cash balance in the treasury was $876,746,655. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to $998,244,132.

In April the total coinage at the United States mints was $10,410,080. Of this amount $8,800,400 was in gold, $1,555,000 in silver and $74,680 in minor coins.

Government receipts during April were $37,812,135 and the expenditures $32,072,097, leaving the surplus for the month $5,740,038, against a deficit for April, 1896, of $4,704,488.

The total circulation of national bank notes in the country on April 30 was $232,802,244, a gain for the year of $8,700,899.

THE EAST.

Jesse E. Peyton, "the father of centennials," died at his home in Haddonfield, N. J., aged 81 years. He originated most of the great celebrations commemorating important events in American history.

In Philadelphia several hundred women assembled to take part in the national convention of working women's societies, whose chief object is the betterment of the condition of the working women.

The death of Dr. Traell Green, an eminent physician and famous scientist, occurred at his home in Easton, Pa., aged 84 years.

At Nashua, N. H., the New Hampshire Banking company suspended, owing depositors $849,352.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 30th ult. aggregated $855,566,196, against $934,219,710 the previous week. The decrease as compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 13.3.

In all sections of the country a five per cent. advance in the price of window glass has been made.

In New York old Trinity church, which for 200 years has stood at the top of Wall street, began its bicentennial celebration.

At Bonny Eagle, Me., John L. Lane, wife and child were found dead. All had been shot.

At the age of 86 years ex-Congressman John J. Perry died suddenly at his home in Portland, Me.

For the week ended on the 1st the percentage of the baseball clubs in the National league was: Philadelphia, .889; Baltimore, .875; Cincinnati, .857; Louisville, .833; Pittsburgh, .600; Brooklyn, .333; Washington, .333; St. Louis, .286; New York, .286; Cleveland, .236; Chicago, .250; Boston, .143.

Fire, fed by petroleum, swept through several big business buildings in Pittsburgh, Pa., causing a loss estimated at $4,000,000.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Rain and windstorms throughout the lower Mississippi valley did great damage to levees and caused great suffering among refugees camped on the levees without shelter of any kind. Nearly half the people in the overflowed section of Louisiana were without shelter.

In St. Louis David H. Hays, for 18 years cashier of the post office, was arrested on a charge of embezzling $15,000.

At Spokane, Wash., Gin Pon, a Chinaman, was hanged for the murder of Lee Tong.

Fire nearly wiped out the village of Carterville, Ill.

President McKinley decided not to interfere in the case of Joseph Dunlop, proprietor of the Chicago Dispatch, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for sending obscene matter through the mails, and Dunlop was taken to prison at Joliet.

Fire destroyed the business portion of St. Augustine, Ill.

In Cleveland, O., the national congress of the Sons of the American Revolution elected Edwin S. Barrett, of Massachusetts, president.

Upon confessing to three murders, ravishing two girls and burning down the humble home of Henry Daniels, at Sunnyside, Tex., a mob lynched four brother named Thomas, and Fayette Rhine, W. Williams and W. Gates (all colored).

At Nashville the Tennessee centennial exposition opened with appropriate exercises. At noon President McKinley started the machinery by pressing a button at Washington connected with a telegraph wire at the exposition grounds.

By a fire at St. Paul Park, Minn., Miss Lydia Butscher was burned to death and her sister, Mrs. Charles Fiehern, was fatally burned.

Near Larimore, N. D., August Norman cut the throats of four children of Knute Hillstead, a farmer, who was away from home, assaulted Mrs. Hillstead and escaped.

On White Oak creek, in Tennessee, a waterspout wrecked the house of a farmer named Branders and killed the farmer, his wife and one child and two farmhands.

At Menominee Falls the Wisconsin Beet Sugar company, which has just completed a plant, failed for $100,000.

Fire destroyed the bakery of Nicholas Sinnig in Detroit, Mich., and two of his children perished in the flames.

On a bicycle J. D. Langdon left Washington for his home in Fargo, N. D. The distance is 2,300 miles, and he has made a wager of $150 that he will cover the distance in 23 days.

Flames wiped out the business portion of the village of Bradner, O.

Sid Larkins was hanged at Blackfoot, Idaho, for the murder of Josie Hill.

In Chicago Charles W. Spalding, the president, and four other officials connected with the defunct Globe savings bank have been indicted by the grand jury.

In portions of Indiana and Ohio snow to the depth of four inches fell and heavy frosts were reported in Illinois.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A decree has been signed by the queen regent of Spain providing for the application of the agreed upon reforms for the island of Cuba.

Advices from Athens say a great battle was fought at Velestino between a Turkish force of 8,000 and Gen. Smolentz's brigade and the Turks were repulsed with enormous losses. The Greek forces which have been operating in Epirus against the Turks were said to be retreating.

Dispatches from London say that European intervention between Turkey and Greece in the present situation of affairs is regarded as wholly impracticable, both Greece and Turkey having resolved to continue the war.

Throughout the chain of Leeward islands in the West Indies a series of earthquakes destroyed numerous buildings and many persons were killed.

The Greeks have again invaded Epirus and the troops have advanced as far as Philippiada, which they have occupied for the third time. Capt. Radbek, of King George's personal staff, said that all hope of continuing the war had been virtually abandoned.

All official timekeeping throughout Belgium will hereafter be done on the 1-to-24 o'clock principle.

LATER NEWS.

A special from Washington, D. C., the 3d, says that an additional tax of 50 cents per barrel on beer has been voted into the senate tariff bill by the republican sub-committee.

John V. Crum, the well known runner, died at Des Moines, Io., the 3d, after an operation for apendicitus.

Heavy snow was reported in the North of England the 3d.

A heavy snow storm prevailed throughout southwestern Virginia the morning of the 3d.

Several cities in Virginia experienced earthquakes the 3d. At most places there were two shocks, one shortly after noon and the other about 4 p. m. Radford appears to have been the point of the most pronounced disturbance.

The Mutual Life Insurance company of Indiana was placed in the hands of a receiver the 3d.

John Miller, a farmer near Nettleton, Mo., was shot and killed the 3d by John McGluthlin. The motive was apparently robbery.

An Athens dispatch the 3d asserts that King George is suffering from cardiacal spasms and that his physician insists that a change of air to the island of Milo or to the island of Syra is necessary.

The banking house of F. I. Wheeler, at Aspen, Colo., failed to open its doors the 3d. The company's bank at Manitou also suspended.

About $1,500,000 in gold went to Europe the 3d.

The dispatches the 3d denote little change in the eastern situation. Intervention is in the air and will probably take definite from speedily. There is no doubt the Greeks are about ready to confess failure and the reported sickness of King George perhaps foretells his departure from the country. The representatives of the powers at Athens have held frequent meetings, and it is believed they are drawing up a plan to terminate the war.

The U. S. senate the 4th passed the bill to provide free homes on the public lands for actual bona fide settlers, known as the "free" homestead bill.

Fire at Mineral Point, Wis., the 4th, destroyed half a block of buildings.

Admiral Meade (retired), U. S. N., who has been sick for three weeks past, died at Washington, D. C., the 4th, after an operation for apendicitus.

In a fight with tramps at Marshfield, Wis., the 4th, Chief of Police Germing and Fred Meyers were fatally stabbed.

Fire broke out the 4th in a crowded charitable bazar in Paris. The building being a temporary structure of wood, the fire department could make no headway toward stopping the flames. A terrible panic and crush followed the alarm of fire and in the wild rush for the exits the weaker ones were borne down and trampled upon. One hundred bodies were taken from the ruins, and it is believed there are yet a hundred more under the debris.

A royal proclamation was gazetted in England the 4th, enjoining all British subjects to maintain strict neutrality in the war between Greece and Turkey.

The U. S. treasury the 4th had a gold reserve of $149,854,337.

The Gilbert Manufacturing company, dealers in woolen and cotton goods in New York, assigned the 4th, with liabilities of $500,000.

Five of the anarchists convicted of participation in the bomb outrage at Barcelona, Spain, last June, were shot the 4th.

The steamer Lahn took $1,500,000 in gold to Europe the 4th.

The tariff bill was reported to the senate the 4th. Later in the day Senator Aldrich announced that he would call up the bill Tuesday, May 18. The republican members of the committee say there is no statement to be made now as to the effect to the bill, the amount of revenue to be raised by it or the reductions. When the bill is taken up in the senate, Mr. Aldrich will make such a statement in the opening speech.

A collision has occurred off Girdelighthouse, Scotland, between the British steamer Collynee and Gringoe. The Collynee sank and eleven of her crew were drowned.

A ponderous rock weighing ten tons, while being swung from a flat car at at Chicago, the 4th, crashed through the sides of two cars of an Alton passenger train, injuring several people.

THE MARKETS.

Minneapolis, May 4.

WHEAT—No. 1 northern			71½@ 72
No. 2 northern			70 @ 70½
July			70
CORN—No. 4			18
OATS—No. 3 white			18 @ 21
CATTLE—Steers			3 20 @3 90
Cows			3 00
HOGS			3 50 @3 75
SHEEP—Mutions			3 10
Lambs			3 65
BUTTER—Creamery, firsts			16 @ 16½
Creamery, seconds			12 @ 13
Dairy, fancy			14 @ 15
Dairy, choice			11 @ 13
POULTRY—Turkeys			8 @ 8½
Spring chickens			7

THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

Formally Opened and Dedicated at Nashville.

Nashville, Tenn., May 4.—The assembly hall of the beautiful Woman's building was the scene of a brilliant gathering Monday, it being the day set apart for the formal opening of the Woman's building, which is one of the chief features of the exposition. At the hour fixed for the ceremonies Mrs. V. L. Kirkman, president of the woman's board, entered, accompanied by Mrs. Charles N. Grosvenor, vice president for West Tennessee; Miss Mary B. Temple, vice president for East Tennessee, and Mrs. Joseph Thompson, of Atlanta, who was president of the woman's department of the Atlanta exposition, and took places on the platform. Mrs. Kirkman rapped for order and Mrs. Matthew McClung, of Knoxville, opened the exercises with prayer, invoking the Divine blessing upon the exposition, the ends sought to be accomplished, and especially for the women of the land.

Mrs. William D. Beard, of Memphis, then in a telling address presented to Mrs. Kirkman a gavel of oak made from the corner log of one of the first capitols created in Tennessee. Mrs. Kirkman responded in graceful and felicitous language, thanking the federation of clubs on behalf of the woman's department. After these preliminary proceedings Mrs. Kirkman delivered her address of welcome. Mrs. Corrinne Moore Lawson rendered musical selections. Mrs. Grosvenor and Miss Temple, vice presidents, made brief addresses and Mrs. Kirkman declared the building open. An informal reception was then held.

NOT YET WHIPPED.

The Voice of Greece Apparently Still for War.

London, May 4.—The chief points of interest in the situation are: First, that the decision of the ministers who have returned from the Greek frontier seems to be in favor of a continuance of the war, and, second, that fighting continued almost incessantly at Velestino from last Tuesday until Sunday, with the result that Gen. Smolenski has been prevented from actually assuming his new duties as chief of staff. As a further result, the Greeks at Velestino have managed to retain their positions, but they are too much fatigued to follow up their success. Altogether 14 officers have been recalled from Crete to be sent on to Thessaly, and this also is a proof of the intention of the new cabinet to continue the war. The movement is actuated by necessity. All the best officers are being sent to the front, nor is there any intention yet displayed to evacuate Crete.

Paris, May 4.—An Athens dispatch to the Figaro asserts that King George is suffering from cardiacal spasms and that his physician insists that a change of air to the island of Milo or to the island of Syra is necessary.

Athens, May 4.—The Greek government has recalled Col. Vassos from Crete. He will be replaced in command of the Greek forces in the island by Col. Staikos.

REED UPHELD.

House Refuses to Order Appointment of Committees.

Washington, May 4.—"The issue was made," as Speaker Reed put it in the house Monday, on the speaker's policy of postponing the appointment of committees. Mr. Simpson (pop., Kan.) brought it on by another attack upon the speaker which moved Mr. Reed to challenge him to propose a resolution instructing the speaker to appoint the committees. The Kansan evaded this challenge, but Mr. Lewis, a new democratic member from Washington, took up the gauntlet which the speaker had thrown down and moved the adoption of a resolution of the tenor suggested by Mr. Reed. Then Mr. Fleming (dem., La.) offered a substitute embodying the instructions in different terms and Mr. Dingley, the republican leader, to make the issue plain, as he said, presented another substitute directing the speaker to appoint the committees "immediately." When the vote was taken on the proposition the speaker was sustained by practically the solid vote of his party, assisted by 33 democrats under the leadership of Mr. Bailey. The resolution was defeated, yeas, 52; nays, 124.

MILES MAY GO.

President Grant's Permission for His Trip Abroad.

Washington, April 30.—Gen. Miles has received the formal assent of the president to his projected trip to Turkey and Greece. The order reads:

"The president grants you permission to proceed as soon as practicable to the seat of war in the Levant, and, if authority therefor be granted to you by the respective governments concerned, to visit the Turkish and Greek armies, or both, as in your judgment may be desirable. The president further grants you authority while in Europe to visit such other countries as may in your opinion offer the best opportunities for military observation and at such times as you may deem most expedient."

Gen. Miles will be gone two or three months, as in addition to making a personal study of the military features of the contest between the Turks and the Greeks, he proposes to inspect the military establishments of the principal European powers, Germany, France and England, and possibly Russia

Pittsburgh's Big Fire.

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 4.—One fireman is dead and four others are hurt as a result of Monday morning's fire, and the losses aggregate $1,700,000. Fifteen hundred persons are thrown out of employment. It is the worst conflagration Pittsburgh has had since since the memorable railroad riots of 1877. The dead fireman is George Acheson. His body was found under the debris of the Citizens' Traction railway shed. The great wholesale grocery establishment of Thomas C. Jenkins and the mammoth retail store of Joseph Horne & Co. are in ruins. The burned section extends from Fifth street to Cecil alley on Pennsylvania avenue and from Cecil alley to Fifth street on Liberty street, covering an area of several acres.

Cashier in Trouble.

St. Louis, May 1.—David H. Hays, for 18 years cashier of the St. Louis post office, was arrested Friday, charged with the embezzlement of $15,003. The accused waived examination and was held to the federal grand jury in the sum of $3,000. The shortage was made good by C. M. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk railroad, who came here several days ago on receiving word of his brother's trouble. Despite this, the Washington officials have sent word here to begin the prosecution.

GREEK CABINET CRISIS.

Tension of Public Feeling Causes Change of Ministry.

M. Ralli, Opposition Leader, Is King George's New Premier—His Policy—A Greek Victory at Velestino.

Athens, April 30.—King George summoned M. Delyannis, the premier, Thursday morning, and called upon him to tender his resignation. His majesty subsequently intrusted the opposition leaders with the task of forming a new cabinet.

The New Cabinet.

Following is the official list of the new cabinet ministers: Premier and minister of marine, M. Ralli; minister of war, M. Tsamavos; minister of finance, M. Simopoulo; minister of education, M. Carapanos; minister of the interior, M. Teotaoki. Demetrius Ralli, the new premier and minister of marine, was the leader of the opposition.

The public tension is much relieved by the change of ministers, and it is now believed that all serious danger of internal disorders is removed.

Ralli's Policy.

London, April 30.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Athens had an interview with M. Ralli, during which the Greek statesman outlined his policy. M. Ralli said: "My policy will consist in the reorganization of the army, whose recuperative resources are practically inexhaustible, and the re-establishment of order, together with a satisfactory solution of our foreign relations. We refuse to accept a mandate from the king or from the chamber. We must have an absolute free hand."

Women and Children Suffer.

Rome, April 30.—A dispatch from Athens to the Messagero says that 600 women and children died during the terrible retreat from Tyrnavos to Larissa.

A GREEK VICTORY.

Turks Defeated with Heavy Loss at Velestino.

Athens, May 1.—A telegram just received here says a great battle has been fought at Velestino between a Turkish force of 8,000 and Gen. Smolenski's brigade. The dispatch states that the Turks were repulsed with enormous losses.

The Turks attacked Velestino Junction Tuesday night with four squadrons of cavalry and a battery of horse artillery. The large force of Greeks there easily beat the Turks off, but not before they had displaced half a dozen rails and cut the telegraph wires. The latter were repaired, and on Wednesday the train service was resumed. Fighting was renewed Wednesday night, but without special results. Thursday night the Turks assembled in great force in the direction of Velestino, and, as it was suspected that they were also between this point and Trikhala, a general attack was believed to be imminent. Fighting, however, occurred only in the vicinity of Velestino.

The Turks made an attack before dawn, but were successfully repulsed. Three times in the course of the morning was the attack repeated, each time from a different direction, and each time the result was a repulse. Apparently it was intended that the attacks should be simultaneous, but this plan falied, owing to the lack of proper organization. The Turks, however, pushed the attack with the utmost determination for six hours, and only abandoned the attempt to seize the junction about noon.

Royal Family Threatened.

London, May 1.—The Standard's correspondent at Athens says: As Crown Princess Sophia was returning from a visit to the ambulance hospital, she was hissed and jeered by the crowd, which forced her to return to the hospital. The royal carriage was then summoned and the princess drove to the palace at the top of the speed of the horses. The royal arms have been stripped from the carriage in order that the occupants may drive about unrecognized, and thus avoid similar experiences. As another indication of popular feeling, I may point out that many of the tradesmen who have been wont to display the royal escutcheon in front of their shops have removed it. While a priest was offering prayers for King George and the royal family in one of the great churches Friday he was interrupted by protests from the congregation. The ringleader was arrested, but the disorder was so great that many women fainted in terror.

Turkish Victories Reported.

Athens, May 1.—The report of the retreat in Epirus is confirmed. The Greeks are abandoning all positions they had occupied except Salagora. Philippiada is among the places evacuated.

Constantinople, May 1.—The porte announces that the heights commanding Nechesta and Craven-Seria, beyond Pentepigadia, Epirus, have been occupied by the Turkish troops.

Constantinople, May 1.—The Turkish government has issued the following announcement: Edhem Pasha telegraphs that the first division occupied Trikhala on Wednesday. Two hundred convicts were released and armed on the previous day and 20,000 rifles were distributed among the inhabitants by the Greeks, who also permitted the pillage of arms and ammunition. The Turkish commander ordered the arms to be restored under severe penalties.

Victims of a Fiend.

Larimore, N. D., May 3.—August Norman Friday night cut the throats of four children of Knute Hillstead, a farmer, and escaped. Of the victims, Thomas, aged 13 months, and Oscar, four years old, are dead, while Peter and Adolph, aged 15 and 11 years respectively, are not expected to recover. Norman, who is well known in the neighborhood, went to the Hillstead home early in the evening and asked to be allowed to remain all night. Hillstead was not at home. About one o'clock in the morning Norman knocked at the door of Mrs. Hillstead, who refused to admit him, and becoming enraged, Norman went upstairs, where the children were sleeping, and attacked them one after another with a razor. Mrs. Hillstead and two small children escaped from the house.

Chicago Publisher in Jail.

Chicago, May 1.—Joseph R. Dunlop, proprietor of the Chicago Dispatch, was taken into custody late Friday afternoon by United States Marshal Arnold. The prisoner asked for a few hours in which to arrange his affairs, and was given until Saturday morning, when he was taken to the penitentiary at Joliet, under a two years' sentence, for using the mails for obscene matter.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

Game Laws.

Hunters and fishermen will get all the information about the opening and closing of the seasons for the different kinds of game from the following statement which has been prepared by the state agent of the game and fish commission, S. F. Fullerton:

Hunting—Upland plover, golden or prairie plover, July 4 to Oct. 31.

Prairie chickens, white breasted or sharp tailed grouse, woodcock and snipe, Sept. 1 to Nov. 1.

Quail, partridges or ruffled grouse, Oct. 1 to Dec. 1. The sale of partridges prohibited at any time.

Ducks, geese, brant or any aquatic fowl, Sept. 1 to April 15.

Deer, Oct. 25 to Nov. 15. It shall be unlawful to ship venison at any time unless the owner accompanies it.

Moose, having horns, may be shot from Nov. 1 to Nov. 5 only.

Fishing—Bass of any variety, May 15 to March 1.

Brook trout, including rainbow, loch loman, German brown spotted and all varieties found in the waters of Minnesota, from May 1 to Sept. 1.

All other food fish, May 1 to March 1.

It is unlawful to sell or expose for sale at any time any brook trout or black bass in any place in Minnesota.

Pickerel may not be speared during March and April.

Important Decision.

Judges Baxter and Searles have rendered a decision in the case of Rasnick vs. Avon School Dist. No. 60, in Stearns county, and Mary Tschamperlin, in which it is held that the school house shall not be used for religious exercises or instruction of any nature or teach- of the catechism. This is one of the most important decisions ever handed down in this county and is a victory for Oliver Kasnick, the plaintiff to the action.

The decision of Judges Baxter and Searle in granting the restraining order was a carefully prepared document and far reaching definition of the law. It is held that sectarian prayers and instruction constitute religious worship, and this is prohibited at any time of day in the public schools. It is also held that the practice is a violation of law outside school hours. Other state institutions of learning will come under this sweeping decision.

For Flood Sufferers.

The committee appointed by Governor Clough to distribute the appropriation for the flood sufferers, met at Crookston, and adopted a plan to be followed in the work. The applicants for relief are to be required to fill out blanks stating age, sex, residence, number in family, etc., and give separate lists of all property owned before and remaining after the flood. Applicants must also state what they need most. These blanks will be distributed through the flooded districts and will be returned to the nearest member of the committee. Mr. Brown, of Crookston, is chairman of the committee and the work of relief will be commenced at once.

Deserted by Their Parents.

The attention of the St. Cloud Humane Society was called to the sad condition of a family of Melrose children. The children are six in number and range in age from 11 years downward to an 18-months old babe. Two weeks ago the little ones were deserted by their parents and since then have been living by themselves. When found they were occupying a tumble down shanty containing but one bed, and there was scarcely the proverbial crust of bread in the house. The children will be cared for by the state, and the parents punished if they can be found.

Arrested.

W. F. Bickel, vice president of the Minnesota Savings bank, of St. Paul, was arrested and being unable to obtain bail at once, was confined over night in the Ramsey county jail. The complainant is E. J. Lucius, a depositor of the bank, who charges Bickel with stealing $2,000 from the bank. The missing money was deposited several months ago by Mr. Lucius, who accepted Bickel's note for the amount.

News in Brief.

G. W. Rowell has been appointed postmaster at North Branch, Chisago county, vice M. F. Vaughn, removed.

In the French salon of this year will be hung a picture by Cadwallader Washburn, son of ex-Senator Washburn. At present young Washburn is in Spain with his master, William M. Chase, and fellow artists.

Gov. Clough has issued a proclamation calling upon the citizens of the state to lay aside their respective employments May 29th, and join the Grand Army posts in fittingly observing Memorial day.

Michael Maher, watchman at the high trestle near Chaska, was killed by a freight train as he was returning to Chaska from his post of duty, on a velocipede. He leaves a wife and six children and was a member of the A. O. H.

Mrs. Lillian B. Ford, of Angus, was granted a decree of divorce from her husband, Charles Ford, on the grounds of desertion. She resumed her maiden name of Dean, and proceeded to the Commercial hotel at Crookston where, in 30 minutes, she again changed it. Fred Stevens, also of Angus, was waiting with a marriage license, and they were made man and wife.

Fire originating in the linotype room of the Duluth Evening Herald building ruined the plant of linotype machines and accomplished $30,000 damage, practically all of which is covered by insurance. The Herald's loss is $20,000, insured for $22,000. The paper will continue its regular issues, using the News-Tribune plant temporarily. Electric wires are believed to have caused the fire.

Two United States prisoners from Sitka, Alaska, occupied quarters in the Ramsey county jail over night, enroute to Washington, D. C. The men are insane and will be confined in the government hospital in the capital city.

At Swanville, ties belonging to the railroad company, and after being inspected and spotted, were stolen, their ends sawed off and again sold. Ties belonging to Fred Muske were stolen and again sold to him. This crime was traced to a man named Dell Rasseter, leader of the gang, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

Thomas Kertz, of Morehead, son of T. C. Kertz, won the appointment as naval cadet. John Knudson, of Pelican Rapids, was selected for alternate.

Edward Bachelor, a resident of Swanville, was seriously injured by falling from a barn.

OREGON WOMEN.

How They Were Coaxed Into the Territory in Early Days.

"There are plenty of women in Oregon now," observed a prominent Oregon politician who is here to see that that state is not forgotten in the matter of patronage during the next administration, "but it is within the memory of many of us when women were very scarce there. We gave it out that we wanted them for school teachers and the like and encouraged them to come out there, but the truth was the men wanted them for wives. I remember once we sent a young man to Massachusetts, where he was well acquainted, with orders to collect 100 young women and to escort them back to Oregon. We guaranteed every one of them one year's employment. The active man in the matter was a fine looking young man, who afterwards served two terms in congress from our state. He spent two months in selecting the party, and started west with them. On the trip out he courted one of the school teachers on his own hook and actually got her consent to a marriage on the arrival of the train at Portland. The boys howled considerably about it, claiming that he had treated them unfairly in having first choice, but there was a lot of fine marriageable material left. Some of these women are today the leading ladies of the society of the state. More than three-fourths of the hundred were married inside of three years, and many in less than one year. A few of the lot, however, are teaching school there today, not that they did not have offers, but because they would not accept any of the fellows who offered themselves. Now that Senator Mitchell has about given up his contest to return as senator, he will likely be succeeded by a gentleman who married one of the party of school teachers to which I refer. He will bring his wife here with him, and your Washington folks can see for themselves the kind of ladies we had out there for school teachers. They can't be surpassed, even if equaled, anywhere. I may be an interested person, though, for it happens that my wife was one of the same party."—Washington Star.

Schools Two Hundred Years Ago.

Woman teachers and girl scholars were of small account in New York in early days. Girls did, however, attend the public schools. We find Matthew Hillyer, in 1676, setting forth in New York that he "hath kept school for children of both sexes for two years past to satisfaction." Dame schools existed, especially on Long Island, where English influences and and Connecticut emigration obtained. In Flushing, Elizabeth Cowperthwait was reckoned with in 1681 for "schooling and diet for children;" and in 1683 she received for 30 weeks' schooling of "Martha Johanna" a scarlet petticoat—truly a typical Dutch payment. A school bill settled by John Bowne in Flushing in 1695 shows that sixpence a week was paid to the teacher for each scholar who learned reading, while writing and ciphering cost one shilling two pence a week. This, considering the usual wages and prices of the times, was fair pay enough.—Alin Morse Earle, in Book Buyer.

A Picturesque Betrothal.

There was a picturesque scene in Cettinjeu when the betrothal of Princess Helene and the prince of Naples was announced by the old king from the balcony of his palace. The piazza in front was thronged with Montenegrins, who had gathered to hear the news from the lips of their "father." Princess Helene stood beside her father, her betrothed near at hand. A solemn Te Deum followed in church, the prince and his financee walking arm in arm. When the royal party left the church the rain came down in torrents. This however, is considered in Montenegro a happy omen. The prince of Naples, like his father, King Humbert, has a horror of holding up an umbrella, and will stay for hours in a drenching rain rather than use one.—Chicago Chronicle.

Drawn Linen.

Of all the pretty impediments of the afternoon tea table there is still nothing so popular as drawn linen. There is a tendency to show less and less of the linen. Some of the cloths, doilies and tray serviettes are filmy in effect as morsels of fine lace.—Chicago Tribune.

His Business.

Cynicus—I heard of a man to-day who buried a wife and child in the afternoon, and went to the theater at night.

Maude—He was a brute.

Cynicus—No, undertaker.—Tit-Bits.

Some people give so much good advice to others, they have none left for their own use.—N. Y. Weekly.

Knocked out by lumbago? It's because you don't cure it with St. Jacobs Oil.

Painful Eruptions

"My sister was afflicted with eruptions around her ears which kept getting worse and spreading until they became very painful. We made up our minds we must do something for her and we procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. She continued taking it until she was entirely cured." NADIA DUNNING, Concord, Wisconsin.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect, 25 cents.

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POMMEL SLICKER

The Best Saddle Coat.

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for 1897 Fish Brand Pommel Slicker—it is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

A. N. K.—G 1655

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HOW EASY IT IS.

How easy it is to spoil a day!
The thoughtless words of a cherished friend,
The selfish work of a child at play,
The strength of a will that will not bend,
The slight of a comrade, the scorn of a foe,
The smile that is full of bitter things—
They all can tarnish its golden glow,
And take the grace from its airy wings.

How easy it is to spoil a day
By the force of a thought we did not check!
Little by little we mold the clay,
And little flaws may the vessel wreck.
The careless waste of a white-winged hour,
That held the blessing we long had sought,
The sudden loss of wealth and power—
And lo! the day is with ill inwrought.

How easy it is to spoil a life!—
And many are spoiled ere well begun—
In home light darkened by sin and strife,
Or downward course of a cherished one;
By toil that robs the form of its grace,
And undermines till health gives way;
By the peevish temper, the frowning face,
The hopes that go and the cares that stay.

A day is too long to be spent in vain,
Some good should come as the hours go by:
Some tangled maze may be made more plain.
Some lowered glance may be raised on high.
And life is too short to spoil like this;
If only a prelude, it may be sweet;
Let us bind together its thread of bliss,
And nourish the flowers around our feet.
—Watchman.

HEART OF THE WORLD.

BY ADELINE KNAPP.

Gray shadows were creeping over the sand dunes beyond Pacific Heights. Only here and there a lanceolate beam touched the hills, from the crimson ball going out to sea through the golden gate. There was a scent of lilies in the air, mingling with the more wonted perfume of February roses. The hum of the city sounded far away, and the song of a meadow lark could be heard from a treetop.

The door of the house stood open, revealing a broad hall. There was a suggestion, in the dim light, of waving ferns and the silvery gleam of a fountain, in the conservatory at one side. From the doorjamb there swayed in the breeze long ends of soft, snowy ribbon, holding in place a cluster of white roses.

In the center of a stately apartment that opened upon the hall stood a tiny white casket on slender pillars. Two candles burned at its head. By a window a man sat gazing with unseeing eyes, in the creeping shadows of the trees. A woman lay in a crushed heap among the pillows of a divan. Neither had moved for a long time. The little form in the white casket had been their all. Now it lay scarcely stiller than they.

Suddenly the silence was broken by the sound of a woman's voice, high-pitched and clear.

"Willy! Willy! oh, Willy!" it cried. A friend within the house hastened to the door. Along a pathway through the shrubbery a handsomely-dressed woman appeared. "Oh!" she exclaimed, advancing; "have you seen a little boy about four years old? My little boy is lost! Some one said they saw him come in here. I cannot find him; and I am afraid he has fallen somewhere in the sand dunes."

"Have you notified the police?"

"Long ago. They are all on the lookout for him. But he may be buried in the sand. We have been searching for hours. Oh, I have lost two little ones through death, but I never felt as I do this moment!"

The mother's heart wailed forth behind the cultured woman's enforced composure.

The woman who had been lying among the cushions came through the hall to the door.

"What is it?" she asked.

The friend put her arm about her and would have drawn her back; but the stranger spoke.

"My little boy is lost," she said, excitedly. "He is only four years old. We are afraid he is among the sand dunes."

"Oh!" cried the younger woman, "I am so sorry! Is there nothing we can do? Cannot we help you look for him? The poor little fellow! Think of him all alone in the dunes! How did it happen?" And she put her hand in the stranger's for sympathy.

The latter was full of her story of coming home from a round of calls to find the child missing and the other children seeking him. Even as she spoke, voices could be heard calling from the sand dunes: "Willy! Willy! oh, Willy!"

"I must go," cried the mother. "Oh, my heart is breaking! Willy! Willy! Where can he be?"

As she turned a passing zephyr blew the white ribbon on the doorpost straight out across her cheek. She started back, dismayed.

"Why," she cried, "you have a dead child in this house!"

"Yes," said the other mother; "my only child, a little boy just four years old, died this morning."

Tears came into the stranger's eyes. "Oh," she cried, "do forgive me! I am so sorry. I did not know. Dear heart! to think I should have troubled you. I, too, have lost two children by death; but this is more terrible. My little boy! You see, I do not know where he is."

"I know," the other said, calmly. "You must let us do what we can for you. Oh, I am sure you will find him. Let me go with you. We will search together. Not to know where your baby is! Ah, what trouble there is in the world!"

She seized a wrap, and the two women went down the walk together. At the corner they were met by a boy of perhaps a dozen years.

"Some children say they met a little boy like yourn goin' down toward North Beach," he said.

They hurried down the hilly street.

"Have you seen anything of a little boy, about four years old, playing about here?" asked Willy's mother of a homeward-bound laborer. "My little boy is lost."

"Shure, mem, now, that's very bad, an' I'm sorry," the man said, halting; "mebby he'd be at th' p'lice station?"

"No, I've telephoned all the stations. Some one thought they saw him down here. What shall I do?"

The face of the big, rough man worked sympathetically.

"I'll kape me eyes open ez I go along home, mem," he said; "an' mebby I'll see th' little feller. Tut, now! What if 'twore me own little Tim? He's just four years old, the rascal, an' 'twad kill 'iz mother, shure. Ah, but it's wearyin' an' comfortin to th' heart, mem, the childhren bez."

The way grew more squalid as they kept on toward the Beach. On a doorstep a young woman sat holding a little child, and looking anxiously down the street.

"Have you seen a little boy?" the older mother began, and again the sad little tale was told.

"No," said the other woman; "but I hope you'll find him, lady. I know how you feel. Me heart's sore over me own little Joey, here, and me man away looking for worruk. The baby is that sick! an' Jim, me other lad, he's gone for medicine. I don't know what's keeping him."

"Let me see the baby;" and the mother, whose little one lay dead at home reached out her jeweled hands. The child was placed in her arms.

"Why, he is very ill indeed!" she exclaimed. The little one's face was livid. The baby's fingers were clutched over each tiny thumb, and the tiny body shivered convulsively.

Willy's mother eyed the little form knowingly. "The child should be put into a warm bath at once," she said.

The three women entered the house and busied themselves over the sick baby. She whose child was lost found a battered kettle and put water to heat over the single-burner lamp. The other one undressed the little form, while the wee sufferer's mother stood wringing her hands in helpless pain.

They worked rapidly, tenderly; but it was nearly an hour before the terrible convulsions were over and the baby was resting on the bed.

"God bless you, ladies!" the poor woman cried, as she saw relief creeping over the drawn face; "you have saved my baby's life!"

"But oh, my own little boy!" and the other mother hastened to the door. "It is quite dark and I do not know where he is."

"Sure, lady, the good God will never let your baby be lost!" but the two strangers were gone.

"Oh, where will he sleep to-night?" murmured Willy's mother. "Your boy is safe with God, but where, where is mine?"

Up the street an older boy came tearing. "Mamma! Mamma!" he cried, while yet afar off; "a policeman's found Willy and taken him home!"

"Oh, thank God!"said she whose child was with the All-Father—"thank God!" but the other could not speak.

It was a triumphal progress back to the more aristocratic quarter.

"They've found yer bebby, ma'am," a street urchin cried, who was calling papers on the street corner. A Mexican tamale vender volunteered the same information in broken English, and in the next block a woman threw open a window and leaned forward.

"A policeman took your little boy home, madam!" she called, joyfully.

Near home a gleeful band of children met them.

"He's found—he's found!" and the chorus rang throughout the neighborhood.

The two mothers kissed tenderly and parted. As the younger one turned to enter her childless home her eyes were swimming with the first tears she had shed that day; but they were tears of thankfulness.

On the doorstep of the other nome a man stood, holding a child in his arms.

"We've got him," he called, quickly, as he bent to kiss his wife; and then his arms closed tightly around them both.

"O, Willy!" he said, "how could you frighten us so? Why did you do it?"

The curly head was raised and the blue eyes opened in surprise.

"Why, papa," said the little voice, "Mary said they wuzzent any or'nges for dinner, an' I went out to buy some!" —N. Y. Independent.

AN OLD MINISTER.

A Character of Early Times in Massachusetts.

Many stories are told of Dr. Gad Hitchcock, who was a minister in Pembroke, Mass., before and during revolutionary times. He was noted for his patriotism and the fearless expression of his views when opportunity offered. He was chaplain of the army at one time, and preached many a stirring sermon to the men.

The first sermon he published was addressed to a military company at the time when the French were making inroads on the northern frontier. The year before the breaking out of the revolution, he preached his famous "Election Sermon," which roused Gov. Gage to great wrath, and struck even the minister's stanchest friends as ill-advised. It is said that when Dr. Hitchcock wrote it, the governor was not expected to be in the audience at the time of its delivery.

When it was found that he was there, one of the minister's friends suggested that a slight modification of some of the strong expressions in the sermon would perhaps be advisable; but Dr. Hitchcock was of another mind.

"My sermon is written," he calmly said, "and it will not be altered."

On his journeyings to and from Boston he usually fell into conversation with anyone with whom he was thrown. One day he traveled to Boston in company with a sailor of whom he asked many questions as to his name, residence, habits and tastes.

At last the sailor began questioning in his turn. "What is your name?" he asked.

"I am Gad Hitchcock, from Tunk" (the name of his parish).

"Three of the worst names I ever heard!" cried the sailor, bluntly, greatly to Dr. Hitchcock's delight.—Youth's Companion.

Flashlights.

Advice is one of the unpleasant smaller vices that the truly good forget to condemn.

Don't persist in error—after you're found out; and don't be found out if you can avoid it by persisting in it.

Paste this in your hat: The easiest way to become immortal is to be the first to say what is self-evident.

The average man feels complimented when you call him bad in a laughing sort of a way.

In taking the chances, first look out that they are not against you.

A lightning calculator—the weather prophet.

A man is known by the umbrella he keeps.

Money talks occasionally, but there are times when it is deaf and dumb.—The Jester.

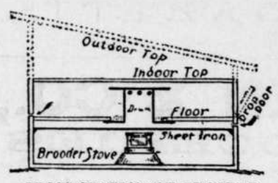
AGRICULTURAL HINTS

HOMEMADE BROODER.

Constructed on Simple and at the Same Time Correct Principles.

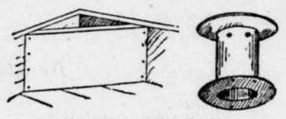
The incubator has come to stay in the poultry world, and many farmers are also availing themselves of its advantages. Where incubators are used, one must have brooders, and unless these can be made at home, the expense of a hatching "plant" is very materially increased. Fortunately, brooders can be constructed that will do very good work, though of course they must be watched a little more closely than would be necessary with the self-regulating brooders that one can buy.

A plan is shown herewith that gives a brooder constructed on simple and at the same time correct principles. The diagram, Fig. 1, is very nearly self-explanatory. A box three feet square, or thereabouts, has in the bottom a brooder lamp or stove. Above this is a sheet of iron as large as the inside of the box, and supported at the four sides, and by an iron prop near the lamp, if it is inclined to sag. Make the edges air-tight with cement, so that no



CROSS SECTION OF BROODER.

fumes from the lamp can get up above the sheet iron. Have a sheet iron drum made as indicated in Fig. 3 and set this into the brooder floor, filling in the rest of the floor about the drum with cement, that there may be no danger from fire. The drum need not be over six inches in height. It has a half dozen openings under the top, as shown in the sketch. When the lamp is lighted, air enters at one side above the sheet iron, is heated and rises in the drum, passes out through the openings into the chick chamber and is diffused about it. Three or four ventilating holes are in the wall near the floor, for the exit of cold air. This gives a constant movement of warm air into the brooder. These openings can be



CORNER AND DRUM.

partly closed when desired. An opening in the side near the bottom of the lamp chamber, and one near the top on the opposite sides, give fresh air for the lamp and an exit for its fumes. The lamp is inserted through a small door in the side of the box. One whole side of the brooder chamber is a drop door, for the easy sweeping out of the floor. The top (in door) can have a pane of glass in it, so one may see the chicks, and the thermometer hanging against one side. Glass on two sides gives light. The top must fit very tightly. If this brooder is to be used out of doors, a roof must be added, as indicated by dotted lines. The corners of the brooders are cut off, as seen in Fig. 2, so that the chicks may not crowd into them and the weak be trampled upon and smothered by the stronger, should the chamber ever become cold. This is an important matter and should not be overlooked. — Orange Judd Farmer.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

Save all the feathers.

Wheat is one of the best egg producing foods.

Sunflower seed promote laying and good health.

Keep the tail and wing feathers separate from the others.

Chaff is a good material for the nests of the early sitting hens.

The secret of raising goslings is to keep them dry and warm.

Young fowls need bone meal to supply strength and vigor to the growing frame.

It will require an average of one pound of grain per week for ten weeks to feed a chick.

If chicks are allowed a free run on light warm days it will add considerable to their vigor.

The use of cross-bred cocks often prevents uniformity in the color and characteristics of the chicks.

New blood in poultry is the basis of beauty, vigor, prolificalness. Introduce it at least every two years.

If the large white breed of ducks are kept the feathers will be nearly as valuable as those from the geese.

If cracked oyster shells are kept where the fowls can help themselves there will be no soft-shelled eggs.

Winter layers depend upon early pullets. Early pullets depend upon early setters and early setters upon winter layers.

Keep the yard and poultry-house floors sprinkled with air-slaked lime and there will be fewer cases of roup.—St. Louis Republic.

Horses Holding Their Own.

An observing gentleman from the west says he believes the market for horses is rapidly improving. He says people got the idea that electricity and the bicycle were going to render the demand for horses less than they have. In some parts of the west horses are now becoming scarce because they have been disposed of at an astonishing rate. Electricity has about run its length as a displacer of horses and the bicycle is covering its own field pretty thoroughly. What the horseless wagon will do in the future is a problem, but until highways are materially improved, it cannot come into general use.

Prospects Are Promising.

The opinion seems to be general among sheepmen that prospects are better this year than they have been any time since 1892. A better demand for both wool and mutton is anticipated, but, of course, much depends on the general improvement of the times. There is little reason to doubt but that the sheep on an average will show better quality, for not only have feeders been careful in the selection of their stock sheep, but they all realize the importance of feeding to a general finish, and the cheapness of feed will give them an opportunity of doing this.—Dakota Field and Farm.

BUSINESS METHODS.

Why Farmers Should Look After Their Insurance Policies.

Farmers sometimes forfeit their insurance by neglect. While the mutual companies do not, as we understand it, hold farmers to the strict letter of the law, as do the stock companies, but go more on the equities of the case in their settlements than on strictly legal points, nevertheless it is wise to have everything straight at the start and keep it straight. For example, many farmers during the year make additions to their buildings. The company should be informed of this fact and additional insurance, whether against fire, lightning or tornado, should be taken out to cover the increased value. Many farmers sell or trade properties during the year and this vitiates their policy unless an assignment is made, returned to the company, and a new policy issued. Where farmers do not sell outright they frequently deed portions of their property to their wives or members of their families, thus making a change of title and in each case the policy should state the facts.

Another matter. In making out a policy always see that the property that you wish to protect is specifically mentioned in the policy and that it is so mentioned that there can be no dispute about it. For example, we heard of a case lately that is likely to lead to litigation in a stock company. The farmer so insured carried so much insurance on grains. A fire occurred and in addition to the grains a lot of clover seed was burned. The question came up at once, is clover seed a grain? It will be very difficult to prove that it is. Therefore the policy should read grain and clover seed, or any other kind of seed.

Another matter. Always keep your policy where you will know where to get it should it be needed for any purpose and if possible keep it in a fireproof safe. Bankers usually take care of papers of this kind and it would be a good thing to leave your policies together with your banker, or in some other place where they are as safe as possible from fire.—Wallace's Farmer.

RENDERING LARD.

Simple and Handy Device Which Makes the Task Easy.

The illustration portrays a simple and handy device for heating water and rendering lard in kettles. I made the pieces, c c, out of the iron gangs of an old cultivator; any kind of light iron will do for balance. Set two parts, a a, (common fence posts) in the ground. Cut a mortise in top for crosspiece b and pin them so the weight of the kettle will not pull them together. Get two eyes, f f, for bottom (gate eyes will answer). To make them stronger, the two top eyes, f f, should be fitted with nuts. Make bottom of beams, c c, so they will go in bottom eyes and make the other end with a small crook for kettle to hang in. Take two pieces of iron, d d, and rivet them on each side of beams, e e; rivet a hook in the other end to hook in top eyes. Bolt the piece of

CONVENIENT FRAME FOR LARD MAKING.

iron, e e, to crosspiece b, so they will drop down between pieces d d, and lock beams so that they cannot swing from over the fire. To remove the kettle from the fire, remove lock e and the beam can be swung either way. I find it a very convenient way for rendering lard. If lard is foaming or getting too hot, it can easily be swung from over the fire until danger is over and when done, the kettle need not be removed from the beams until the lard is taken out.—H. M. Hodson, in Farm and Home.

OILING THE HARNESS.

If Undertaken at All, This Work Should Be Done Well.

Harness will last much longer and look much better if kept well oiled, and will not get so stiff after being exposed to a day's rain. During the spring it is difficult to keep harness from getting wet, and it will pay well before the season's work begins to see that it is thoroughly oiled. In doing the work, the harness should be taken apart and washed clean, using warm water and castile soap, and then wiped dry, when the oil should be applied. If so clean that washing is not needed, it will be better to wipe off with a wet rag as the oiling can be done better. It is best to take harness all apart, in order to get at all of the parts and oil thoroughly. Good harness oil can be purchased all ready for use, or neatsfoot oil, with a little lamp black, will be found good. If the harness has not been oiled for some time and is hard and dry, it will be best to go over them twice, finishing all up, and then commencing with the first piece and going over again. After every part has been thoroughly oiled, it should all be hung up over a frame of some kind and allowed to dry. It should not be hung in the sun or where the wind strikes, as it will dry too rapidly. The oil should have plenty of time to soak in. Like most other work on the farm, if undertaken it will pay to do well.—Journal of Agriculture.

Feeding the Laying Hens.

It is a mistake to keep the laying hens with those which do not produce eggs, for the reason that the layers require more food than the others, and do not receive it. Usually when hens do not lay they are too fat, and should be fed on foods containing but little grain, and also fed sparingly; consequently, when all the hens are together, the non-producing hens may become fatter while the layers do not receive enough. It does not pay to feed hens that do not give a return for the food consumed.—Farm and Fireside.

Separate the Flocks.

The first thing to do with flocks that are kept on farms rather than on ranches is to separate the flock into a number of small ones, each composed of one kind, and having a regard to sex, age and general condition. The weak ones should not be placed with the strong. The weather or stock flock should be in one flock, the breeding ewes in another, and the lambs in another, if the best results are to be secured.

AN OPEN LETTER.

From the Herald, Sauk Centre, Minn.

The following communication was recently received by the manufacturers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People:
Dr. Williams' Medicine Company.

"I was born in Germany and I am thirty-seven years old. I live with my husband on a farm. For ten years I suffered with leucorrhoea so that I was a burden to my friends and myself also. I had tried a great many doctors and different kinds of medicines without securing any benefits. My condition had become so deplorable that I had almost given up hope of recovery, when one day I saw in the Sauk Centre Herald an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as 'a drowning person catches at a straw,' so I grasped this chance and purchased from Hanson & Emerson a box of Pink Pills. I commenced taking them in March, 1896, and after taking one box I felt so much improved that I bought more.

"After taking them for a time I found to my surprise that I was entirely cured. Ever since then I have been as strong and well as I ever was, and am able to do the arduous duties which fall to the lot of a farmer's wife without feeling the least fatigue or inconvenience.

"I hope this will be the means of placing your wonderful pills in the hands of some sister sufferer, who may rejoice with me. I am satisfied that no woman need suffer as I did, when such an efficient remedy is so close at hand."

(Signed) MRS. H. STENERAGEL."

Subscribed before me this 19th day of December, 1896.

CHAS. F. HENDRY, Notary Public, Minnesota.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

You never really know how many diseases there are to which mortals are subject until you hear a crowd of old women talking together.—Atchison Globe.

Why McCormick Changed from the Left to the Right Hand Binder.

It has been said that the conveniences of one age become the necessities of the next; but no ordinarily sane man will contend that the necessities of one age should become the inconveniences of the next. When binding was done by hand the left hand cut harvester was a necessity. The grain fell on the platform of the harvester and was delivered into the receiver with its heads towards the rear of the machine. The men stood in the receiver facing the grain. With the left hand machine the heads of the grain are at the left hand of the man doing the binding, so in taking out the bundle with the band around it, whether the man turned to the front table or to the back table he kept his position toward the bundle itself—that is, with the heads toward his left hand; hence, in making the tuck he shoved the ends under the band toward the heads. Grain is handled by the shocker by grasping into the heads, as shown in the

illustration, and the tuck should therefore be toward the heads, so that it will not pull out.

The hand binding harvester with men to do the binding is out of date, and so is the left hand machine, which has been superseded by the McCormick Right Hand Open Elevator, the success of which makes it seem highly probable that there will be no progressive manufacturer building left hand machines in three years.

The application of roller bearings to grain cutting machinery was made by J. G. Perry in 1869, and his patent, No. 86,584, for an improved reaper, showed and described various ways of using roller and ball bearings in harvesters. In view of these facts it is somewhat amusing to read the claims of a certain reaper maker of the present day, who says he was the first to introduce roller bearings in harvesting machinery. As a matter of fact this manufacturer is comparatively a beginner in the art of reaper building and has originated nothing.

Unquestionably the most practical and satisfactory application of roller bearings to binders and mowers has been made by the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. The Particular form used by them was patented in 1882 and is now to be found in all McCormick machines. The especially valuable

feature of the McCormick roller bearing is seen in the form—or cage as it is called—which holds the rollers from running together, and if for any cause the cage is taken from the shaft the rollers will not fall out and get lost. In order to avoid the McCormick patent the other harvesting machine company who claims to be the originator of roller bearings in harvesters has cut out the metal in the ring at the ends of the rollers. If the cage is taken out the rollers slip out and become filled with grit, or worse, get lost.

The methods of the McCormick Company result in an annual saving of many thousands of dollars to the farming public. New devices are not embodied in their machines until long and oft-repeated trials have shown them to be practical. It has been the same with the roller bearings as with everything else—McCormick experimenting is done at McCormick expense, and not at the expense of the farmers, who are too often duped by manufacturers who rush into print for notoriety and bull the market with impractical forms.

We know a man who refuses to wear glasses because it would be an acknowledgment that he is growing older.—Washington Democrat.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

When some people make a fool bargain themselves, they try to hide it by bragging on their shrewdness.—Washington Democrat.

"Star Tobacco."

As you chew tobacco for pleasure, use Star. It is not only the best, but the most lasting, and therefore the cheapest.

"Is that a good hen, Uncle Josh?" "A good hen?" said Uncle Josh; "why, that 'ar hen lays eggs as big as hailstuns."—Detroit Free Press.

Any kind of a bruise St. Jacobs Oil will cure at any time—no matter how bad.

When people say of a man that he is worse than dead, they mean that he is alive.—Atchison Globe.

The Ideal Line.

The members of the Baptist Young People's Union who contemplate attending a national meeting of that body in July, should bear in mind that there is no better equipped line from the East, North or Northwest, than the popular Big Four route via Cincinnati or Louisville. All through passenger trains on this line are vestibuled, equipped with Buffet sleepers, with Hotel Dining Cars on day trains. At Cincinnati direct connection is made in the same depot with the Queen & Crescent Route, the Short Line to Chattanooga, via the famous High Bridge. At Louisville, with the Southern Railway and the Louisville & Nashville, via Mammoth Cave, and Nashville, allowing stop-over at both these points.

The fare from Chicago will be extremely low. For rates, time cards, etc., address J. C. Tucker, G. N. A., or H. W. Sparks, T. P. A., No. 234 Clark St., Chicago.

Mr. Snaggs—"My dear, isn't the grocer on the next corner a Celtic gentleman?" Mrs. Snaggs—"No, indeed! He sells for cash only."

Success and Its Cause.

The phenomenal popularity of the guns and ammunition made by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct., is not surprising when the great pains and care taken by this celebrated house to put nothing but perfect goods on the market is considered. Every gun they make is tested for strength, action and accuracy and unless it comes up to the high Winchester standard it never leaves the factory. Winchester ammunition is made with equal care, every different cartridge or load being tested before it is loaded for market. Winchester guns and ammunition are unsurpassed as results show. Their 136 page illustrated catalogue free upon request.

For a world in which there is nothing new under the sun there are a lot of discoverers.—Truth.

Rocked on the Crest of the Waves,

The landsman, tourist or commercial traveler, speedily begins, and not only begins, but continues, to feel the extreme of human misery during the transit across the tempestuous Atlantic. But if, with wise prescience, he has provided himself with a supply of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, his pangs are promptly mitigated, and then cease ere the good ship again drops her anchor. This is worth knowing, and thousands of our yachtsmen, summer voyagers, tourists and business men do know it.

Overwork is a thief of time.—Ram's Horn.

The trouble with worthless people is that they are the ones who worry about it.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and $1.00, all druggists.

We recently heard a doctor say a piece of pie was good for a person just before retiring in the evening.—Atchison Globe.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

When a man gets so mean that his wife won't live with him, he says marriage is a failure.—Washington Democrat.

Pleasant, Wholesome, Speedy, for coughs is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

"Dear me!" exclaimed the fond father, anxiously. "Whatever can be the matter with the baby? It isn't crying!"

Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. Cady, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

One of the most pitiable things in the world is the mutual disappointment of a man and wife.—N. Y. Weekly.

"For 6 years had neuralgia." You haven't used St. Jacobs Oil to cure it.

The world demands that a poor wife be loved by her husband as much as a good one.—Atchison Globe.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.

A really smart preacher is one who knows when it is wise to be "called" to another field.—Atchison Globe.

"Can't cure my rheumatism!" You can, you must use St. Jacobs Oil.

Some people spend a great deal more time being mean than it would take to be courteous.

When bilious or costive eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 25c.

Charity robs herself when she frowns while bestowing a gift.—Ram's Horn.

Like an electric current St. Jacobs Oil seeks and cures Sciatica.

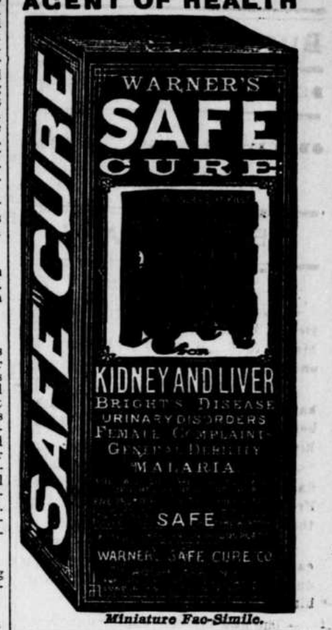
It is not the women who look at the most dry goods, who buy the most.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

A man is a fool for betting the opposite way from which he votes.

A sprain cannot cripple if you use St. Jacobs Oil. It cures it.

THE ADVANCE AGENT OF HEALTH



Miniature Fac-Simile.

On a red hot day Hires Rootbeer stands between you and the distressing effects of the heat.

HIRES Rootbeer

cools the blood, tones the stomach, invigorates the body, fully satisfies the thirst. A delicious, sparkling, temperance drink of the highest medicinal value.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Phila.
A package makes 5 gallons.
Sold everywhere.

$75 RIDE A CRESCENT BICYCLE $50
Western Wheel Works
MAKERS
CHICAGO ILLINOIS
CATALOGUE FREE

WHAT IT IS! A 48 page handsomely illustrated brochure, with description of the Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition, to be held at Nashville, Tenn., May 1st to Oct. 30th, the NATIONAL EVENT of 1897. Can be obtained by sending eight cents postage to C. L. STONE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, G. & E. I. R. R. 355 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

MAKE YOUR OWN CRAYON PORTRAITS
SIMPLE METHOD, INSTRUCTIONS AND ALL MATERIALS $1
PARTICULARS FREE. BEERS & CO. 36 VERY ST. N.Y.

Weeks Scale Works,
HAY, COAL, STOCK, GRAIN, AND COTTON SCALES. BUFFALO, N. Y.

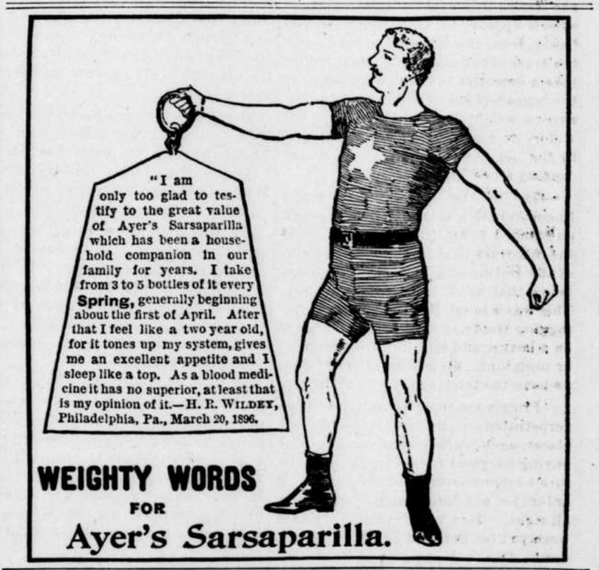
DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

FLORIDA For reliable information about Florida, Apply for same and lithograph maps to FLORIDA HOMESTEAD CO., TAMPA, FLORIDA.

600 SECOND HAND BICYCLES $5 TO $15—All makes. GOOD AS NEW. Must be closed out. Lists free. L. A. Mead Cycle Co., Chicago.

GET RICH QUICKLY. Send for "300 Inventions Wanted." Edgar Tate & Co., 245 B'way, N. Y.

YUCATAN, KING OF GUMS.



WEIGHTY WORDS FOR Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217.

NORTH DAKOTA FARM LAND

THE DWIGHT FARM AND LAND CO. offers for sale 22,000 ACRES in Steele County, 45 miles west of the Red River. Surface is rolling; soil rich black loam, clay subsoil, plenty of wild hay and good water abound. Close to good markets, schools, churches, etc. Prices $8 to $12 per acre. In RICHLAND COUNTY the company OFFERS 12,000 ACRES a large part of which is UNDER PLOW. This land is directly in the Red River Valley and very desirable. The county is thickly settled and four competing railways furnish fine markets. Prices range from $10 to $25 PER ACRE. For full information, maps, terms of sale, etc., etc., address EDGAR A. HEATH, GENERAL AGENT, DWIGHT, N. D., or E. S. TYLER & CO., FARGO, N. D.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Dr. Niven May 15 and 16. 3t.

—Dr. Niven will satisfy you with Dental Work of any Kind. In Delano May 15 & 16; Waverly 17; Howard 18 and 19. 2w.

—That Hustling Hitsman is still handling farmers hogs. Delano is the boss swine shipping point; and Al gets his share.

--C. M. Conzet has just completed a fine new team harness for his brother Fred. Fred's team will be dressed in the latest style now.

—Dr. Soper struck one of the worst cases yet this week. It was the bicycle disease, and he has almost succumbed: himself being the patient.

--The new fire bell was put in place Saturday morning and it is hoped our citizens will have no further trouble finding out when there is a fire in town.

—Pat Greear the gentlemanly insurance man from "Old Kaintuck" was at Waverly Monday. He says it did not take him long to write up a couple of risks.

—Mr. Doran preached twice on Sunday last at the Union Grove M. E. church. Mr. Doran is an interesting speaker and had good sized audiences. Litchfield Review.

—The scales, eminating from the elevator at times, seem to have taken on a different kind of a squeak, if possible more rasping than before. "Fiddling Fred" has joined the band, and istrying to break in an "E" clarinet.

—Professor Hawker has been engaged to deliver the Memorial oration at Maple Plain, on Saturday, May 29. That insures a good one, as the professor's ability as an orator has already been established, and that at home among his fellow townsmen.

—A few reckless riders on bicycles seem to think it "looks smart" to ride on the side walks and over crossings as fast as they can go. The Village Council should make an ordinance, if they can't stop it any other way, to suppress the outrage on the rights of pedestrians.

—From the Pioneer Press we learn that Prof. R. C. Dewey, formerly Principal of the Delano School, has left Morris where he has been Superintendant of Schools since leaving here and will be Superintendant of the Litchfield School next year.

--When you go to Minneapolis you must be on your guard. But a little while ago and people had their heads cracked by the posts along the moter line. Then the Typhoid germs got to depopulating the city. Now it is the "bicycle beast" that rides people down. Nearly every day accounts of accidents from reckless riding are seen in the city dailies. Look out for them.

—John Brandser's youngest boy aged about four years received a severe cut on the back part of the top of the head. His brother older brought the ax down on his head while he was stooping to gather horse-radish, cutting through the cap and making a cut an inch long in the scalp. A couple of stitches had to be taken to bring the edges of the wound together. He is doing nicely, and is likely to recover.

—Several new bicyclists appeared on our streets this week. Some of their wheels appear to have imbibed too freely, from the anties they cut, and the tracks they make. While it would take a detective to say who some of the beginners are when their countenances are lighted up with the blush of victory or cast down and bergrimmed by the lack of success, in at once, becoming a first class bicyclists.

--One of the traveling telegraph line men with a velocipede with a sail on reached town Tuesday and made the discovery that the telephone wire of the Delano and Watertown line was below that of J. J. Hill's Railroad. This was wrong; it might in case of sagging from any cause, catch a man on a boxcar and jerk him from the car, or injur him. Steps were at once taken to have the telephone wire put on top.

--Frauds are reported as having been perpetrated on the unwary in several places, agents are around selling and buying bargains for various things. Be sure to sign no notes, or contracts, or orders for anything you are not sure is all right. Don't let smooth talkers work you for fhat you do not want or need. Deal with people you know and you will not be so apt to be bit. Keep out of debt as much as possible. It is awful hard to keep even, now-a-days if you once get behind. Get cash and pay cash as far as possible.

--About the best way to crush out the sugar beet craze is to supply every farmer with enough seed to raise a hundred or two bushels of beets and have him spend all his odd hours and a part of the time he ought to be attending to something else, tending sugar beets, and when he gets them raised find that he can't sell them for anything, there being no factory near. As for experimenting, that has been done, several of our farmers near here raised beets and they were analyzed and pronounced sugar bearing in paying quantities. There can be little object in any more of our farmers going to any expense of time or trouble to find out the profitableness of the buisness until they see at least some signs of a place to sell their beets when they are raised.

--Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—Paul Plotnik has a new wagon with his machinery add painted on.

—Tomorrow will be Fair Day. Farmers are about done seeding and will, doubtless, be in town in large numbers.

—Rev. A. A. Abbot, of Rockford will preach at the M. E. Church on Sunday evening at 8: o'clock. League at 7: p. m.

—The Delano Band has had its band wagon house reshingled and repaired. It will now keep the band wagon from being further injured by wind and weather.

--Mr. Merriman the pictur canvasser had a runaway and got several pictures spoiled several days ago. He has canvassed this part of the country pretty thoroughly.

--Arbor Day was duly observed by the schools. A partial holiday was enjoyed by teachers and pupils. Trees were planted, exercises indulged in and all went off pleasantly.

--We just received word from Rockford that Lawson Conklin Sen., an old settler in that township, and a soldier in the late war, died this morning at 1 p. m., after a lingering illness.

--According to the new law if you have any notes or other papers falling due on a legal holiday you must pay the day before. Don't get caught by putting off paying until after the holiday.

—While watching the new blacksmith shoe a horse the other day we were surprised by musical tones, and learned that Mat Tomper's successor is a singer: and sings while he shoes horses.

—Charley Carlton and family have moved into the Sutton house, in South Delano. Charley says he fooled the boys this time. and has been married about three months before the news got out.

—We send our readers each, in supplement form, a copy of the General Laws passed by the Minnesota Legislature session of '97. Look them carefully over and see what you must do to comply with the new laws.

--On Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, the fire bell called out the Fire Companie's, in a hurry for a little practice. Practice makes perfect, and some practice to see that things are working right and are in order, should be had often.

—The Delano Cornet Band is now holding regular meetings on Tuesday evening at the City Hall for practice. They are getting so they can play in the hall without making the audience wish themselves or the band in some other place.

—Beach & Guptil, of Rockford, are selling a new patent device for changing the shafts for the tongue, and vice versa, with much less trouble and vexation than usual, and in much less time. Look at the rig when Will or Charley come around with their buggy.

--Delano's brick building boom goe merrely on. There are a great many more brick buildings in Delano than most people think. If you don't think so just count them up once. With the new ones now being built, you wan't have fingures and toes enough to keep tally.

—Moving time has arrived John Coolen has moved into the Haffner house. F. H. Lindsley took breakfast for the first time this, morning in his new Third Street residence. John Kappe will occupy the Lindsley property on the corner of Bridge and 4th streets in a couple of weeks, having purchased it for $800.

County Cullings.

Pay your real estate tax before this month ends On June 1 you will find the 10 per cent penalty added to what the tax now is if you don't have it paid before that date.

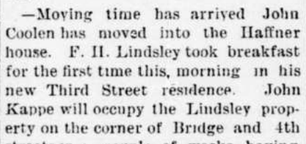
The Cokato Enterprise claims to be doing job work for Albert Lee and Minneapolis parties, and wants to know "How is that for a country shop?" We thought the Enterprise advocated "having your work done at home".

Buffalo pupils are working up some athletic sports, for field day of the commencement exercises of their High School. That is a good move. Some of our boys have already caught the inspiration; and even old men can be seen showing the boys how high they use to jump.

It is now Judge Tarbox, Your Honor, of Monticello, Governor Clough having appointed him judge of the newly formed Eighteenth Judicial district consisting of the counties of Wright, Sherburne, Anoka and Isanti. So now when Minneapolis wants a Minneapolis man for judge she can have him. We have a judge of our own.

Advertise in the Gazette.

Dr. Niven.



Dentist of St. Cloud will be in DELANO, May 15 & 16. Waverly 17 and Howard 18 & 19. Dentistry in all branches. Painless extraction. Warranted work. Elegant sets of Teeth at lowest prices.

Late Literary News.

DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE for May contains nearly 200 graphic illustrations, and there is not a dull page in it. "McKinley's Administration, Told by the Camera," is alone well worth the price of the Magazine the photographs vividly depicting the whole pageant, and needing no verbal description.

Personal.

A. F. cory is at home again.

Dr. P. O'Hair, of Waverly drove down yesterday.

Fred Knoll and family visited Watertown Sunday.

George Washington, of Independence, was in town Monday.

Miss Tillie Christoff, of Minneapolis, visited Delano friends, Sunday.

John and Charley Cunningham visited the old homestead Tuesday.

John Campbell and Dr. Shrader, of Watertown, were in town today.

Frank Cramer and Miss Girtrude Murphy visited Watertown Sunday.

Dr. Catlin and sister Mary drove to Watertown the first day of the week.

O. M. Roberts, of Rockford, was seen driving about town Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Vorse and daughters, Nellie and Vivian drove over from Buffalo Tuesday.

Dr. J. O'Connor and Dave Flanigan, of Waverly, were Delano visitors Wednesday.

Miss Lydia Zahrendt, of Lyndale, is learning the dressmaker trade with the Bauman girls.

Will Guptil and wife, of Rockford, came up from the city, Saturday evening, Via of Delano.

Will Guptil, of Rockford, is assisting John Coolen in handling the Champion reaper this season.

Peter Mayer has resumed his old place at the depot. Mr. Dostelr having returned to Minneapolis.

James Ferrier, of Fair Haven, was transacting business here on Tuesday. He comes well endorsed.

Enos Eppel wheeled over to Lester Prairie, Saturday to yisit his sister Lou, returning home Monday.

Pete Keller Jr., of Winsted, made Delano a business visit, on his wheel, on Tuesday, May 4, being his 21st birthday.

John Boylan and daughter, and Mr. Bauer of Watertown, passed through Delano on their way to St. Paul, Tuesday.

Charley Beach drove over this morning with his cousin, Peter McKinzie, of Paynette Wis., who with his wife and, sister-in-law Miss Kate Hanson are visiting relatives at Rockford.

--Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

Salesmen Wanted.

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INDEPENDENCE INCIDENTS.

After a long and tedious winter we hear the first rumblings of spring and the farming community is improving the time by putting in grain and all kinds of produce.

The Lewis Cemetary Association will hold its annual meeting at the Town Hall, Armstrong next Monday evening May 10, at 7:30 p. m. Everybody interested should come out. There are several offices to elect.

Painter Bros. have set up their saw mill at the narrows, on Lake Sarah. They will saw quite a bill of lumber for John Berg.

John Berg has been in Minneapolis serving on the jury.

On Saturday afternoon the house of W. J. Stinson was burned to the ground including contents. No insurance.

A good shower of rain would be a benefit to the sowed grain and pastures. The ground is inclined to bake.

All things continue as they were from the begining. No change of business for the better.

It is said that Cleveland has put in a bid for the presidency of 1900. It seems he could not be so foolish as to think this country would want him for president again. No, Mr. Cleveland can never be president again, unless it be that of some chewing gum factory or a monkey show. He has had his pound of flesh. A man that will sell himself to the gods of Memmon is not fit to be the ruler of a free people. It is an insult upon the American people (If he has done so) to make any outward manifestation by speech or act that he would again like to be President of the United States. His speeches are like empty vessels; they are as clouds without water. should such a thing happen that he would again be made President it would be the inaguration of a monarchial government, or a revolution. he must think that New York City, and Wall Street, is the Government. It may be for banking purposes and money loaning; but not when it comes to defying the flag and the constitution. Brave men of all political parties, in times past, have walked through blood to save this Nation, and perpetuate its free institutions and they would do it again. The less the common people of this country hear from Grover Cleveland the better it will suit them. He is very small potatoes and few in a hill. His talk about loyalty and the poor people is as sounding brass and a tinkling symbal.

JOHN H. MCGARY.

THE FEMALE VEGETARIAN.

She will not eat the flesh of fowl
Nor of the meek quadruped;
And wonders that we beefeaters
Can be so cruelly stupid,
To kill the pretty birds which bring
To her but thoughts of heaven;
Or masticate the lowly steer
To give our muscles leaven.
But when she hies to church Sunday,
In a pretty Easter bonnet,
She cares not whence the feathers came
That gaily wave upon it.

—Prison Mirror.

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DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat, per bu.,	$ .65
Rye, per bu.,	.25
Potatoes, per bu.,	.25
Butter	.12, .10
Eggs,	.07
Hay, per ton,	3.50
Pork	3.60
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.06
Chickens, dressed,	.06
Spring chichen,	.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,	.08

DIED.

THOMPSON.—At St. Luke's Hospital in St. Paul, on Friday, April 30, Charles Newton Thompson, age 21 years.

Deceased was a brother of Mrs. Elmer S. Babb of Delano.

JOHNSON.—In Minneapolis, on Friday, April 30. Ole Johnson, age 22.

The remains were brought to Delano for burial beside those of his mother and two sisters who died since their arrival here from Sweden two years ago.

CHURCH.—In Franklin Town, on Monday, May 3, Mrs. Hannah, wife of Peter Church, age 50 years.

Mrs. Church was among the old settlers here and beloved by all. The remains rest in the Watertown cemetery.

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To prove it, we give a few items from actual sales made within the last few weeks:
One agent sold 27 copies in two and a half days. Another sold 15 copies in two days, and another 30 in three days. One agent in Indiana sold 15 copies in two days. An agent in South Carolina sold 43 copies in three days. One agent in Georgia sold 25 in two days. An agent in Central Georgia sold 82 copies in ten days. When you consider the commission we allow agents, and the immense popularity of this wonderful book, and the ease with which it sells, there is nothing in which a live, pushing man can engage which will yield such profits. For instance: one agent made $108.25 in ten days selling "Thunderbolts." Another made $39.40 in three days; another $9.25 in one day; another $33 in two days; another $56.75 in three days.
B. F. HAYNES PUBLISHING COMPANY, Nashville, Tenn.

VOL. XII. NO. 24 MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, NOVEMBER 1, 1896 TERMS

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ALL OTHER DEPARTMENTS EQUALLY WELL CARED FOR.
OTHER CONTRIBUTORS:
Prof. T. L. Haecker, Prof. Thos. Shaw, Prof. S. B. Green, Prof. Otto Lugger, Prof. Harry Snyder, Prof. W. M. Hays, Walter L. Brower, Mary B. Keech, Seth H. Kenney and many others
Short Talks Department, A department where all kinds of questions are answered for the benefit of subscribers, is a leading feature of the paper. More questions answered in the course of a year than by any three other agricultural journals in the country.
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VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1897. NUMBER 33.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

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Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:45 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.
A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
REV. J. L. FARBER Pastor.

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Sunday School every Sunday.. .... 10:00 "
REV. FOSSBERG, Pastor.

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DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a.m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... "
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8a. m Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. M. SAVS.

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Councilmen, { NICK FRANK. HENRY BOCK. ADAM HORSCH.
Recorder, { L. M. MAXFIELD.
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Board of Health. { T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary. J. E. BORSCH.
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"I'LL DO WHAT I CAN."

Who takes for his motto: "I'll do what I can,"
Shall better the world as he goes down life's hill,
The willing young heart makes the capable man.
And who does what he can, oft can do what he will.
There's strength in the impulse to help things along,
And forces undreamed of come to the aid
Of one who, though weak, yet believes he is strong,
And offers himself to the task, unafraid.

"I'll do what I can" is a challenge to fate,
And fate must succumb when brought to the test,
A heart that is willing to labor and wait
In the tussel with life ever comes out the best.
It puts the blue imps of depression to rout,
And makes many difficult problems seem plain;
It mounts over obstacles, dissipates doubt,
And unravels kinks in the life's curious chain.

"I'll do what I can," keeps the progress machine
In good working order as centuries roll,
And civilization would perish, I ween,
Were not these words written on many a soul,
They fell the great forests, they furrow the soil,
They seek new inventions to benefit man.
They fear no exertion, make pastime of toil—
Oh, great is earth's debt to "I'll do what I can."

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

A BILL has been introduced into the United States Senate and has been referred to the Committee on Patents, making it unlawful for any person or persons to award their business correspondents or clients any gift, prize or chance toward a medal of honor, certificate of stock or other thing of real or supposed value.

THE Annandale Post, a Rank Republican paper, laments the fact that our forests are being cut off so fast, and thinks it a cause of the terrible freshets. The Post says it is led "to think that our government should provide for the replanting of timber or else remove all tariffs on lumber so as to make our own forests last so that the natural growth would replace what was removed". What other view could any sensible person take of the matter? And why ask our farmers or others to pay one or two dollars per thousand feet, more for lumber than it is really worth, by putting that much tariff on it? Does the tariff on lumber benefit anybody in Minnesota? We are glad to learn that even the Post has been "led to think" on these matters. There's lots of company, Brother Rank, many have been "led to think." And as soon as our people begin paying protective tariff on tea, beet sugar, wool, lumber, shoes and such to raise revenue to run things at altogether a too expensive rate there will be lots more "led to think." Some will be even driven to think. And after a few months thinking there will be an opportunity to vote. It is hoped that Brother Rank and others will be prepated to vote as they think.

The Howard Case.

The Howard case has again been postponed. Howard, Wendell and Dodge were indicted by a Wright County Grand Jury last December. The two latter were, on motion of the newly elected County Attorney Tarbox, discharged. Howard got a change of venue to Hennepin County where the trial has again been put over till the fall term, on account of the absence of important witnesses. The Juror Otto, who is the man claimed to have been offered a bribe is working his farm; Billings, who claims to have been a go-between the Railroad Attorneys and officials and the Juror, is living in Delano, practicing law; the others are, so far as we know, following their usual avocations. It would be more satisfactory to the people of Wright County to have Mr. Howard tried, and put where he belongs in the eyes of the law, whether it be to find him guilty or establish his innocence beyond a doubt. Too many people are connected with the charge of bribery, or attempted bribery, and the crime is too serious, if there is a crime, to be fooled along with as this one appears to have been. Wright County is entitled to more speedy justice than she is getting in this matter. The Great Northern Railroad may be content while doing business with officials under indictment, with their trials put off from term to term, but most folks would, if innocent, desire to have it so understood as soon as possible.

Et Te Globe.

Even the St. Paul Globe is whipping araund into the anti-Republican ranks once more after going for the Journal for not answering "what it thought the proper time" for considering the currency question? The Globe says: "There will be no attempt to legislate for correct finance and no republican permission to legislate at this session or at any other. We admit that the course of the republican party, when reviewed in connection with its professions, pretenses and promises during the last campaign, puts its defenders in a wide deep hole. It would be better for them however to confess the obvious truth than to try to wriggle out, as the Journal does, of a position from which there is no escape."

The Globe don't seem to fully appreciate the tariff legislation now being fixed up for the people of this country. But what financial legislation does the Globe banker after? Is it the Nelson Bankruptcy Bill?

Knows the Man at the Helm.

From Monday's Evening Press, of Minneapolis, we clip the following, believing that with such a man at the helm, and in so good a cause, the Evening Press will prove a winner with the people. Honest men have, for a long time, been looking for just such a paper as such a man as "Col. Allen says J. B. Starkey is will run.

"In 1861 a little, slight boy enlisted in the Twelfth Wisconsin and marched south with his regiment, and for four long years was at the front in everything, whether fun or fight, his jolly good nature ever ready for anything that came up, whether a midnight raid on a—chicken coop, or a rebel rifle pit, it was all the same to Starkey—never sick, but the life of his company. He kept many a despondent, homesick one from being discouraged. Four years later he came home, and, like hundreds of others, disappeared from view of his comrades, to take up the problem of life that was laid aside to save his country or die for it. A few years later the boys began to hear of Starkey again. He had enlisted, but this time in the ranks of the M. E. church, to fight the devil, and he went at it with all his might and energy, just as he did in '61, and we always thought he entered that branch of the service because of the appetite he had acquired in the army for chicken. Comrade Starkey fought in this service twenty years, and was successful in reaching the topmost round in the service, and only left because of a failure of voice, although he informs u that he is preaching every Sunday in Minneapolis just to help some one out. He became financially interested in the EVENING PRESS, and finally bought it and assumed the management of the same, and, while we do not agree politically with Brother Starkey, we want to inform the readers of the Press here that a man is at the helm who is terribly in earnest, and is putting his whole energy into it. That the silver party of Minnesota has a man as editor of its organ that is honest in all the word implies. That we do not believe there is money enough in Minnesota to influence him to do what he thought was wrong, and the people of Minnesota will discover they have one standard-bearer that is devoted to them and their cause, and that they never will be betrayed. Mr. Starkey is a man of tremendous energy and personality, and he will put it all into his paper. WE PREDICT SUCCESS FOR THE PRESS, FOR WE KNOW THE MAN AT THE HELM."

New Tariff Bill.

Our friends the Protectionists appear to be getting down from their high horse; or rather Elephant protective tariff views. Why, they have gone and put 10 cts. a pound tariff on tea. Who do they expect that will protect? Perhaps some poor old grandma who has drinked tea all her life and now must have it. Maybe they think she is drinking too much and needs protection. And then the idea of making a specific duty of 10 cts per pound. If tea must be taxd why dont they adopt the advalorem duty, a certain percent of the value. Then the rich would pay his share in proportion to what his tea was worth. Now under this 10 cts a pound plan, if some poor family buys tea worth 40 cts a pound they pay 10 cts of that for tariff, that is 25 per cent of what they spend goes to help run the government. The rich family can use tea costing two dollars a pound and pay 10 cts tariff on the pound that would only be 5 per cent of the amount invested. But that seems to be the plan for equalizing tarff according to the new tea tax.

The tax on beer is at 44 cts per barrel. If people must drink, they must pay 44 cts tax to the government on each barrel, provided the beer is imported. If it is made in this country the brewery gets the 44 cts. Tea don't grow here. The barley for beer does.

Then the new tariff is higher on wool. When you want some nice warm woolens for yourself or family and have to pay old prices, or a little more, while your grain and stock is selling cheap, just remember that the tariff has been raised for protection to wool industries.

When the shoe maker asks you a quarter or so more for a pair of shoes than he did the last time you bought, just remember that a protective tariff has been put on hides, that have been on the free list for years, and that the foreign market for American shoes will soon be done, and our manufacturers will have to cut down prices for labor and sell their shoes at home, and under protective tariff can ask more than they could before.

When you want a few boards for a granary or other building and think they come high just remember the two dollars per thousand protective tariff has been added in order that our forests may be gotten rid of as soon as possible.

All in all it don't look very much as if the people in Minnesota would be helped a bit by the tariff now in course of being enacted by the special session of Congress. We won't raise any more tea than before the "protective" tariff. We wont have any more hides on our cattle; the wool on our sheeps backs won't be any heavier. Our big woods will disappear more rapidly than ever.

When we buy a pound of tea Uncle Sam will get his ten cents; when the drinker buys a barrel of beer the brewer will get $.44 tax. When 500 families buy woolens at protective prices maybe one family will get a few cents extra for wool, and maybe he won't. We understand the price was to be two cents per pound higher at Rockford to start in with this spring, and that under the Wilson bill, with wool on the free list. The two dollars on lumber, the wealthy pine men make mostly, we think.

State Examinations.

"State examinations will soon be here with the accompanying trouble and worry. Scholars and teachers will both be anxious, but if faithful work has been done, there should be no fear of the result. Several schools are complaining that the examiners are unfair in their markings and that too many papers are sent back with marks cut down too much. Fortunately Morris has no such complaint; of the 46 papers sent down last winter only 3 were lost. It is the local teachers who are at fault; if they understand the subjects, they can mark properly, otherwise they cannot. Besides they have a recourse if they think they are unjustly treated. The papers will be returned if the express be paid, and the justice of the marks be seen."—The Morris Sun.

In a copy of the Morris Sun sent us by Professor Dewey formerly principal of our school we find the above among "School Notes". It seems Morris was not one of the schools to be marked down, badly; Delano was. Prof. Aiton has promised that himself and Prof. Rankin will oversee the marking next month. We have every reason to believe that they will do justly with all. If they should not succeed in getting fair markings there will be a reckoning all along the line, as everybody will know who to blame.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1897.

"Killed by an overdose of tariff", may be the epitaph on the tomb of the republican party, if the tariff bill which was this week reported to the senate is not radically changed in many of the schedules. It has started a fight among the republicans that may result in killing the tariff bill as well as the republican party; although, of course, the chances are that the differences will be patched up in some way and a bill of some sort put through at this session of Congress. That the fight is now raging is shown by the open threats of the New England Senators to stay in Washington all summer rather than see the duty on hides, which the Senate Finance Committee has put in the bill, remain in the bill, and these Senators are already trying to get democratic Senators to promise to vote with them to strike out the duty on hides when the bill is voted upon by sections in the Senate The western Senators who forced the duty on hides into the bill, have informed the New England Senators that they were not going to stand idly by and see that duty on hides struck out of the bill, when they could get even by combining with the democrats and adopting an amendment providing for a horizontal reduction in all cotton, woolen and steel manufactures. Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, says of the new bill, for that is what it practically is: "So far as relates to the wool schedule, the bill is unsatisfactory, and cannot be passed. I do not believe it can pass the Senate, and I know it cannot pass the House. The sugar schedule will be very gratifying to the American Sugar Refining Co., and unsatisfactory to the best sugar producers in the country. The New England manufacturers are fully provided for. The bill will probably not reach the House in the form reported to the Senate, and if it should it would meet with very strong opposition. The duty on tea will be very unpopular. Those republicans representing districts having large brewing interests are much worked up over the increase of 44 cents a barrel in the tax on beer and will fight it.

Senator Jones, of Ark., who is regarded as a tariff expert as well as one of the most careful political observers of the time, said of the present situation: "This tariff bill means the disruption of the republican party. The taxes imposed by it will be resented by the people. New England will certainly go democratic on the question of a duty on hides, but the lesson that will be taught by this one item might be applied to every other section of the country. The next House of Representatives will be democratic by a very large majority." Senator Jones, in reply to a question, said he thought the debate on the tariff bill, which is to begin on the 18th inst. would last until about the first of July.

It is the general disposition in Congress to regard the trip to Europe upon which Senator Wolcott, ex-Vice President Stevenson, and General Paine will start this week, with credentials authorizing them to negotiate with European Governments in behalf of international bimetallism, as nothing more than a pleasant summer junket for these three gentlemen. There are not a dozen men in Congress who seriously think international bimetallism more than a dream, concocted to stave off an independent settlement of the financial question by this country.

In place of the retroactive tariff in the Dingley tariff bill the republicans of the Senate Finance Committee have inserted a clause making July 1st the date upon which the new duties will go into effect, and unless all the Congressional-prophets are away off the date will have to be changed again.

The fact was made very plain by the assignments of republicans to the committee vacancies made by the republican caucus that boss Hanna isn't the whole thing in the Senate whatever he may have been in the campaign or may be with the administration. He didn't even get a chairmanship. The only other republicans left without chairmanships are Penrose, of Pa., and Deboe, of Ky., who took his seat this week. Boss Platt also got turned down by the republicans. He wanted a place on the Finance Committee, and is doing a lot of kicking because he didn't get it.

The Senate rejected the arbitration treaty this week by a vote of 43 to 26. Everybody is glad it is out of the way. The Senate also passed the free homestead bill.

Instead of increasing the issue of pie, Mr. McKinley is curtailing it, much to the disgust of the hungry horde. He is keeping it back because he thinks it will be needed to get the tariff bill through, and for the same reason he has not made the modification in the civil service rules that he has decided to make.

Among our Exchanges.

If Mr. Bryan remains any considerable length of time in Mexico, his admiration for the silver dollar of that country may suffer diminution.

Anoka Herald: When Clough has appointments to make, he looks among his friends for material. This is to his credit. Dave realizes that his friends helped to make him what he is, and believes in rewarding them. That is a good quality to cultivate—gratitude.

Brainerd Journal: Congressman Bailey, of Texas, very truthfully says to the republicans: "If you succeed in restoring prosperity, the democratic party might as well make a nomination in the next presidential election. If you fail, you might as well not make a nomination.

It is rumored that F. B. Lamson will soon start a new paper at Buffalo. Wright county is well supplied with papers and we should not think that there was an "opening" in any town in the county. But Mr. Lamson probably bases his proposed enterprise on the old saying that "there is always room for one more."

Duluth Herald: Senator Fuller of the Little Falls Transcript sarcastically asks how the Republicans of Minnesota will carry the next campaign? Bixby is going to negotiate with the Indians, and E. M. Johnson, secretary of the committee, has been appointed a judge of the district court in Hennepin county. Perhaps Senator Fuller might be induced to take hold of the Republican campaign.

Minneapolis Tribune: A New York letter says that ex-Senator David B. Hill has already begun systematic operations for the reorganization of the democratic party with a view of resuming the leadership and succeeding Senator Murphy, whose term will expire in 1899. To do this Mr. Hill must wrest the state from the republicans in 1898, and as a preliminary he must in some way harmonize the gold and silver democrats. How he is going to accomplish such a task is an enigma.

You Can't Tell by the Looks of a Toad How Far He Can Hop.

Last Saturday's Dispatch contained a picture of the G. O. P. Elephant sitting erect and laughing at "Old Pease" in a coat of mail and with shield and a pen lance, with Anoka Union for a flag, astride a frog coming on for an attack. It reminds us of the story of David and the Giant Goliah. The battle may turn out the same way. The victory is not always to the strong. Besides the elephant need not laugh at Old Pease "horse". You can't tell by the looks of a toad how far he can hop.

Northern Pacific Control.

The resignation of E. W. Winter from the presidency of the Notthern Pacific railway for the reason, as stated by himself, that J. J. Hill has secured control of the majority of the stock of the Northern Pacific road, and that he does not wish to be employed on a road controlled by Mr. Hill is conclusive evidence that the recent rumors in regard to Mr' Hill's efforts to secure control of the Northern Pacific road were true. What effect the change will have upon the interests of Brainerd remains to be seen. The prevailing opinion here seems to be that Brainerd will not lose anything by the change.—Brainerd Journal.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents. Opp. U. S. Patent office Washington, D. C.

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week, Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C; A. H. Castle, Minneapolis, Tpousers-guard; W. S. Mock, Minneapolis, Hoisting-machine: For copy of any patent send ten cents in postage stamps with date or this paper to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

Cigarette Had Set Fire to the Couch on Which He Slept.

A burning lounge, thrown from the window of 190 West Fourth street, caused considerable excitement yesterday morning. Marvin P. Sherman had gone to sleep on the lounge, smoking a cigarette. The cigarette set fire to the lounge and Sherman awoke as the fire reached his shirt. Sherman promptly threw the lounge out of the window. Officer Scannell extinguished the fire with a few pails of water. —Pioneer Press.

Late Literary News.

DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE for May contains nearly 200 graphic illustrations, and there is not a dull page in it. "McKinley's Administration, Told by the Camera," is alone well worth the price of the Magazine the photographs vividly depicting the whole pageant, and needing no verbal description.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

The receipts of the internal revenue bureau show that the people of the United States are drinking more beer and less whisky every year.

The airship did one good turn during its short career. It diverted the attention of the correspondents who regularly kill off the peach crop.

The shah of Persia has, owing to hard times, been forced to rid himself of all but 63 of his wives. Poor chap, what a lonesome life he must be leading!

A recent census of Buenos Ayres shows a population of 663,850, which makes it larger by 100,000 than Rio de Janeiro, and the metropolis of South America.

In London they are painting the wheels of their coaches and carriages a vermillion red this year, and red has become the prevailing color in hats and everything else.

The syncronograph, the new telegraph instrument, will send and receive 3,000 words a minute. All we need now is a couple of men who can handle that many words a minute.

The most fastidious woman in the world lives in Boston. She refused to marry a young man because he wabbled on his wheel. She was afraid he would wabble in matrimony.

That Macon (Ga.) resident who paid $11,300 the other day for two brass bricks worth at retail about 20 cents could have saved money by subscribing for a good weekly at $1.50 a year for 750 years.

The New York board of health makes a daily medical examination of school children thought to be threatened with disease. Of the 4,599 examined recently 243 were excluded on account of dangerous symptoms.

Tesla has a great idea of the virtues of sleeping 20 hours a day, while Edison contends that sleep is a habit that may be overcome. These electricians seem to have seized the subject by the opposite poles.

A damage suit in which an actress was awarded $10,000 against a Chicago hotel keeper proves that from an advertising standpoint it is better to be caught in a folding-bed than to be caught in a divorce suit.

Forty-seven women graduated in the law course at the university of the city of New York recently. Considering the fact that women have been "laying down the law" for so long, it is not surprising that a few of them are taking it up.

Gov. Ramsdell, of New Hampshire, appointed a day of fasting and prayer, not, as he says, that he believes the people will fast and pray, but simply because "my council has advised me to." He expressed his personal opinion when he says: "What's the use of appointing an annual fast day when everybody goes to the races instead of to church?"

The general belief is that the tomb of Gen. Grant is practicably indestructible by the elements, unless it is the iron roof, which will have to be replaced from time to time. The rest is built from the hardest rocks, the walls being from ten to twenty-five feet thick. The square portion is 90 feet each way by 70 feet high. The cost of the structure was in excess of $600,000.

Students of ancient history will remember Pharsalos, for it was on the plain adjoining the town where (48 B. C.) the battle of Pharsalos was fought, in which Cæsar defeated Pompey. It has always been regarded as one of the most important military positions in Greece. On the hills east of the town the Romans under Quintius Flaminius defeated the Macedonians under Philip. It is all historic ground.

A man who had once been tried for murder and acquitted walked into a New York court and said that his conscience troubled him; that he was guilty of the murder of which he had been accused, and that he wanted to be punished. The judge informed him that, having once been put in jeopardy of his life, he could not again, under the constitution, be tried on the same charge; but, being a wise judge and willing to accommodate, he ordered the man taken into custody and inquiry made as to his sanity.

"You're not the only ——" That is about all one hears nowadays, and it is so interesting for one to learn that he is not the only ——. The dash represents an individual of almost every conceivable species. It is so gratifying to learn that you are not the only button in the contribution box, the only flea on the dog, the only can on the dump, the only oyster in the stew, the only seed in the pumpkin the only fish in the brook, the only page in the Bible, the only dog in the pound, the only poster on the fence, the only shirt in the window, the only cloud in the sky, the only frog in the pond, etc.

Paris has contributed to the record of the century one of the most conspicuous disasters. The fire which suddenly enveloped a gala assemblage of some of the most notable men and women of the French capital and transformed a scene of fashionable splendor into a terrible harvest of death was in many respects a horror unparalleled within the memory of the present generation. Within 15 minutes after the first outcry of terror the battle for life was over. The great bazar was in ruins and buried beneath the ashes were over 100 human sacrifices, each one of whom was connected with the fashionable life of the city.

The Turkish soldiers who murdered Frank Lenz, an American bicyclist, in Armenia a few years ago have been acquitted. The news which reached Washington of the result of this trial also contained a statement as to the motive for the murder. It does not appear that the murderers were governed by any other motive than curiosity. When they saw the bicycle approaching one asked the question: "Is that a man or a devil?" "Shoot at it and see," was the reply. "If it falls, it's a man; if it doesn't, it's a devil." Curiosity is laudable if not carried too far, but the Turks went to an extreme in this case.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Special Session.

The United States senate on the 5th by a vote of 42 to 26 refused to ratify the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain. The sundry civil appropriation bill was considered. Mr. Deboe, of Kentucky, took the oath of office.

The United States senate on the 6th agreed to an amendment to the sundry civil bill revoking the order of President Cleveland, made February 22 last, establishing forest reservations aggregating 17,000,000. The sundry civil bill was passed. It carries an aggregate of $53,000,000. Senator Bacon (Ga.) introduced a joint resolution deprecating war and announcing the policy of the government in favor of arbitration. Referred to the committee on foreign relations. The house adopted a resolution providing that it should meet only on Mondays and Thursdays of each week until otherwise ordered.

FROM WASHINGTON.

It is stated by Senator Allison that the senate tariff bill will yield but $40,000,000 more revenue than the house measure.

The president has named Henry A. Castle, of Minnesota, as auditor for the post office department, and Stanford Newell, of Minnesota, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the Netherlands.

In the United States there were 221 business failures in the seven days ended on the 7th, against 237 the week previous and 238 in the corresponding period of 1896.

On the charge of stealing $20,800 Robert H. Martin, formerly treasurer of the Columbian university in Washington, was arrested.

Negotiations are said to be pending in Washington between Secretary of State Sherman, Dupuy de Lome and Estranda Palma looking to a peaceful solution, by purchase or otherwise, of the Cuban question.

Having reached the age of 63 years Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton retired from the service in the United States army.

The United States senate committee on civil service has resumed the investigation of the operation of the civil service law.

THE EAST.

The Greater New York charter, to take effect January 1, 1898, has been signed by Gov. Black.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 7th aggregated $1,120,874,832, against $855,566,196 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 5.8.

Yang Yu, the former minister from China to the United States, as a tribute to the memory of Gen. Grant planted a tree in the ground in New York under which the casket of Gen. Grant lay for 12 years.

Percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 9th were: Baltimore, .846; Pittsburgh, .727; Louisville, .667; Philadelphia, .571; New York, .545; Cincinnati, .538; Cleveland, .538; Boston, .417; St. Louis, .308; Brooklyn, .308; Chicago, .286; Washington, .273.

Off Nauset the schooner Annie E. Rudolph, from Camden, N. J., for Boston, was sunk and Capt. Gardiner, Mate Snell and a seaman were drowned.

The steamer Leona, which left her pier in New York for Galveston, took fire at sea and 13 steerage passengers and three of the crew perished in the flames.

WEST AND SOUTH.

A resolution was adopted at the convention at Kansas City, Mo., of the International Association of Machinists demanding an eight-hour day in every branch of the trade on May 1, 1898.

In a fit of despondency R. W. Casey, the best known miner in the west, blew his brains out at Deadwood, S. D. He was the first man to locate a claim in Deadwood.

The Iowa republicans will hold their convention in Des Moines on August 18 to nominate state officers.

For the murdering of his wife on their farm near Nevada, Mo., Mason Smith has been sentenced to 40 years' imprisonment.

On the Indian reservation near Keshena and in other portions of Wisconsin forest fires were doing immense damage.

Belle Walker was shot and instantly killed by her lover, George Ratliffe, after a quarrel at Leadville, Col. The assassin then took his own life.

For the murder of a fellow convict named Thomas, Henry Jones (colored) was hanged in the prison at Michigan City, Ind.

The doors of the Exchange bank of Atkinson, Neb., State Treasurer Bartley's bank, were closed with liabilities of $110,000.

A resolution passed the Iowa legislature making the wild rose the official flower of the state.

In the flooded sections in the south an improvement in the condition of affairs was reported.

In Indianapolis, Ind., Christopher Nickels, a laborer, stabbed his wife after a quarrel and then killed himself.

The National bank at Dallas, Ore., closed its doors.

The Ohio republicans will hold their state convention at Toledo on June 23.

Near Waukesha, Wis., William Pouch killed Alexander Harris and fatally wounded Mrs. Harris, Nelson McHolt, a farmhand, and Helen Vesbach, a servant, robbed the house and escaped.

Senator Call withdrew from the race for reelection in the Florida legislature and J. N. C. Stockton, a Jacksonville banker, was placed in nomination.

Gov. Taylor, of Tennessee, will, it is said, resign his office in October.

Fire destroyed the house of Laurens Tucker, near Laurens, S. C., and four children were cremated. The father and mother had gone fishing.

Someone put poison in Ball Creek spring near Pikeville, Ky., and as a result five persons died and five more were dying from drinking the water.

The legislature of Florida found State Treasurer Collins short $50,000 and demanded his impeachment and immediate retirement from office.

During the first eight days of the centennial exposition at Nashville, Tenn., there was an attendance of 73,500.

In Chicago the unveiling of the heroic equestrian statue of Maj. Gen. John A. Logan will take place on the lake front July 23.

Col. W. J. Calhoun, of Illinois, special counsel for the United States government in the Ruiz case, left for Cuba.

At Wilson, N. C., fire destroyed the big tobacco house of Briggs & Fleming, the loss being $100,000.

Judge Stull sent the mayor and entire city council of Auburn, Neb., to jail for contempt of court.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

At Toronto the James Morrison Brass Manufacturing company, the biggest concern of its kind in Canada, failed for $210,000.

The Turks have taken Pharsalos. The Greek troops have abandoned the town and fled to Dokomos, 13 miles south.

Near Velestino an engagement lasted several hours, the Greeks being finally beaten back, and retreated upon Volo, sharply pursued by the Turks. It was said that if the powers insisted on the withdrawal of Greek troops from Crete as a condition of mediation, Greece would reply that she preferred war even to extermination.

Dispatches from Athens say that Greece has made a written application to the powers through their representatives at Athens with a view to obtaining mediation. It was believed that an armistice of a fortnight between Greece and Turkey would be agreed upon.

Flames wrecked the building of E. A. Small & Co., wholesale clothiers at Montreal, the loss being $125,000.

Constantinople advices say that a circular has been addressed by Shiek-ul-Islam to the Imams in Constantinople and the provinces which foreshadows the speedy approach of a holy war.

A law has been signed by President Zelaya abolishing capital punishment in Nicaragua.

LATER NEWS.

Two masked men entered the house of Rev. Joseph Flache, the Catholic priest at Dyer, Ind. The priest was roughly handled and robbed.

Normand, the Larimore, N. D., murderer, was arrested near Towner by Charles Thruen. He was first located by the Indian poliee. He admits his guilt and says he expects to die.

The Bell Telephone company won the suit brought against it by the United States to annul the last Berliner patent.

Bert Foster, an employe of the United States Express company, was sandbagged at the depot in Albert Lea, Minn., and robbed of $500 of the company's money.

A terrible explosion took place in the Shoeffel mine, on the Isle of Man. A large number of miners were entombed and at least 17 were killed.

The U. S treasury the 10th had a gold reserve of $147,408,727.

Gov. Pingree, of Michigan, vetoed the anti-cigarette bill which makes boys under 17 years of age liable to imprisonment for smoking cigarettes.

Capt. Josiah King, who claimed to be over 106 years of age, died at Troy, N. Y.

A British officer and 30 coolies were killed by an avalanche in British India.

Dutch steamer Firdene, from Cagliare island of Sardinia, for Stockholm, has been in collision with the Norwegian bark Roedvar. Both vessels are supposed to have foundered. It is reported that thirteen of the two crews have been saved and that the drowned are largely in excess of that number.

The U. S. supreme court has denied the pitition for a rehearing of the trans-Missouri Freight association.

The committee in charge of the Memorial day exercises has received a telegram from President McKinley, accepting the invitation to come to New York and take part in the ceremonies.

The president has appointed Albion W. Tourgee, of New York, to be U. S. consul at Bordeaux, France, and Sidney R. Everett, consul at Batavia, Java.

The house the 11th, by a vote of 100 to 39, refused to concur in the senate amendment to revoke President Cleveland's order as to forest reservations.

Fire at Quincy, Ill., destroyed the J. R. Dayton Tablet company's plant, a printing office and a book store. Loss, $100,000.

The long expected ministerial crisis in the affairs of Denmark has occurred. The premier and minister for foreign affairs, Baron Reedtz-Thott, has tendered his resignation of the cabinet and the king summoned ex-Premier Estrup to form a cabinet.

A collective note from the powers on the subject of mediation has been presented to the Greek minister for foreign affairs by the Russian minister at Athens. It is said that the Greek government has accepted the conditions imposed and has confined its interests to the care of the powers. The expenses of Turkey in the war are estimated at $25,000,000, which Greece will pay as indemnity in annual installments, guaranteed by the Thessalian revenues.

The firm of Williams, Brown & Co., wholesale shipping and commission merchants at San Francisco, has failed. Liabilities, $600,000.

Charlie Jackson, colored, charged with attempting to wreck a train, was hanged by a mob near Clinton, La.

Near Sloan, Io., the Missouri river cut into a cemetery on the banks and a large share of bodies buried there were washed into the river before they could be taken care of.

Frank Barse and his two sons, and Chris Barse, his brother, were asphyxiated in a well on their farm near Grobe, S. D. One decended into the well to clean it, and each in turn went down to rescue the others, until all four were overcome with the gas.

The secretary of the treasury is informed of the arrival of 272 Chinamen at San Francisco to take part in the Nashville exposition. Of this number only twenty-one are needed to comply with the terms of the contracts entered into by the exposition company and the remainder will be returned to China.

The Iowa legislature has adjourned.

Arthur Baber raised a disturbance at a church festival at Longstretch, O., and upon being ordered to leave he fired five shots into "Dunk" Christian, killing him. Christian's father received two bullets. Barber escaped.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, May 11		
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	74	@	74¼
No. 2 northern	72	@	72½
July			70½
CORN—No. 4			16
OATS—No. 3 white	18	@	19
CATTLE—Steers	3 20	@3	90
Cows			3 00
HOGS	3 50	@3	75
SHEEP—Muttons			3 10
Lambs			3 65
BUTTER—Creamery, firsts	14	@	14½
Creamery, seconds	10	@	11
Dairy, fancy	12	@	13
Dairy, choice	9	@	11
POULTRY—Turkeys	8	@	8½
Spring chickens			7

BEGINNING OF THE END.

Greeks, Forced to Evacuate Pharsalos, Now Sue for Peace.

The Government Is Ready to Comply with the Demands of the Powers—Volo Occupied by Turkish Troops.

Constantinople, May 7. — Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander in chief in Thessaly, has sent the following dispatch to the ministry of war, dated Thursday morning: "The imperial army while marching to Pharsalos met the enemy in the villages of Soubathi, Souledji, Turcomanli and Landa. After a severe engagement lasting 15 hours we dislodged them from their positions and advanced to Pharsalos, which the imperial army has just victoriously occupied."

Pharsalos, May 8.—An engagement began early Friday near Velestino and lasted several hours, the Greeks being finally beaten back. They have retreated upon Volo, sharply pursued by the Turks.

Smolenski at Almyros.

Gen. Smolenski's brigade reached Almyros at 11 o'clock Friday morning, after its retreat from Velestino. Another portion of the Greek forces has retreated by the coast road to Almyros, from which point it will probably be conveyed by sea to Lamia and rejoin the rest of the army at Domokos.

The retreat to Domokos is regarded by some as a strategic movement dictated by prudence. It is generally felt that Gen. Smolenski's defense of Velestino has vindicated the reputation of the Greek army and wiped out the disgrace of Mati and Larissa.

Great skill is displayed in the strategy of the Turks. Four divisions from Trikhala and Larissa are being simultaneously concentrated at Pharsalos.

Peril of the Royal Family.

Rome, May 8. — Private news from Athens which has escaped censorship shows the position of royalty there to be more perilous than ever. The members of the royal family rarely leave the palace and their portraits have been withdrawn from public view. When the queen and princesses visit the hospitals they are openly insulted in the streets. The palace is watched by revolutionary agents, lest their majesties should attempt to flee the country.

Terrible Slaughter of Greeks.

Pharsalos, May 8. — The Greeks, in retiring across the plains toward the town, suffered terrible loss from the murderous fire of the Turkish artillery. During the retreat the Greeks were compelled to cross the river by a single bridge. As the Greek troops were massed at that point the Turkish artillery wrought fearful havoc among them. Nevertheless, the Greeks fought desperately until nightfall.

Greece Now Wants Peace.

Athens, May 11.—It is stated that the government has drafted a note to the powers requesting mediation. The conditions insisted upon by Germany, the chief of which is that Greece shall give her formal consent to the principle of autonomy for Crete will be accepted by the Greek government. The note of the powers is to the following effect: Upon a formal declaration by Greece that she will recall her troops and agree to such an autonomous regime for Crete as the powers in their wisdom shall deem best and accept unreservedly the counsels of the powers, they will intervene in the interests of peace.

Public Is Resigned.

The recall of the forces from Crete has been received with resignation by the public. The Delyannis organs attack the government bitterly for appealing to Europe, but most of the papers accept this as inevitable, and violently attack the Ethnike Hetairia, asking it to render an account of its action.

Turkey's Terms of Peace.

Vienna, May 11.—It is reported here that Turkey's terms of peace with Greece includes payment of an indemnity of £3,000,000 ($15,000,000), a rearrangement of the Greek frontier, the annulling of the treaties favoring the Greeks, the cession of the Greek fleet to Turkey and the settlement of the Cretan question.

Turks Confident.

Larissa, May 11.—The Turks have no doubt whatever as to the speedy capture of Domokos, although the place is fairly well defended.

London, May 11.—The Athens correspondent of the Times says: "The Greek army has been compelled to abandon Salagora and Fort Imaret, the Turks having occupied the heights commanding the latter."

Greek Fleet Leaves Volo.

Larissa, May 11.—The Greek fleet has left Volo, but the French, Italian and British guard ships remain. The town is quiet, and has been occupied by the Turkish troops. A considerable number of the latter have taken up positions on the surrounding heights. The bulk of the Ottoman army, however, has been withdrawn, and is marching in another direction. The Turkish officers complain of the nonresistance of the Greeks, and declare it is not war, but merely a military promenade.

Military Athletic Carnival.

Chicago, May 11.—The military athletic carnival opened at the Coliseum Monday night in the presence of a large crowd. The opening exercises consisted of a parade by all the military organizations taking part in the carnival, a special drill by the regular artillery, infantry and cavalry, bicycle corps of the regular army, and United States life saving crew. The military feature caught the crowd and was wildly applauded. There was considerable disappointment at the small number of entries in many of the events. Brig. Gen. T. H. Staunton, U. S. A., was present as the representative of the secretary of war.

Triple Alliance Renewed.

London, May 7.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Rome says that the pact of the powers constituting the triple alliance was renewed Thursday for a period of six years. The right to withdraw, under the terms of the original agreement, expired on May 6, and Germany has succeeded in persuading Italy not to exercise the right of withdrawal.

A Vote of Censure.

Cleveland, O., May 8.—In the bankers' convention the resolution introduced earlier in the week censuring the American Federation of Labor for indorsing the free silver movement was adopted. The delegates took the ground that the federation, by its action, had entered politics. All the international officers were reelected.

FIRE AT SEA.

Thirteen Passengers on Board the Steamship Leona Perish.

New York, May 10.—The Mallory line steamer Leona, which left her pier on Saturday, bound for Galveston, took fire at sea, put back and arrived in port Sunday night with 13 corpses on board. The dead were steerage passengers who succumbed to a terrible fire which occurred off the Delaware capes at an early hour Sunday morning.

The horror of the story can hardly be told. Those who are dead were penned up below decks, and although frantic efforts were made by the officers of the vessel to save them, the fire had gained such terrible headway before the danger was discovered that all escape was cut off.

The steamer carried in her cargo many bales of cotton. It is not certain how the fire originated, but when it was discovered it burst forth with such fury that it was impossible to reach the steerage. Even then the steerage passengers apparently were unmindful of the danger, else the smoke and flames would not have reached them. The saloon passengers were first aroused, and in such a manner as to occasion little alarm. When it became apparent that the fire had cut off the steerage the captain and his men poured great quantities of water down the ventilator, and the most frantic efforts were made for the escape of those penned up. In this way eight of the steerage passengers made their escape.

New York, May 11.—It was a grewsome sight on board the Mallory steamer Leona on Monday morning. Thirteen dead bodies, blackened by fire and smoke, were lying in the steamer's steerage and men and women were on the deck looking as though they had passed through an awful ordeal. Nobody was allowed to either leave or board the vessel until after the coroner had arrived to view the bodies and give permission for their removal.

Coroner Hoeber arrived about 2:20 in the morning at the pier, and found Charles H. Mallory, one of the owners of the vessel, in conversation with Capt. Wilder, in the latter's cabin. Accompanied by Mr. Mallory and the captain, Coroner Hoeber went to the steerage and viewed the charred bodies. Then he gave permission for their removal. The coroner told Capt. Wilder that as a matter of form he would be compelled to have him placed under arrest. He was immediately paroled in the custody of Mr. Mallory, who was instructed to produce the captain when the inquest is held.

One of the steerage passengers said the general impression was that the fire was caused by a lighted match dropped by one of the crew into the cargo. He declared that he saw a number of the crew smoking, and that they were very careless in throwing away their matches. The officers, he said, made no attempt to stop the smoking among the crew, which is very strange, considering the inflammable nature of the cargo in the forward hold. Along shore it was thought strange that the fire was not discovered earlier. It must have been smoldering several days, and yet neither the captain nor any of the officers knew anything about it until the vessel was filled with smoke.

GOMEZ STRIKES A BLOW.

Inflicts Severe Defeat Upon the Spaniards in Havana Province.

Key West, Fla., May 11.—There is rumor of an engagement near Guines, Havana province, between Gen. Gomez and the Spanish troops, in which the Spaniards were severely defeated. One hundred and fifty were killed and 90 wounded, who were taken to Havana. The town of Canai, in Pinar del Rio province, has been raided again. The insurgents, after cutting the wire fences, entered the town, passing before several of the forts without resistance from the garrison. The stores were sacked and 20 houses burned.

The Murcia battalion encountered the insurgents at Bamburanao, and after three hours of hard fighting the Spanish were defeated, losing 17 killed and 26 wounded. The insurgents attacked the garrison of the sugar plantation of Pastore, in Santa Clara province, killing several soldiers and the captain and capturing considerable merchandise, arms and ammunition. Gen. Gomez has captured the guerrilla forces of Vieja and Bermeja, Havana province, composed of 42 men, among whom were 32 Cubans, who were immediately executed. The rest, the Spaniards, were set at liberty.

WINS ITS CASE.

Bell Telephone Company Sustained by Supreme Court.

Washington, May 11.—The Bell Telephone company won the case brought against it by the United States to annul the last Berliner patent. This decision has the effect of continuing the control of the telephone by the Bell company for 17 years from the date of the last patent, which was granted in 1891.

[The case has attracted wide attention because of the extensive interests involved in the settlement, and the opinion of the court has been anxiously awaited. The suit, it was claimed, involved the practical contral of the art of telephoning. It originated in a charge of collusion in the patent office, and was brought to obtain the repeal and cancellation of letters patent of the United States No. 4,635,669, dated November 17, 1891, granted to the American Bell Telephone company as assignee of Emil Berliner, the alleged inventor. The repeal and cancellation of the patent were sought upon the ground that the application for it while filed in 1877, was not issued until 1891. The suit originated in the United States circuit court for the district of Massachusetts, where it was decided in favor of the United States. Upon appeal to the circuit court this decision was reversed and the contentions of the Berliner claimants upheld. From this opinion the United States appealed to the supreme court.]

Brussels Exposition Open.

Brussels, May 11.—The Brussels exposition was formally opened at two o'clock Monday afternoon in the presence of the ministers, the diplomatic corps and the civil and military authorities. Immense crowds of people were present. M. De Mot, president of the executive, and M. Nyssens, minister of public works, made speeches. The inaugural cantate were executed by a choir of 1,800 voices. King Leopold arrived on the ground at 2:45 p. m.

Another Levee Breaks.

New Orleans, May 11.—A big crevasse has occurred in the levee at Baton Rouge, the state capital. Fifteen feet of the levee gave away and the break is fast spreading. The people are leaving town. A break which was closed occurred there last week, but the levee is weak. The break is 98 miles above New Orleans, on this side of the river.

VICTORIOUS TURNERS.

Crowns of Laurel Awarded the Winners at St. Louis.

St. Louis, May 10.—The twenty-seventh national festival of the North German Gymnastic union, or Turnerbund, on Sunday, closed a most successful meeting of four days, and prizes were awarded to the visitors. Like those given by King George of Greece to the successful competitors in the Olympian games at Athens last year, they consisted of laurel wreaths. Each wreath was tied with a white satin ribbon, inscribed with the words: "Twenty-seventh Bundes-Turn-Fest, St. Louis, Mo., May 9, 1897." A diploma accompanied each wreath.

The great work of computing the results of the many contests was done under the managemnt of Mr. Guenther, of Allegheny, Pa., with a corps of ten men. These were kept busy night and day from the beginning of the contests until late Sunday evening. The results of the different contests follow:

Group 1, in class competition, 115 classes competing—Division A, Philadelphia T. V., won first prize; division B, Denver T. V., first; division C, Holyoke (Mass.) T. V., first; division D, Plattsmouth (Neb.) T. V., first.

Group 2, in class competition, ten classes competing—Central T. V., of Plattsburg, first.

Group 3, in society competition, ten classes contesting—South St. Louis T. V., first.

Individual contests, sharpshooting, ten men competing—W. R. Roessler, St. Louis T. V., first.

Club swinging, 15 competitors — Fred Metz, Newark, N. J., first.

Wrestling, catch-as-catch-can, heavy weight, 14 competitors—F. G. Eisner, Aurora T. V., Chicago, first.

Middleweight, 14 competitors — H. W. Abecken, Concordia T. V., St. Louis, first; lightweights, 12 contestants, Theodore Koppin, South St. Louis, first.

Individual work on apparatus and infield sports, 100 contestants—George Vervalin, Denver T. V., first.

Fencing with foils, 33 competitors—A. Zeger, Chicago T. V., first.

Fencing with broadswords, 10 competitors—F. Turnt, Chicago T. V., first.

Swimming, distance 1,580 feet, 14 competitors—John T. Taylor, Central T. V., of Pittsburgh, first. Time, 9 minutes, 51½ seconds.

Individual contests in high jumping, putting up the 80-pound weight and hop-step and jump—Christ Wegel, Buffalo, first.

DEATH OF D'AUMALE.

Awful Fate of Duchess d'Alencon Causes a Fatal Shock.

Paris, May 8.—The Duc d'Aumale died Thursday at Zucco, Sicily, of the shock he experienced upon hearing of the death of Duchesse d'Alencon. The immediate cause of death was cardiac apoplexy. The relationship of Duchesse d'Alencon and Duc d'Aumale was that of uncle and niece by marriage, Duc d'Alencon having been the second son of Duc de Nemoure, brother of Duc d'Aumale.

[Duc d'Aumale was, perhaps, one of the most liberal-minded of the royal family of France; in fact, he often expressed himself as by no means opposed to any form of government desired by the people. He was elected to the national assembly of 1871 to represent the department of the Oise, and in 1872 he was made a division general in the army. As a soldier he had ample experience with his brother, the duke of Orleans, in the Algerian campaign in 1840. He was made a member of the French academy and the Academy of Fine Arts, but was expelled from France by law while Boulanger was minister of war. After he had gone it was learned that he had given his chateau at Chantilly, with its priceless treasures, to the institute in trust for the French nation, and in 1890 the decree was revoked, and he returned from England and took up his residence in the chateau, in which he lived up to the time of his death. In the same year that he returned to France he was elected president of the academy for three months. He was 75 years old at the time of his death, having been born in 1822. He was the fourth son of King Louis Phillippe.]

FILLED WITH LEAD.

Capt. Strong's Dead Body Found in the Road in Kentucky.

Cincinnati, May 10.—The Commercial-Tribune's special from Lexington, Ky., says Capt. William Strong, leader of the faction that bears his name in the Strong-Amos and Strong-Calahan feuds which have cost more than 50 lives in Breathitt county, was found on the roadside near his home Sunday shot to death with seven bullet holes in his body.

Strong was 72 years old, a captain in the federal army. After the war the Amos family and their friends tried to exterminate Strong and his friends. They besieged Strong in his house three days, when Strong's nephew with a dozen old soldiers came to his rescue. A few nights afterwards Strong and his men met the Amos faction in an open meadow in the moonlight. A fierce battle ensued which resulted in the death of one Amos and the wounding of several more. Only one of Strong's men was wounded.

The Amos family removed to Kansas after several more of their men were killed. When the Ku-Klux rode in Breathitt county last year Capt. Strong denounced them in unmeasured terms, and when it was told to him that the Calahans were the leaders he made war on them. In this war three have been killed, and the authorities, realizing that Breathitt county would witness another bloody mountain war, summoned the leaders of both sides to appear before County Judge Day, with the result that peace was supposed to be restored. Strong's friends will never rest till this murder is avenged.

Two Banks Closed.

The Dalles, Ore., May 8.—The Dalles national bank was closed by Bank Examiner Charles Clary, against the advice and in spite of the protest of the bank's officials. The immediate cause of the closing, it is said, was a disagreement among the stockholders.

Lincoln, Neb., May 8.—The Exchange bank of Atkinson, State Treasurer Bartley's bank, was taken in charge by State Bank Examiner Coad. The bank had a capital of $30,000. Its last statement shows assets amounting to $117,367. Liabilities were $110,934.

Will Discard the Stripes.

Lansing, Kan., May 10.—The board of directors of the state penitentiary have announced to the convicts that the regulation striped uniforms will be discarded, beginning on the 4th of July. The new garb of the convicts is to be of gray material, with black stripes along the outer seam of the trousers and around the coat sleeves. The old striped uniforms will be worn only in the coal mine and by offenders against prison discipline.

Goff to Succeed Justice Field.

Clarksburg, W. Va., May 10.—M. M. Davis, an intimate of Judge Goff, of the United States circuit court of appeals, says there is no question as to the future of the judge. He has been offered and has accepted the place which Justice Field, of the supreme court, will vacate within a few months.

A WELL-KEPT HAND.

No Woman of Refinement Will Neglect Manicuring.

To paraphrase an old epigram, a well-kept hand does not necessarily bespeak a woman of refinement, but no woman of refinement will have other than a well-kept hand. The gentlest lady's hand may be hard of palm and red of knuckle, because they are no strangers to the broom and dish mop, but they need never seem coarse or neglected. Just at present gloves are being sold to meet the special needs of a practical housekeeper—big, loose, red gauntlets, that are for slipping on when tender fingers must go in hot water. There are white rubber ones, too, for use when kneading dough; big chamois skin ones to wear on days when the family silver must be polished or the brass andirons touched up. The outside surface of these last acts as a polishing cloth on all metals, and when the chores are thus effectually handled with gloves and more or less completed for the day, let the finger nails be brushed in tepid soap and water and manicured.

Nails that are tough, lusterless, dotted with white bruises, surrounded with hangnails, or are painfully brittle and ragged, tell a simple story of neglect. One dollar and a half will purchase all the manicure tools and supplies necessary, and these will easily last three years, so no great expense is involved. This estimate includes a cleaner and file in one, a pair of small curved scissors, a large wood-backed polisher, a box of nail paste and one of powder. After nails have been brushed in tepid suds and dried, use an orange-wood toothpick to gently push back the skin about the sides and bottom. With the scissors clip close off all the hangnails and then cut every nail to the shape you wish, beveling the cut edges with the file. Rub ever so little paste on every nail, dust a pinch of powder on the polisher and then polish with an even stroke a few times. Don't let either paste or powder work into the skin around the nails, and don't manicure two mornings and neglect the hands for four. Don't try to have long nails or glittering ones. Be satisfied if they take on a pink, healthy glow, have white, rounded tips, and grow as strong, yet flexible, as the best whalebone.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Whole Steamed Potatoes.

Pare the potatoes, choosing those as nearly of a size as possible. Cook till done, pour off the water, cover them with hot milk and stew ten minutes. Take the potatoes in a hot vegetable dish; thicken the milk that is left with a tablespoonful of butter rubbed into a heaped tablespoonful of flour, let boil up and season with salt and pepand pour over the potatoes.—Detroit Free Press.

They say that the ostrich can digest stones and broken glass. We wonder if an ostrich ever tried to digest an American radish?—Atchison Globe.

Boys who are always waiting for the highest wages are generally out of a job.—Washington Democrat.

The pain of sciatica is cruel. The cure by St. Jacobs Oil is sure. It penetrates.

It is said we pay the most for what is given us.—N. Y. Weekly.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

Some men's only virtue is that they go to bed early.—Washington Democrat.

Any ache, from toothache to backache, St. Jacobs Oil will cure.

A good laugh is like sunshine to the soul. —N. Y. Weekly.

A pair of scissors is always lost.—Atchison Globe.

Blood Poison

Confined our son to his bed for five months. The disease left him an object of pity and a great sufferer. He was covered with blotches and the burning and itching were terrible to bear. A lady told us to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. He began taking it and soon improved. After taking a few bottles he was entirely cured." S. C. BOYLAN, East Leroy, Mich. Get only

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A. N. K.—G 1656

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"I WONDER WHY."

There comes a query oft to me,
From one who thinks I ought to know,
The height and depth and mystery—
The "wherefore" of the "it is so,"
And childish form, with bated breath,
With parted lips and pleading eye,
Stands waiting for the "What he saith,"
In answer to "I wonder why?"

"What gives the violet its hue,
The fern its fragile form and grace?
Why doth the rivulet pursue
Its ceaseless course for us to trace?
Why bloom the flowers, why grow the trees,
And spread their branches wide and high?
Why sing the cheerful chickadees,
On leafless bush? I wonder why?"

All these I answer as I can,
And yet the little maid asks on,
And her soft eyes my own eyes scan,
Perchance a new reply to con;
Till I am fain to ask with zest
For clearer knowedge from on high
Of my own duty, God's behest,
And, like my child, "I wonder why?"

Deep problems meet us in the wood,
Afield, and by the stream and sea.
We see what is not understood
About us, and that ne'er can be,
Whether we wander far or stay
In cloister, hid from mortal eye:
We 'bide with mystery night and day,
And of it all we "wonder why?"

So 'tis not strange a child oft asks
To know the "wherefore" of the fact;
To understand what vainly tasks
Philosophy with all its tact:
We all are children, striving oft
To know what comes before the eye;
Childlike, we vainly look aloft,
And ask and ask: "I wonder why?"
—Boston Transcript.

CRITICISM.

Scene: A studio.

Characters: Bernard Farrant, a rising painter; Clement Mordan, his friend: and visitors (to see the latest portrait of Josiah Plumpmore, Esq., M.P., J.P.), including Lady Bankwell and her daughter Maria, Mrs. Plumpmore and her daughter Sophie, Surgeon-Col. Greene, Frank Fordham, and Joe O'Connor.

FARRANT (arranging cakes, teas and etceteras along a side table) — You must do the honors for me and be civil to the women. I'm no good at that sort of thing.

Mordan — O, all right. I'll feed 'em. They always eat as though they hadn't seen a meal for days.

Farrant—And you'll point out the pictures—

Mordan—Never mind the pictures—they won't trouble to look at 'em.

Farrant—Mrs. Plumpmore said she was sending a party of friends on purpose to criticise her husband's portrait.

Mordan—A fig for their criticism; they're sure to know nothing about it.

Farrant (eying his picture of Mr. Josiah Plumpmore that stands on an easel)—They know the man and I'm not sure that a good deal mayn't be learnt from impromptu remarks. A genuine opinion now and then is salubrious, and better worth listening to than balderdash cribbed from the papers and hashed up as original.

Mordan—They're bound to butter you up; that's part of the programme.

Farrant—We must prevent that. You can draw them out while I sink in the background and play the eavesdropper. They don't know me and— Hush! they're coming.

(Enter visitors, including Lady Bankwell and her daughter Maria, Mrs. Plumpmore and her daughter Sophie, Surgeon-Colonel Greene, Frank Fordham and Joe O'Connor).

Mordan (receiving them)—So good of you to come. * * * You'll have some tea, won't you? * * * O! your sister? Delighted—thanks very much. This way. * * * There is a chair yonder. * * * Allow me.

Farrant (by the refreshments)—Some tea? * * * Coffee? * * * Two lumps? I thought you'd like two. * * * A biscuit? No, nor a cake? You can't refuse a muffin?

Mordan—O, Lady Bankwell, I didn't see you; and Miss Maria — charming! Of course you've come to see the portrait. Let me * * *

Lady Bankwell (grandiosely)—My nephew particularly asked me to express an opinion. He has great respect for—

Mordan—Oh, of course, of course; I forgot your love of art. Are you exhibiting anything this season?

Lady Bankwell (uneasily)—No, not this year. The fact is, social demands on my time and the * * * Well, the academy is not what it used to be. (Sighs.)

Mordan—No? More critical? Wants ideas, you think? Has higher standards?

Lady Bankwell—Far from it, I regret to say. Now, four years ago a little picture of mine was hung; not on the line, certainly, but—

Mordan—Was it square or oblong?

Lady Bankwell — Oblong — about eight by four. Why?

Mordan—O, nothing—I mean—I must have seen it. Won't you inspect Mr. Plumpmore's portrait? Here we have it in an excellent light.

Lady Bankwell (lifting lorgnette)—Ah, yes; there he is. My nephew is rather thinner than the portrait, I think.

Mordan—The likeness is good, eh?

Lady Bankwell—Very fair. But the collar—the coat! My nephew is more particular about his clothes.

Farrant (pretending to be a visitor, and wedging in)—Anything amiss with them?

Lady Bankwell—The collar is not white. I am a realist in art, and like a collar to be a collar—immaculate. The suit seems altogether rather shabby. What do you think, Maria?

Maria—Well, it does look as though it would be the better for a brush. Isn't the nose a bit too flaming?

Lady Bankwell—Your uncle's complexion is florid, my dear.

Maria—But still, don't you think the artist should have idealized it—done something to touch it up or tone it down, or whatever they call it?

Lady Bankwell (beckoning suddenly)—Ah, Col. Greene, come and see the portrait, and tell us what you think of it.

Surgeon-Colonel Greene (fronting the easel)—Ho! ho! ho! There's the old chap with his grasp on the precious vase—

Mordan (explaining)—That was one of the conditions of the picture. Mr. Plumpmore wished to go down to posterity with it on his right hand.

Lady Bankwell—Yes; there's not another like it in England. It cost Josiah its weight in gold.

Surgeon-Colonel Greene — Ah, I see. If that picture were mine I'd have a curtain or something in the background. That port-winey color in the corners looks a bit suggestive, don't it? Reminds one of the fellow that was drowned in a butt of—

Maria—O, that was Malmsey. . . . I am afraid your history is defective.

Surgeon-Col. Greene (galantly)—You see, I'm not an recently from school as you are.

(Maria, whose age is on the wrong side of 30, blushes happily and smiles.)

Lady Bankwell (ruminating)—Yes; a curtain, that would be a good idea. It could be easily put in even now. I have often altered a background at the last moment with great success.

Mordan (hurriedly)—Let me offer you some tea. Colonel, will you be good enough to conduct these ladies to the refreshments? (They go off. Frank Fordham and Joe O'Connor advance and shake hands.)

Fordham—Hallo here's old "Pumps."

O'Connor—Take care, my dear fellow. There are hosts of his relatives about.

Fordham (lowering his voice)—He looks more like a silver side o' beef than ever.

O'Connor—Yes. But his eyes don't play hide and seek round the bridge of his nose, as they ought to. He never looks you straight in the face like that.

Fordham—Now you say so I think the left one might be a trifle more — Hush! here's Mrs. Plumpmore and the girl.

O'Connor (holding out his hand)—How do you do, Mrs. Plumpmore? We are admiring your husband's portrait—rattling good likeness. Doesn't do him justice, though, does it?

Mrs. Plumpmore—So glad you like it. Let me introduce you to my daughter. (They bow.)

Sophie—We ought to apologize for pa's hair. It is not as tidy as it ought to be. Bennet's bandoline is supposed to keep it smooth for hours, but somehow here— O, Mr. Farrant, I didn't see you. I hope you'll excuse my remarking the hair.

Farrant (smiling blandly)—Certainly, certainly. It's too smooth, I think you said?

Sophie—O, no; not quite smooth enough. It's just a little ruffled there—at that side of the head. Pa's nothing, you know, if he's not smart.

Mrs. Plumpmore patronizingly, to Farrant)—We have all been admiring the portrait so much. I am sure everyone will be talking about it. You see, the vase alone—

Farrant—Yes, the vase will be sure to attract attention.

Mrs. Plumpmore—The mouth is the only thing I complain of. It really

"AH, YES: THERE HE IS!"

should be slit with a penknife. Josiah's mouth is merely a gash, though I say it. I suppose a wife is allowed to observe her husband's little defects.

Mordan—Naturally; it's the sacred prerogative of the sex.

Mrs. Plumpmore—And now we must be off. We have heaps more studios to visit. Come along, Sophie.

(Mordan escorts them to the door, whistles for a cab, and assists Lady Bankwell into a cloak. More visitors continue to troop out till all are gone.)

Mordan (crossing the studio and seizing a cup of cold tea and a hunch of cake)—Well, have you overheard the remarks?

Farrant—Yes.

Mordan (with his mouth full)—Pleased?

Farrant—Delighted.

Mordan—Learnt anything?

Farrant—Lots.

Mordan—O?

Farrant—That if it weren't for the collar, and clothes, and background, and hair, and mouth, and nose, and eyes, the portrait would be a chef d' œuvre.—Black and White.

The Wrong Boy.

A teacher in a large public school at Peckham has recently been much annoyed by the persistency with which one of her scholars plays truant. She was on the point of reporting his case when she spoke to one of the lady supervisors. The lady believes in kindness rather than harsher measures, and told the teacher to send the offender to her house the next time he was troublesome. So one afternoon there appeared at the lady's house a boy. The supervisor was all smiles and attention, and she treated him to a "spread," the like of which he probably had never enjoyed before. He was soon made to feel perfectly at home. "Now," thought the benefactress, "is the time to preach my little 'sermon.'" So she put before him the evils of playing truant and besought him to be a model boy in the future. Imagine her surprise when he said to her: "I ain't the boy that runs away, ma'am. He gave me a penny to come here in his place!"—Scottish Leader.

Customs of the Ancients.

The ancients, in order to enjoy the scent of roses at meals, had an abundance of the fragrant petals rained down upon the guests; Heliogablus, in his folly, carried the matter so far that the cloud of blossoms he ordered shaken down over one of his banquets actually suffocated some of his friends. The Romans, during their meals, reclined on cushions stuffed with rose leaves or made a couch of the leaves themselves. The floor, too, was strewn with the lovely blossoms. Cleopatra, at an enormous expense, procured roses for a feast which she prepared for Anthony; they were laid two cubits thick on the floor of the banquet room and nets were then spread over the fragrant bed to give an elastic footing.—Detroit Free Press.

They Count.

The pleasing ceremonies of polite people are liable to be about two-thirds show, yet are about as near the golden gate as mankind ever gets.—Tammany Times.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

Appointments.

Gov. Clough has made the following appointments:

John Neal, of Minneapolis, to represent the colored interests of Minnesota at the Nashville exposition.

Commissioners for Cass county: T. J. Mary, Walker; P. H. McDerry, Walker, James F. Middleton, Lothrop; George H. French, Cohasset; O. T. Wilson, Cass.

S. S. Brown, reappointed surveyor general of logs for the Minneapolis district.

William Getty, reappointed surveyor general for the Duluth district.

F. E. Hertz, new appointee for surveyor general for the Crookston district.

James C. Tarbox, of Monticello, Wright county, to the position of judge of the district court of the new 18th judicial district, recently formed by the legislature, and consisting of Wright, Anoka, Sherburne and Isanti counties.

Flax and Hemp Bounties.

The commissioners on flax and hemp bounties have been appointed by the governor. They are: A. Barto, St. Cloud; V. M. Bayless, Minneapolis; W. M. Liggett, dean of the agricultural school at the state university. The law provides that one member shall be a regent of the university, and Mr. Barto was appointed on this account. One must be a practical flax and hemp manufacturer, hence the appointment of Mr. Bayless. Mr. Liggett is an ex-officio member of the board. This commission was created by an act of the last legislature, and will endeavor to promote the flax fibre and hemp industry in the state.

Indian School.

W. H. Johnson, superintendent of the new government Indian school at Morris, has just brought down from White Earth agency 18 Indian children. He states that it is very difficult to induce parents to allow their children to be taken away to school. He was at White Earth 10 days and could only get 10 although there are many times that number of children of school age who should go to school. Mr. Johnson says it is very expensive work hunting up the children, and it will cost the government $10 for each of the 18 children to get them to the school. Those he has brought are bright appearing youngsters, ranging from 6 to 14 years, and several are half breeds.

Will Make Sugar.

The Minnesota Beet Sugar company is the title of a concern that has been formed in Minneapolis, and which is looking for a location to erect its factory buildings. The company has a capital of $250,000, and among the incorporators are Senator G. Theden, of Minneapolis; Senator Keller, of Sauk Center; Timothy Foley, of St. Paul; James Doran, of St. Paul; Judge Lusk, of St. Paul, and other men of money with faith in the industry.

Arrested.

H. H. Harmon, a university student, was arrested at Minneapolis upon the charge of forgery and for tampering with the mails. He opened a letter addressed to Harry Morcon, a fellow student, and finding a postal money order attempted to have the same cashed at a drug store. The clerk in the store was a personal friend of young Marcon and he immediately had Harmon placed under arrest. Morcon refused to prosecute and Harmon was released.

Smothered to Death.

Martin Welch, residing on the German road near Inver Grove, St. Paul, was smothered to death. He was driving to his home with a load of wet screenings, when his wagon overturned. The wagon box fell across Welch's chest and the screenings poured over him. Before he could be extricated he was dead. He leaves a wife and two children.

News in Brief.

Mabel Wiggen, of Minneapolis, aged 8 years, died from an ulcerated tooth.

The residence of John Marshall, near Stewartville, was burned.

O. B. Turrell, ex-cashier of the insolvent Citizens' bank at Redwood Falls, on an indictment for receiving money after he knew the bank was insolvent, resulted in acquittal, the case never going to the jury, as the state failed to show that the bank was insolvent at the time the money was received. The other three indictments were dismissed.

William Tubbs, one of the pioneers of Olmsted county, is dead. He was a veteran of the Mexican war. He came to Stewartville 40 years ago, where he has since lived on his farm. He was 77 years old.

Owen Quailly, of St. Paul, aged 19 years, had a miraculous escape from death at 4 o'clock in the morning. He fell from his bed room window, a distance of 25 feet. The only injuries he received was a slight bruise on his right cheek and a cut on his nose.

Fire at Mankato destroyed Wiltgens' new livery stable and 23 of the 25 horses therein. The loss will be $3,500 on a building which he had only occupied two weeks, and $3,500 on 23 horses, with small insurance. L. L. De Rosia loses $800 on hotel barn. M. Jost $300 on fur factory.

L. A. Jordan, foreman for the Mississippi and Rum River Boom company, has put a crew of 80 men at work driving the logs to Minneapolis. He estimates that there are about 250,000,000 feet between Little Falls and Minneapolis.

Payson Colwell has effected the organization of a Minnesota athletic association for the purpose of holding an annual state field meet. The purpose is to form and make such a compact for track sports as will enable the institutions of the state to compete for the elegant silver cup recently presented by T. H. Colwell, of the University Press.

The selection of the commissioners for Beltrami county made by Governor Clough will, beyond a doubt, fix the county seat near Bagley Dam, a place located by S. C. Bagley, one of the commissioners and a very close friend of the governor.

Some individual, who had evidently just arrived from the country, attempted to post a letter in fire alarm box 34 at 6th street and Hennepin avenue, Minneapolis. The result was that the letter was not posted there, and the fire department had a run for nothing.

A warrant has been issued at Little Falls for George Lamphear, charged with forgery. Lamphear forged the name of O. Declos to a check, and passed it on J. W. Berg for a bicycle.

Fred Aanenson, of Evansville, aged 15, fell under the cars and had his foot crushed, compelling amputation at the knee.

THE EARLY MOTH.

This Is the Time to Take Up Arms Against It.

Any unlighted corner that harbors a woolen garment or a fur wrap in springtime is the camping ground for an advance guard which does deadly work before the actual battle is on. House cleaning week scatters these voiceless "harbingers of spring" and puts them to rout, but it is ten chances to one that while Mary Ann is viciously slaying the white-winged enemy fluttering forth from hidden nooks and crannies she is blissfully ignorant of the fact that at that stage the moth is no longer dangerous. In silence and darkness it has deposited its eggs and left them to do their worst, and, indeed, this airy flutter through lighted rooms is after all only a sort of bravado, which leaves the same Mary Ann content to kill the only thing that is no longer a menace to her general thriftiness. As these airy travelers then begin to appear, as they will in a short time now, the thing to do is not to fly after them in mad haste and lose breath, temper and perhaps the intended victim itself in a mad desire for murder.

If moths could laugh (and who can prove that they don't?) such periodical chasing must be wondrous funny. But when the wary housemaid smiles scornfully at the fluttering bit of life before her and goes, brush in hand, toward the darkest pegs in the wardrobe, then must the early moth confess itself undone. A few vigorous shakes, a sound, sharp swish of brush or whisk, and hour's sunning in the open air, these are the deadly foes of hidden things whose work goes bravely on if they are left alone until the coming season finds the unbrushed, unshaken wrap falling to pieces in its dismayed owner's hands. Now is the proper time, then, to begin active warfare; it is a little too early to pack heavy clothing away, but it is not a day too soon to give it constant dustings, shakings and beatings; by and by camphor or tar or all other abominations may do their work, but if women only knew that a little vigilance in time makes all those ill-smelling things unnecessary there would be such a panic in mothdom as this world has not yet witnessed.—St. Louis Republic.

THE FIRST STRAWBERRIES.

How They Should Be Served to Please Eye and Palate.

Strawberry Shortcake.—Allow one quart of strawberries to five persons. Wash the berries and add one-half cupful sugar and crush them.

Crust—Two cupfuls flour, two tablespoonsful baking powder, a piece of butter the size of an egg, milk to make a soft dough. Sift the flour and baking powder together, rub butter well into the flour. Add milk and toss together with a fork. Put into a pan and bake in a quick oven. When done and cold split with a sharp knife and put half the berries on top and half between the layers. Have cream to serve with it, and if you have cream that will whip, it may be piled on top of the cake and make a beautiful dish.

Strawberry Ice Cream.—One and a half quarts of new milk, one pint pure cream, one quart crushed strawberries and sugar to make very sweet, as some of the sweetness will be lost in the freezing. This amount will make three quarts when frozen. Have the ice chopped very fine and over every layer of ice sprinkle a liberal layer of salt. Do not stint the quantity of salt, for the faster the salt melts the ice the sooner the cream will be frozen.

Strawberries on the Stem.—Have the strawberries carefully selected and put about a dozen or more on a small plate, with a tablespoonful of pulverized sugar beside them, on the same plate. They are to be picked up by the stems, dipped in sugar and eaten as soon as served at the table.—Philadelphia Times.

The New Fabrics.

Broadcloth has never been more popular, and is worn in all shades of every color.

Mousseline de soie bodices are a pleasing feature of the velvet gowns this season, and are made in light, dainty colors, which afford a pretty contrast.

Braiding embellished with small belldrops covered with silk, such as were worn years ago, is a novelty in trimming.

Pearl-gray grenadine with black trimming forms a pretty and unusual combination for a house or early spring street gown.

Checked wool gowns in green and black, black and white and brown and white are made with plain cloth bolero braided with black, and worn over vests of white lisse, lace or silk.—Chicago Record.

Ambition to Do.

It is not enough that one possesses a talent. It languishes like a morning glory at noonday unless accompanied by the characteristics which develop it. The unity of purpose, ambition, courage and industry must go with the gift. Sometimes these qualities have even been made to take the place of heaven-born talent. If we wait for the opportunity it will never come. If we work for it it is already in sight, but everything then accomplished is in spite of obstacles. The phrase is a good one. Write it, if you will, in plain, large letters, and pin the slip of paper on your desk or some other place where it will constantly greet the eye and encourage the possibly flagging heart.—Detroit Free Press.

Eggs Poached in Tomatoes.

Stew slowly for ten minutes half a can of tomatoes and one small onion, cut fine. Season highly with salt and pepper. Break six eggs in to a bowl without beating and when everything else is ready to serve slip them into hot tomatoes. Lift the white carefully with a fork as it cooks and then prick the yolks and let them mix with the whites and tomato. It should be quite soft, but with the red tomatoes, the white and yellow of the egg, quite distinct. Serve at once on toast.—What to Eat.

Orange Custard.

Turn a pint of hot milk over two cupfuls of stale bread crumbs and let them soak until well softened; add the yolks of two eggs and beat all together until perfectly smooth; add a little of the grated rind and the juice of three sweet oranges and sugar to taste. Lastly, add the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth, turn into cups and place them in a moderate oven in a pan of hot water and bake 20 minutes, or until the custard is well set, but not watery. —Good Health.

—Your fate is that of a woman and your wishes are those of an angel.—N. Y. Weekly.

The Ideal Line.

The members of the Baptist Young People's Union who contemplate attending a national meeting of that body in July, should bear in mind that there is no better equipped line from the East, North or Northwest, than the popular Big Four route via Cincinnati or Louisville. All through passenger trains on this line are vestibuled, equipped with Buffet sleepers, with Hotel Dining Cars on day trains. At Cincinnati direct connection is made in the same depot with the Queen & Crescent Route, the Short Line to Chattanooga, via the famous High Bridge. At Louisville, with the Southern Railway and the Louisville & Nashville, via Mammoth Cave, and Nashville, allowing stop-over at both these points.

The fare from Chicago will be extremely low. For rates, time cards, etc., address J. C. Tucker, G. N. A., or H. W. Sparks, T. P. A., No. 234 Clark St., Chicago.

Not to be provoked is best; but, if moved, never correct till the fume is spent; for every stroke our fury strikes is sure to hit ourselves at last.—N. Y. Weekly.

Every time a man looks thoughtful as long as two minutes at a time, his wife begins to wonder what is on his conscience.—Atchison Globe.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY. }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON,
[Seal] Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Mrs. Musicus—"Did you have much trouble in learning to sing so beautifully?" Miss Frankly—"Yes; especially with the neighbors."

Cheapest and Best.

Very few shooters load shot gun shells now that factory loaded shells can be bought so cheap. It is cheaper and easier to buy than to load shot shells, and there is no question that the machine loaded are better than the hand loaded. The shells loaded by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct., are the standard of the world for reliability, uniformity and strong shooting qualities. They are used by all the best shots in preference to any others. Winchester loaded shells can be bought of all dealers in all gauges and loads. Results show them to be the best on the market. Send for a large illustrated catalogue free.

Some people are proud because they once had a lot of money and squandered it.—Washington Democrat.

A Dangerous Lethargy.

The forerunner of a train of evils, which too often culminate fatally, is inactivity or lethargy of the kidneys. Not only is Bright's disease, diabetes, gravel, or some other dangerous integral disease of the organs themselves to be apprehended, but dropsical diffusions from the blood, rheumatism and gout, are all traceable to the non-removal from the blood by the kidneys of certain impurities. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters depurates the blood, renders the kidneys active and prevents their disease.

Some men need a good roasting, but they are such good fighters that no one will give it to them.—Atchison Globe.

It Is a Very Cheap Trip.

Chicago to Nashville via the Big Four Route to Louisville and a stop at Mammoth Cave. For full particulars address J. C. Tucker, G. N. A., or H. W. Sparks, T. P. A., Big Four Route, No. 234 Clark St., Chicago.

When a man gets beat in a game of cards he always tells how he is out of practice.—Washington Democrat.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and $1.00, all druggists.

Bed is a bundle of paradoxes; we go to it with reluctance, yet we quit it with regret. —N. Y. Weekly.

"Star Tobacco."

As you chew tobacco for pleasure, use Star. It is not only the best, but the most lasting, and therefore the cheapest.

Juliet—"Did you ever study the stars?" Romeo—"I've understudied them."—Yonkers Statesman.

If stiff and sore, St. Jacobs Oil will cure you. Won't lose a day. The cure is sure.

Do brides put a piece of their wedding cake under their pillow to dream on?—Atchison Globe.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—Ralph Erieg, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1893.

When a rich man's boys don't succeed people always enjoy it.—Washington Democrat.

Years of rheumatism have ended with cure by St. Jacobs Oil. Cures promptly.

People kick when a show is too long and also when it is too short.—Washington Democrat.

It may come last, but St. Jacobs Oil is the best to cure sprains. It ought to be first.

Saving does not make nearly everybody rich.—Washington Democrat.

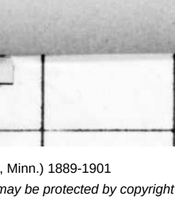
When bilious or costive eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 25c.

Not all the great bluffers are poker players.—Atchison Globe.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.

Anything first-class is hard to equal.—Washington Democrat.

Slipped and fell; bad sprain. Never mind. St. Jacobs Oil will cure it.



The papers are full of deaths from

Heart Failure

Of course the heart fails to act when a man dies, but "Heart Failure," so called, nine times out of ten is caused by Uric Acid in the blood which the Kidneys fail to remove, and which corrodes the heart until it becomes unable to perform its functions.

Health Officers in many cities very properly refuse to accept "Heart Failure," as a cause of death. It is frequently a sign of ignorance in the physician, or may be given to cover up the real cause.

Warner's Safe Cure

A Medicine with 20 Years of . . Success behind it . .

will remove the poisonous Uric Acid by putting the Kidneys in a healthy condition so that they will naturally eliminate it.

THREE HAPPY WOMEN.

Each Relieved of Periodic Pain and Backache. A Trio of Fervent Letters.

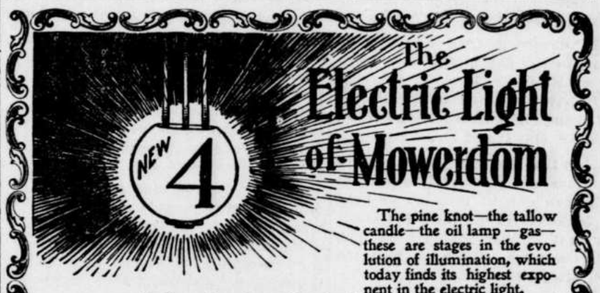
Before using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, my health was gradually being undermined. I suffered untold agony from painful menstruation, backache, pain on top of my head and ovarian trouble. I concluded to try Mrs. Pinkham's Compound, and found that it was all any woman needs who suffers with painful monthly periods. It entirely cured me. MRS. GEORGIE WASS, 923 Bank St., Cincinnati, O.

For years I had suffered with painful menstruation every month. At the beginning of menstruation it was impossible for me to stand up for more than five minutes, I felt so miserable. One day a little book of Mrs. Pinkham's was thrown into my house, and I sat right down and read it. I then got some of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills. I can heartily say that to-day I feel like a new woman; my monthly suffering is a thing of the past. I shall always praise the Vegetable Compound for what it has done for me. MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON, 363 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me of painful menstruation and backache. The pain in my back was dreadful, and the agony I suffered during menstruation nearly drove me wild.

Now this is all over, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's medicine and advice.—MRS. CARRIE V. WILLIAMS, South Mills, N. C

The great volume of testimony proves conclusively that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a safe, sure and almost infallible remedy in cases of irregularity, suppressed, excessive or painful monthly periods.



The Electric Light of Mowerdom

The pine knot—the tallow candle—the oil lamp—gas—these are stages in the evolution of illumination, which today finds its highest exponent in the electric light.

Similar and no less striking has been the evolution of grain and grass cutting machinery. In 1831 the scythe and the cradle were superseded by the McCormick Reaper. The intervening years have seen many improvements, until now we have that model Harvester and Binder, the McCormick Right Hand Open Elevator, and that veritable electric light of mowerdom, the

New 4. It is not only the handsomest mower ever built, but it is, in every sense of the word, the best—and if your experience has taught you anything, it is that *there's nothing cheaper than the best.*

McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, Chicago.

The Light-Running McCormick Open Elevator Harvester,
The Light-Running McCormick New 4 Steel Mower,
The Light-Running McCormick Vertical Corn Binder and
The Light-Running McCormick Daisy Reaper for sale everywhere.

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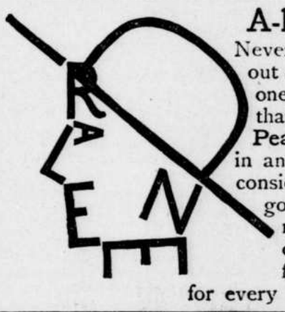
Breakfast Cocoa.

1. Because it is absolutely pure.
2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.



A-head of Pearline?

Never! Not a bit of it! That is out of the question. Probably not one of the many washing-powders that have been made to imitate Pearline would claim to excel it in any way. All they ask is to be considered "the same as" or "as good as" Pearline. But they're not even that. Pearline is today, just as it has been from the first, the best thing in the world for every kind of washing and cleaning.

CANDY CATHARTIC

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CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢

ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217.6

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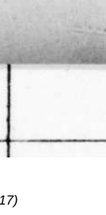
THE DWIGHT FARM AND LAND CO. offers for sale 23,000 ACRES in Steele County, 45 miles west of the Red River. Surface is rolling; soil rich black loam, clay subsoil, plenty of wild hay and good water abound. Close to good markets, schools, churches, etc. Prices $8 to $12 per acre. In RICHLAND COUNTY the company OFFERS 12,000 ACRES a large part of which is UNDER PLOW. This land is directly in the Red River Valley and very desirable. The county is thickly settled and four competing railways furnish fine markets. Prices range from $10 to $25 PER ACRE. For full information, maps, terms of sale, etc., etc., address EDGAR A. HEATH, GENERAL AGENT DWIGHT, N. D., or R. S. TYLER & CO. FARGO, N. D.

TOWER'S TRADE FISH BRAND MARK

SLICKER

WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.



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OPIUM and Whiskey Habit cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

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25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

CONSUMPTION

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Dr. Niven in Delano Saturday and Sunday, May 15 and 16.

—Ice Cream will be served by the Ladie's Aid, at Mrs. Green's, this afternoon from 5 to 7 o'clock.

—Rev. Nugent, of Watertown, will preach at the Catholic church, in Delane, on Sunday, May 15, at 7:30 p. m.

—Assesser Valentine Eppel was around this week inquiring of people what they have and how much it is worth.

—The last days of the school year are drawing nigh, and the teachers and pupils are preparing for commencement exercises.

—A six o'clock dinner followed by a dance in the evening will be given in the interests of the band, at the City Hall, on Tuesday May 18th.

—If you are in need of an elegant set of teeth or fine fillings; or a tooth extracted without the least pain call on Dr. Niven, at the Danforth House, May 15 and 16; Waverly 17; and Howard Lake, May 18 and 19.

—Now that the law against the use of profane and indecent language has again been brought into use we hope people can travel our streets without hearing it. It has not been confined all to one place. There has been too much altogether. Let it stop.

--C. W. Kerrick says, he has been from southern Iowa to Canada and from St. Paul to the Pacific ocean, in all kinds of towns, mining, lumber and railroad camps, and seen all kinds of times but none of them compared with Delano Fair Day. Laws should be respected. It is not helping the reputation of our town to have people here on Fair Days and obliged to tell such stories concerning it.

—A Justice Court where the bystanders are allowed to smoke till the air is blue is disgusting to many; where the jury joins in making smudge it is worse; but when the attorneys, and Justice himself assist, to the best of their ability, in making the court room intolerable to many witnesses and others entitled to pure air to breathe, it adds nothing to the dignity of the Court. Stop the smoke.

--C. A. Ingerson says on Fair Day, but for the timely assistance of two strong young men, who were working on his farm, he thinks he would probably been the unwilling witness of a brutal murder, near his place. Two men on their way home from the Fair got into an atercation; one pounded the other's face with a rock and he thinks but for interferance would have finished the job right there. These occurrences must stop.

— Fair Day on Saturday was much after the usual sort. Strangers in town note the terrible conditions of affairs much more than do those who have become accustomed to hearing "warwhoops", "rebel yells" and similar inspiring noises, as well as to seeing too many men who can't keep their own side of the sidewalk. Something must be done to regulate Fair Day or it will have to be abolished altogether before long. People simply want stand such doings. It is a disgrace to the community.

—One day last week Messrs Meister and Tou a traveling man, got into trouble at the depot. Meister had Tou arrested for assault and battery. He withdrew the complaint and Tou was dismissed from custody. Meister then expressed himself to several parties in language more forcible than fine, and J. W. McDonald complained of him for using abusive language tending to provoke an assault. After several recesses and other troubles Meister was, on Thursday, fined $10. and cost of the suit. From this sentence he appealed to the district court.

--Mr. Caffery, advance agent for I. F. Nolan, came into town Saturday afternoon from towards Watertown, and had a dreadful tale to tell of a bloody battle going on about a mile and a half from town. He said there were five men there; a woman and two small boys were holding the team. Two of the men, brother-in-laws were doing the fighting, and the others seemed willing they should. He thought it a terrible affair. Bnt there is no telling on how many other roads leading out from town similar agairs of dishonor were going on: nor in how many otherwise happy and thriving homes the demon of Delano Fair Day drinks was driving the woman and children with curses and blows from their own doors.

—In looking over the files of the Gazette of last May we find that at the meeting on Memorial Day, that a Memorial Association, whose business it would be to arrange for observing future Memorial Days was organized. Officers were elected as follows: President, F. H. Lindsley: Vice President, Tiff Hittsman; Secretary, T. J. Catlin; Treasurer, William C. Lewis. If the organization expects to observe the day this year it had better be making arrangements to that effect. Delano again has a band, which would perhaps furnish some good music. There is no need of people going away to observe the day, and leaving the graves in our own cemetaries undecorated and unvisited. Let our town turn out and observe the day as befits the memories of our countries dead heroes.

--Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—Conzet is constructing his coop on the Crow. When he is done he proposes to have the first class harness shop of the county and of the country round.

—We are in receipt of a neat little pamphlet, "Institute Manuel, 1897, Steele county, North Dakota" The State Teachers Institute held at Hope, has for Conductor W. E. Johnson, of State Normal School Mayville. That is our Willis. Good for him. Delano is occasionally heard from.

--Rev. Davies preached on Sunday morning at the Presbyterian Church. Mr. D. is very much in earnest, and would like to see many reforms, right here in Delano. The singing by Mrs. Davies and her assistants Misses Blanche Rader, Marjorie O'Hair and Queeny Buckley was well rendered.

--Justice Frazee held a session of court this A. M. hearing the complaint of Miss Edna Cooper against Frank A. Cramer for bastardy. Frank gave bonds for an appearance in one week. This afternoon the Squire will wrestle with the case of Meister vs. Tou, for damages in the amount of $100, for personal damage.

--Rev. A. Abbott, of Rockford, preached on Sunday evening at the M. E. Church, to a fair sized audience. His text was a part of St. Mark, Chap. XI, v. 22: "Have faith in God". The Sermon was a good one. Mr. A. is now 68 years old and is farming; was engaged in logging on new land, five days last week; but succeeded in doing some good head work also.

—"To sing out of 'tune' and play out of 'time' are the musicians unpardonable sins, and if those who are guilty of either could only realize, the frightful torture they inflict upon their fellow creatures, a sense of pity, if nothing else, would cause them to desist." —Eversonian Band Notes.

The Band boys certainly are devoid of all sense of pity, then; or think the world was made for them. They play at any hour of the day or night, and at all kinds of time, and all kinds of tunes, some times we are suddenly made to think a calf is bawling only to learn later that it is one or more of these pitiless fellows practicing on a new piece. May be though they ain't musicians. As for singing out of "tune", how we do love to fall in with a good lively chorus though we are not supposed to know anything about musical tones. Yet it is about as painful to keep still as it is for the author of the Band Notes to play, while the music is going on.

Advertise in the Gazette.

Personal.

J. J. Buckley returned from the cities last evening.

Desmond Dugan made Minneapolis a visit Monday.

Miss Arnold returned Sunday evening from the Mill City.

Timothy Gleeson, Esq., of Minneapolis, was in town Tuesday.

One of the gradantes, Miss Francis Bauman, is teaching in Dist. 33.

Stella Davis and George Kurtz visited home last Saturday and Sunday.

Rev. J. L. Farber has been putting in some time on his farm, near Renville, lately.

Mr. and Mrs. Wolfenden are in town today. They are going to Sheldon, Iowa, soon.

Mrs. Albert Eppel can make "pi" but she says her man don't swear just the same.

Roy Wilder came up from the "U" Wednesday evening to spend a day with the folks.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Stacy, of Montrose, patronized some of our merchants Tuesday.

Uncle Joe Bland, of Marysville, and Dan McCarter, of Hamline, made us a brief visit on Fair Day.

A. G. Lano, a former merchant of South Haven, has moved to Delano where he expects to engage in business.

Guy Halgren, of Watertown, came over on a wheel this morning, on his way to Minneapolis. He hired Jim Hill's wheels from here.

James H. O'Leary, of Minneapolis, made us a pleasant call Tuesday, on his way home from Waverly, where he had been looking over the Tribune plant with a view to buying.

William Finkner who has for several years resided in Seattle, Wn., returned Saturday to Delano. His brother in-law, Charley Seibert is still in Seattle. Billy seems glad to be back.

County Cullings.

The laws were ready for distribution in eight days after the legislature adjourned. Pretty quick work. State Printer Whitney is receiving much merited praise. So is John J. Dobson.

According to the Howard Lake Herald the labor union of the Twin Cities have passed resolutions withdrawing their opposition to the appointment of W. E. Culkin to the Duluth Land office.

Wright County was represented at the examination for a cadet to West Point, held at St. Cloud this week, by Hugh Kennedy, Monticello, Frank J. Quinn, of Waverly Mills, and Alva G. Catlin, Delano.

It is too bad some of our politicians are so worked up because the County Commissioners voted to pay Frank Larabee $10 a day to aid the County Attorney in the Howard case. Possibly it would have been better to have given him more to have bossed the job.

C. A. Pidgeon, of Buffalo, was appointed by the County Commissioners at its last meeting, to be County Attorney instead of J. C. Tarbox, who resigned, to be Judge. The Eagle says: "There is one thing connected with Mr. Pidgeon's appointment that our friends, the enemy, may do considerable howling about. It is his connection with the Howard case." Who would have thought the Eagle would have been the first to dig that out? Why don't the Old Bird work honestly for a fair and honest trial of that case and not have such things hanging over so many of our prominent men putting them down, or unduly elevating them to positions of trust and profit, as the case may be.

Col. Saylor, of Howard Lake, intends residing at St. Paul. The Herald says:--"The Herald will be in charge of H. Tanner, the veteran writer of the county." Mr. Tanner used to run the Herald when it was Democratic.

If Frank Lamson should succeed in getting the Buffalo post office it is likely he may start up a new paper in behalf of the Great Old Elephant. From present appearances the "cause" will want many more advocates before it wins again.

Senator W. E. Culkin has, so soon, found it necessary to enter into a lengthy defence of his course in the last session of the State Senate. He was in Minneapolis recently looking up labor leaders; to see why they "whereased" him in some resolutions calculated to interfere with their appointment to the Duluth land office. In an interview the Times names about a dozen bills it says Culkin claims to have supported that were favored by labor bodies. He claims to have offered an amendment, which failed to pass, to the barber bill. Then to have opposed the bill, in response to the demand of barbors at his home. He opposed the Stephens Labor bureau bill, because it would reduce the force and cripple the bureau; and because the incumbent of that department while guilty of partisanship in office, did what is expected of all officials in office and should not be legislated out of his position for doing what his party expects him to do."!! Does then, the Hon. Mr. Culkin expect to be partisan in the Duluth land office business, if he gets a chance? Will he issue an address to the public, on "The Purchasing Power of Gold." or "Beauties of the Single Standard?" If that is what he expects to do, and is what the party expects him to do, then good for Mr. Culkin for intimating so much in advance. There is nothing like being honest.

Roll of Honor.

The following are the names of the pupils in the Grammar Department of the Delano High School, with the average standing of each for the month ending May 7th, 1897.

Those marked with an * were perfect in department:

Elmer Gilmer *	99	Nellie Sutton *	98
George Borrill	96	Minnie Lawrence *	93
Marjorie O'Hair	95	Veronica Steffes *	97
Fred Bock	96	Oscar Erwig *	97
Anna Becker *	97	Emil Wiese	97
Eddie Erickson	95	Martin Erwig	95
Jennie Williams	83	Lydia Bergren	94
Ray Borrill	88	Blanch Rader	98
Myra Cooper *	96	Flossie Davis	94
George Fautch	98	Lucy Borthwick *	96
Willie Mowatt	95	Lydia Johnson	61
Harry Young	92	Edna Cundy *	93
Bessie Wilder	98	Marie Gilmer *	95
Allen Williams	83	Grace Farber *	92
Mollie Maxfield	96	Horace Mann	93
Maud Murphy	90	Inez Farber *	93
Merel Jones	95		

HOW A PUZZLE WAS SOLVED.

When you want a certain article, you want the best make of that article, don't you?

But how to determine which make is best is what puzzles you, isn't it?

And when the puzzle is solved for you, by authority which cannot be questioned, you are pleased, aren't you?

And you would like to hear of one puzzle that has been solved for the people of the whole world, wouldn't you?

Well, we will tell you about that very puzzle, and its solution.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889 at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France.

This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered, the GRAND PRIZE, giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French Government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the most prized honor of France.

That is how the puzzle of the best sewing machine in the world was fully solved by the most competent authority in the world in favor of the No. 9 and No. 12 Wheeler & Wilson machines.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best, it will be your own fault.

Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine, and if he does not keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue, prices and terms.

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I'm beloved by the poor and the rich,
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In the cabin I shine,
In the mansion I'm fine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I never get surly nor tired,
With zeal I always am fired;
To hard work I incline,
For rest I ne'er pine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I am easily purchased by all,
With instalments that monthly do fall;
And when I am thine,
Then life is benign—
No. 9, No. 9.

To the Paris Exposition I went,
Upon getting the Grand Prize intent:
I left all behind,
The Grand Prize was mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889, at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France. This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered—the GRAND PRIZE—giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

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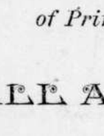

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VOL. XII. NO. 24 MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, NOVEMBER 1 1896 TERMS

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VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1897. NUMBER 34.

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Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:45 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.
A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
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Preaching..... 11:00 "
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WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... "
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

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REV. T. DAVIES.

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REV. M. SAVS.

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A BIT OF LIFE.

CLARA F. DENTON.

A maiden sat within the door
And sang as many times before.
A man who to daily toil passed by,
No love nor pleasure lit his eye.
But when he herd that merry song
He whistled as he went along.

A woman by the window wept
For one who in the churchyard slept.
But when upon her hearing fell
That tune she knew and loved so well
The flood of burning tears was stayed
And soon a song her lips essayed.

Her neighbor heard the tender strain,
And softly joined the sweet refrain.
Thus all day long that one song bore
Its joyousness from door to door.
—The Iowa Temperance Magazine.

No wonder Rockefeller says money don't make rich men, when he reads of the terrible fire in London where people were roasted alive, and sees that the occasion of the conflagration is attributed to a poor quality of oil he has forced upon people in order to get more money.

GOLD is going to such a premium in Mexico that it is reported the country will soon drop the silver standard—Globe.

It is a wonder our enterprising merchants dont send oversome gold to that country and buy up a lot of coffee and other Mexican products to speculate on. But they appear to prefer, or are obliged to patronize England where gold is also at a premium.

JOHN GOODNOW in whom we failed to see a fit leader, even for the Republican party, at the time he aided in starting the campaign at Buffalo, a few years ago has, since his divorce suit been given the cold shoulder. With no excuses for him, if reports are true, there are others in higher position than he ever attained, who might be as unceremoniously left out of a job. The people may wake up to these facts.

Gold Still Going.

"It is somewhat remarkable that the treasury gold reserve is showing a slight increase gain, notwithstanding the liberal gold exports. It ran down from $155,060,000 to about $145,000,000 but is now slightly above $148,000,000. The gold exported has been nearly all taken out of the treasury, but there is a constant flow of yellow metal into the treasury, showing that our own people are no longer hoarding gold, because they are convinced that the quality of our money is to be maintained."—Minneapolis Tribune.

Is it not also remarkable that although the republicans and gold democrats loudly proclaimed to the people that gold would be plenty after McKinley was elected that it is growing scarcer among the people every day. Just after his election was assured some of the business houses attempted to restore confidence by paying out gold; but now how many farmers ever see a gold piece? A few weeks ago we happened to be present when a man offered a small foreign gold piece for sale at a bank, saying: That he had kept it for a long time but now must use it." Isn't that the case all along the line? Is not all the gold that was horded in this country fast finding its way into the hands of merchants, bankers, importers and thence being turned over to Uncle Sam for tariff on imports; on which the importers will grow rich when the new tariff law is enacted? Isn't the country now drained of gold about the most completely it ever was? Had the Bimettallists won the victory in the last election could the country be any more destitute of the yellow metal than it is?

The Tribune is correct when it says: "There is a constant flow of yellow metal in to the treasurery showing that our people are no longer hoarding gold," as we have said the flow into the treasury is to pay tariff on goods to be sold at a big profit after the tariff is raised; and the gold must come from those who have had it hoarded, others having none. How long does the Tribune think this state of affairs can keep up? How long will it be before the McKinley administration is offering U. S. bonds for sale, to secure gold with which to repeat this process? And will they, like the last administration, try to have the people think the "Greenbacks" are to blame for the whole business? It is not the "Greenbacks" so much as the "Greenhorns" who vote for such things that is to blame.

When the Tribune says: our own people are no longer hoarding gold, because they are convinced that the quality of our money is to be maintained, we think it is mistaken. People are now hoarding gold because they can't get it to hoard. It is going for tariff taxes into the treasury, and being shipped to Europe at a lively rate; It can't pay tariff; pay England and other countries; for goods and interest and be hoarded, all at once very well. There isn't enough of it.

Weighs its Words.

The Globe has taken a streak of weighing words. It is well. A good many conntry editors fall into a habit of using words that do not express what they desire to convey to their readers. If the Globe can succeed in making country editors consult dictionaries until they can fully express what they wish to say the country editors will keep the Globe supplied with texts for its editorials and thus working in harmony a mutual improvement in the reading matter of the country papers and the Globe may result, much to the edification of the readers of newspapers.

After refering to an article in the last issue of the GAZETTE the Globe says: "The Globe fully "appreciates" the proposed tariff legislation, but it does not approve it." Then why did not the Globe work with the Democrats to elect a Democratic President and leave the tariff alone? Why did it go in with the rest of the gold standard democrats, to organize a new party: the "National Democratic" party, and aid in defeating William Jennings Bryan nominated by the Democratic National Convention for president, on the regular democratic ticket, and supported by nearly all the democrats in the country? Didn't the Globe know the republicans were promising to restore the McKinley bill and prosperity?

The Globe also says: "If by 'financial' legislation the GAZETTE means revenue legislation, a tariff for revenue only, with the lowest tax on any import that would produce the largest amount of revenue is what the Globe and every democrat "hankers after". We are not aware that a bankruptcy act is financial legislation. Will the GAZETTE kindly explain how it is, if it thinks it is?"

If the Globe really hankers after a tariff for revenue only, why didn't it work with the party that advocated such a doctrine instead of striking out on a tangent when it was most needed? So far as accepting the term "financial legislation" as meaning "revenue legislation, a tariff for revenue only", the Globe is correct. But while the Globe is so particular about the weight of words it should allow us to place the Bankruptcy bill under the head of "financial legislation". If the Globe will consult Websters International Dictionary it will find definitions like these:

"FINANCIAL, Pertaining to finance.

"FINANCE, The income of a ruler or of a state; revenue, public money; sometimes the income of an individual; often used in the plural form funds; available money; resources."

We then can class the Bankruptcy bill as "financial legislation". The bill applies sometimes to the income of an individual, or sometimes to a firm, or more than one person. It comes under "financial legislation" even if you use the definition "available money; resources". The firm or individual making use of this bill is supposed to be short of funds to have libilities beyond his assets, often, or to owe more than he can pay. The bankruptcy bill, as we understand it is to stretch the money on hand to meet the occasion. To enable the man in debt to devide among his creditors the money he can raise, paying each creditor so much on the dollar of what is probably theirs, even 25 cts on the dollar or less and calling the business finished. The Bankrupt party square with the world, an honest man in the eyes of the law, if not in the eyes of the people, and his God,

It wouldn't require very much stretching of the term "financial legislation" to take the Bankruptcy bill in under the "public money" definition. The plan of contracting our money to a gold standard necessitates some safety value for some people, otherwise they must inevitably go to the wall; "bust up" for sure. And many of them, if they paid what they owed would have to live a long time and do well in business. It might then come under this head. If the Globe isn't satisfied with our explanation we would be pleased to know why.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents. Opp. U. S. Patent office Washington, D. C.

C. E. Bird, Minneapolis, Adjustable swiveled grain-spout. J. S. Damens, Carver, Dredging-machine. A. J. Gold, Staples, Grain-door. O. M. Gorder, Canby, Plow-bar holder. A. M. Hay, Duluth, Appratus for utilizing heat of furnace products. A. Johnson, St. Paul, folding movable dam. A. J. Keck, St. Paul, Bicycle-tire. F. Lenox, Stillwater, Bottle. A. McDougall, Duluth, Construction of roofs, floors, pavements, &c. R. S. McPheeters, Sand Creek, Barn-frame. H. O. Olson, Two Harbors, Exhaust-nozzle. For copy of any patent send 10 cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

Among our Exchanges.

How true the statement that the devil agrees with the man who claims he can drink or leave it alone. I wish every drinker, as well as every total abstainer, would carefully study the following lines found in the Ontario Mirror, entitled:

THE SALOON IS A BANK.

You deposit your money—and lose it.
Your time and lose it.
Your character and lose it.
Your health and lose it.
Your manly independence and lose it.
Your self control and lose it.
Your home comfort and lose it.
Your wife's happiness and lose it.
Your own soul and lose it.
—The Iowa Temperance Magazine.

Bible Pictures of the Liquor Trade.

1. In the Bar Room.—

The fat rumseller:

"Woe to him that buildeth a town with blood, and establish a city by iniquity."—Hab. II, 15.

The clever fellow who treats:

"Woe unto him that givith his neighbor drink."—Hab. II, 15.

The Fellows who are treated:

"Who hath woe? who hath sorrow? who hath contentions? who hath babblings? who hath wounds without cause? who hath redness of eyes?"—Prov. XXIII, 29.

The landlord who rents his house for a bar-room:

"Woe to him that coveteth an evil covetousness to his house * * Thou hast consulted shame to thy house by cutting off many people, and has sinned against thy soul."—Hab. II, 9, 10.

How it looks at midnight:

"For all tables are full of vomit and filthiness, and there is no place clean."—Isa. XXVIII, 8.

2. In the House.—

The windows stuffed with rags:

"For the drunkard and the glutton shall come to proverty, and drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags."

Wife and children kicked about:

"Strong drink is raging."—Prov. XX, 2.

Delirium tremens:

"At last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."—The Bible Reader.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1897.

The sugar trust controlled the republican sub-committee which drafted the amendments to the Dingley tariff bill, but all it will be able to get out of the sugar schedule will be the money that has already been made through speculation on the advance knowledge of what that schedule was to be, as a majority of the Senate have made it certain that the sugar schedule cannot be put through, by declaring themselves to be against it. The tariff bill is not likely to be taken up by the Senate on the 19th as agreed upon, but it will not be the fault of the democrats, but of the republicans in failing to get a trustworthy comparative statement showing the differences that will be the result of the proposed changes. There is another thing about the tariff bill that can be stated with certainty. There will be an anti-trust amendment adopted before the bill passes the Senate. The necessary votes are promised.

At last the administration has found out the bunco game that Spain plaid on the Cleveland administration and has been trying to play on the present one, thanks to the wide-awake reports of Consul General Fitzhug Lee, and justice is seemingly going to be done to poor Cuba. Mr. McKinley has had a long conference with the members of the Senate committee on Foreign Relations as to what will be done. The impression is that Senator Morgan's resolution for the recognition of Cuban belligerency hardly goes far enough and that recognition of independence would be the proper thing, in view of the facts forwarded by General Lee. A public mass meeting of Cuban sympathizers is going to be held in Washington Sunday.

The administration now wishes that it had not caused its intention to reinstate all ex-Union soldiers or widows of such who had for any reason been dropped from the payroll to be so widely advertised. Like most advertising this has brought results. These results are much more numerous than were expected; also more embarrassing. The plain truth is that many of the applicants for reinstatement, and some of those who have been reinstated, are unfited physically to perform the duties of the places they once held, some by reason of age and others by diseases. If there were only a few of these people they could be scattered around in the departments and their inability to do good work would go unnoticed, but when their number goes away up into the hundreds it becomes a serious matter, because as a rule every one of them reinstated displaces an efficient employe. This matter was discussed at a cabinet meeting this week.

Senator Kyle isn't the first man who has made a bad thing worse by trying to explain. Rising to a question of privilege he attempted to explain away the charge that he had agreed to vote with the republicans in exchange for good committee assignments, but he made a bad mess of it, especially in saying that his understanding of the policy of the populists was to help the republicans control the Senate.

Evidently the House has not been properly impressed with the importance of the policy of Secretary Wilson is trying to spred the sugar beet industry to this country, or it would not have refused to agree to the Senate amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, appropriating $5,000 for the continuation of the Secretary of Agriculture of an investigation of the sugar beet industry. Perhaps some of the members of the House have not forgotten the sugar fad of Mr. La. Due, who was Commissioner of Agriculture under the Hayes administration, which cost Uncle Sam considerable of money and did not revolutionize the sugar industry.

The House showed its belief in the laborer being worthy of his hire, by promptly agreeing to the Senate amendment to the Sundry Civil bill providing that duplicate electrotype plates, from which "Messages and Papers of the Presidents" were printed should be given to the compiler, Representative Richardson, of Tenn., notwithstanding the objection of Representative Connolly, Ills., who said that a firm had offered $10,000 for the plates. Inasmuch as Mr. Richardson had devoted two years to the work of compiling this book, the House thought he should be entitled to any profits there might be in supplying the book after the number ordered for Congress had been printed.

Albion W. Tourgee will not believe that pie hunting was "A Fool's Errand" in his case, as he captured a piece of pie that promises to be far more satisfying than "Making Bricks without Straw" was. He has been nominated U. S. Consul at Bordeaux, France. H. P. Cheatem, the negro Ex-Congressman from North Carolina also got a good thing in the Recordership of Deeds of the District of Columbia.

It is hoped that the Senatorial pilgrimage to the tomb of Jefferson, which Senator Hoar is credited with being responsible for, will result in a careful study of Jefferson's life and writings by the Senators. Edification is to be found therein, and some of the pilgrims need edification badly upon more than one subject.

INDEPENDENCE FARMER.

INDEPENDENCE, Minn., May 17, '97.
EDITOR BUFFALO GAZETTE.

The full time of spring is here. We have justed passed through a six months refrigerator and now have tumbled into the lap of spring. All nature seems full of life and animation. The blooming flowers scent the breezes with sweet fragrance. The birds upon the topmost branches are singing their songs of praise in chorus with the singing winds; and the whistling plow boy is happy in his own thoughts, thinking of brighter prospects and happier days in the future, "And far happier place than this; of Eden, and far happier days".

When the monotonous school hours, shall give place to the whirling bicycle and all seems happy as a merry-go-round. But contented should be he who sits under his own vine and fig tree and there is none to molest or make him afraid. Times are hard, but we should congratulate ourselves that we are not visited by any great calamity; neither have we pestilence, famine or war. Our greatest offliction now is the bicycle craze. It struck our town early in the spring in broad day light, and there was no way getting away from it unless a fellow went up in a baloon.

The bicycle craze and monkey show should go together for they are synonymous, except the bicycle rider is minus the one necessary appendage. The world will soon be going on wheels and the years in their flight will give no note of time, until man in his disobedence finds that all is lost. "Then backward, turn backward oh time in your flight", will be the cry of the millions who have only sought for pleasure frivolitly and the gods of Mammon. It is becoming a serious question now days to know who is going to pay the bills it is an old saying they that dance must pay the fiddler." But our country is mortgaged and bonded to death and the Dingly tariff bill nor any tariff bill let it be as high as the third heavens will pull the country out of the hole and give prosperity and happiness to the country.

The clouds of war are setting over the eastern world, and it would not be a surprise to hear at any time of all Europe being engaged in a great and bloddy war. It would seem that our people could learn wisdom by seeing the way other nations have gone, and check themselves in their mad career.

John Randolph once said I have found the philosopher's stone that turns everything into gold. "Pay as you go." But now days it is get trust-as you go. I am right in my perdiction, the people are getting just what they voted for last fall. Men who depend wholy upon the judgement of other people are often led astray.

As for Cleveland, who is only a back number of former days, getting the Presidency again is a thing that would not be tolerated by the common people of this country. It seems that money is the leaver that moves the world and brains is only a second consideration and hardly that.

Farmers have been very busy this spring putting in crop, clearing, fencing, etc., whereby they hope to get some remuneration for their labor to pay debts, buy necessary articles for their families and have a little ahead to enjoy life with and yet the prospect is not very flattering.

Corn and potato planting is under full headway this week.

But we are in need of a warm shower of rain to liven up things.

Electricity and the bicycle is no financial benefit to the farmer. Neither will eat hay, oats, or corn, and they have become the motive power instead of the horse but no doubt the horse has many times been willing to offer sacrefice to the inventor of the bicycle and electricity if they could only have done so, for now their groanings are not so frequent as heretofore.

The roads are quite good now and is easy going for hores and buggy or bicycle rider.

About all the necessary arangements have been made for memorial day at Maple Plain.

The christian workers convention will be held at Advent church, Armstrong last of this week.

O. R. Jenks, of Minneapolis, is expected to be there on Sunday.

There is no sick reported this week and all seem happy as a marriage bell.

A FARMER IN COMMON APPAREL.

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THE JEWELL NURSERY CO., Lake City, Minnesota.

Cigarette Had Set Fire to the Couch on Which He Slept.

A burning lounge, thrown from the window of 190 West Fourth street, caused considerable excitement yesterday morning. Maryin P. Sherman had gone to sleep on the lounge, smoking a cigarette. The cigarette set fire to the lounge and Sherman awoke as the fire reached his shirt. Sherman promptly threw the lounge out of the window. Officer Scannell extinguished the fire with a few pails of water. —Pioneer Press.

Late Literary News.

DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE for May contains nearly 200 graphic illustrations, and there is not a dull page in it. "McKinley's Administration, Told by the Camera," is alone well worth the price of the Magazine the photographs vividly depicting the whole pageant, and needing no verbal description.

Clubbing Offer.

Nothing helps while away long winter evenings to better advantage than good wholesome reading. Papers magazines and books are cheap now. Everybody can afford to take one or more. We have made arrangments to club with the papers and magazines mentioned below as follows:

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and the Farm, Stock and Home, every two weeks, for one year, $1.30.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and Demorest Magazine, monthly, $2.60.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and Cosmopolitan, monthly magazine, one year for $1.90.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and Scientific American, weekly, $3,60.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and New York Thrice-a-week World, one year for, $1.75.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE and the Farm, Field and Fireside, weekly, 1.75.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE and Will Carlton's Magazine "Everywhere" one year for $1,35.

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Latest News

The rewards offered for the apprehension of the Boxell murderers is said to have reached $1000.

It was reported once today three men had been arrested. The latest says not. The right parties should be caught and punished.

The Turks are demanding from Greece, as indemnity, Thessaly and a lot of money, The Greeks don't propose to be wiped out in any such way. They have no territory to spare.

The United States Senate yesterday passed the Morgan resolution, with only 14 dissenting votes, recognizing the Cuban Insurgents as belligerent. Mr. Hale predices a war with Spain.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

MAY—1897.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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The total cost of the new library of congress has been $6,032,124, or $32,124 more than the original estimate.

The postal receipts for the first quarter of 1897 were over $21,000,000, the largest in the history of the department.

By way of maintaining its reputation as a health resort, Los Angeles, Cal., announces the death of one of its citizens at the age of 117 years.

About the unkindest cut of all for American rainmakers is the report that an Austrian grape grower is successfully using their rainmaking methods to ward off storms.

New York's Thirteen club has made its annual report. It embraces 626 members, of whom only four died during the year. The fad seems to be one of the most healthful yet discovered.

Every year we are duplicating some ancient wonder of the world, and often going it one better. The hanging gardens of Babylon would pale and look faded by the side of the new spring hats.

Specimens of the new color photography have arrived in New York, and are said to be an undoubted success. They are produced by the treatment of both negatives and positives by secret chemicals.

A woman in Chicago who failed to induce her drunken husband to return home with her threw her wedding ring at him. That's just like a woman. How much better work could have been done by half a brick!

The number of telephone stations in the United States has reached 352,810, or 16,000 more than are found in the whole of Europe, with a population six times as large. There is no delay in this country in recognizing an improvement of merit.

Australia is suffering from another season of drought, bringing with it great suffering as well as financial disaster. The antipodeans have certainly had more than their share of misfortune. For three successive years their crops have been ruined and their sheep and cattle have died by thousands.

The anxiety to aid the starving poor of India should not close the eyes of the American people to the fact that there are hundreds of thousands of people in the Mississippi valley who have lost their all in the great floods, and have no hope even of being able to plant a crop this year. They must be fed by the generous people of the country or they will starve. True charity begins at home.

In India wages of ordinary laborers range from five to seven cents a day. Under any circumstances it could hardly be expected that people would get fat on such an income. But, when the fact is taken into consideration that the cheapest grain now sold in that country brings $1.25 a bushel, the wonder is not that a state of famine should exist, but that any remnant of the Hindoo population should continue to have existence.

The full name of the king of Siam, who expects to pay a visit to America this year, is Phra Bat Somdetch Phra Paraminde Maha Chulalongkorn Maha Monghut Chow Yua. If he is compelled to attach this signature to all royal decrees and official documents, no wonder that he desires to take a vacation and travel. But he should avoid hotel registers and delegate the formality of recording his name to some member of his suite against whom he has a deep grudge.

The launch of the giant express steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, built by the Vulcan Steamship company in Stettin for the North German Lloyd in Bremen, took place at Bremen in the presence of the German emperor and of the civil and military provincial officials and thousands of spectators. The steamer is the largest ship in the world. It is 648 feet over all, 66 feet beam and 43 feet deep, with a displacement of 20,000 tons and a tonnage of 14,000. It can accommodate 350 first cabin, 370 second cabin and 800 steerage passengers. The crew of the new steamer will number 450.

Edison promises to produce in this country by means of the phonograph and the kinetoscope replicas of operatic or dramatic representations of the greatest European stage successes. This will revolutionize operatic matters and make easy the way of the managers. The phonograph will not be affected with tonsilitis at a time when salaries are unpaid, and the orchestra cannot go on a strike for the same reason. The audiences will be spared the jealousies of singers and the managers the humiliation which follows. Edison has promised all this, and what he promises he usually performs.

The recent revival of patriotic memories has been effective in producing societies whose membership looks back upon ancestors who offered their lives as pledges of their love of country. The Sons of the American Revolution, with 9,000 members in 36 states, has held a national congress and proposes union with the Sons of the Revolution. Then there are the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the Revolution. The spirit of patriotism is infectious, and is strongest when handed down from sire to son. The world moves, and there are numerous witnesses of its revolutions.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Special Session.

Senator Morgan (Ala.) made a statement in the United States senate on the 12th relative to his resolution on Cuba. He said the committee on foreign relations had considered the question of referring the resolution to the committee and had not reached an agreement, and the resolution went over for a day. Bills for a public building at Deadwood, S. D., to cost $200,000 and one at Indianapolis, Ind., to cost $1,500,000, and granting to Montana 50,000 acres of land in aid of an asylum for the blind were passed.

Senator Gallinger introduced a resolution in the United States senate on the 13th for an appropriation of $50,000 to relieve the Americans in distress in Cuba. The sugar investigation and the tariff bill caused some agitation. The committee on finance announced that action on the tariff measure would begin on the 24th inst. Adjourned to the 17th. In the house the Indian appropriation bill was disposed of. Mr. Castle (Cal.) introduced a joint resolution for the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cubans. Adjourned to the 17th.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A movement to secure the adoption of a universal postal stamp by the postal congress has collapsed.

In ten months of the present fiscal year the exports of domestic merchandise exceeded those of the same period of 1896 by over $151,000,000. The imports were $66,000,000 less than for the same period last year.

During the nine months ended March 31 the number of immigrant arrivals in this country was 142,941, against 209,630 for the same period of 1896, a decrease of 66,689.

A cabinet meeting was devoted almost entirely to the consideration of the Cuban situation. It had no bearing upon the policy of the administration toward Spain or the Cuban insurgents, except incidentally, but dealt with the direct and immediate question of relieving destitute Americans on the island.

In the United States there were 264 business failures in the seven days ended on the 14th, against 221 the week previous and 224 in the corresponding period of 1896.

In the last ten months the excess of gold imports over exports was $58,482,106 and the exports of silver exceeded the imports by $42,313,692.

The police census of Washington shows that the population of the capital is 277,483. Of this number 87,853 are negroes.

THE EAST.

The gunboat Nashville covered the 60-mile course on Long Island sound on her official trial trip in 3.35:29, averaging 16.7 knots, and making her the fastest vessel of her class in the world.

The well-known operatic manager, Max Maretzek, died at his home on Staten Island, N. Y., aged 76 years.

In the National league the percentages of the baseball clubs for the week ended on the 16th were: Baltimore, .824; Philadelphia, .684; Cincinnati, .650; Pittsburgh, .647; Louisville, .563; Boston, .500; Cleveland, .474; New York, .400; Brooklyn, .389; Chicago, .316; Washington, .294; St. Louis, .211.

On the American line steamship Paris Thomas F. Bayard, former ambassador to England, arrived in New York.

In Philadelphia a bronze monument to the memory of George Washington was unveiled, President McKinley taking part in the exercises.

By the upsetting of a boat Mrs. James Ewen and Jessie and Eleanor Davis, sisters, aged ten and eight years respectively, were drowned in the Schuylkill river at Philadelphia.

WEST AND SOUTH.

The death of Richard Coke occurred at Waco, Tex., aged 68 years. He was governor of Texas from 1873 to 1877, when he became United States senator, and served until March 3, 1895.

At the age of 53 years Gen. Chandler P. Chapman, former adjutant general of Wisconsin, died suddenly of paralysis in Milwaukee.

At Nashville, Tenn., the second ascent in the airship constructed by Prof. A. W. Barnard was made.

At Maybee, Mich., two girls aged eight and six years, children of John W. Welch, were burned to death. They were playing with matches.

At Paxton, Ill., Frederich Wilhelm Hoellman died on the gallows for the murder of Mrs. Wiebke Geddes in 1896. He protested his innocence to the last.

The death of John Mateer, 100 years and 2 months old, occurred at his home in Oskaloosa, Ia., of old age.

The Florida legislature elected Stephen R. Mallory United States senator from Florida to succeed Senator Call.

A west-bound Southern Pacific passenger train was held up by masked men at Lozier, Tex., and the express car robbed of $10,000.

Fire destroyed the courthouse at Lexington, Ky., the loss being $120,000.

Henry Williams, David Cotton and Sabe Stewart (negroes) were taken from the officers of the law and hanged by a mob near Rosebud, Tex. They were charged with assaulting a white girl.

The doors of the Traders' bank at Lynchburg, Va., were closed with liabilities of $150,000.

All the players were arrested for playing ball on Sunday at the end of the first inning between the Cleveland and Washington baseball clubs in Cleveland.

A boiler exploded at a mill in Metcalfe county, Ky., killing J. D. and T. Ward, the owners of the mill, and G. Brown and Simon Kirkpatrick, and two other men were fatally injured.

At Tacoma, Wash., John Arthur McCarthy, a Northern Pacific conductor, shot and killed his wife and himself.

One-armed and one-legged men will meet in St. Louis in September to consider the amelioration of the condition of this class of unfortunates.

A passenger train went through a trestle near Ardmore, I. T., and tumbled down a 20-foot embankment. Fifteen passengers and one of the train crew were injured, some of them fatally.

The death of A. P. Edgerton occurred at his home in Hicksville, Ind., aged 84 years. He served in congress during the 50s.

W. T. Bokell and wife, living near Smith Lake, Minn., were robbed of $400 and murdered.

In Arizona Ahvote, a Piute Indian who in three days murdered ten white men, was killed by his own tribe by the order of miners.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Near Giboro desperate fighting was going on between the Greeks and Turks. No progress in diplomatic negotiations for peace has been made, and Premier Ralli said the Greeks were still for war.

The steamer Lucania, of the Cunard line, made the trip from New York to Queenstown in five days, 14 hours and 54 minutes, the best time on record.

The United States consular agent at Piura, Peru, Emilo Clark, reported that his office had been sacked and important documents, money and other valuables stolen.

Two officers and nearly 100 soldiers were killed and 60 others were seriously injured in a railway accident near Rockenhof, Russia.

Turkey demands the annexation of Thessaly, an indemnity of £10,000,000 and the abolition of the capitulations (treaties giving certain rights to Greeks in Turkey) before the sultan will comply with the demands of the powers for an armistice, and declares that if these conditions are declined the Turkish army will continue to advance.

The famous nurse of the Crimean war, Florence Nightingale, celebrated her seventy-seventh birthday in London.

It is reported by Special Commissioner Calhoun, who was sent to Cuba especially to investigate the condition of affairs there, that the stories of starvation and misery forwarded by the consular officers have not been exaggerated.

LATER NEWS.

The president the 17th sent a special message to congress, stating that a large number of American citizens were in Cuba in a state of destitution, and asked that an appropriation of $50,000 be made available at once for their relief. A resolution was immediately passed by the senate without division.

The Turks have again been victorious, having defeated the Greeks at Domokos, the 17th. The most intense excitement prevailed at Athens. The Greeks fought well, but were greatly outnumbered.

The available cash in the U. S. treasury the 17th was $229,115,022, with a gold reserve of $145,409,661.

The large three-story warehouse of Warren Bros., at Nashville, Tenn., was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $45,000.

Adolph L. Leutgert, a well known sausage manufacturer of Chicago, was arrested upon the charge of having murdered his wife.

H. B. Chamberlain, of Denver, Colo., was killed while bicycling near Staines, England.

As a result of representations by Minneapolis and St. Paul jobbers and importers, Secretary Gage has decided to designate tea inspectors at Puget Sound.

The legislature of Florida passed resolutions calling for the impeachment of Clarence B. Collins, state treasurer, for embezzlement.

A dispatch from Moscow, Russia, says the police have made 60 arrests, most of the suspects being men with university education, although working as mill hands, on the charge of planning a big mill strike. They will be sent to Siberia without trial.

A plot has been discovered to murder King George of Greece, and many arrests have been made.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, former ambassador to England has arrived at his home in Delaware.

The ministers at Constantinople the 18th received official advices from Sofia announcing that orders had been issued for the partial mobilization of the Bulgarian army, possibly at the instigation of Russia. There was hurried consultation of the ministers. The war party was for further defiance, but in the end pacific counsels seemed to have prevailed, for orders were telegraphed to Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief in Thessaly, to cease hostilities. Orders were issued to arrange for armistice.

A railway collision near Vega Alta, Cuba, resulted in the death of an engineer, a gend'arme and five passengers, and 27 passengers were injured.

The steamship Paris, the 18th, took out 680,000 ounces of silver.

The postal congress, in session at Washington, has barred its doors to all newspaper representatives.

The children's coat and jacket makers of Philadelphia, to the number of 375, have struck for an increase of 25 per cent in wages.

Twelve firemen were frightfully burned by the explosion of a tank containing 80 gallons of gasoline in a grocery store in Chicago. John Champagne will probably die.

The sultan has ordered two hospitals of 600 and 100 beds respectively to be built in order to enable him to visit the Turkish soldiers who have been wounded in the campaign against the Greeks.

The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that the total receipts for the month of April were $11,384,539, a decrease of $96,705 as compared with April, 1896. For the last ten months the receipts aggregated $122,350,404, and increase as compared with the same period of last year of $690,083.

The president has nominated District Judge Williams W. Morrow of California judge of the ninth circuit to succeed Attorney General McKenna, and George M. Thomas of Kentucky solicitor of internal revenue.

The first woman to be graduated by the faculty of the Union Theological seminary of New York is Emily Grace Briggs, daughter of Prof. C. A. Briggs.

Ex-Senator Dubois, Senators Cannon and Pettigrew, will sail July 2 for China and Japan to study the financial question from the oriental standpoint.

A blind man attempted to murder ex-United Senator McPherson, of New Jersey in his office in a New York building.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, May 18.		
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	71½@		74
No. 2 northern	72@		72¼
July			71⅝
CORN—No. 4			16
OATS—No. 3 white	18 @		19
CATTLE—Steers	3 20 @		3 90
Cows			3 00
HOGS	3 50 @		3 75
SHEEP—Muttons			3 10
Lambs			3 65
BUTTER—Creamery, firsts	14 @		14½
Creamery, seconds	10 @		11
Dairy, fancy	12 @		13
Dairy, choice	9 @		11
POULTRY—Turkeys	8 @		8½
Spring chickens			7

CALLS FOR AID.

President Urges Congress to Relieve Americans in Cuba.

Washington, May 18.—The president on Monday sent a message to congress urging that $50,000 be appropriated, to be immediately available under the direction of the secretary of state, for the relief of destitute American citizens in Cuba. Prompt action was taken by the senate, which passed without division a resolution in accordance with the recommendation of the president.

Mr. Hitt (Ill.) introduced a similar resolution in the house, but immediate consideration was blocked by Mr. Bailey (Tex.), who insisted that an amendment be added embodying Senator Morgan's resolution for the recognition of the Cuban insurgents. Mr. Dingley (Me.) objected to the amendment, whereupon Mr. Bailey objected to the resolution and the whole matter was sidetracked.

Following is the message of the president as read in the senate:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: Official information from our consuls in Cuba establishes the fact that a large number of American citizens in the island are in a state of destitution, suffering for want of food and medicines. This applies particularly to the rural districts of the central and eastern parts.

"The agricultural classes have been forced from their farms into the nearest towns where they are without work or money.

"The local authorities of the several towns, however kindly disposed, are unable to relieve the needs of their own people and are altogether powerless to help our citizens.

"The latest report of Consul General Lee estimates 600 to 800 Americans are without means of support. I have assured him that provision would be made at once to relieve them. To that end I recommend that congress make an appropriation of not less than $50,000 to be immediately available for use under the direction of the secretary of state.

"It is desirable that a part of the sum which may be appropriated by congress should, in the discretion of the secretary of state also be used for the transportation of American citizens who desiring to return to the United States are without means to do so.

"(Signed) WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

"Executive Mansion, May 17, 1897."

Following the reading of the message Senator Davis, of Minnesota, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, favorably reported with amendments the resolutions introduced by Senator Gallinger last Thursday appropriating $50,000 for the relief of destitute citizens of the United States in Cuba. The resolution as amended is as follows:

"Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled, that the sum of $50,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the relief of destitute citizens of the United States in the island of Cuba, said money to be expended at the discretion and under the direction of the president of the United States in the purchase and furnishing of food, clothing and medicines to such citizens and for transporting to the United States such of them as so desire and who are without means to transport themselves."

Senator Davis asked for immediate consideration of the resolution and there was no objection. The only speech made was that of Senator Gallinger, who spoke briefly.

The resolution was then put on its passage and without division it passed unanimously, there being no response to the call for nays. It had taken exactly 18 minutes for the reading of the message, the presentation of the committee report and the brief speech and the final passage of the resolution.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

International Convention to Meet in San Francisco July 7 to 12.

San Francisco, May 15.—The local committee, having in charge the preliminaries for the sixteenth international Christian Endeavor convention, which will be held in this city July 7 to 12 next inclusive, is leaving no stone unturned to insure its success. Already most of the arrangements are complete except as to minor details. The programme for the convention promises to be one of the best provided. Its chief features are as follows:

The convention will open up on Wednesday night, July 7, with meetings in eight of the largest churches in this city and one meeting each in Oakland and Alameda. Thursday morning simultaneous welcome meetings will be held in Mechanics' and Woodward's pavilions. In the afternoon 20 or more churches will be used for denominational rallies. Friday morning practical addresses and open parliaments upon the fundamental principles of Christian Endeavor will be provided. The afternoon will be given up to a "school of methods" in the various churches. "Christian Endeavor fellowship" will be the general subject for Friday evening. Saturday morning the state secretaries are to be heard from in a symposium on the topic: "How may we make the committee work in local societies more effective?" This is an innovation which will furnish an opportunity for state and united society officers to speak on practical topics bearing on extension of work. There will be an open-air demonstration on Vannes avenue, after which the delegates are given an outing by the local committee. Sunday there will be three meetings of great importance—one for men only, another for women only and one for ministers and church officers. Monday will be devoted to the evangelistic and missionary influences of Christian Endeavor. The junior rally, one of the most important features of the programme, will be held in the afternoon, and the closing sessions of the convention will be held in the evening.

Murder Charged.

Chicago, May 18.—Adolph L. Luetgert, a rich sausage maker, is a prisoner in the East Chicago avenue police station on the charge of strangling his wife, boiling her body in a vat of diabolical fluid and then throwing the few remaining bones upon the red-hot steam pipes of his big factory smokehouse. This is the story of the police. Luetgert maintains a stolid indifference, and says he is innocent, but the police have woven around him a chain of circumstantial evidence which they claim will convince any jury of his guilt. The story of the alleged murder, as told by State's Attorney McEwen, Inspector Shaack, Capt. Schuettler, Sergt. Spengler and Detectives Qualey and Dean, if true, is almost without parallel in the annals of Chicago crime.

Unveiled by Austria's Emperor.

Pressburg, Hungary, May 17.—Emperor Francis Joseph, as the king of Hungary, arrived here Sunday to unveil the Maria Theresa monument. The ceremony was performed in the presence of an immense gathering, which included many of the great nobles of the kingdom and deputations from all the principal towns. The utmost enthusiasm was displayed. The king went at the head of a procession to the bill where the former kings of Hungary were crowned. This is the site of the monument, a beautiful work of art.

Reaches Port.

San Francisco, May 18.—The four-masted American ship Dirigo, owned by Arthur Sewall, 169 days out from New York and concerning which some anxiety was felt, arrived Monday night.

TO WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia's Monument to the Great American Unveiled.

Philadelphia, May 17.—Here in the city which first placed on his brow the laurel crown of achievement, the memory of George Washington, the soldier, the statesman and the man, was honored in monumental bronze Saturday.

The cord which released the saddling flags from the figure of the first ruler of the republic was drawn by its latest ruler.

It was a notable gathering, and representative of the country, including the president, the vice president and the cabinet officers; its defenders in the officers and privates of the army and navy, and its best blood, in the direct descendants of the molders and makers of the nation. Maj. William Wayne, president of the Cincinnati, who formally presented the monument to the city, traces his lineage straight to Mad Anthony, and William W. Porter, the orator of the day, is a grandson of David Rittenhouse Porter, twice governor of Pennsylvania, and a great-grandson of Gen. Andrew Porter, who was on Washington's staff in the revolution. Thus, no historic interest was wanting to stimulate enthusiasm.

The actual unveiling ceremony was impressively simple. Bishop Whitaker opened with prayer, and Maj. Wayne followed with an appropriate address. Then came the unveiling by President McKinley and the resultant clamor augmented by the national salute of 21 guns, by the artillery, and by the foreign and American war vessels in the Delaware. This concluded, President McKinley spoke briefly. The oration was then delivered by Mr. Porter. The formal presentation of the memorial by the society to the city was made by Maj. Wayne to Maj. Warwick, with short addresses by both, and then the mayor transferred it to the Fairmount park commission, which body exercises jurisdiction over the great pleasure ground.

President McKinley and his distinguished companions viewed the military parade and the crowd, which, while not looking at troops, reviewed the president and his party. The night was devoted to various phases of celebration, apart from the dinner. The wheelmen's parade, with nearly 20,000 in line, was the principal feature. Illuminations from the monument, the city hall, the Union League and other points added to the brilliancy of the jubilee, and closed the day in a veritable blaze of glory.

The parade was headed by a provisional brigade of United States troops, under command of Col. S. S. Sumner, Sixth cavalry. It included battalions of the engineer corps, Thirteenth infantry, Fourteenth artillery and a squadron of Sixth cavalry. The naval section which followed, was under the command of Capt. W. C. Wise, and included sailors and marines from the battleship Texas and monitor Terror, marines from the navy yard, Capt. de Saurne and crew of the French cruiser Fulton. Then came the First regiment, Delaware national guard, escorting Gov. Ebe W. Tunnell and staff. Gov. Hastings headed the west division, which comprised almost the entire national guard of Pennsylvania. Gov. Griggs followed with state troops from New Jersey, and the cadets from Girard and Pennsylvania military colleges closed the end of the line.

LITTLE IMPROVEMENT SHOWN.

The Commercial Situation as Viewed by Leading Agencies.

New York, May 15.—Bradstreet's says:

"The unexpected falling off in the request for staple goods within a month results in a period of comparative calm at a time when a general revival in demand had been looked for. Wholesalers report that the volume of business consists of filling in orders, even Chicago not claiming more than to have held its own in volume of goods distributed. Interior merchants continue to buy for near-by wants only, and in many directions farmers are too busy with field work to supply their wants at the country stores.

"The continued subsidence of the floods in the lower Mississippi river valley has encouraged wholesale merchants in that region; grocers report an unusually large distribution of canned goods west and southwest, and the extreme depression in pig iron prices is followed by large western purchases. Wholesale dealers announce an increased demand for groceries and hardware at Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City and Memphis."

R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"Speculators have enjoyed an advance in wheat, corn, cotton and some other products, though obliged to sell wool and sugar at lower figures in order to realize. Stocks have advanced 7 cents per $100, and trust stocks lost 38 cents, without enough demand to constitute a market. Imports of merchandise of $18,382,019 for the week at New York alone are 94 per cent. larger than a year ago, making the increase 47 per cent. for the past six weeks, and have affected the exchange markets and helped further shipments of gold, which amount for the past week to $2,750,000, but are practically balanced by receipts from the interior, and cause no serious apprehension of financial disturbance. Men feel that present conditions are only temporary, although they tend to prevent immediate improvement in general trade and hinder immediate investments.

"Nothing new can be said of the cotton manufacture, which still lacks demand enough to lift print cloths above the lowest point ever known, and prices of other grades of cotton do not improve. In general, the sales of cotton products are but moderate. Woolen goods are doing better than for weeks past, and yet there is not enough demand to create enthusiasm or to raise prices, while there is great uncertainty regarding the future of the market.

"Failures for the week were 264 in the United States, against 224 last year, and 31 in Canada, against 33 last year."

EX-SENATOR COKE DEAD.

The Distinguished Soldier and Statesman of Texas Passes Away.

Waco, Tex., May 14.—Ex-Senator Richard Coke died at 1:50 o'clock a. m.

[Richard Coke was born in Williamsburg, Va., March 13, 1829; was educated at William and Mary college; studied law, was admitted to the bar when 21 years of age, and has since practiced constantly when not in the public service; removed in 1850 to Waco, McLennan county, Tex., where he has since resided; served in the confederate army as private, and afterward as captain; was appointed district judge in June, 1866; was nominated by the democratic party for judge of the state supreme court in 1866, and elected, and after having occupied the position one year was removed by Gen. Sheridan as "an impediment to reconstruction;" returned to the practice of law the latter part of 1867; was elected governor of Texas in December, 1873, by a majority of 50,000, and was re-elected in February, 1876, by a majority of 102,000; resigned December 1, 1877, after having been elected the previous April to the United States senate as a democrat, to succeed Morgan C. Hamilton, republican; took his seat March 4, 1877, and was reelected in 1883 and again in 1889. His term of service expired March 3, 1895.]

Two More Victims.

Paris, May 17.—Mme. de Laume and her daughter have succumbed to the injuries received at the charity bazar fire.

The Human Body's Tireless Organs.

Man has within him a stationary engine called his heart, which, with its veins and arteries, constitutes a perfect system of hydraulics, compared with which man's best work is clumsy, intricate and wasteful. The lungs are a working bellows, the most perfect method of sanitary ventilation. The stomach is a working vat of marvelous perfection. The brain is a wondrous condenser, and the skin is a great working evaporator, with reserve automatic appliances, ready for extra work in moments of need. All these are in action at all times, day and night, tireless, unceasing, self-winding and repairing, for 70 years or more.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Petticoats.

Not by any means the least important part of the costome is the petticoat. Indeed it has come to be regarded necessary that petticoats should fit and hang well as that the gown itself should be well cut. Again and again a costume is seen which in itself is very smart, yet looks somehow exceedingly dowdy and quite lacking in style. The real reason for this is that the petticoats worn beneath it are not well cut. Women who are really in other ways neat never seem to realize how much thought and care should be bestowed upon this particular article of dress.—Chicago Tribune.

Natural.

Mrs. Pancake—I can't see why a great, big fellow like you should beg.

Hungry Hank—Well, mum, I s'pose me size helps to gimme an appetite!—N. Y. Truth.

Excursion to Free Homes in the Canadian Northwest.

Those who are paying rent or carrying mortgages, or young men without prospects of getting a home where land is high in price, should note that the Canadian Government has a large area of fine farming land which it gives to persons over 18 years of age. Soil produces all staple crops. Climate similar to this. Good stock and dairy country. An excursion will leave St. Paul and Minneapolis, Monday, May 24, 1897, to examine these lands. Don't be misled about far-away places you know nothing about, but select while the chance is open a FREE FARM OF 160 ACRES, to which the railway fare is low and will not eat up a large share of your capital. For publications and further information address Benjamin Davies, Emigration Agent, Canadian Government, 154 East 3d St., St. Paul, Minn.

Hardly any of us like people who talk so much about their own troubles that they can't listen to ours.—Washington Democrat.

Teachers' Personally Conducted Tour—Mountains and Seashore.

A personally conducted party of teachers and their friends under the management of Chicago principals will leave Chicago Monday, July 12, for the mountains and seashore. The trip embraces White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.; Natural Bridge, Va.; Caverns of Luray; Charlottesville, Va., University of Virginia; Richmond, Va.; Williamsburg, Va.; William and Mary College, Old Point Comfort, Fortress Monroe, and many other places of interest. Spend your vacation in the mountains and at the seashore. Summer board, $5 per week and upward. Send for descriptive pamphlet and complete itinerary.

U. L. Truitt, N. W. P. A., C. & O. Ry.—Big Four Route, 234 Clark Street, Chicago.

"Your daughter Imogene is a perfect Venus, Mr. Duggins." "Yes—Venus de Milo; she never does any work with her arms."—Chicago Record.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. Cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. Greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmstead, Le Roy, N. Y.

Some people enjoy saying mean things about others so well that they don't go to the trouble to find out if they are true.—Washington Democrat.

Pains and aches break down. St. Jacobs Oil builds up and finishes with a cure.

A Painful Humor

On the Ankle Spread to the Knee and Developed Into Boils—No Trouble Since Taking Hood's.

"I was troubled with a disagreeable itching on one of my ankles. In time it developed into boils of which I had five or six at a time. The humor spread from my ankle to my knee and was very painful. It baffled the skill of physicians. For weeks I could not bear my weight on this foot. An abscess formed and was lanced and the humor broke out on my other ankle and threatened to repeat my former experience. Hood's Sarsaparilla attracted my attention and I began taking it. In six weeks I was better, and began to hope for a permanent cure. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla six months and was entirely cured. I have had no trouble with humor since that time." MRS. M. B. MACINTOSH, Barrington, Illinois. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1; six for $5. Get only HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. Price 25c.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

When a fellow sets up the drinks, do not be sure that he pays for them. It may come out of you.—Washington Democrat.

A Sure Deliverance.

Not instantaneously, it is true, but in a short space of time, persons of a bilious habit are saved from the tortures which a disordered liver is capable of inflicting by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an anti-bilious medicine and a aperient of the first rank. The pains in the right side and through the right shoulder blade, the sick headache, nausea, constipation and saffron hue of the skin, are entirely removed by this estimable restorative of tone to the organs of secretion and digestion.

The people are so hungry for sympathy that no one is ever pleased at being told that he looks well.—Atchison Globe.

Ocean and Rail—Mountain and Seashore.

Take the "Big Four Route" and picturesque Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. The popular line to the mountain resorts in the Blue Ridge and Alleghanies and the seashore; the ocean route to New York and Boston via Old Point Comfort and Fortress Monroe. Send for tourist rates and descriptive pamphlets.

U. L. Truitt, N. W. P. A., C. & O.—Big Four Route, 234 Clark St., Chicago Ill.

A man who has a job the year round and is earning a living ought to be happy.—Washington Democrat.

"Star Tobacco."

As you chew tobacco for pleasure, use Star. It is not only the best, but the most lasting, and therefore the cheapest.

What a dry time some of us would have if we got nothing but our deserts.—N. Y. Weekly.

Actors, Vocalists, Public Speakers praise Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One minute.

Lots of women wish there were more days in the week to attend clubs.—Washington Democrat.

A man humps himself with lumbago. He hustles when cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

DOCTORS HAD GIVEN HER UP.

A Convincing Letter From One of Mrs. Pinkham's Admirers.

No woman can look fresh and fair who is suffering from displacement of the womb. It is ridiculous to suppose that such a difficulty can be cured by an artifical support like a pessary.

Artificial supports make matters worse, for they take away all the chance of the ligaments recovering their vigor and tone. Use strengthens; the ligaments have a work to do.

If they grow flabby and refuse to hold the womb in place, there is but one remedy, and that is to strengthen their fibres and draw the cords back into their normal condition, thus righting the position of the womb.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is designed especially for this purpose, and, taken in connection with her Sanative Wash, applied locally, will tone up the uterine system, strengthening the cords or ligaments which hold up the womb.

Any woman who suspects that she has this trouble—and she will know it by a dragging weight in the lower abdomen, irritability of the bladder and rectum, great fatigue in walking, and leucorrhœa—should promptly commence the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If the case is stubborn, write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn., Mass., stating freely all symptoms. You will receive a prompt letter of advice free of charge. All letters are read and answered by women only. The following letter relates to an unusually severe case of displacement of the womb, which was cured by the Pinkham remedies. Surely it is convincing:

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier cured me when the doctors had given me up. I had spent hundreds of dollars searching for a cure, but found little or no relief until I began the Pinkham remedies. I had falling and displacement of the womb so badly that for two years I could not walk across the floor. I also had profuse menstruation, kidney, liver, and stomach trouble. The doctors said my case was hopeless. I had taken only four bottles of the Vegetable Compound and one of the Blood Purifier when I felt like a new person. I am now cured, much to the surprise of my friends, for they all gave me up to die. Now many of my lady friends are using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound through my recommendation, and are regaining health. It has also cured my little son of kidney trouble. I would advise every suffering woman in the land to write to Mrs. Pinkham for aid."—MRS. EMMA PANGBORN, Alanson, Mich.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢

ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 317.

NORTH DAKOTA FARM LAND

THE DWIGHT FARM AND LAND CO. offers for sale 23,000 ACRES in Steele County, 45 miles west of the Red River. Surface is rolling, soil rich black loam, clay subsoil, plenty of wild hay and good water abound. Close to good markets, schools, churches, etc. Prices $8 to $12 per acre. In RICHLAND COUNTY the company OFFERS 12,000 ACRES a large part of which is UNDER PLOW. This land is directly in the Red River Valley and very desirable. The county is thickly settled and four competing railways furnish fine markets. Prices range from $10 to $25 PER ACRE. For full information, maps, terms of sale, etc., etc., address EDGAR A. HEATH, GENERAL AGENT DWIGHT, N. D., or H. S. TYLER & CO., FARGO, N. D.

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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THAT OLD STONE HOUSE.

The old stone house, with its mosses gray,
Where I played in childhood, gay and free,
And dreamed many happy hours away,
Is to me a bright, sweet memory.

I stood near a creek whose blithesome song
With dreamy music filled all the air,
As it rolled and danced and gamboled along
Through the meadows with blooming clover fair.

It commanded a view more wide and grand,
Of orchard and field and wood and stream,
Than any farmstead in the land
That borrows naught from a boyish dream.

And the voices of bees and frogs and birds,
All blending a strange, glad harmony,
With the gentle lowing of he browsing herds,
Thrill me still as a lingering melody.

And the faces of those who made it home,
With smiles of affection so tender and true,
I cherish most fondly wherever I roam
As the fairest sights that ever I knew.

Oh, that old stone house, so mossy and gray,
With all that it was and once enshrined,
Has cheered for me oft life's rugged way,
As I called its vanished charms to mind.
—A. S. Brendle, in Good Housekeeping.

FORGIVEN.

Dusk was beginning to fall, and as I looked around over the long level of marshland that surrounded us, and saw no sign of our party, I felt the first thrill of a not pleasant uneasiness. I glanced at my companion. She was walking contentedly by my side, apparently secure in the assumption that I knew my way. As a matter of fact, I had the gravest doubt about it, and there seemed no possibility of making sure. For miles on either hand the marshes stretched to the low horizon; the dry tracks were few and ill-defined, and already a light white mist was rising over the numerous straight waterways. I looked at Miss Pascoe again, and my uneasiness gave place to a kind of expectant pleasure. Even supposing we were lost, there was no actual danger, and the great sense of solitude that hung about us gave me a feeling of possession that was keenly delightful. Miss Pascoe, unconscious of my doubtful cogitations, still walked on as though her feet were upon a familiar road; and indeed, as far as I could judge, we were making in the right direction. To have stopped would have been like a confession of incompetence on my part, and this, to an unavowed lover, was out of the question, at any rate until circumstances unquestionably had me at a disadvantage. So we went on, and the twilight deepened, and the mist trailed in denser wisps across the shivering reed beds.

Suddenly she turned to me.

"What a queer place this would be to get lost in!" she said.

I think the serious possibility of such a think had not occurred to her at all. She threw out the remark merely as a contribution to a flagging conversation.

"Yes," I said. "But you are not afraid, are you?"

"O, no, not at all. Of course, you know the way, and that makes all the difference."

"Of course it does," I answered, with a glimmering sense of shame.

"How far are we from home now?" she asked, after a pause, in which the darkness had perceptibly increased.

"Three miles, I dare say," I said, at a blind hazard.

"That's nothing," she said; "I thought we must be quite four."

"Are you sure you're not tired?" I asked. "Wouldn't you like to rest?"

But she persisted in walking on at that swinging pace of hers.

"Even if I wanted to rest there's nothing to rest on," she said.

"I'm sure I could find a fence somewhere," I said.

"I don't believe you could," she said, "but I'm not going to let you try. I'd much rather get home."

We walked on silently for another five minutes, and then Miss Pascoe stopped and listened, leaning forward slightly, with her hair blowing about her face.

"Is that the sea?" she asked.

It was the sea, unmistakably; the slow roll mingled with the rustle of the wind over the rushes. And then it became quite obvious to me that I had woefully gone astray, for the sea was before us instead of almost at our backs.

"It must be the sea," I said, after a show of hard listening.

"But it shouldn't be there," she said.

"Why not?" I answered, rather feebly, in order to gain time. "It always has been there, I suppose."

"Don't be foolish," she said; "you know what I mean. We must have got on the wrong path. Mr. Thirlmere," she cried, "how could you have been so careless?"

"My dear Miss Pascoe," I said, "if I have made a mistake, I am very sorry."

"And you said all along that you knew the way," she pouted, trying to shoot condemnation from her eyes at me in the darkness.

"You see," I said, "I got my directions from your brother—from Jim—and he's often so very inaccurate, isn't he?"

"Absurdly inaccurate," she admitted. "If I'd known you were relying upon Jim I wouldn't have come at all."

"And then I should have missed the most delightful walk I ever had."

She turned away from me a little, with a petulant movement of the shoulders that pleased me mightily.

"I wish we had Jim here," she said, with petty fierceness.

"I don't!" I said.

"Then perhaps you'll be good enough to find the right path. We can't stay here."

"There don't seem to be any conveniences for camping out," I said. "Will you stay here for a moment, while I explore to the right? I may get up to my knees in the marsh. You will be safer here."

"Don't be long, will you?" she said.

"O, no," I said, cheerfully; "I shall find the path in no time."

I started off, carefully exploring the ground before me with my stick as I went. There was no sign of a path, and I began to be seriously alarmed for Miss Pascoe's comfort. On consideration I came to the conclusion that I had made rather an ass of myself. Another hundred yards, and still no path. I paused and looked back. I could see a slight, dark figure moving towards me very carefully and slowly.

"Is that you?" I said.

Miss Pascoe's voice answered: "Yes; I'd rather come with you if you don't mind. When you left me I felt so lonely that I was almost afraid."

"I am more sorry than I can tell you," I said, "to have got you into such an awkward fix. Pick your way very carefully. Ah!" She had stepped with one foot into a patch of wet moss.

"Take my hand," I said; "it is quite firm where I am standing. Will you ever forgive me for this?" She took my outstretched hand, and I guided her to safety. But because the danger might be renewed at any moment, I still retained my hold of her slim fingers, and we went forward together in that pleasant, companionable way.

"Don't talk to me about forgiveness until you have found the path and made restitution," she said. My fingers tightened upon hers instinctively, partly because it was so pleasant to have them resting so unreservedly in my hand, and partly because her voice was very low and without any hint of disapproval in it.

"For myself," I said, "I cannot pretend to be sorry for this adventure. For your sake, of course I am; but it has been so pleasant to have you to myself for so long that when we hit upon the path I shall be almost in despair!"

"We haven't hit upon it yet!" she said. The ground under our feet seemed quite firm by this time. The moon was just rising, swimming upwards through the low-lying vapor in a wide luminous circle of misty silver. Right above us a star or two blinked.

"I suppose," I said, striking a match to look at my watch, "that the second dinner bell has rung by this time. In another hour there will be a hue and cry after us." I was sorry for this a moment later, because in order to strike my match I had to relinquish her hand. We had both paused and read the face of the watch together in the flickering light. Then it was blown out by a gust of wind and blank darkness succeeded. I possessed myself of her hand again.

"Well," she said, "shall we go on?"

"If you like," I said.

"I suppose we ought to," she said.

"It would be rather fun to let them find us here, wouldn't it?" I said. "Think how pretty the lanterns would look, coming glinting over the marshes."

"But they might miss us," she said, turning her face quickly towards me. I saw the gleam of her eyes and the oval shadow of her face, and all at once I realized that there was only one thing I could do at that precise moment in my life. I stooped down and kissed her.

"Forgive me for that as well, if you can," I said. It means that I love you. I suppose now I have trespassed beyond all hope?"

For a moment she was quite still, and I cursed myself for such blind precipitation; but the circumstances and the time and place had all forced me to this inevitable result.

"You think," she said, after this pause, "that you may as well pile up all your offenses at once and be forgiven or condemned on all counts at one time?"

"Precisely," I said; "I am entirely in your hands."

"I will forgive you," she said, very sweetly, "when you have found the path."

"It's a bargain, then," I said. I took a step forward and brought my foot sharply against something white that stood a few inches above the ground.

"Why," I cried, bending to examine it, "this must be the broken post that Jim told me to look out for. What a close observer your brother is! This is the path that leads straight for home."

"You knew it all the time," she said, reproachfully.

"No," I said, "I assure you that I had no idea of it. We shall be in just as the rescue party is preparing to set out." I turned to her and held out my hands. "I claim your forgiveness," I said.

And she forgave me. — Black and White.

The Best Reward.

The best reward of heroism is grateful appreciation. As a lesson in composition, the school children of a western city were bidden to write letters addressed to the veterans of the army, expressing what each child felt toward them. The result was a series of childish epistles which surprised the teachers by their genuine appreciation and understanding, as well as by the patriotic feeling implied in their expressions of gratitude. The letters remained in the superintendent's hands, and somehow the veterans of the Soldiers' home heard of the matter. For many days afterward feeble and aged men, in the old uniform, came to the superintendent, begging to be allowed to read the letters of the children—a request never to be refused; and with tears rolling down their cheeks, they stood pouring over the pages on which, in unformed and curiously-spelled sentences, warm childish hearts had set down their love and gratitude. More than one veteran offered to pay "anything wanted" for one of these letters. "It is worth all we have been through," said another. The little incident was a revelation to many, who realized, is if for the first time, how precious was the sense of being still the objects of a living gratitude.—Youth's Companion.

New Protection from Bullets.

The committee of the Federal Shooting association of Switzerland, while target-shooting at Winterthur recently, noticed that targets at the left side of the range received a majority of bullets to the left of the bull's-eye, while the reverse was the case on the other side of the range. Some quick-witted member of the committee suggested that this apparent deflection of the missiles might be due to the electric telephone wires which chanced to be strung on each side of the range. The experimental committee found that all projectiles that had been deflected from their course were magnetized. The theory of electrical action being thus supported, experiments were undertaken to put the question to a final test. The conclusion was reached that it would be feasible to protect an entire section of troops from hostile rifle fire at a distance of 300 yards by means of an electric current generated by a dynamo or accumulator at one side; and that at 900 to 1,400 yards even artillery would be thus rendered harmless.—San Francisco Argonaut.

—"At least, Chollie knows how to dress. His attire is rich, but simple." "So is Chollie."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

Sultan Demands Among Other Things Cession of Thessaly.

A War Indemnity of $50,000,000 Will Be Asked—Greeks at Domokos Sustain a Crushing Defeat.

Constantinople, May 17.—The porte has replied officially to the note of the powers and declines to agree to an armistice until the following conditions are accepted: The annexation of Thessaly, an indemnity of £10,000,000 Turkish, and the abolition of the capitulations. The porte proposes that plenipotentiaries of the powers should meet at Pharsalos to discuss the terms of peace, and declares that if these conditions are declined the Turkish army will continue to advance. The demand for the annexation of Thessaly is based upon the fact that the province was originally ceded to Greece on the advice of the powers with the object of ending brigandage and Greek incursions into Ottoman territory, the porte believing at the time that the cession would attain these objects, but the recent incursions of Greek bands and the events immediately preceding the war have proved to the contrary. This is the substance of the reply.

Another Demand.

London, May 17.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Constantinople says the porte's reply demands in its concluding paragraph an extradition treaty with Greece, and that the ports of Polo and Prevesa be kept open for vessels carrying food supplies to the Turkish troops.

Turks Give Up Prevesa.

Athens, May 17.—A private dispatch from Arta, just received here, says that the Turkish garrison at Prevesa, at the northern entrance of the Gulf of Arta, which has been besieged by the Greek land and sea forces almost from the outbreak of the war, has sent the Greek archbishop and five notabilities of Prevesa to the commander of the besieging Greek army with a message saying that the Turkish force is ready to capitulate to the regular forces of Greece.

THE FALL OF DOMOKOS.

Greeks Sustain Another Crushing Defeat at Hands of the Turks.

London, May 18.—The Turks have captured Domokos, after one of the fiercest battles of modern times. About 90,000 troops were engaged. The fighting continued from noon until nine o'clock Monday evening. Reports thus far received are from Greek sources only, but it is feared that the left wing of Prince Constantine's army has been destroyed.

London, May 18.—The Daily Telegraph's special correspondent with the Turkish forces in Thessaly says: Edhem Pasha has moved on from point to point and finally occupied Domokos. The Greeks have sustained a crushing defeat.

Says Turks Were Repulsed.

Athens, May 18. — Dispatches sent from Domokos say that the Greek left wing has fallen back toward the center before thrice the number of Turks. The battle continued after sunset, but, despite the yielding of the left wing, the Turks were finally repulsed. Gen. Mavromichalis was wounded.

A Foolish Move.

London, May 18.—The latest news from the seat of hostilities, by way of Athens, shows that the battle Monday ceased about nine o'clock in the evening, but will probably be resumed this morning. Thus far no account of the fighting has been received from the Turkish side. It is evident from the Greek account that the Greeks have suffered a serious defeat, and if the left wing has given way, as appears probable, Edhem Pasha may be able to cut off Greek retreat and separate Gen. Smolenski, at Sourpi, from the main army.

This is Edhem Pasha's reply to the foolish attempt of Col. Manos to snatch victory in Epirus. If Greece had prevented Manos from playing this last card of a gambler, Turkey might perhaps have ceased hostilities. As it is now, she is in full possession of Thessaly, and the powers will find the task of protecting Greece more difficult than ever.

The dispatches from Athens represent the populace as astounded when the news of the fighting came. They had hoped to the last that the powers would prevent Turkey from going further. One report represents the Greek government as threatening to take extreme and desperate steps unless Europe arrests the progress of the invaders.

FLEW THROUGH THE AIR.

Short But Successful Trip of Prof. Barnard's Airship.

Nashville, Tenn., May 15.—After much difficulty in getting off Thursday afternoon at seven o'clock Prof. Barnard attempted another voyage with his airship. It soared aloft rapidly, and as Prof. Barnard vigorously worked the bicycle pedals of his steering and propelling attachment the airship turned around several times, but was drifting with the wind. It passed over the centennial grounds, floated rapidly across the city at a high altitude in a northeasterly direction and passed out of sight in the gathering twilight. At about 7:45 o'clock p. m. the machine landed near Madison, about 12 miles east of this city. Prof. Barnard says of this trial trip: "I find that I can manipulate the machine right or left even in a light wind. This is certain. I can go directly against a wind of eight miles an hour with muscular power as at present arranged, but by cutting across obliquely I can make progress in the direction desired." Further trips with changes in apparatus will be made.

Ball Players Arrested.

Cleveland, O., May 17. — The police made good their promise to prevent Sunday baseball in Cleveland if an attempt was made to play Sunday. At the end of the first inning between the Cleveland and Washington teams all the players on both sides and Umpire Tim Hurst was arrested. President Robison gave bail for the prisoners and they were released. Over 10,000 persons were in attendance. These were given the option of receiving their money back or accepting coupons for to-day's game.

Irish Jurist Dead.

Dublin, May 17.—Rt. Hon. Robert Barry, lord justice of appeal for Ireland since 1883, who as solicitor-general for Ireland conducted the Fenian prosecution of 1868, is dead. He was born in 1825.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS

The Farmers Win.

A decision has been made in what are known as the Russell Sage lands, in which the farmers living on the lands have won. The cases decided were in the nature of a test, and will doubtless be carried up. The especial cases decided are those of E. A. Waller and S. J. Larson as defendants, for 120 acres in one and 40 in the other.

Some 50 farmers living on these lands were in Morris, called by the cases. They have been living on what is known as indemnity lands and have had undisputed possession for from seven to twenty-seven years. The lands were on the Hastings and Dakota land grant and the road lost its rights by passing into other hands, but seeks to recover by Russell Sage, and has attempted to oust the settlers.

A Case in Point.

W. A. Gates, of the state board of corrections and charities, has already an illustration of the careless methods which have prevailed in this state about committing the insane to the state institutions, without proper inquiry as to their residence. The relatives of John Henkel, of Colby, Wis., have been inquiring for him, because he left home some weeks ago, and had not since been heard from. He was found at the Rochester asylum, in this state. Mr. Gates will have the case investigated, and it is likely that the authorities of his own state will be required to look after him.

An Extension.

The interior department wired the land office at Crookston granting an extension of one year in which the Red Lake reservation settlers and entrymen who date prior to June 10, '96, may make the first payment on the land. Reports from the pine region in Beltrami county state that destructive fires are raging south of Red Lake. Several townships on the Clearwater and Sandy rivers have been devastated. The fire is still raging and trouble is increased by exceedingly hot, dry weather.

Killed by an Explosion.

The boiler in the Bock saw mill, located five miles above Milaca, blew up, killing James Caulfield and seriously injuring Frank Benoit and William Vinson. Caulfield was at work in the lumber yard, 50 yards away from the boiler, when the accident happened. The boiler had been condemned and four engineers refused to run it, but finally one, Herman Prieduch, of New Ulm, was induced to run it. George Bock, Jr., had charge of the mill at the time. The coroner is investigating the case.

Unable to Help.

Mrs. Fred Miller, residing on the fourth floor of a block in St. Paul, was about to leap from the window to save her son from burning to death, when she was prevented by her husband. The boy had caught fire from a bonfire which he had started in the rear of the block, and the mother, seeing his danger, was about to leap from the window when prevented. The mother then fainted. The boy was terribly burned and it is thought that his injuries will prove fatal.

Struck a Babe.

Passenger train No. 6, of the Omaha, struck Baby Sheffler, near Jordan, and the child will die or be crippled for life. This train was approaching the station of Jordan when the engineer noticed the little girl on the track. It was too late to stop the train, but the engineer did the best he could. The child was thrown a considerable distance by the cow catcher. She was living when the general officials received the last report regarding her. Baby Scheffler is a year old.

Ten Tons Per Day.

Orders for prison made binder twine are coming in at a rapid rate, and the orders booked aggregate 100 car loads. The prison will be able to supply about 4,000,000 pounds this season, and with the object in view of supplying as much as possible the machines are operated 12½ hours a day, giving them an output of 20,000 pounds daily.

News in Brief.

Wm. H. Jarvis, a market gardener of St. Paul, committed suicide by blowing his brains out.

The firm of Foley Brothers & Gutherie, railroad contractors at St. Cloud, has dissolved.

Michael Uram shot and fatally wounded Frank Pasco in the St. Louis yards in South Minneapolis. The cause of the trouble is unknown.

Minnesota ex-prisoners of war will meet regularly in St. Paul and Minneapolis on alternate months.

William H. Kelly, of Owatonna, is now the owner of the largest and best bred herd of Guernsey cattle in the Northwest, having purchased ex-Gov. Merriam's famous herd, which has been owned by Col. Liggett, of the state experimental farm, and more recently by the late Fred C. Pillsbury.

State Printer Whitney is looking over the proof for the forthcoming volume of state laws. It will probably be bound and ready for distribution by July 1.

A young son of J. DeBord, of Fort Ripley, while playing near a bonfire, was badly burned.

Charles and Eureka Borremann, parents of the young girl driven to suicide at Duluth, were indicted for manslaughter, but the indictment was quashed.

Another disastrous accident was barely prevented on the Selby avenue cable at St. Paul. A grip car and two trailers were nearly up the incline, when the draw bar and draw head connecting them broke, and the trailers and passengers started down the hill. Brakeman Cavanangh applied the wedge brakes, and stopped the car on the middle of the hill.

James A. Shannon, of Duluth, won first place in the competitive examination for the West Point cadetship in the Sixth congressional district. His general average was 97. Iver M. Ingebretsen, St. Cloud, is alternate. His average was 92.

C. O. Bjor, general merchant at Battle Lake, shot himself at his home, placing a gun at his forehead and blowing the top of his head off. He leaves a wife and eight children in comfortable circumstances. He was a prominent business man and chairman of the local school board.

One evening at Duluth a young girl jumped off the rocky shore at Twenty-first avenue east and deliberately walked out until the cold waters of the lake covered her. The body was recovered later, but there was no means of identifying her, and there is nothing to suggest the cause.

A SCIENTIST SAVED.

President Barnaby, of Hartsville College, Survives a Serious Illness Through the Aid of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

From the Republican, Columbus, Ind.

The Hartsville College, situated at Hartsville, Indiana, was founded years ago in the interest of the United Brethren Church, when the state was mostly a wilderness, and colleges were scarce. The college is well known throughout the country, former students having gone into all parts of the world.

PROF. ALVIN P. BARNABY.

A reporter recently called at this famous seat of learning and was shown into the room of the President, Prof. Alvin P. Barnaby. When last seen by the reporter Prof. Barnaby was in delicate health. To-day he was apparently in the best of health. In response to an inquiry the professor said:

"Oh, yes, I am much better than for some time. I am now in perfect health; but my recovery was brought about in rather a peculiar way."

"Tell me about it," said the reporter.

"Well, to begin at the beginning," said the professor, "I studied too hard when at school, endeavoring to educate myself for the professions. After completing the common course I came here, and graduated from the theological course. I entered the ministry and accepted the charge of a United Brethren Church at a small place in Kent County, Mich. Being of an ambitious nature, I applied myself diligently to my work and studies. In time I noticed that my health was failing. My trouble was indigestion, and this with other troubles brought on nervousness.

"My physician prescribed for me for some time, and advised me to take a change of climate. I did as requested and was somewhat improved. Soon after I came here as a professor in physics and chemistry, and later was financial agent of this college. The change agreed with me, and for awhile my health was better, but my duties were heavy, and again I found my trouble returning. This time it was more severe and in the winter I became completely prostrated. I tried various medicines and different physicians. Finally I was able to return to my duties. Last spring I was elected president of the college. Again I had considerable work, and the trouble, which had not been entirely cured, began to affect me, and last fall I collapsed. I had different doctors, but none did me any good. Professor Bowman, who is professor of natural science, told me of his experience with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and urged me to give them a trial, because they had benefited him in a similar case, and I concluded to try them.

"The first box helped me, and the second gave great relief, such as I had never experienced from the treatment of any physician. After using six boxes of the medicine I was entirely cured. To-day I am perfectly well. I feel better and stronger than for years. I certainly recommend this medicine."

To allay all doubt Prof. Barnaby cheerfully made an affidavit before
LYMAN J. SCUDDER, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk, or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Bits of Useful Information for the Housekeeper.

The handsome and graceful baskets that may have been received filled with bonbons as a gift may be converted into beautiful flower holders by lining the empty basket with a fitted piece of waterproof cloth on a thin painted cloth and sewing it closely around the edge of the basket. Fill it with wet sand and stick the sand full of blossoms.

Rubber plants require to be nourished, and if a tablespoonful of castor oil is occasionally poured into a little trench made around the stalk and covered with earth it will be found very beneficial to the plant. And do not neglect to give the leaves a frequent sponge bath of milk and water. With such care the plant will be able to send out new leaves during the winter season as well as in the summer months.

The odor from the heating of a new iron vessel is very unpleasant, and it may be avoided in this manner: Place the kettle in the yard at a safe distance from anything inflammable and put into it a cloth saturated with kerosene; drop a lighted match upon the cloth and let the oil burn out. When the kettle is again cold wash it in a solution of strong soda water. After this treatment the vessel may be used in the house without any disagreeable odors.

Among the floral decorations at a recent English wedding, instead of a marriage bell a number of smaller bells of various sizes were hung together The bells were made of white blossoms with a small orange suspended by a white satin ribbon for the clapper. These bells were hung from an arch made of green foliage plants. A flight of white birds was another new feature among the decorations. Many of the birds were suspended by invisible wires, and one or two of them were resting upon the mounds of flowers or the handles of ribbon-trimmed baskets of blossoms.

When using dates for an after dinner sweet, after the pit has been removed, instead of filling with chopped nut meats, set in a row of peanut meats and call them "peas in the pod."—N. Y. Sun.

Easily Settled.

When the dyaks of Borneo have to decide between two disputants, they give to each the same sized lump of salt. These lumps are dropped into water, and he whose lump is dissolved first is decided to be in the wrong. Or they put two live shell fish on a plate—one for each litigant—and squeeze lime juice over them. The verdict is given according to which man's fish stirs first. An English traveler remarks gravely that the result is usually as accurate as the judgment of civilized courts.—Golden Days.

The Difference.

The veteran actor said: "Oh, yes, indeed, you certainly are quite mistaken in thinking there is no practical difference between the romantic drama and the realistic drama. Yes. Now, to illustrate, I have been hero in both, and in both have I gathered the heroine to my bosom. In the romantic drama a celluloid bosom went; in the realistic drama nothing but linen would go for a minute."—Detroit Journal.

Nothing makes a man so mad as for you to keep cool when he is abusing you.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—The late "Oliver Optic" once wrote a play for his son-in-law, Sol Smith Russell, but it didn't seem to strike the popular fancy.

—Among the new chevaliers of the Legion of Honor are two Americans, W. T. Donnat, the painter, and John Wanamaker's son, Rodman.

—John Biddulph Martin, the London banker who married Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, died lately at Las Palmas, in the Canary isles, of pneumonia.

—Princess Marie von Hohenlohe, wife of the imperial chancellor of Germany, performed the notable feat of killing a bear while hunting on her estates in Russia. The princess is 68 years old.

—Mr. Hanna has more mail than any other two men in congress, and he never receives a letter that is not answered courteously, concisely and completely. Mr. Hanna's mail is averaging considerable over 200 letters a day.

—Roscoe Conkling Bruce, son of ex-Senator Blanche K. Bruce, of Mississippi, is a student at Phillips Exeter academy, in New Hampshire, and made a striking impression in the chapel the other day by his rendering of Blaine's oration on Garfield.

Why the Warehouse Bill Should Pass.

For a number of years the tendency in prices of grain has been downward and the intermediate charges on grain between the producer and the consumer in the way of commissions have become of more and more importance to the producer. The reduction of such charges to a minimum has become an absolute necessity. The reduction has come about naturally through active competition by dealers in a half dozen cities which are reaching out for the grain business of the west. The public warehouses have been a most important factor in furnishing to the farmers of Illinois a broad and active market. This has been done without interfering with the business of the country grain merchants. A system has been developed which has proved entirely satisfactory to the country at large, but apparently is not satisfactory to a little coterie of dealers on the Chicago Board of Trade. This coterie has attacked the proprietors of public elevators on every possible ground and has denied them the right in common with other grain merchants to buy and sell grain. The public warehousemen for years have dealt in grain and the competition stimulated by their position in the trade has been most beneficial to the interests of the farmer. While the custom of warehousemen dealing in grain has been established by custom the Illinois statutes are silent as to their rights and powers. The bill now in the legislature clearly defines their rights and meets any objection which could be raised to their acting in the capacity of grain merchants and warehousemen at the same time. The proposed legislation is in the interests of the producers of grain throughout the state and should be enacted. The opposition comes from the Chicago Board of Trade people who have been persistently fighting the elevator interests for years. They have raised the cry of monopoly and are attempting to discredit the warehouse bills. They have made the most reckless assertions as to the prospective results under the proposed law, while the fact is that the law does not contemplate any new order of things, but simply a continuation of the system which is familiar to the state at large. The people leading the attack on the bill are singularly inconsistent. Their objection to a warehouseman dealing in grain is that he is placed in a position to discriminate between himself and other owners of grain stored in his warehouse to the prejudice of the other owners. This objection is fully met by the section which provides for supervision of the warehouse business by the state. The Chicago Board of Trade less than two years ago made a demand on the warehousemen for just such supervision as is now contemplated, but which could not be granted without a change in the state laws.

"Why did that rude-looking train-boy bite the quarter I gave him?" "He's an ex-cowboy from Texas, ma'am; and they frequently bite the dust out there."

A THOUGHT THAT KILLED A MAN!

He thought that he could trifle with disease. He was run down in health, felt tired and worn out, complained of dizziness, biliousness, backaches and headaches. His liver and kidneys were out of order. He thought to get well by dosing himself with cheap remedies. And then came the ending. He fell a victim to Bright's disease! The money he ought to have invested in a safe, reliable remedy went for a tombstone.

Warner's Safe Cure

is the only standard remedy in the world for kidney and liver complaints. It is the only remedy which physicians universally prescribe. It is the only remedy that is backed by the testimony of thousands whom it has relieved and cured.

THERE IS NOTHING ELSE THAT CAN TAKE ITS PLACE

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and $1.00, all druggists.

Minnie—"I want to introduce you to a young lady—a very nice young lady—and she's worth her weight in gold." Bob—"Stout girl, I hope."—Tit-Bits.

To have a respect for ourselves guides our morals, and to have a deference for others governs our manners.—N. Y. Weekly.

A slip—a sprain—lame. St. Jacobs Oil cures it all the same.

The great objection we have to the man who blows his own trumpet is in the tune he selects.—N. Y. Weekly.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. Hardy, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, 1894.

A man with two faces never needs but one pair of feet.—Ram's Horn.

When bilious or costive eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 25c.

Pretend to know and you will become an empty shell.—Ram's Horn.

Don't refuse or excuse—St. Jacobs Oil's the cure for bruise.

Men tire of everything else; it is a wonder they do not tire of life.

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Gorge the memory and starve the understanding.—Ram's Horn.

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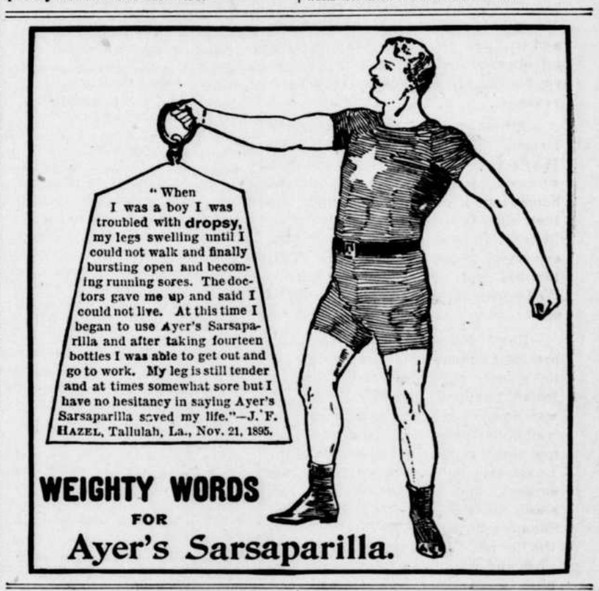
Why are you afraid in the dark?—Atchison Globe.

Wrinkles come with neuralgia. They go with St. Jacobs Oil's cure of it.



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A. N. K.—G 1697

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—Henry Base has bought the Hackebele farm of C. M. Conzet for $2,300.

—C. M. Conzet has one more nice House and good lot for sale at a bargains.

—G. F. Herman has manufactured a fine counter for Casper Janikula's new saloon.

—If proper police regulations were enforced our village wouldn't see so many plain, ordinary everyday drunks on the street.

—The stock markets appear to be working well. Some fine hogs are sold here and the number seems to increase rather than diminish.

—Hay is much more plenty now than last fall. With a prospect of a fine crop soon, old hay is a drug in the market and has been sold for $3.00 per ton.

—Delano is getting to be quite a center for speakers. Prof. Hawker is to orate at Maple Plain, and F. H. Lindsley at Watertown on Memorial Day.

—F. E. Lockhart of the late Ingram & Lockhart firm of Minneapolis has gone in partnership with G. W. Carver, bear after will turn off the highest grade of work.

—M. J. Stone, Mat Tompers' successor in business is more than holding Mat's old customers who like to have their horses well shod. He does a neat job and does it quick too.

—TomO'Shantar's auld gray mare, or some other white horse went through our steets at a pace altogether to lively for compliance with the Village ordinance on wednesday evening. Some say Pat McNeeley, of Woodland, held the reins.

—The Town Supervisors viewed several bridges in the south part of town Monday, and have concluded to repair damages occasioned by high water. Read their "Notice to Contractors" in another column if you are a bridge builder.

—Through mistake, Miss Gates, the Grammar school teacher, tells us, the name of Miss Addie Wittman was omitted from the list of pupils of that department. Miss Addie's name should have been written there; with an * denoting perfect deportment, and 99 for average standing. This is too good a record to be omitted.

—Several parties have learned that there is a restaurant, on Bridge St. where people can get a good square meal and be treated decently so long as they behave themselves properly. Every place in Delano is not a saloon and will not be run by intoxicating liquors even though they are obliged to pay for the privelege of preserving the peace.

—A new epidemic has sprung up in Delano. The name of it is "Tar". It affects mostely very young children who swallow chunks of tar brought home from about new buildings by their older brothers and sisters. The little fellows get quite sick vomiting and trying to get rid of the tar. Two families had their first experience Wednesday night each called a physician.

—Rev. Nugent, of Watertown preached Sunday evening at the Catholic church from the text found in Isaiah, Chapt. 62. verse 6, "I have set watchmen upon thy walls, O Jerusalem, which shall never hold their peace day nor night; ye that make mention of the LORD, keep not silence". He is a very earnest and eloquent speaker, and pleads his cause well. He preaches next Sunday evening on The Infallibility of the Church. His sermons are in English and are quite a treat to the English speaking portion of the audience.

—A law passed by the Legislature this winter and which went into effect May 14, makes it a punishable offense to sell give or furnish cigarettes, cigars or tobacco in any form to any person under 18 years of age, or to any minor pupil in any school. The fine not to exceed 50 dollars or imprisonment not to exceed 30 days for each offense.

Any person under 18, or any minor pupil who shall smoke or use cigarettes cigars or tobacco in any form on any public highway, street, alley park or other lands used for public purposes, or in any public places of business, shall be arrested by an officer of the law, who may be cognizance of such offense. And no person shall harbor such users of tobacco. Read the law supplement.

—The Justice Court improved a little after our last write up. The Justice and one attorney managed to worry through a couple of hours session without smoking. The other lawyer, a few of the spectators and one witness made considerable of a "smudge". Keep on gentleman after awile the court may grow to have a little dignity. But not very much so long as four cigars and and two old pipes are allowed to run full blast while a young lady, hems, and hawks, while she waits her turn to testify. If lady witnesses don't wish to be made sick by so much tobacco fumes we don't think the law nor public sentiment would oblige them to go into such a place. In fact we think any lady ought, for her own self respect, to refuse to be brought into a court room so full of tobacco smoke as to sicken her. Public sentiment wants justice admmistered free of smoke.

—The Grammar department of the Delano High School under Miss Gates' direction had a fine outing at Lake Rebecca last Saturday.

—The graduating clafs of the Delano High School have arranged with Rev. J. L. Farber to preach the Baccalaureate serman, at the City Hall on Sunday evening, May 28. The other graduating exercises will follow in a few days.

—Unless you wish to sit up all night and call a doctor don't allow the baby to eat the tar the children bring home from the buildings being built. The owner of the buildings bought the tar to make roofs to their buildings. It would be better to let them keep it for that purpose.

—Most of Delano's new brick buildings have passed the half way stage of construction and may now be said to be drawing to the finishing touches. Schaffer's will be the largest and finest. It is solid brick, 25x80 feet, two stories high. Geo. P. will sell goods on the first floor. John Lohmiller will occupy the second floor as a residence, and it will be one of the most comfortable in town.

—The examination of F. A. Cramer, charged with bastardy, by Miss Edna Cooper, is being held in the council room to day. Attorneys Pidgeon and Lindsley for state: Billings and Culkin for defendant. The trial will doubtless be a hard fought one. Justice Frazee presides, and only a couple of smokers were seen sadly chewing the end of cigars. Maybe our halls of justice will be respected a little more than a plain everyday saloon after a little, there is certainly an improvement.

LATER.—The case was dismissed.

—The Health Officer submitted a report to the Village Council on Monday evening recommending that in the interest of the health and welfair of the citizens steps be taken to

1. Have all alleys cleaned and drained.
2. Have all swills and slops removed from the village limits.
3. Provide a suitable dumping ground.
4. Have all privies put where they belong and made as healthy as possible.
5. Provide for keeping down weeds.

The report was on vote unaminously accepted.

Personal.

Otto Wold visitteded Delano friends yesterday.

Mrs. M. J. Mulford Spent Tuesday in Minneapolis.

Dr. O'Connor, of Waverly, visited town on Sunday.

John A. Brasie, of Monticello, was in town Tuesday.

Jeweler Mealey took a trip to Minneapolis Tuesday.

County Superintendent Lee visited Delano schools yesterday.

C. D. Frederick, of Rockford, drove over on business, Tuesday.

Mr. Kelly, of Buffalo, visited his sister, the primary teacher, Saturday.

Mrs. Thomas and daughter were guests at the M. E. Manse this week.

A. L. Mealey, Enos Eppel and Peter church visited Howard Lake this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Mowatt made a circuitous trip to Watertown Sunday.

Dr. E. E. Shrader, of Watertown, drove his Hamiltonians over on Saturday.

August Baldus, of Franklin made the GAZETTE a brief call this afternoon.

Capt. John Sibol, of Montrose, was transacting business in Delano Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N Haven, of Montrose, visited Delano, on business Saturday.

charley coolen, Smith Lakes' lumber merchant, drove down Saturday evening.

J. T. Stimmel, the John Hancock Insurance man did business in Delano this week.

Dr. E. Y. Chilton, of Howard Lake, was called to Delano in consultation Saturday.

C. G. and Mrs. Halgren, of Watertown, drove over Sunday and called on Delano friends.

Dr. Soper and wife returned, Wednesday, from a short visit with Minneapolis friends.

Miss Flossie Davis has been spending a week with her grandparents, McCarter, at Hamline.

Mrs. Frank Coffin, of Independence, drove in Saturday and took her son home for a short vacation.

Uncle John Williams, of Independence, a soldier of the Mexican war visited Delano yesterday.

John Blackwell has given up his cases with the Eagle Co. He will work on the Minneapolis Tribune.

Vernon Wilder accompanied by his friend Marshall Stone, of St. Peter, came up from the "U" on wheels, Sunday.

Dr. Nivens, the dentest, made his regular rounds here Saturday and Sunday. He is quite busy here every time he comes.

John Brandser and family attended the unveiling of the monument to Ole Bull, in Minneapolis, Monday. John says it was a splendid occasion.

Sheriff Nugent and a couple of city detectives passed through town on Wednesday evening returning home from the scene of the Boxell murder near Howard Lake.

F. W. Johnson of Cokato visited his brother here last week He has sold his interest in the Cokato mill to his brother-in-law M. Johnsen, and will move his fam ily to Belle Plain soon.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the Town Clerk of the Town of Franklin Wright County, Minn., up to and including May 31st, 1897, 10 o'clock A. M. for building a wooden wagon bridge over the Pioneer Creek on the line between Section 26 and Section 35, Town 118, Range 25. Also for reparing or putting in one new truss span in the bridge known as Wright Ford Bridge in Section 26 same Town and Range.

Said Bridge and Truss span to be built according to Plans and Specifications now on file in the Town Clerk's Office, said bids to be opened May 31st, 1897, in the Council Room in the Village of Delano.

The Contractor will also be obliged to enter into bond with the Supervisors for the faithful performance of his contract.

Supervisors reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Dated May 18th, 1897.

FRED C. KESPOHL,
Town Clerk,
land, Minn.

—The entertainment given in the City Hall for the benefit of the Band was a success. New suits are ordered, to be here soon.

More than twenty years' practice in answering the questions of inventors and owners of patents have given C. A. Snow & Co., of Washington, D. C. remarkable facility in this line as may be seen from a little book they have sent us, and which they will send free to any address. In this pamphlet, they have anticipated and answered about every question inventors have invented, and that is saying a good deal.

County Cullings.

Mrs. Topping, we understand will take charge of the Waverly Tribune. Success to her efforts.

One of the new laws passed by the Legislature last winter makes it obligatory on the judges of elections to see that the flag floats over the polling place on registration and election days and unless the judges of election make oath that the flag did so float they can't draw any pay as judges of such election. Look over the new laws.

On Sunday morning people were startled by the news of the murder near Howard Lake, of W. T. Boxell and wife. Mr. Boxell had been a widower for a short time and at the age of about 67 years recently married a young women of 19, against the wishes of his large family. They lived on a farm with two sons of Mr. B's. Bob 18 and George 13. The boys were away fishing when the murder was done. The doors were locked and Mrs. Boxell was found in her bedroom. Mr. B. in the road a few rods from the house. Evidence of a terrible struggle were all about, and both had been fearfully mangled with an old ax. The coroner's jury gave a verdict of murder by parties unknown. The County Attorney and Sheriff are trying to find the murderes.

Some of the papers are making a great cry for a reward to be offered to catch the murders of Mr. and Mrs. Boxell we have officers on purpose to attend to that business. A reward wont catch them. Too large a reward would be a temptation to evil disposed parties to try and convict the wrong men for the sake of the money. Officers who would neglect or difer to make arrests until a big reward is offered are clearly unfit for such positions, and others who could only be tempted by great personal gain to tell what they know about such an affair would hardly be believed.

Wright County people in discussing the recent appointments to political preferment in our county seldom fail to connect Jim Hill and the Courts, and legislature in a mystical way. And in discussions one may here such expressions as "Wright county courts have been very corrupt," "Bribes must have been given", "It was a surprise to everybody how the case went", "One man hung the jury", "It was a put up job", "No man has any show against the railroad". Honest people don't wish to have anything to do with such courts. They should rid themselves of such stigma. But instead of doing so one hears that the "Great Northern seems to be running everything", Howard should not have had a change of venue", "Wendell and Dodge were as guilty as Howard", "They should have had their trial and have been convicted or acquited". "Tarbox showed a weak feather when he failed to try the cases of Dodge and Wendell", "Pigeon was Wendell's partner", "Culkin got a new Judicial district made", "Tarbox was made judge because of his catering to the G. N.", Pidgeon succeeded to the position of the County Attorney and now the G. N. cases will not be brought up here". Comments of such kinds heard promiscuously among citizens of the county are not pleasant. If there is no truth in them they should be stopped, by having those accused tried instead of having their cases put off from time to time on technicalities. People don't like living in such corruption as appears on the surface to exist somewhere. If there has been bribery it should be punished, and those who have been suspicioned of assisting in the business, or in covering up its tracks should be set right before the people, and not systematically advanced to places of profit and trust, where the finger of scorn is extended at them, rather than the feeling of respect due such officers. Our county should be, and the majority of the people wish it, among the first in the state in honor. The citizens do not wish to live under clouds of this kind. The putting off of the trial of Howard, charged with bribery, and the releasing without trial of his associates who were indicted, and the elevation to higher positions, by appointment, not election, of those connected with the case don't tend to clear the moral atmosphere at all, but makes it much more murky even than before. There is not apt to be a better feeling about the matter until Howard is convicted or proven innocent of the charges against him. We are unacquainted with the man, so have no particular interest in his case more than that of any other stranger, so far as he is concerned, except as the settling of his case will tend to throw the X rays onto some of our Wright County citizens and let their neighbors know where they rightly belong. If they are knowingly assisting in covering up wrong they should be exposed. If they are innocent it is but justice to them and to the county to blow away the cloud of suspicion that has so long hovered over some of them. Let justice be done.

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Potatoes, per bu.,	.25
Butter	.12, .10
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Pork	3.50
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.06
Chickens, dressed,	.06
Spring chichen,	.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,	.08

DIED.

LINGREN.—On Thursday, May 20, in Franklin Town, Ole Lingren, age about 45.

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1897. NUMBER 35.

Business Directory.

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M. E. CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:45 p. m
Prayer meeting every Thursday..... 7:45 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.
A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
REV. J. L. FARBER Pastor.

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DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching.....
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. M. SAVS.

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Councilmen, { NICK FRANK. HENRY BOCK. ADAM HORSCH.
Recorder, { L. M. MAXFIELD.
Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.
Justices of the Peace, { W. H. FRAZEE. R. M. WALTER
Street Commissioner, PHILIP MARTIN.
Board of Health. { T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary. J. E. BORSCH.
Village Marshal, MARTIN NELSON.
Constables { JOSEPH MERRIMAN. GEO. GOODRICK.

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THE Connecticut House of Representatives passed a bill the other day by a vote of 191 to 2, requiring a person to be able to read the Constitution of the United States in the English language before becoming a voter in that state.

MINNESOTA should have an official reporter at Washington to tell us officially how our Senators and Representatives vote on important measures, and how they conduct themselves generally and not befuddled the minds of the voters, as several reports do.

EUGENE V. DEBS is said to be working up a scheme to take 100,000 men overland to Utah, to colonize them. They are to go from Chicago. He evidently counts on securing mates from the Mormans who are supposed to have more than their share.

THE vote on the Morgan bill declaring Cuba in a state of warfare shows that Senator Davis voted for it while Senator Nelson was opposed to it, being paired with Senator Vest of Mo. who favored the bill. Other papers claim Nelson voted for the bill.

THE more countries adopt the gold standard the more silver depreciates in value; or the more gold appreciates in value. Yet the republicans tell us that if the United States adopted a bimetallic system it would not raise the price of silver. It is a poor rule that won't work both ways.

IT is said an Indiana banker's friends is trying to get him out of jail, where he is confined on a charge of forgery, embezzlement and willful misappropriation of the bank's funds because he was forced to the act in order to save the name of his father. He don't seem to have saved his father's name, as the item don't even give it nor his own. Why not call the crime a plain steal and punish the criminal, if he is one, as he should be punished. Better be honest even though the bank does bust.

BEDES' BUDGET say's: "Country banks are full of farmers' money and they don't know what to do with it." If it is so why are banks breaking: paying a percentage on the dollar? In some cases less than fifty cent dollar Jadam and others referred to last fall?

Again, if farmers have enough money to fill the banks why don't they pay their debts with it? Does it look reasonable that farmers should pile pile money up in banks and let their creditors wait all these years, when banks are breaking every day? Hardly, Jadam; hardly.

Criminal Negligence.

The St. Cloud Times gives an account of a boiler explosion, in Mille Lacs county where one man was killed and several badly injured. The Coroner's jury is said to have brought in a verdict censuring Bock Bros as owners, G. A. Avery, foreman, and Herman Freitag, as engineer, for negligence in said matter. The paper goes for the state boiler inspector law, as it is claimed a man was around and agreed to give a certificate when $5.00 was deposited. There are several old boilers about Delano, have certificates been given, and are the boilers safe to use?

Bankruptcy Bill for Rich.

During the last campaign Republican politicians told us, often, that the creditor class of the people were the laborers. The firms always owed them several days, or several week's wages; this, taking the country over was a very large amount. In fact they would have us believe that most of the money of our country belonged to the poor people, even when the poor man got a few dollars ahead he loaned it to a rich neighbor and drew interest on it. This kind of argument went well with some. People who knew better, would rush around trying to make themselves and others believe that the laborers were really the capitalists of the country! Men without a dollar to their name in any bank, mortgage, or other money making investment, or even cash enough in their pockets to buy a weeks provision; with no work to do, would electioneer for McKinley and "sound" money or a gold standard, claiming it would be best for them.

It was useless, usually, where one was struck with the idea to try to talk him out of it then. But now how is this line of argument to help win the passage of a bankruptcy bill; allowing corporations, firms, or individuals who have employed a large number of laborers, and stood them off for their pay for week's, until the whole amount is really quite a sum, to close their office, suspend payment, go into bankruptcy; and pay off their men at 25 cts. or 10 cts. on the dollar. Why, a fifty cent silver dollar would be better than that.

According to the argument used last fall the larborers are the creditors, the creditors have to take what they can get, under the bankruptcy law, and must receipt in full, releasing the employer from all obligation to them. And them the boss can start up new again owing no man a dollar, and, if the laborer has a few dollars in the bank he finds its doors closed, and he must whack up with some lawyer to get anything, and then take what the bank figures out they can pay; or what the receiver gives them.

Among our Exchanges.

Wabasha Democrat: The Minneapolis Evening Press under its new management shows more vigor if not more sense.

Brainerd Journal: St. Paul is to have a new crematory. This is not an institution for making butter, but for burning the dead.

Duluth Herald: There is a rumor that Senator Fuller of Morrison county is to be appointed receiver of the Duluth land office when Mr. Ryan's term expires. Senator Culkin has been selected by Congressman Morris as Register Taylor's successor. Perhaps some other Sixth distric senator may be made collector.

Waseca Herald: An exchange says it is a notable fact that there is a very striking similarity between the McKinley badges now worn to the Cleveland badges that were worn a year ago: the only apparent difference being that they are somewhat larger, the texture of the goods are a little thinner, and that it takes a longer coat tail to hide them.

New York World: The Republicans are in supreme control of the national Goverment. They have had ample opportunity to try their hand, but prosperity has not come, nor do we see any sign of it's coming, and we cannot even see the shadow of it under the far horizon. Meanwhile the silver sentiment is steadily growing and strenghtening and the figure of Bryan as the man of 1900 looms larger and larger.

Is it Real "Ile"?

Word comes from Maple Lake, forty miles out on the Soo road, that oil has been discovered in that place, and that the town is very much excited in consequence. The discovery was made by a grocer of the town, who attempted to make an excavation for a cellar. The hole filled up with water, on the top of which was a substance which looked like oil. An investigation will be made.—Pioneer Press.

Read Good Papers.

When you are convinced that a paper is dishonest and deceitful, stop it. When convinced that it is unclean, stop it. When it lacks enterprise and fails to give you the news, stop it. But dont stop a paper that you believe to be honest, courageous, enterprising and clean simple because its editor has written his own sincere views instead of yours or somebody else's; for if you do, you are putting a premium on insincere journalism and serving notice on an editor that the way to succeed is to write what he thinks will best please his reader, instead of what he honestly believes to be the truth.—Springfield, Mass., Republican.

Is Iowa Republican?

The Ida Grove, (Iowa) Era has the above question for a headline to an article in which it says the Des Moines Register claimes Iowa Republican, by from 50,000 to a 100,000 this fall. The Era cautions republicans to not to be too sure. It says it is an off year, when all do not turn out to vote, two thirds of stay-at-homes are republicans, the silverites will be united; "many sound money democrats who were with us last fall on state issues. What's the use of deceiving ourselves? We may as well look the matter squarely in the face and go to work with a full realization of the danger before us. No republican cares a fig for the enrolements that success may bring, as compaired to the loss of prestidge and apparent repudiation of the republican policy that defeat would mean. It must not be allowed, but a little over confidence in our strength would do it. There it goes again "confidence", one while the people are suffering from a "lack of confidence" now the G. O. P. is in danger in Iowa from "over confidence".

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents. Opp. U. S. Patent office Washington, D. C.

J. Betz, Jordan, Vegetable-cutter. R. R. Disbrow, Owatonna, combined churn and butter-worker. V. Klingler, Slayton, boiler-flue front. F. Sprague, St. Paul, rotary evaporator. For copy of any patent send 10 cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

RULES AND REGULATIONS
—FOR THE—
Water Works and Electric Light Plant
—OF THE—
VILLAGE of DELANO
Wright County, Minn.

AN ORDINANCE establishing rules and regulations for the Water Works and Electric Light Plant of the Village of Delano, Wright County, Minn.

The Village Council of Delano do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That from and after the first day of July, A. D. 1897, the rules and regulations herein contained shall be and remain in force and govern the Water-works and Electric Light Plant owned and operated by the Village of Delano, Wright County, Minnesota.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR WATER.

SEC. 2. The rules, regulations and water rates herein contained shall be considered a part of the contract with every person, company or corporation who is supplied with water through the water system of the Village of Delano and every such person, company or corporation by taking water shall be considered to express his or their assent to be bound thereby, and whenever any of them are violated, or such others as the village council may hereafter adopt, the water shall be cut off from the building or place of such violation, and shall not be let on again except by order of Common Council, and upon the payment of a fine of one dollar for shutting it off and putting it on; and where any such violation of rules shall occur, and the offender shall not comply with the rules for letting on the water again, all sums previously paid as water rents and remaining unexpended shall be and are hereby declared forfeited to said village.

SEC. 3. Every person desiring a supply of water must make application in writing therefor to the Common Council of the Village of Delano or a committee thereof duly appointed. The application must state truly and fully all the uses to which the water is to be applied, and no different or additional use will be allowed, except by subsequent arrangement therefor.

SEC. 4. All rents except for meters and building purposes are payable semi-annually in advance, on the first days of July and January in each year, and the fractional parts of the current six months pro rata to these dates. Patrons beginning to take water by meter shall pay the fractional part of the rent therefor pro rata, on the first of the month succeeding such beginning, and thereafter the rent shall fall due on the last day of each succeeding month. Rents for building purposes shall accompany the application. Ten per cent penalty will be added if the water rents are not paid within ten days after they shall become due, and if not paid within fifteen days after the same fell due, in that case the water shall be shut off and the service discontinued and the same shall not be renewed until a fine of one dollar is paid together with the full payment of all rents and fines past due. Water rents shall be paid to the Village Recorder who shall collect and recept for same.

SEC. 5. Water shall not be turned into any service pipe, except upon the order of the Common Council or a committee thereof duly appointed, nor until the applicant shall have paid the rent due for the current term. This provision does not apply where water is used by meter service. This rule shall not be construed to prevent any plumber admitting water to test pipes.

SEC. 6. Water tenants may permit others to use water from their pipes, upon being shown a permit for the same from the Common Council.

SEC. 7. The Village Council shall have the right to order a meter to be applied to any service pipe, whenever they may deem it advisable and collect meter rates for water so used thereafter.

SEC. 8. All persons using water shall keep the hydrant, tap, water closet, urinals, baths and other fixtures closed except when obtaining water for use. All water closets must be self closing.

SEC. 9. All persons taking water shall keep their own service pipes, stop cocks and apparatus in good repair, and it is expressly stipulated by the Village Council that no claim shall be made against the village or its officers by reason of breaking of any service pipe or cock, or if from any cause the supply of water should fail, or from damage arising from shutting off water to repair mains, making extensions or connections, or for any other purpose that may be deemed necessary.

SEC. 10. Every person taking water supplied through the water system of the village shall permit the Common Council, or a duly appointed committee thereof, at all hours of the day between 7 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. to enter upon their premises or buildings to examine the pipes and fixtures and the manner in which the water is used, and they must at all times frankly and without concealment answer all questions put to them relative to its consumption.

SEC. 11. Water for fountains and sprinkling yards, gardens, streets and sidewalks shall be used only from the first day of May to the first day of November, and between the hours of 6 o'clock a. m. and 10 p. m. If allowed to run at other hours it will be shut off without notice. Hose larger than three-quarter inch will not be permitted. In no case shall it be used without a nozzle or sprinkler, and the nozzle shall not exceed one-quarter inch in diameter.

SEC. 12. Upon an alarm of fire and while the fire pressure is on the mains, the use of water by all persons is prohibited, except only for protection against fire.

SEC. 13. No person shall make any excavation in any street or highway for the purpose of laying water pipe, or tap any water service pipe, or make any changes or extensions of service pipe upon private premises, without written permission from the common council.

Applicants for water will be charged from the city main to the city shut off for all service pipe, and tapping, without regard to the location of the mains. Water mains will not be tapped for service pipe to be used on premises fronting the mains. No one will be allowed to tap the mains except the official plumber, and no tap larger than three-fourths inch will be allowed except by permission of the Council.

ANNUAL WATER RATES.

Sec. 14. No connection will be made with the street mains for less than an annual rent of five dollars.

Banks	$ 5 00
Bakeries	5 00
Brick work, per 1000	05
Barber shops, first two chairs and basin	5 00
Barber shops, each additional chair	2 00
Bath only in private dwelling	5 00
In connection with any other $5 item.	1 50
Bahts, public, first tub (in connection with barber shop)	2 00
Bath, public each additional tub (in connection with barber shop)	1 00
Bath, public, not to exceed two tubs	5 00
Bath, public, each additional tub	1 00
Blacksmith shop, two fires	5 00
Blacksmith shop, each additional fire	1 25
Boarding House	Special.
Churches	5 00
Fountains	5 00
Hotels	Special.
Halls	5 00
Lawn	5 00
Laundries	Special.
Meat markets	5 00
Offices	5 00
Plastering, per 100 sq. yds	25
Photograph galleries	5 00
Printing office	5 00
Printing office, steam power	Special.
Residence, family use only	5 00
In connection with any $5 item	1 50
Restaurant	5 00
Railroad depot	Special.
Railroad tank	Special.
Stable purposes, private	5 00
In connection with any $5 item	1 00
Stables, livery per stall	Special.
Stables, hotel, per stall	Special.
Stores	5 00
Saloons, without Hydraulic air-pump	5 00
Saloons, with hydraulic air-pump	6 00
Sprinkling carts	Special.
Stone work, per cord	15
Urinals, public	5 00
In connection with some other $5 item	3 00
Wash basin, hotel, each	5 00
In connection with an other $5 item	2 00
Water closet only for private dwellings	5 00
In connection with any other $5 item	2 00
Water motors	Special.
Water closet, public	5 00
Mills and factories	Special.
Mills and factories using steam or water power	Special.
Water metre rates, per 1000 gallons	40

SURFACE PIPES ONLY.

Sprinkling lawns, one faucet	5 00
Each additional faucet	1 25
All other purposes one-half regular rate.	

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Sec. 15. The rules, regulations and electric light rates hereinafter contained shall be considered a part of the contract with every person, company or corporation who is or shall be supplied with electric lights through the electric light system owned by the Village of Delano and every such person by taking or using electric lights shall be considered to express his or their assent to be bound thereby, and whenever any of them are violated, or such others as the village council may hereafter adopt, the electric lights shall be disconnected from the system, in the building or place of such violation, and the electric lights therein shall not be again connected with the electric light system except upon order of the Common Council of said village and upon the payment of a fine of one dollar together with the full payment of all rents that may have been in arrears at the date when the lights were disconnected from said system. And when any such violation of the rules and regulations governing the use of electric lights shall occur, and the offender shall not comply with the rules and regulations for the use thereof and electric light rents have been prepaid and remain unearned, the same shall be and are hereby declared forfeited to the said Village.

Sec. 16. No person, company or corporation shall be permitted to use any electric lights without first making application to the Common Council of said village and obtaining a permit.

Sec. 17. Every person obtaining a permit to use said lights shall agree to conform to and abide by the rules and regulations adopted or hereafter to be adopted by the said Common Council.

Sec. 18. All connections with the electric light wires shall be made by and under the supervision of the electrician employed by the village council, and all inside wiring shall be done by or under his supervision.

Sec. 19. Said electrician shall be allowed at all proper times to examine the lights and inside wiring in all private buildings, to ascertain the condition thereof and to make necessary repairs.

Sec. 20. Persons applying for lights and inside wiring shall agree to use the same at least one year after said lights are put in and are in running order, and in all cases patrons will be charged for the full number of lights contracted for, until the same are duly removed upon written notice from the patron served upon the Common Council or a committee duly appointed. In no case will patrons be allowed to use electric lights during the winter months and then discontinue the same or any part thereof during the remainder of the year but in all cases patrons are required to continue the use of all their lights throughout the entire year. Provided however in case patrons discontinue any of their lights and again apply to resume the service, then in that case, patrons shall pay two dollars for each and every light replaced for replacing the same in addition to the usual rents.

Sec. 21. The following rates are established, and shall continue in force until changed by the Common Council.

Sec. 22. For lights the following scale or rates is fixed, and the consumer shall pay:

For 1	Light	60	cents	each	per	month
" 2	"	58	"	"	"	"
" 3	"	55	"	"	"	"
" 4	"	53	"	"	"	"
" 5 or 6	"	50	"	"	"	"
" 7, 8 or 9	"	48	"	"	"	"
" 10 or more	"	45	"	"	"	"

When necessary to renew lamps the same shall be furnished patrons by the village except in case of breakage.

Sec. 23. Consumers using and contracting to use the lights to nine thirty only, will be given a discount of 10 per cent on the foregoing rates with the privilege of useing the lights without limits on Saturday nights. Consumers using lights under this provision will be held strictly to the terms thereof. In case of the violation thereof full rates will be charged. It is expressly understood that the electric light service in residences is hereby excluded from the provision of this section. Patrons using lights at their place of business and residence, will be entitled to the rate covering the total number of lights and if they contract for the nine thirty rate at their place of business they will be entitled to the ten percent discount on the lights at said places of business as herein provided.

Sec. 24. Patrons installing meters shall do so and maintain the same at their own expense including lamps and fixtures and the wireing of their building from main and when installed shall own the same. When necessary to renew lamps the same shall be furnished patrons by the village except in case of breakage. The expense of wireing their building and installing meters shall be charged to patrons at actual cost, all meters to be sealed by the city engineer and remain under his charge, and the seal shall not be broken or taken off, or the meter opened, except, by, or under his direction.

Sec. 25. The rate for meter service shall be twelve cents per one thousand Watt hours.

Sec. 26. All rents and charges for electric lights shall become due and payable on the first of each month, and if not paid within ten days after due a penalty of twenty percent shall be added, and in case the said rents and charges are not paid including penalty on or before fifteen days after the same fell due, then in that case the lights shall be taken out and the service discontinued, and the same shall not be renewed until a fine of one dollar is paid together with the full payment of the rents up to and including the day when the lights were actually taken out and the service discontinued.

Patrons beginning to take lights shall pay the fractional part of the rent therefor pro rata, on the first of the month succeeding such beginning.

All rents and penalties shall be paid to the Village Recorder who shall collect and receipt for the same.

Sec. 27. All ordinances and parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Adopted May 27, 1897.

J. E. BORSCH, President Village Council.

Attest:—
L. M. MAXFIELD, Recorder.

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Latest News

The Howard Lake murderers, so far, seem to be as much at large as are the murderers of other women and children in Wright County.

Cuba is now having war with Spain according to the ideas of some of our American citizens. Supplies have been forwarded to needy United States citizens living there.

Europe don't seem settled yet. The Greece sputters; the Turkey tries to gobble; the Bear growls; the Lion roars; the balance of the menagerie is looking on and wondering what is to be next, and who will make the next sputter, gobble, growl or roar.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

After holding its own for a hundred years the stovepipe hat is threatened with extinction. It is the plug-ugly of the century. Let it go.

Brooklyn became a city in 1834, when its inhabitants numbered 4,500, and it will end its separate history as a municipality next January with a population of 1,142,000.

"We paid last year $1,004,126,360 for drinks," remarks the American Grocer. If the editor of the Grocer keeps it up at that rate very long he will seriously impair his income.

Vermont's governor adds to his salary of $1,500 by tapping 45,000 maple trees and marketing 12,000 pounds of sugar annually. There is no need to talk up forestry to that governor.

A company has been formed in Maine to make silk from spruce trees. If the woods are to furnish the world with fine wearing apparel as well as paper, the cause of forestry should receive increased attention.

By the narrow majority of 479 votes in a total of 32,000 Toronto has voted to have its street cars run on Sunday for the next three years. This odd election is held every three years, but the last two decided against the Sunday cars.

A poem has been sent in, opening as follows:

"One little foot, so small it can nestle
In one caressing hand."

After a careful reading, and the other foot not showing up, the poem, says the Minneapolis Journal, is held pending an investigation by the police reporter.

American manufacturers, encouraged by the fact that paper railroad rails have been successfully introduced in Germany and Russia, are experimenting along the same lines. Paper car wheels have given satisfaction for many years, and results so far attained indicate that rails made from the same material will be equally desirable.

Secretary Long has perfected his plan for laying up naval vessels not actually needed at this time, and the necessary orders have been issued. The war ships will be gradually retired from active service, but will always be ready in case of an emergency, while a sufficient number of smaller ships will be kept in commission to perform every duty required of the navy in times of peace.

A paper at Union Point, Ga., says: "A girl in this place says her mother has promised to give her $1,000 if she will get married and keep quiet about the whole affair until it is over. The young lady herself offers to give $500 of the amount to the gentleman who will take her. Step up, boys; she's all right, and pretty as a peach." Has Cupid been driven into the brokerage business in Georgia?

Dr. J. Mount Bleyer, of New York, has invented an instrument for photographing sound vibrations in the atmosphere. He considers the invention of equal importance with the discovery of the Roentgen rays. Dr. Bleyer was associated with Mr. Edison in perfecting the phonograph, and it was then that he conceived the idea of recording the vibrations of the human voice by means of photography.

April made another good showing in the matter of fire losses. The aggregate for the United States and Canada is reported at $10,833,000, against $12,010,600 for 1896 and $11,018,150 for 1895. The totals for four months ended with April were: 1897, $42,062,400; 1896, $47,620,300; 1895, $49,513,250. This is a steady progression downward, with more than $5,000,000 less in 1897 than in 1896. May the good work go on. The country can well afford to reduce the size of its annual ash heap.

With what rapidity the "boys of 1861" are passing away is shown by the report and estimate prepared by Col. Ainsworth, chief of the record and pension office of the war department. There are now 1,095,628 survivors of the soldiers of the civil war, and Col. Ainsworth estimates that the number in 1900 will be but 999,939; in 1905, 820,687; in 1910, 626,231; in 1920, 251,727; in 1930, 37,033; in 1940, 340, and in 1950, none. The debt which the nation is paying its defenders in the form of pensions will be lessened in like ratio.

It was a significant statement made by President Clark, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, in speaking of the success of the third rail electric system. "Our locomotives," said he, "may go into the scrap heap, as the old stage coaches had to go." There seems very little doubt that steam locomotives will ultimately have to go. They may not be immediately discarded, for stagecoaches were used many years after the first railroads were built. But improvement is the order of the age, and the locomotives, which have so well served their purpose, will be superseded by something better.

Justice Stephen J. Field has completed a service of thirty-four years on the supreme bench of the United States. He was appointed and commissioned the 10th of March, 1863, but took the oath of office and entered upon his duties on the 20th of May following, his father's eighty-second birthday. He has thus served a longer period than anyone who has sat on the bench since it was organized, except Chief Justice Marshall alone, who served thirty-four years, five months and six days. Mr. Justice Story's term was the next longest, being thirty-three years, nine months and twenty-two days.

The present emperor and empress of Austria during their reign have met with a singular succession of family tragedies. Maximilian, the emperor's brother, was executed in Mexico, and his wife, Carlotta, lost her reason. Prince Rudolph, the only son of the Austrian emperor, committed suicide, and the crown will pass to the emperor's brother. Duchesse d'Alencon, sister of the empress, was burned to death in the Paris fire in the charity bazar. Before her marriage the empress was considered the most beautiful princess in Europe, but afflictions have told heavily on her health and spirits.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Special Session.

Senator Foraker submitted to the United States senate on the 19th copies of correspondence Letween Secretary Olney and the Spanish minister of foreign affairs a year ago, in which this government proposed to Spain the use of our good offices in bringing about peace in Cuba, with continued Spanish sovereignty, a proffer which Spain rejected. Senator Foraker said that names of consuls making reports were withheld because of the danger of massacre. Discussion of the resolution to grant belligerency to the Cuban insurgents occupied nearly the whole session. A bill was passed regulating the pay of noncommissioned officers of the army after July 1, 1898, as follows: Sergeant major, quartermaster sergeant and first sergeant, $30 each per month; sergeant, 23; corporal, $17.

The United States senate on the 20th passed the joint resolution recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents by a vote of 41 to 14. Adjourned to the 24th. In the house the resolution appropriating $50,000 for the relief of American citizens was adopted without a dissenting vote. The democrats endeavored to force consideration also of the Morgan resolution for recognition of the belligerency of the insurgents and they accused the republicans of endeavoring to evade this issue, but Mr. Hitt made the important statement that the republicans desired not to embarrass negotiations which were being projected to secure the independence of Cuba.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The president will visit the Nashville exposition on June 12.

In Washington Gen. Horatio King, who was postmaster-general a part of Buchanan's administration, died in his eighty-sixth year.

In the United States there were 248 business failures in the seven days ended on the 21st, against 264 the week previous and 277 in the corresponding period of 1896.

The president has chosen as his summer residence the place known as "Cherry Farm," seven miles southwest of Washington.

THE EAST.

The governor of New York vetoed the graduated inheritance tax law passed by the legislature.

The death of Richard T. Grant, teacher of languages, poet and writer, occurred suddenly and in poverty at his home in New York.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 21st aggregated $975,103,122, against $1,003,409,499 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 2.0.

The university at Cambridge, Mass., has rejected the proposal to confer degrees upon women.

Near his home in Pittsburgh, Pa., E. S. Fleisher, a well-known real estate man, was robbed and murdered.

Because he could not stop smoking cigarettes William R. Ross, 15 years old, committed suicide at Camden, N. J.

Upon his arrival in New York from Europe Richard M. Scruggs, a St. Louis millionaire, was arrested on the charge of smuggling jewelry valued at $8,000.

In the National league the percentages of the baseball clubs for the week ended on the 23d were: Baltimore, .760; Cincinnati, .704; Pittsburgh, .696; Boston, .583; Cleveland, .542; Louisville, .522; Philadelphia, .520; Brooklyn, .440; New York, .400; Chicago, .320; Washington, .304; St. Louis, .192.

A strike of the American flint glass workers' union, which was inaugurated in Pittsburgh, Pa., four years ago, has been declared off. The strike cost the union over $1,000,000 and during the four years 400 strikers died.

WEST AND SOUTH.

In session at Nashville, Tenn., the national good citizens' convention adopted a platform which seeks to unite all friends of good government, to promote the duty of good citizens, to contend for purinty in politics and to make known to all the truth about the principles of American institutions.

The explosion of a gasoline stove in the house of Gustav Mohr in St. Louis killed four persons and three others were fatally injured.

In the state prison at Folsom, Cal., Benito Lopez, 70 years old, was hanged for the murder of George Washburne, a wealthy ranch owner.

In the valley of Asolin creek, Wash., a cloudburst drowned stock, houses were wrecked, bridges washed out and orchards ruined. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

Forgery is charged against President Johnson, of the wrecked State national bank at Logansport, Ind., to the extent of $201,000.

The doors of the First national bank of Orleans, Neb., were closed with liabilities of over $100,000.

A woman has been found guilty of murder and sentenced to hang for the first time in the history of Missouri. The woman is Pearl Waters, of St. Louis, who deliberately killed Lillian Waddell, both colored.

In Cincinnati George Hobson, clerk of the courts for only six months, has been found $23,464 short in his accounts.

At the age of 73 years Gen. James R. McCormack died at Bonne Terre, Mo. In 1866 Gen. McCormack was elected to congress and was twice reelected.

Fire destroyed the Barber memorial school for negro girls at Anniston, Ala., established last fall on a grant from wealthy Bostonians.

In Kansas City the National Bank of Commerce and the Metropolitan national bank have consolidated.

William Tarr, the noted distiller, assigned at Lexington, Ky., with liabilities of $600,000.

The Australian champion swimmer, Charles Cavill, was drowned at Stockton, Cal. He was trying to beat his record of five minutes and five seconds under water.

An edict was issued by John D. Rockefeller from Cleveland against Sunday labor by the men employed on his ore docks on the upper and lower lakes.

A mob took William Jones, charged with the murder of R. W. Stewart, a prominent merchant of Lindale, Tex., from the jail at Tyler and shot him.

John F. Johnson, president of the bankrupt State national bank of Logansport, Ind., confessed to the wrongful appropriation of over $300,000 and was placed in jail at Indianapolis.

Fire destroyed Christ church at Savannah, the oldest church in Georgia, in which John Wesley preached before he promulgated the Methodist faith.

In Chicago Frank Quinn, aged ten; Charles Coates, aged 11; James Coates, his brother, aged eight, and Charles and Albert Svec, twin brothers, aged nine, were drowned in Mud lake.

Mrs. Shreves, Abe Donaldson and Miss Martin was drowned in Beaver creek, near Clarksburg, W. Va., while attempting to cross on a log.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Fire wiped out the John Eaton company's department store and stock, valued at $250,000, at Toronto, Ont.

The death of Olaf Hansen, United States vice consul, occurred in Copenhagen.

The official statement was made in the chamber of deputies in Madrid by Premier Canovas that Spain would not accept intervention by the United States in Cuban affairs.

The semiofficial report from Mr. Calhoun, who was sent by the president to Havana to make a special inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of Dr. Ruiz, an American citizen, says Ruiz was murdered.

At Rossland, B. C., Cabel Daniels shot Blanche Sutherland, 20 years old, and then killed himself. Daniels left a letter saying he was in love with the young woman.

Dispatches from Athens say that Greece will not pay any indemnity to Turkey nor agree to a rectification of the frontier.

At Hyderabad, England, the historical Victoria or imperial diamond, valued at $1,500,000, was stolen from the government treasury.

LATER NEWS.

The birthday of Queen Victoria, who was born May 24, 1819, was duly celebrated throughout Eegland.

A. Dennis, A. Brown and James Christie, workmen employed by the city of Fort Wayne, Ind., in digging water mains, became engulfed in quicksand and were killed.

The U. S. treasury the 24th had a cash balance of $231,164,909; gold reserve, $144,704,842.

The National Bank of Commerce and the Metropolitan National bank of Kansas City have consolidated, with a combined list of deposits amounting to nearly $10,000,000.

An explosion of chemicals in the upper room of Armour & Co.'s pepsin factory at Chicago caused a blaze which practically destroyed the building and machinery.

The board of directors of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers have decided that no national or local cycle exhibitions shall be held or sanctioned between June 1, 1897, and June 1, 1898, and designated Feb. 22 as a general opening day throughout the country.

The grand jury at St. Paul returned another sensational indictment, Congressman F. C. Stevens being named and charged with an overdraft of $2,200 in his account with the Minnesota Savings bank at the time when he was a trustee and acting president of the bank. The draft was paid some time ago.

The decree of the Turkish government calling for the expulsion of all Greeks from the Ottoman empire which was to have gone into effect the 24th been suspended in view of the peace negotations.

At a meeting of the Methodist minister of New York City a resolution was adopted protesting against any allotment of government land for a Roman Catolic chapel at West Point. The protest is to be sent to President McKinley.

The debate on the tariff bill began in the senate the 25th. Senator Aldrich, on behalf of the republican members of the senate committee on finance, gave notice of 32 additional amendments to the tariff bill, which will be offered as the bill progresses.

The president the 25th sent the following nominations to the senate: Edwin H. Conger, of Iowa, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Brazil; Gen. John E. Brooke, to be major general.

W. F. Mittman, while on the 13th floor of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce building, shot himself and then threw himself over the railing into the court below. He fell 180 feet. The corpse was horribly crushed.

Of the 19 men of Provincetown, Mass., who sailed on the schooner Joseph E. Johnson for the fishing grounds on the west bank of Novia Scotia but three came back. The other 16 are still adrift in their dories off the western bank, have found watery graves or been picked up by some passing steamer.

Roland Reed and members of his company secured verdicts aggregating $7,000 against the Southern Railway for injuries received in a wreck in Georgia.

Germany has finally approved the conditions of peace and that the identical note was presented to the Turkish government.

Senator Cullom the 25th introduced by request a bill to amend the interstate commerce law. The bill prescribes relations for pooling, requiring that pooling contracts shall not extend beyond five years, and that they shall the maximum minimum rates to be charged, requiring the approval of the interstate commerce commission before the agreements can become effective.

Charles K. Hillyard, a well known lawyer of Brooklyn, N. Y., became insane and shot his 13-year-old son and then killed himself.

May Campbell, a variety actress at St. Louis, Mo., shot and fatally wounded her husband and slightly wounded Maud DeVere, another actress. Mr. Campbell and Miss DeVere were arranging for an elopement at the time of the tragedy.

The trial of H. O. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining company, for refusing to answer questions of the senate sugar investigating committee in the spring of 1894, began in New York the 25.

THE MARKETS.

	Minneapolis, May 25.		
WHEAT—No. 1 northern	73	@	73¼
No. 2 northern	71¼	@	71½
July			71
CORN—No. 4			19
OATS—No. 3 white	18	@	19
CATTLE—Steers	3 20	@	3 90
Cows			3 00
HOGS	3 25	@	3 50
SHEEP—Muttons			3 10
Lambs			3 65
BUTTER—Creamery, extras	13	@	14
Creamery, firsts	10	@	12
Dairy, fancy	12	@	13
Dairy, choice	9	@	11
POULTRY—Turkeys	8	@	8½
Spring chickens			7

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

Senate Recognizes a State of War in Cuba.

President's Relief Measure Goes Through and Is Signed—Capt. Gen. Weyler Angry at Action of United States.

Washington, May 21.—The long and exciting debate on the joint resolution, recognizing the existence of a state of war in Cuba and declaring that strict neutrality shall be maintained by the United States, passed the senate by the decisive vote of 41 to 14 at a late hour Thursday afternoon. The resolution as passed is as follows:

"Resolved, That a condition of public war exists between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America shall maintain a strict neutrality between the contending parties, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States."

The vote on the final passage of the resolution was as follows:

Yeas—Bacon, Baker, Bate, Berry, Butler, Carter, Chandler, Chilton, Clarke, Clay, Cockrell, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Foraker, Gallinger, Gorman, Hansbrough, Harris (Kan.), Heitfeld, Jones (Ark.), Kenney, Lindsay, McBride, Mantle, Mason, Mills, Morgan, Nelson, Pasco, Pettigrew, Pettus, Pritchard, Rawlins, Shoup, Stewart, Thurston, Tillman, Turner, Turpie, Walthall—41.

Nays—Allison, Burrows, Caffery, Fairbanks, Gear, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Hoar, Spooner, Wellington, Wetmore, White and Wilson—14.

In the House.

Washington, May 21.—Cuban affairs furnished the house with a day of bitter partisan debate. The resolution appropriating $50,000 for the relief of American citizens was adopted without a dissenting vote, but the democrats endeavored to force consideration also of the Morgan resolution for recognition of the belligerency of the insurgents. They accused the republicans of endeavoring to evade this issue, but the dominant party, through its spokesman, Mr. Hitt (Ill.), made the important statement that the republicans desired not to embarrass negotiations which were being projected by President McKinley to secure the independence of Cuba.

Relief Bill Signed.

Washington, May 25.—The resolution appropriating $50,000 for the relief of distressed American citizens in Cuba reached the white house at 12:30 o'clock Monday, just as soon as it could be sent up after being signed in both houses while they were in open session. The president signed the resolution immediately, and will proceed at once to consult with the officers of the state department respecting the adoption of measures of relief in addition to those taken last week, when Consul General Lee was authorized to draw upon the state department for $10,000 for the procurement of immediate supplies.

CHARGES HYPOCRISY.

Weyler Looks Upon Relief Measure as a Piece of Impertinence.

New York, May 24.—A dispatch to the Journal from Cienfuegos, Cuba, says: In an interview Capt. Gen. Weyler, upon his arrival here from Placetas, in reference to Senator Morgan's Cuban resolution said:

"I am not surprised at the action thus far taken, nor shall I be if the house concurs in the senate resolution and sends it to the president. Your jingoes are in the saddle and evidently bent upon forcing the country in some foreign complications in order to distract attention from the fast approaching internal crisis.

"The few scattering bands of Cuban dynamiters, railroad wreckers, horse and cattle thieves, plantation burners and highwaymen now in the field here, who hold no port and possess no seat of civil government, have no right to expect recognition. Such distinction at President McKinley's hands, issued in the face of my own proclamation officially declaring the greater part of the island to be already pacified, would hold the Washington executive up to the ridicule of European powers and prompt a healthy outburst of sympathy for the Spanish cause, especially from neighboring old world governments also possessing colonies in the West Indies.

"In brief, recognition may aid the Cuban junta in placing a few bonds in the United States, but will at the same time assure the successful issue of our proposed new Spanish loan in Paris, London and Vienna and enable us to carry on the war with renewed vigor.

Will Be Glad of Recognition.

"Personally, I shall be glad. If recognition comes, our position will then be more clearly defined. It will work a virtual abrogation of our special treaty with the United States, place Yankees residing in Cuba in an identical position before the courts with other foreign residents, and I shall be troubled less by the constant complaints and often ridiculous demands from American consuls.

"It would also relieve the Spanish government of all responsibility for the destruction of foreign property not actually within the line of Spanish defenses and further simplify matters by assuring us the right to board and search American vessels whenever suspected.

Calls Us Hypocrites.

"For one I shall heartily rejoice that the emptiness and hypocrisy of the United States government's reiterated professions of friendship shall be finally unmasked. I have always had little confidence in the sincerity of its assertions. Each new declaration from Washington calculated to throw our marine officials engaged in patroling the Cuban coast off their guard, has invariably been followed by the departure of some new Cuban fillbuster from an American port with arms and munitions for our enemy."

Continuing, the captain general expressed delight at the proposition to have consuls here to furnish free transportation to all Americans who desire to return to the United States, but he said he considered the plan to distribute food to resident Americans as an indirect and unjustified attempt to interfere in local affairs.

Find Death in Play.

Chicago, May 24. — A rude raft of boards on which six small boys were navigating in Mud lake—a wide expanse of water in the south branch of the Chicago river just west of the Ashland avenue bridge—was the cause of a fatality in which five of the little fellows lost their lives. The boy who precipitated the fright, but whose advice and example, if followed in time, would have saved all the lads, was the only one who escaped drowning. He is John Honis, nine years old, living at 543 West Twenty-first street. The other five boys became panic-stricken after young Honis jumped from the frail craft in shallow water, calling upon them to do likewise, and they finally leaped into the river where the channel is deep and were all drowned. The victims are: Frank Quinn, aged 10; Charles Coates, aged 11; James Coates, his brother, aged 8; Charles and Albert Svec, twin brothers, aged 9.

Gen. Horatio King Dead.

Washington, May 21.—Gen. Horatio King, who was postmaster-general during a portion of Buchanan's administration, died in this city at 8:20 o'clock in the morning.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

Dr. Jackson, Moderator, Is Given a Gavel by Ex-President Harrison.

Winona Assembly, Eagle Lake, Ind., May 21.—Alternate rain and sunshine greeted the opening of the one hundred and ninth general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America. At the hour appointed for the opening session the platform was occupied by a long line of commissioners waiting to be assigned to permanent seats. This feature, by which delegations were seated together, was an innovation. Fifteen minutes late the assembly was opened with prayer by Dr. Arthur J. Brown, secretary of the board of foreign missions. The devotional exercises were conducted by Dr. John L. Withrow, the retiring moderator.

There were but two candidates for the moderatorship, Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the home missionary, and Dr. Henry C. Minton, the seminary professor. Both represent the work of the church on the Pacific coast, but the rank and file of the commissioners rallied to the standard-bearer of the home missions. The politicians of the assembly were treated to a great surprise, and the election of Dr. Jackson by a vote of 313 to 238 was characterized by many delegates as a "breaking of the machine." It was a victory for the more liberal branch of the church, and was in line with the election of Dr. Withrow last year.

Eagle Lake, Ind., May 25.—At Monday's session of the Presbyterian general assembly plans were submitted for retrenchment in home mission work.

At the afternoon session, Hon. John A. Wanamaker in a brief speech reminded the assembly of the celebration of the seventy-eighth anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria, and said that, inasmuch as the compact between Scotland and Ireland embraces the Westminster confession of faith, and her majesty attends the Presbyterian church while residing in Scotland, and in some measure belongs to the body from whom all her Scottish chaplains are appointed, it seemed meet that some notice should be taken of her birthday at this particular time, when the English nation celebrates her diamond jubilee. He offered a resolution, which the assembly adopted by a rising vote and ordered sent to the queen. It is as follows:

"This day being the seventy-eighth anniversary of the birth and sixtieth anniversary of the coronation of her most gracious majesty, Queen Victoria, whose reign has lasted longer than that of any other monarch in the last thousand years, this general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America deems it fitting and does hereby send most cordial Christian greetings to both the illustrious Christian sovereign and the subjects of her gentle, generous and righteous rule over the destinies of an empire upon which the sun never sets."

The afternoon session was devoted mainly to discussion of the committee reports on the Presbyterian building in New York. No action was taken, the matter going over to another session under head of unfinished business.

USED THEIR FISTS.

Illinois Legislators Indulge in a Disgraceful Scene.

Springfield, Ill., May 21.—Around the speaker's desk in the house a fierce battle raged Thursday afternoon. It began in a riot of noise from obstructionists and ended in a free-for-all fight among the representatives. Respect for the chair was forgotten, decency was ignored and the stormiest scene witnessed in many years resulted. Republicans dragged democrats from the speaker's platform and fought with them on the floor of the house. An inkstand was hurled at Speaker Curtis and stopped by Representative Patrick J. Meany, who was struck in the face by it. Bill files were smashed in pounding the desks, coats were torn to pieces and waste baskets were flung across the house. Desperate fighting would have resulted but for the action of coolheaded democrats, including Messrs. Farrell, O'Donnell, Morris, Craig and McGoorty.

The riot lasted an hour and a quarter and began over the refusal of the speaker to recognize Representative Novak and the determination of the latter to be heard. Mr. Novak wanted recognition in order to make a motion to recall to second reading for amendment the revenue bill providing for supervisors of assessments. This is the measure prepared by the Chicago real estate board. The roar of the angry men and the pounding of the desks could be heard in the Leland hotel, six blocks away.

REMEMBER THE QUEEN.

Appropriate Observances of Victoria's Seventy-Eighth Birthday.

London, May 25.—The birthday of Queen Victoria, who was born May 24, 1819, was observed with the usual artillery salutes, the ringing of church bells and reviews at the different naval and military stations. The London celebration will take place to-day.

Washington, May 25. — The president sent a cable message to Queen Victoria congratulating her on the celebration of her seventy-eighth birthday.

Windsor, Ont., May 25.—Many residents of the "other side" were among the crowds of Canadians who celebrated the queen's birthday here Monday. The Queen's Own infantry regiment from Toronto, and the Essex fusileers made an imposing turnout in the parade, and the patrol steamer Petrel was present and assisted in the celebration. In the afternoon there was a review of the troops of Walkerville and outdoor sports at the racing park. The day ended with band concerts and fireworks.

Ottawa, Ont., May 25. — The anniversary of Queen Victoria's birth was observed generally throughout Canada Monday. In Ottawa a state dinner and reception was given by Lord and Lady Aberdeen in honor of the day. The announcement of the birthday honors by the queen has been postponed until jubilee week.

Noted Swimmer Dies.

Stockton, Cal., May 24. — Charles Cavill, the Australian champion swimmer, who recently swam around the seal rocks at the Cliff house and across Golden gate, was drowned while swimming in Jackson's baths here. He was trying to beat his record of five minutes and five seconds under water. It is believed by some that Cavill was asphyxiated and not drowned. Cavill had an inverted tube in the water which he used to deceive the public in his exhibitions of remaining under water several minutes. The water in the Stockton baths comes from natural gas wells, and it is believed gas had accumulated in the tube, causing his death. Examination shows his lungs free from water.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS

Good Sales.

The second sales day of the Minneapolis Dairy Board of Trade was even more of a success than was the first day, which surprised both buyers and sellers. Three hundred and five tubs of "separator extra"—the only brand of butter sold on the board—were listed, aggregating in all 18,300 pounds, 236 tubs of which were sold, in all about 14,160 pounds, while 50 tubs did not reach the limit asked by the creamery offering it. Secretary Fred O. Tilton stated that he knew that the rate would be accepted by the creamery. The rate offered was 13 cents, the buyers being the Minneapolis Cold Storage company and E. P. Stacy & Sons.

Dairy and Food Laws.

The state dairy and food department is getting out a pamphlet containing all of the laws relating to that department. The new laws of the late session are given, together with amendments to old laws. The dairy and food people now have four new classes of work. In addition to looking out for skim milk cheese, and seeing that it is properly tagged, they must inspect food jellies, spices and linseed oil. Very little skim cheese is on the Minnesota market, the commissioner says, and there is no filled cheese in the state.

Southwestern G. A. R.

For the encampment of the southwestern Minnesota division of the G. A. R., to be held at Redwood Falls June 16, 17 and 18, the railroads within a radius of 100 miles have made a rate of one and one-third fare. The encampment grounds are being placed in the best of condition and connected with the city water system. Among the notables to be present is Colonel Samuel McPhail, the eccentric old Indian fighter and founder of Redwood Falls. He is now upwards of 70 years of age, and resides in Lincoln county.

Crowded at St. Peter.

H. H. Hart, secretary of the state board of corrections and charities, has been inspecting the insane asylum at St. Peter, to look into the condition of the hospital as to overcrowding. Seventy patients are now sleeping upon the floor, and into one ward which is capable of accommodating six, it has been necessary to crowd 24. He says that even when 50 of the patients are removed to Fergus Falls, the wards will contain at least 20 beyond the maximum capacity.

The City Loses.

Judges Baxter and Searle have handed down a decision in suits whereby the city of Little Falls attempted to annul contracts with its electric and water company upon the ground that it practically created a monopoly and that the contracting council had no power to limit the legislative authority of their successors. The court squarely holds that the contracts cannot be set aside.

Minnesota Butter to England.

Through the efforts of the United States department of agriculture American butter is being rapidly introduced into England. The next shipment to Europe will contain 1,000 pounds of butter from the Star Lake Creamery at Strout, and as this is practically the first sample of the north star state's product yet exported to Britain, it is looked upon as an event of no small importance by northwestern dairymen.

News in Brief.

James Nolan, of St. Paul, blew out his brains because of despondency over the loss of $690 which he had deposited in the Minnesota Savings bank. He had been janitor of the bank. He leaves a wife.

The men employed at Betcher's lumber mills at Red Wing went on a strike for higher wages, A few went back later.

Daniel Manning, a trusty at the St. Cloud reformatory, who made his escape three weeks ago, has been caught in Iowa and brought back. He will now have to begin serving his time over again.

Alfred S. Kittson, trustee of the Minnesota Savings bank of St. Paul, has been indicted for using money belonging to the bank.

The German Soldiers' society of Winona is arranging to give a celebration on Sunday, the Fourth of July, and have invited other German societies to join.

In a suit brought by Mrs. Anna Tarras against the city of Winona for $5,000 damages by reason of her horse throwing her off an unfenced city highway into a ditch last December, the jury returned a verdict for $3,000.

Members of the Boxwell family have offered $500 reward for the capture and conviction of the murderers of Mr. and Mrs. Boxwell, at Howard Lake. The county will offer $250 additional. This, with the reward offered by the governor, makes a total of $1,000.

Burglars paid a visit to Merriam Park and robbed the hardware and notion store of J. J. Wyer of property valued at $60.

George Gibson, constable of Gilbert, was arrested on complaint of Charles Woolsey, charged with brutally beating his son, Harry. Gibson and Woolsey are related.

Frank Faust, of Rich Prairie, was seriously hurt by being hit with a baseball bat while playing ball. His nose was broken and a deep gash was cut in his head.

Maude Coleman, daughter of Isaac Coleman, of Maine Prairie, was perhaps fatally injured by a shot from a revolver in the hands of Fred Greely, of Kimball. He "did not know it was loaded." The bullet struck her in the waist and was deflected downwards into the abdomen by her corset steel.

Bryon Edwards, of Morrill, was accidentally shot through the arm by a pistol in the hands of Albert Keer, of Belle Prairie.

After 13 years of continuous service Captain L. D. Frost is to resign the captaincy of the Winona guards. He has been senior captain of the Second regiment since 1887.

A new townsite has been laid out at the head of Steamboat river, on the south side of Midge lake, on the survey of the Great Northern railroad. The new town will be called Graceland. A saw mill, hotel and blacksmith shop will be erected at once.

Roland H. Hartley has been appointed private secretary to Gov. Clough, vice Tams Bixby, resigned.

Information sheet No. 2 has been issued by the citizens' committee of Princeton regarding the thirteenth annual division encampment of the Sons of Veterans, which will be held June 15 to 18.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Any wife can make her husband tremble by saying she "has heard something" about him.—Atchison Globe.

American Ingenuity.

American ingenuity has always been a wonder to foreigners. We know of no better illustration of it than is displayed in the manufacture of guns. For instance, the repeating shot gun made by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct., which retails for about $20, will outshoot foreign hand made guns costing 20 times as much. This has been demonstrated time and time again. The leading shots of the country appreciate this and have put aside their expensive guns for the less costly but better shooting Winchester. The large illustrated Winchester catalogue is sent free upon request.

Fond Mamma—"Bobby, Bobby, whatever makes you so restless?" Bobby—"Having to keep still so much, I suppose."

Ocean and Rail—Mountain and Seashore.

Take the "Big Four Route" and picturesque Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. The popular line to the mountain resorts in the Blue Ridge and Alleghanies and the seashore; the ocean route to New York and Boston via Old Point Comfort and Fortress Monroe. Send for tourist rates and descriptive pamphlets.

U. L. Truitt, N. W. P. A., C. & O.—Big Four Route, 234 Clark St., Chicago Ill.

Most men do not tell their wives about their business affairs until they get stuck.—Washington Democrat.

"Star Tobacco."

As you chew tobacco for pleasure, use Star. It is not only the best, but the most lasting, and therefore the cheapest.

Can't Sleep, Why?

Because the nerves are weak and easily excited and the body is in a feverish and unhealthy condition. Nerves are fed and nourished by pure, rich blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives sweet, refreshing sleep because it purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1, six for $5. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Weeks Scale Works,

HAY, COAL, STOCK, GRAIN, AND COTTON SCALES. BUFFALO, N. Y.

PENSIONS for SOLDIERS and WIDOWS

Fee for increase $2. Rejected claims reopened. All laws free. 21 yrs. practice. Success or no fee. A. W. McCormick & Sons, Cincinnati, O., and Washington, D.C.

IOWA FARMS For Sale on crop payment, $1 per acre cash, balance ⅓ crop yearly until paid for. J. Mulhall, Waukegan, Ill

OH, YES; WE USE IT. YUCATAN.

A. N. K.—G 1658

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IN the shade of the towering mountain,
In the beautiful valleys of sun,
Kissed by the mists of the fountain
And close to the rivers that run
With a mystical song to the ocean,
Past cypress and hemlock and yew,
At rest from turmoil and commotion,
Are sleeping the campers in blue.

No dreams of the cannon's death rattle,
No visions of charge and foray,
Although where they stood in the battle
Not a few are still camping to-day;
Oft an arrow of sunlight discloses
The camps of the gallant and true,
And shines on the chaplets of roses
That cover the campers in blue.

By thousands they sleep in their glory
'Neath the beautiful flag of the free,
And retold and rehearsed is their story
By millions from sea unto sea:
Aye, above them the robin is calling
Her mate o'er the glittering dew,
And the treasures of nature are falling
Everywhere in the camps of the blue.

They sleep side by side in the meadows,
They are comrades still under the pines,
From the sunshine deep into the shadows
Stretch Glory's magnificent lines;
From Arlington's cedars of beauty
To the fair lands of orange and yew,
Resting ever from well-performed duty,
Lie the thrice laureled campers in blue.

At the fringe of the foe-haunted thicket,
Where the challenge is heard nevermore,
Shine the stars upon vidette and picket,
The nights of their long vigils o'er;
And the drums for them no longer rattle
And silent is even's tattoo,
No more sounds the onset to battle
For the rose-covered heroes in blue.

Love fashions the wreath for their bosoms
In the heart of the southland to-day,
And the fields of the north give their blossoms
Alike for the blue and the gray;
It is o'er, the flow of war's river,
For all to one banner are true,
And peace will reign sweetly and ever
In the multiplied camps of the blue.

Let them sleep by the musical river,
Let them rest in the shadow of tree,
Their fame is our heritage ever
'Neath the star-sprinkled flag of the free;
So long as devotion's sweet story
Thrills hearts that are lofty and true,
So long will our banner in glory
Wave over the camps of the blue.

T. C. HARBAUGH.

TOLD BY THE BATTERED CANNON.

"I AM only a rusty and dilapidated old cannon, a relic of the war, placed on this lawn to recall to this generation the deeds of the past. It was a glorious past, too, though red with other things than the rust which gives me my dull, swarthy hue. They have spruced me up a little with paint that I might be in keeping with other park accessories, but you may observe that there is rust in my throat, while its marks show roughly through the thin coat of paint which but half conceals the ravages of time. I may look grim, but am not so savage as I might at first impression appear.

"When the war began I was young and handsome, not the battered veteran of these later years. The gunners were proud of my trig and trim appearance, and groomed me as carefully as if I were a prince out on parade. You should have seen me as, with other guns of my caliber and class, I started for the front in response to the first call for volunteers issued by Abraham Lincoln in 1861. Polished until every piece of metal about me shone, waited upon by brave men in uniforms as striking as my own, I attracted admiring attention from multitudes all along the line. There were six of us, all exactly alike, and we spoke with one voice when called upon to respond to the ardor of those men starting toward the front.

"It was not long before we were in the rush and war of battle. Where we were could be found the very craters of the war volcanoes, reddened with our lurid fires, enlivened by our bulldog bark, reddened sometimes with a deeper crimson than that of flame. We were sons of thunder and hurled thunderbolts, shooters of lightnings which struck with deadly effect. Our throats were often parched and our iron constitutions racked and strained, but we obeyed orders, and sullenly served Death until told to desist. They were brave men who handled us in the very center of the carnivals of blood and fire, and ever above us floated proudly our gallant comrade, the old flag, often tattered and torn, singed and ragged, but its stars shining ever as stars of promise on their firmament of good union blue. Not less courageous were the men in gray who fought under what is now the conquered banner. Even our iron souls and hearts of steel thrilled with honest admiration of their dauntless bravery. What a pity that such men must be swayed in deadly conflict, one against the other. Thank God, that is all past now, and the old flag, well beloved north and south, floats in love and protection over all Columbia's braves. If the men in gray were mistaken they atoned for their fault in countless ways known only to brave hearts who meet defeat. We love them for their courage and devotion, hail them as brothers true for evermore. But this is a digression. Old cannon, like other old warriors, become garrulous when they recall the days which tried men's souls and burned out the dross in the crucibles of affliction.

"You think my language rather choice for a grizzled warrior accustomed to camp and field? Well, I was a West Point graduate, if you please, and once shone resplendent among the ordnance aristocrats of that eminent institution of learning.

"It was at a battle on the mountain, near the sea, fighting bravely at close quarters on a ridge overlooking a deep, wooded ravine that I was disabled. There was opposed to us a battery of heavier caliber, and, after our men were nearly all down, dead or wounded, a heavy ball struck me directly in the muzzle, broke this jagged piece from my side, dismounted me and hurled me headlong into the ravine. It was a dizzy somersault, and I was made useless by many wounds, so I was permitted to lie there. The battle went on above, branches flew in the air, trees were cut in two, and into that ravine crept scores of brave men for shelter, some to recover later, but more to die. What do the nattily-dressed pleasure seekers, who promenade in this park and gaze curiously at us veterans, realize of such scenes as those I describe so imperfectly?

"At eve the battle lulled, and there crept to me where I lay, finally propping themselves against me and against each other, two badly wounded men, one in blue and one in gray. I gathered from their slow conversation that they were from the same village in Maryland, schoolmates once, friends always. They talked of other days, of the familiar home scenes, of their wives and babes, and then when the quiet stars came out and the moon lighted the scene of carnage they slept clasped closely in each other's arms. But it was the sleep that knows no waking. For these men peace had come, honorable peace, the din and danger of battle past forever. Very calm and tranquil seemed the pallid faces in the moonlight, and on each was imprinted the friendly smile of the boyhood days of which they had conversed ere they sank into perfect and dreamless repose.

"Next morning the detail of weary men burying the dead bore them away together, and gathered up letters and photographs to send home to the loved ones they would meet and greet no more.

"Years passed, time healed the scars in the landscape war had made. Not far away, on the height, national and confederate cemeteries adjoining were laid out and beautified. I still lay where I fell, reddening with rust, but I saw what was going on, and was often inspected curiously by visitors to the cemeteries and the battlefield. I could see the cemetery on the opposite declivity, its flag floating proudly as it rose each day at sound of the sunrise gun. I loved to see the care expended upon the rows of graves marked with snowy headstones, and knew by a sort of intuition where, in one corner, lay near together the schoolmates who had died that night by my side. On Memorial days there were ceremonies worth seeing, soldiers marched, sweet-faced and sweet-voiced children sang, eloquence recalled the war and its lessons, and each grave became an emerald altar on which soft-eyed blossoms breathed fragrant incense, their scented prayers rising toward heaven.

"On one Memorial day, 20 years after the war, there strolled into the ravine late in the afternoon a young man and woman. I knew them for lovers before I clearly saw their faces, for she leaned toward him as they walked with the unconscious naturalness and grace of a vine reclining toward its supporting tree. On they came through the laurels and seated themselves, with their

"AS THEY SAT THERE I HEARD THEIR STORY."

backs against me, much as did those soldiers of 20 years agone. She was a fair-faced blonde, graceful as a fawn, dimples in her peachy cheeks, loyalty in her true blue eyes. He was dark, stalwart, manly, with the form of an athlete and the eyes of a born protector of truth and innocence. Even before they spoke I knew them, through intuition, to be the son and daughter of the men who had died where they now sat absorbed in love's young dream. As they sat there, her head on his shoulder and his arm where it should be, around her taper waist, punctuated with kisses, I heard their story and more than I had learned before of the men whose children they were. Birds chattered about them, gaudy butterflies fluttered in their faces, vines festooned like wedding decorations in dim church aisles waved lazily in the caressing breezes above, and they leaned against me as confidingly as if I belonged in love's bowers instead of in the brunt of battles. I was their friend. The brave are ever tender hearted. Iron cannon thrill to magnetic currents with greater readiness than many softer things.

"Nor did I look grim and forbidding. Roses of the woods had crept over me and wreathed me with bloom. Laurels leaned lovingly over me, and vines trailed in slender grace and beauty over my rusted form. I was a picture of peace, where

"Winds blew sweet kisses from the scented south,
Flowers waved love-signals from the cannon's mouth.

"They talked of their parents, of their own forthcoming marriage, of affairs at home, of some property trouble wherein missing papers played an important part, which meant heavy loss to them, and of the thousand and one nothings, all somethings to young lovers, which interest those whose hearts have been touched by Cupid with the true gift of seeing. A million things deemed important by time-hardened worldlings, are less so than the gossamer filaments and trifles which love turns to threads and ingots of gold. They bring exquisite happiness to young hearts, and happiness is not a trifle.

"Suddenly Inez, that was her name, uttered a little exclamation and pointed to my muzzle. There, framed in roses, sat a small red squirrel intently regarding the invaders. Her quick motion startled him, and with a brisk chirp he whisked out of sight, taking refuge in the department of the interior. The young girl poked into the aperture with a birch wand she had cut further in the wood, and there was great commotion within. A whole family of squirrels, some of them juveniles, dashed out helter skelter, frightening the pretty damsel into a leap and scream, followed promptly by pleased laughter from the young people.

"Her lover poked farther with the rod, and little by little drew out a nest. It was made mostly of leaves, but here and there were blades of grass, floss of the milkweed, scraps of paper, and among the latter one of considerable size which the young folks eagerly opened and read. Strange and mysterious are the ways of Providence! It was the missing memoranda needed to establish the girl's title to extensive plantations, and brief messages from the parents of both, written in blood, bidding their loved ones good-by and detailing the manner of their death. I had guarded their secret well. Why should I not now yield it gladly to those to whom it rightfully belonged?

"Long they talked of their wonderful find, of the goodness of God, of the parents they both loved, and their sentiments were union sentiments of the strongest kind, emphasized and strengthened by the memory of the great conflict in which their fathers together died. Ere they walked away in the twilight they had planned to buy me, and transfer me to their native town, not far away, and the fair maid actually hugged and kissed me as she bade me a temporary farewell. There were pearly drops of moisture on me and the roses which covered my roughness, as she turned away, that were not distilled from dew or sprinkled by the long familiar rains. In old-fashioned times Cupid accomplished his best surprises with bow and arrow, but now, if you please, he can use cannon, old, rusty, rheumatic and broken, just as well. I may be an old bore, but I can do as useful things as many people who look more gracious and less grim. Never judge an old veteran's heart by his rusty exterior and time-worn marks of wind, weather or war. Rough oyster shells hide more pearls than the smoothest shells glistening on tropic beaches do.

"Well, they secured a permit from Uncle Sam to remove me, and here I am, the observed of all observers, a properly certified relic of the war. I like it, too, though I sometimes sigh moodily for the sheltered ravine and its wildwood roses. Somehow these carefully groomed roses in the park have never seemed as free and fragrant. They are too prim and precise, like spinsters on parade. And as for the laurels of praise? What are they to the laurels which rubbed their pink cheeks lovingly against me in the shaded ravine, under the canopy of vines? But they make much of me here, installed me with music and speeches, garland me with flowers on Memorial days, laud me to the skies. Lovers lean against me in the summer evenings, and whisper their dearest confidences, relying upon my discretion, and old soldiers pat me lovingly, and they tell of stirring scenes in which I and my kind played star parts and made the welkin ring. Near me stands the soldiers' monument, and nearer still the tall staff from which floats the glorious star spangled banner for which I fought and fell.

"I saw my young folks (have not I the right to call them mine?) wed and made one. They paused to greet me on their way to the church near by, and I saw through the open door the dear little bride with canopies of flags and flowers above her shapely head, and sunbeams colored gayly by stained glass windows crossing her golden hair in tinted benediction. She stopped to pat me lovingly as she leaned on her noble husband's arm returning homeward, and I verily believe they look upon me as a sort of cast-iron shrine, for they often come to see me and exchange confidences, talking to me as to a friend of the family whom they consider quite one of themselves.

"One day, about a year after the wedding, Inez brought a pudgy, small, rather shapeless copy of herself to see me, introduced us and bespoke lasting vows of fidelity between the young patriot and myself. He is about six years old now, comes to see me, hand in hand with a smaller sister, and they both sit in my lap and take liberties with me unrebuked. He once filled me with firecrackers on the Fourth of July and set them off. It took me several days to overlook that prank, for the crackers were imported Chinamen, and I did not like their weak, sputtering travesty of real explosions. On the whole, however, we get along very well. He cannot pull my hair, as he does his father's, nor poke his prying young fingers into my eyes. As to my mouth, that is toothless, and barks only at enemies of my country and flag.

"Near by, visible across a corner of the park lawn, is their home. On the wall is a framed picture, the portrait of the two dead soldiers, one in blue and one in gray. Over it are crossed peacefully the swords they wore, in token of lasting peace as well as lasting remembrance, and draped above it a silken flag, the beautiful flag of our country, its stars bright, its bars typical of the red blood shed for its sake. Very lovingly it droops over the portraits, and its folds seem to cling as caressingly about the man in gray as about the man in blue. In that home there is love and respect for the soldiers of north and south. Peace, blessed peace, reigns supreme.

"This is the eve of Memorial day. I am garlanded with flowers and have been honored as a brave veteran should be by those he served and saved. The sun is setting, and not far away, on the beach, I see the family group I love; the husband, Inez, the two playful children, and in addition a sweet-faced babe in arms. The sea is like a mirror of molten gold, but near the shore its surface dimples into smiles and it lisps loving nothings to the listening sands. Outlined against the glorified sky, with its wondrous panorama of crimson and gold, pearl and amber, fleecy outlines made of angel plumage, tall pinnacles tipped with flame, floats proudly the flag we love. And far away on a distant hill, where rows of tombstones gleam whitely, I see the two headstones which point like finger-posts toward heaven, punctuating the beauty of love and friendship. It is a picture of quiet peace, the calm after the storm, the tranquil sequel to the tempest and turmoil of war. Noting the headstones in the confederate cemetery which adjoins the other I see that they also are covered with flowers, placed there by those who decorated the grassy couches of the sleeping boys in blue. God rest their souls! Lord keep their memories green!"

I. EDGAR JONES.

DECORATION DAY.

Growing Importance of Its Proper Observance.

With every passing year the proper observance of this national day becomes more important. To the children born since the war it lacks the heart-touching and tender sentiment and the tearful memories that cluster around the days when our loved ones were brought home to us from the field of war and were laid with reverent and trembling hands in hallowed graves and bedewed with the bitterest drops of anguish that can fall from human eyes.

"Slain in battle." "He fell with his face to the foe." These were the messages that were flashed over the wires and sent to the waiting ones at home. Those who lived through those trying times need not be reminded how sacred is the trust committed to our charge. They know what the day means in all its comprehensive and broad significance, and it needs no burst of martial music, no flourish of trumpets or beating of drums to tell the story. They know the history of those trying days, and the most eloquent efforts of oratory cannot make it more clear or more dear to them.

But to those who are to come after us—those who know the war only as a sad and awful tradition—the day and its meaning must be made plain. They cannot know the sorrow, the pain, the tireless anxiety and the ever-present watchfulness that filled those wearisome years of struggle, and that had, by the greatness of Divine power, strength and courage to wait for the fullness of time, that bright and shining and glorious time when the youngest nation of the earth would shake off the burdens and unloose the shackles of discord, and rise in her might, a daughter of the gods, divinely fair, divinely strong, and loyally gracious in her supreme and conscious strength, and stand once more, clothed and in her right mind, in her own proud position as the grandest and most to be envied of all the nations of the earth.—N. Y. Ledger.

TAKES HIS BRIDE TO ALASKA.

Dr. Marsh Will Locate at Point Barrow as a Missionary.

Dr. Richmond Marsh, of Joliet, Ill., has been ordained a minister of the Gospel. The ceremonies were conducted by Rev. C. S. Hoyt, moderator of the Chicago presbytery, assisted by Rev. Dr. Howard A. Johnston, of the Forty-first Street Presbyterian church, and Rev. C. A. Lippincott, of the Second Presbyterian church of Chicago, and Revs. Messrs. Reynolds and Lewis, of Joliet. The ordination is of more than ordinary interest, from the fact that the young clergyman and his bride leave at once for Point Barrow, Alaska, the northernmost inhabited point on the continent, an Eskimo village and trading station, with possibly one or two white men and no white women among its population. Dr. Marsh has been appointed government agent at that place, and will have charge of the government schools for the natives, among whom he will do missionary work.

In Tents of Green.

In tents of green our heroes sleep,
Their slumbers undisturbed and deep;
The flag triumphant waves
Where comrades pass with solemn tread,
Sweet bloom of May again to spread
Above our honored braves.

All silent there, in calm repose,
They reck not friends, they fear not foes;
Their grounded arms are mute;
No drum's redoubling beat they hear,
No stern command, no victor's cheer,
Or sentry's quick salute.

In faded blue or faded gray,
The truce of God is theirs to-day,
So let them calmly rest;
Who won the field with sure renown,
A starry flag, a floral crown,
Above each hero's breast.

—Ruth Raymond, in N. Y. Ledger.

A New Conjugation.

Wilkins—How do you conjugate the verb "move"?

Harlem—I move, thou movest, he or she moves; we swear, you swear, they swear.—N. Y. Truth.

In Chicago.

Ella—Fred says that if he had the world he would gladly lay it at my feet.

Stella—What would happen if you moved your feet?—Philadelphia Press.

Excursion to Free Homes in the Canadian Northwest.

Those who are paying rent or carrying mortgages, or young men without prospects of getting a home where land is high in price, should note that the Canadian Government has a large area of fine farming land which it gives to persons over 18 years of age. Soil produces all staple crops. Climate similar to this. Good stock and dairy country. An excursion will leave St. Paul and Minneapolis, Wednesday, June 23, 1897, and monthly thereafter, to examine these lands. Don't be misled about far-away places you know nothing about, but select while the chance is open a FREE FARM OF 160 ACRES, to which the railway fare is low and will not eat up a large share of your capital. For publications and further information address Benjamin Davies, Emigration Agent, Canadian Government, 154 East 3d St., St. Paul, Minn.

Till a man can judge whether they be truths or no, his understanding is but little improved; and that men of much reading are greatly learned, but may be little knowing.—Locke.

Teachers' Personally Conducted Tour—Mountains and Seashore.

A personally conducted party of teachers and their friends under the management of Chicago principals will leave Chicago Monday, July 12, for the mountains and seashore. The trip embraces White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.; Natural Bridge, Va.; Caverns of Luray; Charlottesville, Va., University of Virginia; Richmond, Va.; Williamsburg, Va.; William and Mary College, Old Point Comfort, Fortress Monroe, and many other places of interest. Spend your vacation in the mountains and at the seashore. Summer board, $5 per week and upward. Send for descriptive pamphlet and complete itinerary.

U. L. Truitt, N. W. P. A., C. & O. Ry.—Big Four Route, 234 Clark Street, Chicago.

There is one thing that is always an alleviation of our wrong doings, and that is to hold others responsible for them.—N. Y. Weekly.

Some people would rather be deceived by their children than be told that they disobey them.—Washington Democrat.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. Cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. Greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmstead, Le Roy, N. Y.

A mechanic has a great contempt for anybody who cannot do the same bit of work as well as he does.

Dishonored Drafts.

When the stomach dishonors the drafts made upon it by the rest of the system, it is necessarily because its fund of strength is very low. Toned with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, it soon begins to pay out vigor in the shape of pure, rich blood, containing the elements of muscle, bone and brain. As a sequence of the new vigor afforded the stomach, the bowels perform their functions regularly, and the liver works like clock work. Malaria has no effect upon a system thus reinforced.

The trimmings on the summer hats are so heavy that a woman now says she weighs so-and-so "with my hat on."

$100.00 in Gold Given Away.

This will be given to the subscribers of the "American Home and Garden." Write for particulars to the Editor "American Home and Garden," 85 Ninth St. Minneapolis, Minn.

Boys carry their grips conspicuously, so people will ask them where they are going.—Washington Democrat.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and $1.00, all druggists.

Most of us regret that we can't think of real mean things to say in a quarrel.—Washington Democrat.

It may come last, but St. Jacobs Oil is the best to cure sprains. It ought to be first.

The world is full of miserable people who are so by reason of trying to get more than the world gives.—N. Y. Weekly.

I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—Louisa Lindaman, Bethany, Mo., Jan. 8, '94.

The wasted mental force would do all the work in the world.—Ram's Horn.

If stiff and sore, St. Jacobs Oil will cure you. Won't lose a day. The cure is sure.

The weakness of others increases our confidence in ourselves.—N. Y. Weekly.

Any kind of a bruise St. Jacobs Oil will cure at any time—no matter how bad.

When a man is trying to experiment he does not want to be asked about it.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

Some people owe their good reputation to the loyalty of their friends.

Knocked out by lumbago? It's because you don't cure it with St. Jacobs Oil.

Give a boy a dog and he will have a good time.—Washington Democrat.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.

Some men do business as they trade horses.—Atchison Globe.

"For 6 years had neuralgia." You haven't used St. Jacobs Oil to cure it.

When some folks do not know what to say they quote Latin.

When bilious or costive eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 25c.

Never beat a carpet when it is down.—Up-to-Date.

"Can't cure my rheumatism!" You can, you must use St. Jacobs Oil.

A GREAT deal of nonsense has been written—and believed, about blood purifiers. What purifies the blood? - - -

THE KIDNEYS PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THEY ALONE.

If diseased, however, they cannot, and the blood continually becomes more impure. Every drop of blood in the body goes through the kidneys, the sewers of the system, every three minutes, night and day, while life endures.

Warner's Safe Cure

puts the kidneys in perfect health, and nature does the rest.

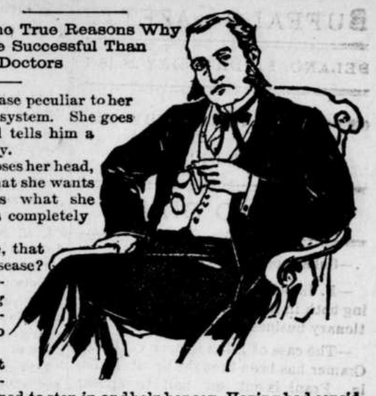
The heavy, dragged out feeling, the bilious attacks, headaches, nervous unrest, fickle appetite, all caused by poisoned blood, will disappear when the kidneys properly perform their functions.

There is no doubt about this. Thousands have so testified. The theory is right, the cure is right and health follows as a natural sequence.

Be self-convinced through personal proof.

WHY SO MANY REGULAR PHYSICIANS FAIL

To Cure Female Ills—Some True Reasons Why Mrs. Pinkham is More Successful Than the Family Doctors



A woman is sick; some disease peculiar to her sex is fast developing in her system. She goes to her family physician and tells him a story, but not the whole story.

She holds something back, loses her head, becomes agitated, forgets what she wants to say, and finally conceals what she ought to have told, and thus completely mystifies the doctor.

Is it any wonder, therefore, that the doctor fails to cure the disease? Still, we cannot blame the woman, for it is very embarrassing to detail some of the symptoms of her suffering, even to her family physician.

It was for this reason that years ago Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., determined to step in and help her sex. Having had considerable experience in treating female ills with her Vegetable Compound, she encouraged the women of America to write to her for advice in regard to their complaints, and, being a woman, it was easy for her ailing sisters to pour into her ears every detail of their suffering.

In this way she was able to do for them what the physicians were unable to do, simply because she had the proper information to work upon, and from the little group of women who sought her advice years ago a great army of her fellow-beings are to-day constantly applying for advice and relief, and the fact that more than one hundred thousand of them have been successfully treated by Mrs. Pinkham during the last year is indicative of the grand results which are produced by her unequaled experience and training.

No physician in the world has had such a training, or has such an amount of information at hand to assist in the treatment of all kinds of female ills, from the simplest local irritation to the most complicated diseases of the womb.

This, therefore, is the reason why Mrs. Pinkham, in her laboratory at Lynn, Mass., is able to do more for the ailing women of America than the family physician. Any woman, therefore, is responsible for her own suffering who will not take the trouble to write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice.

The testimonials which we are constantly publishing from grateful women establish beyond a doubt the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to conquer female diseases.

MILLIONS NOW USE PEARLINE

The Man who is Raising a Big Crop

—realizes that the harvest time is ahead. Ideal farming comprehends not only the growing of the tallest grain—the most tons-to-the-acre of hay; the best farming—the farming that pays—must contemplate something more than this: for there is a harvest time, and just in proportion as a crop is saved successfully, speedily and economically, in just that proportion may be measured the season's profit or loss.

McCORMICK

Harvesting Machines are the profit-bringing kind; they are built for long wear, hard work, light draft, and in short, *to satisfy*. There are other kinds that don't cost as much, but *there's nothing cheaper than the best.*

McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, Chicago,

The Light-Running McCormick Open Elevator Harvester,
The Light-Running McCormick New 4 Steel Mower,
The Light-Running McCormick Vertical Corn Binder and
The Light-Running McCormick Daisy Reaper for sale everywhere.

REASONS FOR USING

Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa.

1. Because it is absolutely pure.
2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.

The Waverley Bicycle

$100 A marvelous example of skillful workmanship—The only bicycle with absolutely true bearings.

$60 Saving in cost of machinery and labor enables us to furnish '96 patterns of Waverleys, improved and perfected, for $60.

Catalogue free from us or the dealer.

INDIANA BICYCLE CO., - - Indianapolis, Ind.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 211.

NORTH DAKOTA FARM LAND

THE DWIGHT FARM AND LAND CO. offers for sale 25,000 ACRES in Steele County, 45 miles west of the Red River. Surface is rolling, soil rich black loam, clay subsoil, plenty of wild hay and good water abound. Close to good markets, schools, churches, etc. Prices $8 to $12 per acre. In RICHLAND COUNTY the company OFFERS 12,000 ACRES a large part of which is UNDER PLOW. This land is directly in the Red River Valley and very desirable. The county is thickly settled and four competing railways furnish fine markets. Prices range from $10 to $25 PER ACRE. For full information, maps, terms of sale, etc., etc., address EDGAR A. HEATH, GENERAL AGENT, DWIGHT, N. D., or R. S. TYLER & CO., FARGO, N. D.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS 25 CTS

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—F. L. Scherer seems to be improving both in health and in the confectionary business.

—The case of Edna Cooper vs. F. A. Cramer has been brought up at Buffalo. Frank is out on bail to appear later.

—The new buildings are rapidly drawing to a close. Most of them are having the hole where the roof ought to be, closed.

—The Swedish Tabernacle Choir, of Minneapolis will give an entertainment at the City Hall. Saturday evening May 30.

—The High School has the City Hall on Sunday evening for the Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. J. L. Farber. Everybody invited.

—The band concert given in the band stand last evening was largely attended and highly appreciated. Even the horses had to dance.

—Worms are quite thick at present especially on the base ball grounds. The base runners need to watch out or they wan't slide all around Montrose next Sunday.

—"Fourth street in front of the Eagle office has been graded"—Eagle. 'Taint so, even though you did see it in the Eagle. That's Lohmiller's business on 4th street.

—C. W. Kerrick has a crew, under charge of Mr. Nelson at work storing his camping out utensls, until they are needed again. They occupy Roosen's Opera House.

—John Brandser has purchased of John Lohmiller the building on R. R. Ave. now occupied by the Misses Bauman and expects to move his tailor shop there after July 4th.

—Fred Lindsley has bought the beautiful residence of C. R. Carlton cor. Elm and 4th street, and will occupy it soon. J. W. McDonald is to move into the Galley house.

—The programme has been arranged for a big time at Buffalo, on the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. Old Settlers, Band Tournament, and a general good time, Tuesday, June 17.

—Quite a lengthy ordinance on the subject of Water-works and Electric lights is to be found in this GAZETTE. Read it and see what the rates and requirements will be for water and light.

—Among pensions granted this week we notice the name of Rinna Helman, Delano. It seems this pension has been a long time under consideration; but we presume it will be acceptable even at this late date.

—If R. R. Ave. was graded nicely and a few more lights arranged for, it would make one of the finest promenades in the country and on band nights would be enjoyed by many. A fountain could be fixed up in the park and with a few electric lights there, would make a grand appearance.

—On Sunday evening, Rev. Savs preached in English, at the Catholic church, on the "Infalibility of the Church". He is learning the tongue of his adopted land quite well, and is an earnest preacher. He said the Pope and all the Bishops in this world, when they agreed on a point, were infallible in articles of faith and morals; but in politics and temporal affairs they were the same as other men; and liable to differ, and some to err. Rev. Savs is patriotic, and loves his adopted home, and its institutions.

For Sale.

House and three lots in good repair with or without furniture on River St. Also two five acre lots one with house on, on Watertown road. Want to go south on account of sickness. Enquire of V. F. Brothers, Delano. *3t.

Nugent has Him.

Little Falls, Minn., May 24.—(Times Special)—Sheriff Nugent of Wright County, who was here last week looking for a man named Joseph Kohl, has him now under arrest. Nugent and Constable Smart went to Kohl's home, near Fort Ripley, but could not find him. Sheriff Nugent hid in the woods for several days, and by watching the house caught Kohl. He is charged with seduction.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the Town Clerk of the Town of Franklin Wright County, Minn., up to and including May 31st, 1897, 10 o'clock A. M. for building a wooden wagon bridge over the Pioneer Creek on the line between Section 26 and Section 35, Town 118, Range 25 Also for reparing or putting in one new truss span in the bridge known as Wright Ford Bridge in Section 26 same Town and Range.

Said Bridge and Truss span to be built according to Plans and Specifications now on file in the Town Clerk's Office, said bids to be opened May 31st, 1897, in the Council Room in the Village of Delano.

The Contractor will also be obliged to enter into bond with the Supervisors for the faithful performance of his contract.

Superyisors reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Dated May 18th, 1897.

FRED C. KESPOHL,
Town Clerk,
Iano, Minn.

—Archbishop John Ireland is to be orator at Howard Lake tomorrow.

Personal.

Mrs. A. G. Jones visited the city this week.

Mrs. S. S. Ball visited Minneapolis Saturday.

Mrs. M. Denison, of Hutchinson, is keeping house for F. F. chancellor.

G. R. Perkins, of Rockford, was transacting business in Delano, Monday.

Attorneys O'Hair and Greear drove to Maple Plain yesterday, on business.

L. M. Maxfield and daughter Mrs. Green drove to Minneapolis this week.

C. F. Stein, of South West Franklin, drove to Delano on business, Thursday.

Ex-Sheriff Carpenter and ex-Deputy Grant, of Buffalo, were in town yesterday.

Jacob Kuchenmeister, of Waverly, drove down to attend the wedding Tuesday.

J. P. chance has completed his school year and is home for the summer vacation.

William L. Haggerty and family of Annandale, spent Sunday with Delano friends.

Deputy Sheriff Herman Anderson was in town professionally, Friday and Saturday.

John McGary, of Independence while out seeing what the folks are worth called round this way.

Frank Lamson, of Buffalo, was buzzing round town with some of our politicians on Wednesday.

Elmer Brulkshank of Howard Lake, visited his sister Minnie, who is clerking for Frank Sherer, yesterday.

John Campbell and James McGrath, of Watertown, came home from Minneapolis, via Delano, yesterday.

George Midwood, of Clearwater, who has been working in the Eagle office, returned to his home Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Lawrence and Miss Crane of Minneapolis, were guests of Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Soper, this week.

Frank Swadner and wife went to Minneapolis this week to get medical aid for Mrs. S., who will remain there for awhile.

Mrs. John Lohmiller and the children, have got home from Lester Prairie, where they visited a few days. John again wears a smile.

Hon. J. W. Craven, P. M. at Norwood, and Celestine Kohler, drove over Monday. The ex-Senator has kind of a hankering to get into editorial harness again. He is a rustler.

A Sham Fight.

St. Paul Globe is having crocodile spasms because the gold-bug republicans in Congress are framing a protective (robber) tariff law. It is very thin for the Globe and its like to join with the so called republican organs in trying to resurrect the tariff sham fight. The gold-bugs have the president and a majority in Congress. If they continue their present do-nothing policy the people will not be deceived by the Globe's sham fight.—Wasoca Herald.

More than twenty years' practice in answering the questions of inventors and owners of patents have given C. A. Snow & Co., of Washington, D. C. remarkable facility in this line as may be seen from a little book they have sent us, and which they will send free to any address. In this pamphlet, they have anticipated and answered about every question inventors have invented, and that is saying a good deal.

County Cullings.

The Buffalo Journal believes in haying blame rest where it should; and thinks the five men who travel over the country securing affidavits: the eight attorndys for the G. N. R. R. 6 of whom live in Wright County, and the 453 affidavit system among the signers among the people are to blame for giving Haward a change of venue. The Journal claims to have a list of sighers 16 of them in Delano. Perhaps the Editor of the Journal could get an office by suppressing their public cation. The list would make interesting reading and tend to make people a little careful how they sign everything that comes along just for accomidation or to have there names before the public. Besides it might show what attorneys are so conversant with the workings of Wright County courts as to swear they think Mr. Howard could not get justice in them. Such things don't look well. The greater publicity they get until the case is settled and such suspicions wiped out, as to future proceedings the better.

Judge Tarbox has an article in the Minneapolis Journal defending himself from his former friends. The Judge has lived in the district, he says for sixteen years. He has been an unsuccessful seeker for office on several occasions; and now that he has been appointed by the Governor, Judge of the newly made Eighteenth Judicial District after serving a few months as County Attorney, which position it looks as if he had better stuck too till his term was out, his former associates are making a great effort to prevent his nomination when the time comes for an election to fill the Judges place. Charges are made that County Attorney Tarbox and Judge Tarbox entertained different opinions in regard to running the Howard case. Tarbox says himself that he favored a speedy trial of the Howard case. The people of Wright County elected him; he got the County Commissioners to retain Larabee to help him; the case didn't come to trial; the Governor appointed County Attorney Tarbox Judge of the newly made Judicial District, and it is claimed that Tarbox tried tried to have Larabee discharged from the prosecution of the Howard case. It don't look right.

SUBSCSIBE

FOR THE

GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1897.

Whether this is a government by, of, and for the people, or a government by, of, and for the sugar trust, is a question that will soon be determined. Not satisfied with holding the people of this country up to the extent of eight or ten million dollars a year through the sugar scedule of the tariff bill, the trust is seeking to prevent either the administration or Congress doing anything that will help Cuba. Although Mr. McKinley has been reported to be opposed to the sugar schedule of the tariff bill, he is acting with the trust to throttle an expression of the universal sentiment of the country in behalf of Cuba through Congress, and by the aid of Czar Reed he has so far succeeded. Representative Bailey and the other democrats and populists in the house made a stout fight to pass a resolution declaring in favor of the recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans at the same time the appropriation of $50,000 to feed starving American citizens in Cuba was made, but the most they could do was to freighten the republicans into recalling all their absent members and to compel many republicans to vote against their honest convictions in order to please Mr. McKinley and the sugar trust. Republicans talk mysteriously about Mr. McKinley having a robust Cuban policy, but when pressed they acknowledge that they don't know what that is. In fact there is considerable grumbling along the prominent republicans because Mr. McKinley has not taken them into his confidence as to his intention towards Cuba. The Senate will probably act, anyway, but the House can do nothing as long as it wears the Reed muzzle.

Mr. T. E. Wardner, The well known Boston editor and publisher was in Washington this week conferring with prominent silver men in Congress. He reported the silver sentiment in New England to be greatly on the increase, owing to the eyes of merchants and manufacturers having been opened by the continual fall in prices, and said: "The silver feeling in the large towns, always strong, is increasing rapidly and will make itself felt in the next Congressional campaign. Skilled labor is more than ever in favor of silver. The shoemakers of Lynn, Haverhill and other places are almost to a man bimetallists. The Typographical Union is nine-teyths for silver. There will be at least six silver Congressmen in the next Massachusetts delegation, and the chances are pretty good that the next legislature will contain a silver majority. I sincerely and honestly believe that if Massachusetts were to vote tomorrow she would cast her lot on the side of bimetallism as against the gold standard." Many business men, Mr. Wardner said, had given up hope of any relief through the tariff bill.

The presence of Ex-Senator Ingalls and Bob Fitzsimmons in Washington at the same time caused some wag to start a story that Ingalls had taken the job of press agent for the prize fighter. Although he denies it, there are reasons for believing that Ingalls is after McKinley pie.

Senator Tillman says he intends to see that there is an investigation of the new sugar trust scandal. He gives his reasons in the following language: "The Senate cannot afford to let this matter rest where it is. We cannot ignore the charges that have been made. The principal thing for us to find out is what influences were back of the adoption of that schedule by the Finance committee. As far as speculation in sugar stock by Senators is concerned, I know of no reason why a Senator has not the same right to risk his money and gamble in stocks as other men, providing he does not do it on secret and advance information which is not accessible to the public, and provided it is not at a time when his vote in the Senate would influence the course of the market." Mr. Tillman says he will wait a reasonable time to allow some older Senator to offer a resolution providing for an investigation before doing so himself, but that the investigation will certainly be made, if persistency on his part will get a resolution ordering it adopted.

No greator farce was ever enacted in Washington than the inprisonment of Chapman, the sugar broker, which was begun this week. He has a costly fitted up bedroom and an office adjoining; his meals are prepared at a swell hotel and he has a waiter from that hotel detailed to wait upon him. He receives callers and entertains them all the time, and can do about anything he could do in a hotel except to leave the jail. This is an injurious farce, too because it increases the belief, already too prevalent, that there is one justice for the wealthy and quite another for the poor.

Clubbing Offer.

Nothing helps while away long winter evenings to better advantage than good wholesome reading. Papers magazines and books are cheap now. Everybody can afford to take one or more. We have made arrangments to club with the papers and magazines mentioned below as follows:

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and the Farm, Stock and Home, every two weeks, for one year, $1.30.

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The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and Scientific American, weekly, $3.60.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE, weekly and New York Thrice-a-week World, one year for, $1.75.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE and the Farm, Field and Fireside, weekly, 1.75.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE and Will Carlton's Magazine "Everywhere" one year for $1.35.

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Turkeys	.06
Chickens, dressed,	.06
Spring chichen,	.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,	.08

MARRIED.

MATZKO, KANOOTH.—In Delano, on Tuesday May 25, Mr. Samuel Matzko and Miss Rosa Kanooth.

BORN.

BABB.—On Wednesday, May 26, to Mr. and Mrs. Elmer S. Babb, a son.

DIED.

KIMMONS.—In Minneapolis, on Monday May 24, Mr. Samuel Kimmons, age 44.

Mr. K was a son-in-law of Mrs. Zimri Wilcutt. The remains were buried at Rockford.

SHRADER.—On Thursday, May 27, son of Dr. and Mrs. John S. Shrader, age 9 mo. 26 da.

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Vol. XII No 24 MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, NOVEMBER 1 1896 TERMS
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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1897. NUMBER 36.

Business Directory.

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CHURCH NOTICES

M. E. CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:45 p. m
Prayer meeting every Thursday..... 7:45 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.
A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
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WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching.....
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

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WHEN WE WERE BOYS.

Written for the Prison Mirror.
(BY J. L.)

It kind o' makes my eyes feel damp
When I think of days what's gone,
When we used to sing and whistle
As to school we used to hurry on;
'Cause money wasn't then our god—
Though we had our little joys,
How I wish we could live over again
Those days when we were boys.

And when the school was o'er we'd have
Such a joly game of tag,
No flustering or social form
But our talk would never lag;
We didn't care whose pa was rich—
Or who had the largest toys
We just were human beings in
Those days when we were boys.

We wasent turning down each other
If our clothes wasn't just a fit;
We didn't care for dudishness
Or to make a social hit;
But when we'd play a game of ball
The fellow what made most noise,
Was the one who took our fancy, in
Those days when we were boys.

We didn't think of cheating in
A trade as men will do;
We'd try to get the best of it
But money wasn't our cue;
We wouldn't josh another kid
If his shoes wasn't just his size;
They are gone to never come again—
Those days when we were boys.

THE Evening Press published the finest Memorial Day issue we have seen this year. Brother Starkey evidently hasn't forgotten the boys of '61, and has a warm place for them in his heart. With the assistance of several comrades and others he furnished a paper for the reference. It abounds in personal recollections of those who were there and saw for themselves.

THE Louisville Courier Journal is putting up a great howl about the Democrats running off and leaving their party, and going for free silver. How can Mr. Watterson figure out any such thing? The Democrats met at chicago and nominated Willima J. Bryant for president, and he made a noble fight to win most of the Democrats supporting him heartily. It was Mr. Watterson and a few others who left the good old Democratic ship, and launched out on tempestuous waves They formed the "National Democratic" party and in most places didn't get enough votes to hold a place on the ticket for next time. Many of the disaffected going for McKinley, protective tariff and gold standard. The Democrats prabably know what they want better than gold standard editors can tell them.

Among our Exchanges.

The Evening press: The widow of Hermann, the prestidigitator is unabel to collect her insurance money because there must be a physician's certificate to the death, and Herman had died suddenly on a sleeping car. If this rule is going to obtain, every person carrying insurance will have to be accompanied by the family doctor.

St. Paul Globe: The Senate tariff debate isn't much of a debate after all. The manufacturers tell the Republicans what they want, the screws are put on, and the new schedule appears. This sprt of thing will go until the people get another inning.

It is a fact that the new tariff law puts a tax of ten cents a pound on tea, yet tea drinkers have no reason to be alarmed about having to pay ten cents a pound extra for their tea, as the foreign shipper has to pay that tax. Just remember this and you will be a good protectionist.—Sauk Rapids Sentinel.

Now, isn't that a "corker?" If "the foreigner pays the tax," why not socit-tu-em to the extent of $1 per pound? The "tea drinkers" would have to pay no more for it, the government would receive $1 tax per pound, but the tea would still sell, as now, for 50 to 75 cents.—St. Cloud Times.

A Sham Fight.

St. Paul Globe is having crocodile spasms because the gold-bug republicans in Congress are framing a protective (robber) tariff law. It is very thin for the Globe and its like to join with the so-called republican organs in trying to resurrect the tariff sham fight. The gold-bugs have the president and a majority in Congress. If they continue their present do nothing policy the people will not be deceived by the Globe's sham fight.—Waseca Herald.

Senate Party Strength.

Washington, June 1, '97.—The senator from South Carolina, John L. McLaurin, who succeeded the late Senator Earle, was sworn in at the opening of the session today. This establishes the personnel of the senate as it will remain for some time, viz: Republicans, 43; Democrats, 34; Populists, 7; Silver Republicans, 5; vacancy, 1, (Oregon); total, 90.

Mr. Mason, submitted a petition urging immediate and effective action on the pending tariff bill and stating that this was the general sentiment of business interests.

The tariff bill was taken up immediately after the disposal of the routine business.—Duluth Herald.

Annual Sermon Before the High School of Delano.

Text: Prov. 3—. "Length of days is in her right hand and in her left hand riches and honor." Our text and the context points out the way to happy and successful life. "Happy is the man that findeth wisdom and the man who getteth understanding. For the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold. She is more precious than rubies; and all things thou canst desire are not to be compared to her. Length of days are in her right hand and in her left hand riches and honor. Her ways are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are peace." She is a tree of life to them that lay hold on her and happy is every one that retaineth her". A long, happy, successful life ought to be the highest aspiration of us all. The thoughtful, studious youth are generally looking forward to such a life; and our text personifies Wisdom and Understanding by a maiden standing before them and offering to them by her right hand a long life, and by her left hand riches and honor. These things a long life, riches and honor come to us through wisdom and understanding. Understanding refers to all the knoledge we may get by study, research, observation and experience. Wisdom refers to the Wright as of what we know; or to the genuine religion of Jesus Christ which teaches how to make the best possible use of all that we know, and all that we have. Wisdom and understanding or knowledge must be coupled together in order to produce the highest type of life. There can be no discord between the Bible rightly understood, and true science. For the God that inspired the Bible created the heavens and the earth and all that in them dwell. And he put all the science there is in the heavens above and in the earth beneath. And he knows better than to contradict in revelation what He has done in creation. And before we herald the mistakes of Moses, the Prophets and Paul, we had better review our own work.

Man posesses physical, mental and moral faculties, and all these must be developed and brought into use in order to attain to the highest type of manhood. We have the gymnasium to cultiyate the physical powers; the course of study in our schools and colleges to cultivate the mental powers, and the Bible contains a course for the cultivation of the moral faculties. The cultivation of the physical is important. We need a strong healthy body for the servant to the mind and soul. But if the physical only is developed we are not as much as the ox, for we cannot equal him in strength. If the physical and mental only are cultivated, we are not equal to the devils, for they are wiser and stronger than we, and we are still called in the Scriptures the children of the devil. But if our moral or spiritual nature is developed by the teachings of the Bible it elevates us into relationship with God, so that we are called the sons and daughters of the Lord God Almighty. To attain to what is offered in the text, a long and prosperous life we must have right ideas to begin with with. For our ideas of life are to us what the plan and specifications of a building are to an architect. He shapes the building according to the plan, so we shape our lifes according to our ideals, The ancient Sadusee said: let us eat and drink today for tomorrow we die: they did not believe in a future life. hense they lived olny to eat and drink.

To have right ideas of life we must recognize all our relations and obligations to God and to each other as taught in the Bible. A man might as well expect to make the most successful trip across the Atlantic ocean without chart or compass as to expect to make the most successful trip across the ocean of life without the Bible. We might as well lay aside the Bible in our ethical course, some who call themselves advance Thinkers" say they have outgrown the Bible, the book is too old for our progressive times. The Latin and Greek language are more than two thousand years old, still they are studied as models of expression in all the higher schools, notwithstanding we have many more modern languages. The sun is a very old planet, but we still need its light and heat. So not everying that is old has lost its usefulness. And we are no more likely to outgrow our need of the Bible than we are to outgrow our need of the sun while we stay on the the earth. Some of the Bible is more than three thousand years old, yet it was never so popular as now. The Brittish and Foreign Bible Society distributed in the first seventy-six years of its existance in round numbers 88,000,000 volumns, an average of 8,000,000 for each ten years, but in the last ten years 35,000,000 volumns, nearly 3½ times as many. The American Bible Society in its first 65 years distributed 38,000,000 but in the last ten years 15,000,000 that is in each of the last ten years two and a half times as many as were distributper year in the previous years. These societies are in the midst of the most cultured people in the world and they represent only a small fraction of its publication. Von Moltke, the embodiment of intellectual plans and executive force said the Bible had more influence over his mind than any other book. Mr. Gladstone, England's greatest statesman, employs his mature mind in writing a book called "The Impregnable Rock of the Holy Scripture". A layman, professor in Harvard College, has said: "It is not too much to say that the books of the Old and New Testament have exerted more influence on the course of human affairs among civilized nations than all other books put together". No man can be truly educated without a knowledge of this Book. This Book never was so diligently, and critically studied as now Commentaries, lesson helps, maps, lectures pour out from the press by the million a week. Great assemblies gather in all parts of the country for the training of men and women eager to learn for themselves and to teach the Bible to others gratuitously. And millions of young people gather every week to study its sacred precepts.

Charles H. Spurgeon, Englands' greatest preacher, after preaching the gospel for forty years says the Bible is inexhaustible, that he had only touched the hem of the garment of divine truth. The heathen nations who have been without the Bible so long have made but little progress in science or invention. The great discoveries and inventions have come from Christian nations, most of them from men who believed the Bible, "Righteousness exalteth a nation but sin is a reproach to any people, has proved true in all history. The Bible is the great standard of right; its precepts enter largely into our civil codes; it warns us against every foe and against every danger along lifes pathway; it points out every rock and sandbar in lifes voyage; its light shines in the darkest night; its exceeding great and precioun promises inspire us with a hope that is like an anchor to the soul both shure and steadfast and enteretn to that within the vail.

But the question comes to us how shall we get this understanding and find this wisdom that is more precious than silver or gold or rubies, and giyes long life, riches and honor?

You will notice that the understanding which means knowledge or education is to be gotten. Happy is the man that getteth understanding; that means an effort on our part, hard work, and the question comes to the young man and young woman will it pay me to get an education? Will it pay me to spend four years in hard study to go through College? Will it pay to submit to College rules and deny myself of the pleasures and amusements I might get in society? Is there not a shorter road to a long life, riches and honor? Men and women, in some instances have suddenly risen as the kite goeth up on the breeze, or as the soap bubble riseth from the blow pipe, but their duration is short. Climbing the hill of science is a slower process, but when one gets to the top he is there to stay; there is no danger of him being crowded off for there is always plenty of room on the top of the hill in all the professions. Brain labor always brings a higher price than manual labor. In the construction of a railroad the engineer gets $5.00 while the tie layer gets $1.25. In the large manufacturing establishments, skilled labor, commands from $5 to $7 per day while common labor brings from $1 to $2 per day. The skilled labor requires brains and the second does not. There are many men and women laboring hard on a small salary whose pay might be doubled or tripled through life if they had spent a few more years in school. The professional man frequently earns in one day what it takes a common laborer a month to earn. It pays to get understanding, or an education even if we look at it only from a financial standpoint, but the silver and gold it brings us is by no means the highest inducement to get an education. The reuenues of a cultivated mind are more precious than silver or gold. An educated mind is a continual source of enjoyment and satisfaction that nothing else can give. Through a knowlege of the sciences we are led to contemplate and comprehend the powers, wisdom and skill or the Creator of the Universe. Through a knowledge of the achievements we are stimulated to undertake greater things; hense the progress that has been made in science, discovery, invention and art. But wisdom is a deeper and a richer mine. "Happy is the man that findeth wisdom". St. James says: "The wisdom that is from above is first peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy". This wisdom can not be obtained from our fellow men, it comes from aboye that is from God. Job understood it when he said: "There is in man a spirit, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding", this wisdom brings us into communion with the Almighty. His Son, Jesus Christ, becomes our teacher who spake as never man spake and his spirit leads us into all truth. This wisdom is to be sought after as man seeketh goodly pearls. "Seek" ye the Lord while He may be found, call upon him while He is near" says the prophet. "Let the wicked forsake his way and the unrighteous man his thoughts, and let him turn to the Lord who will haye mercy upon him and to our God, who will abundantly pardon him". Knowledge is power and wisdom applies it to the highest and most noble purposes. Education coupled with this wisdom will prolenq our days, gives happiness, riches and honor. Education alone can never take away our depraved nature, nor make us new creatures in Christ Jesus. Education alone can not protect us from the tempations and evil all about us. Many an educated man has shortened his days by fast liying, licentionsness and strong drinks made shipwreck of life, when if he had given heed to the teachings of the Bible he might have liyed to a good oln age, and been a bright and shining light in the world. The text says: "In her right hand is length of days." Whoeyer knows the law of health and obserys the restraints of aChristian life will prolong his days on earth and extend it through all eternity. "In her left hand are riches and honor" Riches that are better than silver or gold, or rubies, riches that moth and rust cannot corrupt, riches that thieyes cannot steal, treasures in heaven. Honor, greater than men can confer, crowns of glory, palms of yictory, brings and priests unto God for eyer.

A BIT OF LIFE.

CLARA F. DENTON.

A maiden sat within the door
And sang as many times before.
A man who to daily toil passed by,
No love nor pleasure lit his eye.
But when he herd that merry song
He whistled as he went along.

A woman by the window wept
For one who in the churchyard slept.
But when upon her hearing fell
That time she knew and loyed so well
The flood of burning tears was stayed
And soon a song her lips essayed.

Her neighbor heard the tender strain,
And softly joined the sweet refrain.
Thus all day long that one song bore
Its joyousness from door to door.
—The Iowa Temperance Magazine.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1897.

The gag rule of the caucus has been applied to republican Senators in order to hide their tarriff differences from the public. They must do all their kicking before the steering committee with the privilege of appealing to the caucus when the committee decides against them, but they must follow the committee on the floor of the Senate. It remains to be seen whether this gag rule can be made to work.

One of the most notable things about the opening of the tariff debate was the republican acknowledgement that, instead of the prosperity they promised, the business of the country was in an awful condition. Of course they claim that everything will boom after the tariff becomes a law.

Havemeyer, the King of the sugar trust, is now being tried for contempt, for refusing to answer questions asked by a Senate Committee. The trial attracts a crowd daily.

Senator Vest opened his short tariff speech by saying: "There will be no factious opposition to the passage of this bill. We know the desperate condition of this country, the ruined homes, the blasted hearts. If prosperity can come, even from our political opponents, we will not only welcome it, but we will bless the moment when it comes; but I do not believe that higher tariff duties will bring back the sunshine and illumine the country," and closed with the following: "If our friends can bring relief, if they can shed light upon our darkened path, I will hail it no matter in whose hands may be held the lamp. Give us prosperity; relieve the people. Put blood again in the veins of the torpid country. Do this and I will accept the boon, no matter whence it comes."

In proposing the tariff amendment providing for a bounty on agricultural exports Senator Cannon, of Utah, took occasion to utter this significant threat: "If the bill shall fail to give some measure of justice to the farmer, I shall do all in my power to overthrow it at the first opportunity".

Representative Lentz, of Ohio who is willing to be the democratic candidate for governor, says of the outlook; "The democratic chances for carrying the state could hardly be bettered. Unless the wrong man is put at the head of the ticket, the democrats, with the aid of the populists and free silver republicans, will, in my judgement, easily beat Mark Hanna and the administration. It will be a case of a political avalanche sweeping them off the face of the political sphere. The republicans had a bitter dose to defeat at the spring elections, but that wasn't a circumstance to the bitter pill they will swallow this fall."

An important conference was held in Washington this week, those in attendance being President Black, Treasurer Clark, Secretary Gardner, and Representative McMillin, Chairman of the executive committee, of the National Association of Democratic Clubs. The conferance was held to arrange the details for carrying out the plan adopted by the executive committee of the association at its meeting last month, relative to a thorough organizatinn of the democratic clubs through the country, work will be started at once in Maryland, New Jersey, Virginia, Iowa and Massachusetts. those states receiving the first attention because they are to hold important elections this year.

The promotion of Representative McLaurin to the Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator, was highly pleasing to the democrats in Congress with whom Senator McLaurin is deservidly popular.

The choicest bite handed out this week by Mr. McKinley was grabbed up by an "ex", as usual, ex-Congressman and ex-Minister to Brazil conger, of Iowa, being again nominated to fill the last named position. Mr. conger served in congress with Mr. McKinley, like so many of the others who have been provided for.

The friends of cuba feel that they have been bunceed by the administration, and they are disposed to hold Mr. McKinley responsible. It is true that he did not personally make any promises, but promises were made by those who came so near to claiming to speak for him as it was possible without actually doing so, that it was the intention of Mr. McKinley to speedily put into operation his policy, which the speakers declar would make cuba independent. Those promises secured pledges from the republican members of the House that that they would aid in preventing the Senate belligereney resolution from being brought before the House until Mr. McKinley had been given ample time to do something. Now it is ascertained that it may be weeks, even months, before Mr. McKinley acts upon the policy which he has in mind, if he really has one in mind.

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Latest News

Theodore Durant, of California, has been respited for another six monthsat least. He was to have been hung June 11, for the Emanuel church murders.

The Boxell murderers have not yet been arrested.

Bede's Budget has moved to Pine City. J. Adam knows the country "wis" are on top with the people.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

JUNE—1897.

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13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	....	....	....

"A pretty old trio that," remarked a Farmington (Me.) man as two gentlemen, aged 94 and 82 years respectively, rode behind a horse that had seen 34 summers.

A good many people have been talking and writing about "marriage a failure," but it is to be observed that the list of men who have more than one wife seems to be increasing.

It is estimated that foreign immigration to the United States will be 100,000 less than in 1896. The agitation against the more undesirable class of immigrants has largely reduced it.

Europe is just beginning to appreciate the value of American corn for bread. Since the beginning of the year, the United States has exported 76,000,000 bushels of corn, and more going.

It is safer to travel in England than to stay at home. Out of 930,000,000 passengers carried by the railroads of Great Britain last year, 386 were killed, while 586 were killed in London by falling from buildings and out of windows.

A Kansas man has patented a device which will enable a man to stop his bicycle and stand still without dismounting. By pressing a lever two steel supports, one at either side of the rear wheel, do the bracing. When the wheel is started again the supports drop out of the way.

The extent of the swindle perpetrated upon English and French investors in South African mining shares is suggested by the fact that in 1895 41 mining companies sold at a valuation of $610,000,000, and the present valuation of these mines is $215,000,000—a decline of 65 per cent. in 18 months.

A subscriber of the Murfreesboro (Tenn.) News writes to the editor explaining why he was compelled to discontinue his paper. He says he likes the paper, but really has no time to read it; that his wife died last week, and he has had to do his own work ever since; but as soon as he marries again he will renew his subscription.

Military men claim to have made the curious discovery that the most powerful modern guns do not send a shot through an embankment of sand 30 feet thick. The projectile, following the line of least resistance, curves upward through the sand and is rendered harmless. If the theory is confirmed coast defense will be cheap and easy.

Statistics do not bear out the assertion that machinery is detrimental to labor. In no industry, perhaps, has machinery been so largely introduced as in the making of shoes. Yet, according to the figures of the census, 885,000 people were employed in this industry in New England in 1890, against 313,000 in 1860, while the average wages per capita have risen from $246 to $409.

A great many men resolve to take time to enjoy home and domestic life and practice the humanities as soon as they can get rich. But when that time has been reached they find that the bent of mind and their lives have made the carrying out of the resolve wholly impracticable. "Waiting until they were rich" has hopelessly wrecked the happiness of millions. The moral is plain—don't do it.

Workmen have begun to remove one of the historic landmarks of New York city, the Tombs prison. This remarkable structure, built in the Egyptian style of architecture, is one of the city's most noted sights. It has sheltered nearly all of the great criminals of the country at some time or other, and its massive walls could tell wondrous tales of crime and misery were they supplied with tongues as well as ears.

If results of scientific research be accepted, it is doubtful if the Noachian deluge caused as much damage to property as the floods this spring in the Mississippi valley. The losses in the states of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas alone are estimated at $10,000,000. While the figures in such a disaster represent a rough computation, and must include indirect as well as direct damage, there is little reason to challenge the count. The flood has passed, but possibilities of repetition are too strong to permit abatement of the inquiry into the best means of prevention.

The Japanese are disappointed because they have not been allowed to reap the fruits of their war industry. The big indemnity received from China and the cession of the island of Formosa failed to satisfy them. What they most desired was control of Korea, and that they have thus far failed to secure. Japan is indignant at Russia because of the latter nation's power in Korea, and jealous of the United States because an American syndicate has received the contract to build the first railways in the hermit kingdom. Both politically and commercially the Japanese seem to be playing second fiddle.

In addition to fresh American meats and fresh American fruits the people of London now have the advantage of getting American game and poultry sent over in a frozen state and sold in the markets at from six to nine pence per pound. This industry, which was only started a few months ago, has proved wonderfully successful, and the birds are said to be received in fine condition. The Londoners are said to be very fond of a certain class of American game, which they are now enjoying at home for the first time. Some of our American fish unknown to English palates, might also be exported profitably.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Special Session.

Good progress was made in the United States senate on the 26th in the consideration of the tariff bill by schedules, and on a test vote over a motion to reduce the duty on a certain article the friends of the measure were sustained by a vote of 34 to 20. Seven paragraphs of the bill were considered during the day, the committee being sustained in each instance. The house was not in session.

The final conference report on the sundry civil bill was agreed to in the United States senate on the 27th. This involves the suspension until March 1 next of the forest reserve proclamation. Ten pages of the tariff bill were disposed of. In the house bills were introduced to exclude from the mails all matter emanating from commercial agencies which publish business ratings and carry on collections, and to tax business corporations such as oil companies, iron and steel railways and street railways, banks, stock exchanges and glass, wool, silk, paper, leather and sugar manufacturing. The house adjourned to the 31st.

Considerable progress was made on the tariff bill in the United States senate on the 28th, 15 pages being covered. Several votes were taken during the day, but the finance committee had a liberal majority in every instance. Senator Tillman (S. C.) presented a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of five senators to investigate charges of speculation by senators while the tariff bill was before the finance committee. It was referred to the committee on contingent expenses. The house was not in session.

FROM WASHINGTON.

An address has been issued by the national arbitration committee from Washington appealing for another effort in behalf of international arbitration.

President McKinley has selected Whitelaw Reid, of New York, as special ambassador of the United States at Queen Victoria's jubilee.

On trial in Washington for refusing to appear before the senate sugar investigating committee Henry O. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining company, was acquitted.

In the United States there were 214 business failures in the seven days ended on the 28th, against 248 the week previous and 239 in the corresponding period of 1896.

THE EAST.

A passing steamer rescued the 16 members of the Provincetown (Mass.) fishing schooner J. P. Johnson, who went astray on the western bank in a fog.

A Bradford manuscript history of the New Plymouth colony, the document for the possession of which Massachusetts has long been anxious, was formally presented to the state by Thomas F. Bayard, former United States ambassador to England.

At her home in Boston Mrs. Julia Ward Howe observed her seventy-eighth birthday with an informal reception.

Throughout Vermont a slight shock of earthquake was felt and buildings trembled perceptibly. At Bellows Falls and Burlington the shock was felt twice.

In the parade at the sixty-eighth anniversary of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Sunday school union 26,000 children marched.

At Niagara Falls another new bridge is to span Niagara's gorge, to be finished April 1, 1898.

At Whitehall, Plattsburg, Port Henry and Ticonderoga, in New York, a severe earthquake shock was felt.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 28th aggregated $917,628,059, against $975,103,122 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 0.4.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Iowa "sound money" democrats will hold a state convention in Des Moines July 7.

In a collision between freight and passenger trains at American Falls, Idaho, nine men were killed and eight others were seriously injured.

In Milwaukee Mrs. Elsie Neumiller, crazed by domestic trouble, gave her eight-year-old son carbolic acid and then took a dose herself.

It was decided by the national executive board of the United Mine Workers of America to order a general strike of over 50,000 miners throughout Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia to secure the 69-cent rate for mining.

Fire destroyed the Bunge vinegar works in Chicago, causing a loss of $100,000.

In Atlanta, Ga., James Hoskins, an infidel street preacher, was arrested and fined because of the vicious terms with which he characterized Christ.

Flames destroyed the big flour mill of the Northern Grain Mercantile company at Ashland, Wis., the loss being $100,000.

During a shooting affray at Oakman, Ala., Mayor Isaac Appling and Charles Williams were shot dead and two other men were fatally wounded.

The aged and last chief of the Quapaws, Buffalo Calf, died at the Quapaw agency in the northern part of Indian territory.

The State exchange bank at Hot Springs, Ark., closed its doors, transferring its deposits and good will to the Arkansas national bank.

The prohibition state convention at Lincoln, Neb., nominated D. M. Strong, of Dodge county, for associate justice of the supreme court, and Mrs. Isabella Spurlock, of York, for regent of the state university.

John Lattimore and William Thomas Powers, negro murderers, were hanged in Chicago, the latter for killing John J. Murphy, a saloon keeper, and the former for taking the life of Louis Marvic at Summit, Ill.

Frank Senn lowered the world's bowling record at Louisville, Ky., making 20 successive "strikes" before leaving the alley.

At El Paso, Tex., another break in the levee left hundreds of families homeless.

For bank wrecking John F. Johnson, late president of the State national bank of Logansport, Ind., was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Ohio state penitentiary.

The legislature of Michigan adjourned sine die.

Secretary Gage in a speech at a banquet of the commercial clubs in Cincinnati predicted a speedy settlement of the tariff question by congress and an early industrial revival.

Over 2,000 people were on the streets of El Paso, Tex., searching for shelter, their houses having been destroyed by high water.

An express train on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad collided with a freight near Grand Junction, Col., and the engineer and firemen were killed and several passengers injured.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A memorandum was sent to the powers by the Greek government protesting against the indemnity demanded by Turkey and also protesting against the proposed rectification of the Greek frontier.

The sultan issued a proclamation abolishing the legal status of slavery in the islands of Zanzibar and Cemba.

In Montreal, Can., and all down the Ottawa valley and through eastern Quebec a severe shock of earthquake was felt.

Dispatches from Constantinople say that the sultan has consented to negotiate for peace, provided the Greek commanders first sign an armistice. As soon as this is done the government will negotiate as to the peace conditions with the ambassadors, and the treaty will be signed by the Turkish and Greek plenipotentiaries in Thessaly.

The government of Turkey has made formal objection to receiving Dr. Frank B. Angell, of Michigan, as minister from the United States.

LATER NEWS.

William Joseph Williams, aged 6½ years was almost instantly killed in Minneapolis while playing base ball. He was batting and Leon Fontaine was pitching to him and accidentally hit him over the heart with the ball.

The Merchants' bank of Lincoln, Neb., has closed its doors. The bank had a capital of $50,000.

Charles H. Andrews, one of the proprietors of the Boston (Mass.) Herald, died the 1st, aged 63.

Whitelaw Reid sailed for England, going as the special ambassador to represent the United States at the queen's jubilee.

A man named Rossi, a discharged hand at the Vatican, attempted to kill Commander Martinucci, through whom he had lost his place. Thinking he had killed his victim, Rossi shot and killed himself.

The street car, stage drivers and stable hands at Havana, Cuba, have gone out on a strike.

J. W. Roberts, wife and two children were struck by an Illinois Central train at Alma, Ill., and killed. They were driving in a wagon and were caught at a crossing.

John Muriano was robbed and killed by thugs in front of his home in Chicago.

In the case of John E. Searles, the sugar trust witness, Judge Bradley ordered the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal, holding that the question asked the witness by the senate committee were not pertinent, and if so were not within the Jurisdiction of the committee.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows that the dept, less cash in treasury at the close of business on May 29th, 1897, was $996,584,052, decrease for the month of $1,560,080 which is principally accounted for by an increase of over $2,000,000 in cash in the treasury. The dept independent of the cash was increased during the month by $463,215, accounted for the redemption account.

THE MARKETS.

Minneapolis, June 1.

WHEAT—No. 1 northern	71	@	71¼
No. 2 northern	70	@	70½
July			69¾
CORN—No. 4			17
OATS—No. 3 white	18	@	19
CATTLE—Steers	3 20	@	3 90
Cows			3 00
HOGS	3 25	@	3 50
SHEEP—Muttons			3 10
Lambs			3 65
BUTTER—Creamery, extras	13	@	14
Creamery, firsts	10	@	11
Dairy, fancy	12	@	13
Dairy, choice	9	@	11
POULTRY—Turkeys	8	@	8½
Spring chickens			7

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

The new shah of Persia is anxious to open the country to international commerce, and favors the introduction of electricity and steam.

Twelve men have been fined $30 each and sentenced to 45 days' imprisonment in Cleburne county, Ala., for selling their votes at an election.

Sallie Gamble, the Los Angeles (Cal.) flower girl, to whom Senator Fair once proposed marriage, has fallen heir to $100,000 left by an aunt in England.

Large numbers of rural farms in northern New England, abandoned by Yankee farmers, have been occupied and reclaimed by French Canadians.

There are few immigrants to Greece, only two per cent. of the population being foreign born. The country is not attractive to one who wants to make his own living.

Dr. T. D. Jenkins, of Thurman, O., who has been in active practice 38 years, has officiated at 2,152 births. He estimates that he has traveled 300,000 miles on horseback.

In consequence of the increasing distress and poverty in Spain, the migration has increased enormously within a few months. Most of it, however, is by way of the French and Portuguese harbors.

The new senator from Florida, Stephen R. Mallory, occupies the seat held by his father, also Stephen R. Mallory, from 1851 to 1861. The elder Mallory resigned to go into the rebellion with his state, and was the confederate secretary of the navy.

The lady who directed the Maypole dance in Lewiston, Me., this year taught that same dance in the same city for the benefit of the same society 27 years ago. She also used the same Maypole, which has been stored in the church since that time.

Mrs. Angeline P. Hall, of Saratoga, N. Y., the well-known Christian philanthropist, has given the sum of $20,000 to the Judson Memorial church in New York city, on condition that the trustees pay her the interest on this amount as long as she lives.

Two years ago Mrs. Price King, of Labette county, Kan., divorced her husband, who, being thus deprived of his means of support, went to the county poorhouse, where he has since remained. Recently Mrs. Price went to the poorhouse, took her ex-husband out and married him over again.

MEMORIAL DAY OBSERVED.

Time's Inroads Upon Ranks of War Veterans Plainly Shown.

Washington, June 1.—Memorial day was generally observed in Washington. The senate adjourned over for the day and the house held only a 15-minute session. All the departments and business houses were closed, and the day was given up to patriotic observance and tributes to the heroic dead. At ten o'clock there was an impressive parade of the G. A. R. and other patriotic organizations, which broke up at 11 o'clock, the several posts holding memorial exercises in the various cemeteries.

The most imposing ceremonies were held at the national cemetery at Arlington, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, which was before the war the magnificent estate of Robert E. Lee, the confederate chieftain. Here bivouac almost 35,000 of the nation's dead, 2,000 whose identity will never be known being buried in a single grave. Among the most famous of the heroes buried beneath the spreading oaks and elms are Gen. Sheridan, the great cavalry leader; Admiral Porter, the hero of Mobile; Brig. Gen. Harney and Gen. Ricketts. A noticeable feature of the exercises here was the great inroads the past few years had made in the ranks of the veterans. In several instances the bands outnumbered the posts they were escorting.

Springfield, Ill., June 1.—Decoration day was observed here with great interest. Federal, state and city and many business places were closed during the day. The exercises at Oak Ridge cemetery and the tomb of Lincoln were interesting and attended by thousands. The parade was long. Hundreds of the grand army and sons of veterans were in line. Military exercises were held over graves of dead soldiers.

St. Louis, June 1.—Decoration day here this year received practically a double celebration. The memorial sermons and other exercises of literary character were mostly held on Sunday. Monday, being the legal holiday, was reserved for the grand army parade and the decoration services proper. The latter included the grand army demonstrations at the cemeteries and at Jefferson Barracks, and appropriate ceremonies by the regular army troops in connection with the veterans at the national cemeteries. There was general suspension of business, banks, public offices and commercial houses being closed. The parade was not large, but interesting, and the fact that the ranks of the G. A. R. are becoming decimated more and more as each year goes by was plainly evident to the thousands who viewed the procession.

Cincinnati, June 1.—Monday's demonstration presented the greatest seen here. It took an hour in passing. On both sides of Fourth street the girls of the schools were ranged to witness the parade. They were all provided with small flags. The passing of the gray-haired and tottering veterans, bearing with stern pride their cherished battle flags, was to these children a lesson in patriotism not soon to be forgotten. Following them came the battalions of boys, with boys' drum bands and flags without number. The decoration of graves was observed at Spring Grove cemetery in the usual manner.

Boston, June 1.—Decoration day of this year was of particular significance on account of the unveiling and dedication of the elaborate memorial structure on Boston common, erected in honor of Col. John Robert Gould Shaw, of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts regiment, and the brave black men who comprised his followers and who fell with their colonel in the assault upon Fort Wagner, S. C., July 18, 1863. The parade included the Massachusetts militiamen with the famous Seventh New York regiment as well as the marines from the government vessels, New York, Massachusetts and Texas, which had been ordered to Boston for the occasion.

Jackson, Miss., June 1.—A special from Vicksburg, Miss., says: An immense assembly joined in the ceremonies of Decoration day at the national cemetery Monday. In accordance with a custom of years a delegation of confederate veterans took offerings of flowers to the cemetery in the afternoon and scattered them over the graves.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 1.—The graves of the 14,000 union soldiers buried in the national cemetery at this place were decorated Monday with elaborate ceremonies. Capt. J. H. MacGowan, of Washington, delivered the annual oration. An immense throng of people was present.

Monument Unveiled.

West Point, N. Y., June 1.—In the presence of 5,000 people, the secretary of war and many high officials of the army, the battle monument erected by their comrades in honor of the officers and soldiers of the regular army who fell in battle in the civil war was dedicated Monday. Among those who occupied seats on the speakers' stand were Secretary Alger, Gen. Merritt, Gen. Ruggle, Gen. Franklin, Gen. Butterfield, Gen. Stanton, Paymaster General Viele, Gen. Saxton and Gen. James Longstreet. The exercises opened with an invocation by Chaplain Shipman, which he prefaced with the recitation of the Lord's Prayer, those in the pavillion joining. Then followed the presentation of the monument to the United States army by Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, chief of the engineers, U. S. A.

Banker Gets Ten Years.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 29.—John F. Johnson, late president and cashier of the State national bank of Logansport, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Ohio state penitentiary at ten o'clock in the morning, Thursday, by Judge Baker, of the United States court for the district of Indiana. There was no sensation, and Johnson received the words of the judge without a tremor, and Mrs. Johnson, who was present in the courtroom, listened to the sentence without emotion. By counting off good time Johnson will have to serve about seven years. Johnson pleaded guilty to indictments charging him with wrecking the Logansport bank. These indictments practically include every section of the national banking law.

Wintry Weather.

St. Paul, Minn., June 1.—Frost is generally reported throughout the northwest, with scattering reports of snow and a hard freeze. Considerable damage to vegetables and small fruit is feared.

HOW TRADE IMPROVES.

Dun Sees Slow But Steady Gain—Bradstreet Disappointed.

New York, May 29.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"People are actually doing more business than they realize. They reckon by values, but these are much lower than in any previous year of prosperity, and leave little margin for profits. In quantity, there is almost as much business being done as in the years of greatest prosperity, and though the increase in population would call for a material expansion, the comparison is not discouraging. The recovery is slow, hesitating and gradual, but more has been done on the whole in May than in April, while returns of April showed the volume of business only ten per cent. smaller than that of the best year heretofore. Yet hesitation is doing its work every week, and multitudes are waiting because of possibilities at Washington, who ought to be filling the demand for labor and the products of labor.

"Events have proved that the crop of wheat going out is much larger than any of the markets expected, and western receipts for the week were 20 per cent. larger than last year, while Atlantic exports have been for four weeks 6,315,329 bushels, flour included, against 4,988,777 last year. Besides the outgo of corn largely taking the place of wheat in foreign consumption is far beyond precedent or expectation, and for four weeks has been 9,360,091, against 6,001,985 last year. With liberal interior supplies the price has declined a fraction. Cotton is unchanged, although at this season exports were insignificant.

"The iron manufacture gains in spite of the closing of some furnaces. The production of pig exceeds consumption, and is somewhat decreasing, while the consumption has gradually gained, this week, in part because of several structural contracts, and in part because the agricultural implements works have made larger demands, and also because of the proposed leasing of nearly all the rod mills in the country, which has caused some buying.

"Failures for the week have been 214 in the United States, the smallest in any week since September, 1895, against 239 last year, and 22 in Canada, against 20 last year."

Bradstreet's says:

"Results of the spring trade in staples, which is now over, are disappointing. The volume of seasonable merchandise distributed is less than expected, without taking into account an improvement in business compared with a year ago. Nearly all central, western and southern trade centers report business very quiet. Dry goods continue depressed, cotton products selling with difficulty, some varieties only on concession.

"The more favorable features are relative activity among woolen goods manufacturers who are working on old orders; improved demand for shoes and leather; a continuance of the comparative activity on the general demand at Savannah, Memphis, St. Louis, Omaha, Sioux Falls, Minneapolis and St. Paul, the better demand for lumber at the west, and in the trade outlook in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas. Increased exports are reported from Pacific coast ports, but there is comparatively little gain in domestic trade here, except in cattle, wool and hardware at Portland."

HAD LITTLE WARNING.

Terrible Disaster to a Party of Merry Excursionists.

New York, June 1.—Five young people were killed and a number of others injured in an accident which occurred Monday afternoon at Valley Spring, L. I. A tallyho with a party of 21 excursionists from the Green Avenue Baptist church, Brooklyn, which started out for a day's outing through Long Island was struck by a train on the Long Island railroad at the Merrick boulevard crossing, and these were instantly killed:

George F. Fashley, Jr., 824 Halsey street, Brooklyn; William Gilchrist, Jr., 233 Rutledge street, Brooklyn; Winslow Lewis, DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn; Lester E. Roberts, Monroe street, Brooklyn; Miss Dora Burtsch, Stuyvesant avenue, Brooklyn. The injured were:

Emma Bruge, skull fractured; Clara Stuart, skull fractured; Mrs. Annie Andrews, both legs broken; Lawrence Barnes, scalp wound; Walter Wellbrock, both thighs fractured; John Lewis, bruises; Edward McCormick, driver of the coach, badly injured; Earl Barnes, slighty injured; Miss Pashley, back broken; Tillie Horn, severe shock; Edna Bulger, severe shock; Richard Bates, scalp wound; Bessie Gilson, scalp wound; Miss Debettes, leg broken and head injured; Miss Ray Stillman, badly injured.

The crash came almost without warning and the occupants of the coach had no time to make any effort to escape. Before the most of them knew of the impending danger the train was upon them, the coach was upset and the engine pushing it along the rails, the dead and injured being cut and mangled beneath it. The train that struck the tallyho was bound east from Mineola. It was not running fast when the accident happened, and accounts differ as to whether the whistle was blown. It is also a matter of dispute whether the bell was being rung. It is claimed by some that it was, and that the merry party on the coach was making so much noise that the driver could not hear the bell.

FEELS A TREMOR.

Appalachian Mountain Region Shaken by Earthquake.

Washington, June 1.—A distinct but slight earthquake was experienced Monday afternoon throughout the South Atlantic and middle southern states. It is stated at the weather bureau that the direction of the wave was from south to north. The shock occurred as nearly as has been estimated at two o'clock. In some localities the time is given as 1:58 and in others as late as 2.10, and its duration was less than a minute. As far as can be learned, Savannah, Ga., was the furthest point south at which the tremor was felt, while the northern boundary of the wave was middle Maryland. West it was felt as far as Knoxville, Tenn. The disturbance seems to have been most severe in the Appalachian mountain region.

Two Young Texans in a Duel.

Sweet Home, Tex., May 31.—The neighborhood was assembled at Salem church, eight miles from here, on Saturday, in observance of Decoration day. Two young men, Will Lewis and Wit Bosworth, were among the number. Bad blood existed between them, too much talk being the cause. They walked away from the crowd together and stopped after going some distance, appearing to talk the matter over very calmly. One turned as if to leave, when the other drew a revolver. The other wheeled and both fired about the same instant and continued until their revolvers were empty. Both were dead when their friends got to them.

Playing Chess by Cable.

Washington, June 1.—An Englishman won the first game of the internation chess match by cable between the teams of the house of representatives and the house of commons, which began Monday. On the 16th move Mr. Pearson resigned to Mr. Plunkett. Before the players began greetings were exchanged between the speaker of the house of commons and the speaker of the house of representatives and between the United States ambassador and the British ambassador.

He Disliked Egotism.

"What is the matter with you?" asked the wife of the peculiar man.

"I'm feeling lonely," was the reply.

"Don't you like this city?"

"I don't like this earth."

"What's the objection to it?"

"People are too egotistical. If there's anything I hate it's egotism. And when I see kings going ahead confidently and doing things wrong, and diplomatists trying all sorts of insincere tricks with complete effrontery, and lawyers seeking applause for arguing on the wrong side of a case, and everybody displaying utter selfishness without a blush, I am forced to the conviction that I am the only consistent, high-toned and moral gentleman on this globe. And it makes me feel lonely."—Washington Star.

In the Department Store.

Customer (who has purchased a pair of kid gloves)—They will do very well, though they are a trifle large.

Saleswoman—But then, your hands are so small! Is there anything else?

"Yes; there are a few things I wanted. Let me see—oh, yes; a gallon of molasses, a pound of tenpenny nails and a hindquarter of lamb."

"Will you take them with you or have them sent?"

"Perhaps you may as well send them, as I am not going directly home."—Boston Transcript.

His Sad Fix.

"Yes, sir, I repeat that in my opinion Jonathan Doxey is a ruined man, and that he is merely keeping up appearances in order to try to find some way of getting out of his present difficulties."

"You surprise me! What has led you to this conclusion?"

"I asked him for his daughter's hand in marriage yesterday, and he gave his consent without a murmur. What would you do if you were in my place—run away, or stay here and try to live it down?"—Cleveland Leader.

It Meant Something.

"Now," said the fussy old gentleman, putting one of the biggest berries in his mouth and picking up another, "what is the sense of having that sign read 'fresh strawberries for sale?' Don't you know that 'fresh strawberries' would be enough? Don't you suppose everybody knows they are for sale?"

"I dunno," answered the grocer. "Some folks seem to think I am givin' them away," and then the old gentleman put the berry back in the box.—Indianapolis Journal.

Ocean and Rail—Mountain and Seashore.

Take the "Big Four Route" and picturesque Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. The popular line to the mountain resorts in the Blue Ridge and Alleghanies and the seashore; the ocean route to New York and Boston via Old Point Comfort and Fortress Monroe. Send for tourist rates and descriptive pamphlets.

C. L. Truitt, N. W. P. A., C. & O.—Big Four Route, 234 Clark St., Chicago Ill.

Impressing Him.

"Well, you had quite a siege with that real estate agent. I never saw a man gesticulate so violently. What ailed him?"

"Oh, the fellow has just heard of that German professor's theory that the Garden of Eden was located in the United States, and now he claims that he has seen the impression of Adam's fall on a rock in the neighborhood of the land he had to sell."—Jester.

The Expert's Quandary.

Paulpry—I hear that you have made a careful examination of the blood stains found at Badlot's barn. What do you make of them?

Serum (an expert)—It is impossible for me to say just at present whether the stains are human blood or the blood of a horse. You see, I may be engaged by the government, and I may be engaged by the defense.—Boston Transcript.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. Cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. Greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmstead, Le Roy, N. Y.

Good Shot.

"Do you think I'd better challenge him?" asked the man who thought he had a grievance, referring to the editor.

"No," returned the man of the world. "You might aim at him and miss him, but when he gets a pen in hand and aims at you he never misses. I wouldn't stir him up any more."—Chicago Post.

He Knew.

"The usual seats?" asked the gentlemanly box office attendant.

"Er—no; give me something cheaper in the pit."

"Here you are. Thanks. Glad your wife got safely home from her trip."—Detroit Free Press.

A Sad Prospect.

Mr. Rooney—So yer poor bye, Mike, was sint up fer life, Missis McCafferty. Sure, that do be a long sintince!

Missis McCafferty—Yis, Misther Rooney, but he do be that delicate in hilth I don't think he'll live ter complate it.—Twinkles.

Splendid Economy.

Mrs. Sweet—Do you find it economical to do your own cooking?

Mrs. Burnem—Oh, yes; my husband doesn't eat half as much as he did when we had a cook.—Judy.

One reason why all of us down in our hearts have unbounded respect for an old woman's cures is that she never charges three dollars a visit, and her sympathy never sounds like the clinking of coin.—Atchison Globe.

Some folks think it is a sign of culture not to know any but the given name of their hired girls.—Washington Democrat.

What a bicyclist fears is rising ground, especially the kind that rises up and strikes him on the head.—Up-to-Date.

As long as a girl lets you see the address on her letters there is nothing serious going on.—Washington Democrat.

Dyspepsia

Is weakness of the stomach. It is the source of untold misery. It may be cured by toning and strengthening the stomach and enriching and purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many thousands have been cured by this medicine and write that now they "can eat anything they wish without distress." Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier

Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and effectively. 25 cents.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Ruling Passion.

"I bet that girl's always borrowing trouble. She has such a sad face!"

"Yes, she's probably looking for a sorrow to match."—Detroit Journal.

Excursion to Free Homes in the Canadian Northwest.

Those who are paying rent or carrying mortgages, or young men without prospects of getting a home where land is high in price, should note that the Canadian Government has a large area of fine farming land which it gives to persons over 18 years of age. Soil produces all staple crops. Climate similar to this. Good stock and dairy country. An excursion will leave St. Paul and Minneapolis, Wednesday, June 23, 1897, and monthly thereafter, to examine these lands. Don't be misled about far-away places you know nothing about, but select while the chance is open a FREE FARM OF 160 ACRES, to which the railway fare is low and will not eat up a large share of your capital. For publications and further information address Benjamin Davies, Emigration Agent, Canadian Government, 154 East 3d St., St. Paul, Minn.

Just as sure as a woman forgets to take her handkerchief with her, some one tells her a tale of woe, and she is compelled to weep under such embarrassing circumstances that she doesn't enjoy it.—Atchison Globe.

Patronized by the Government.

The U. S. Government is a big customer of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct. The authorities appreciate that Winchester rifles and ammunition are the best made. The 10,000 rifles just made for the Navy by the Winchesters are the best military arm in the world. The Government is constantly buying large quantities of all kinds of ammunition of the Winchesters on account of its superiority. In buying guns or ammunition it is safe to follow the Government experts as they know which make is the best. Send for a Winchester catalogue. They are sent free.

Rural Teacher—"What current event of great interest can you give me this morning?" Small Girl (eagerly)—"My ma has just made 20 tumblers of jell."

A Veil of Mist

Rising at morning or evening from some lowland, often carries in its folds the seeds of malaria. Where malarial fever prevails no one is safe, unless protected by some efficient medicinal safeguard. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is both a protection and a remedy. No person who inhabits, or sojourns in a miasmatic region or country, should omit to procure this fortifying agent, which is also the finest known remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, kidney trouble and rheumatism.

A woman wearing a sealskin sacque and chewing gum looks just as bad as if she had on an old faded shawl.—Washington Democrat.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and $1.00, all druggists.

Nouvelle Richesse.—Hostess—"I want to give a large party. What would you advise, gentlemen, a the dansant or a cafe chantant?"—Fliegende Blaetter.

"Star Tobacco."

As you chew tobacco for pleasure, use Star. It is not only the best, but the most lasting, and therefore the cheapest.

Lecturer—"The entire history of the world has moved in cycles." Sprocket—"What make?"—Philadelphia North American.

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—Rev. D. Buchmueller, Lexington, Mo., Feb. 24, 1894.

Every man knows a good use to which some other man might put his money.—N. Y. Weekly.

When bilious or costive eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 25c.

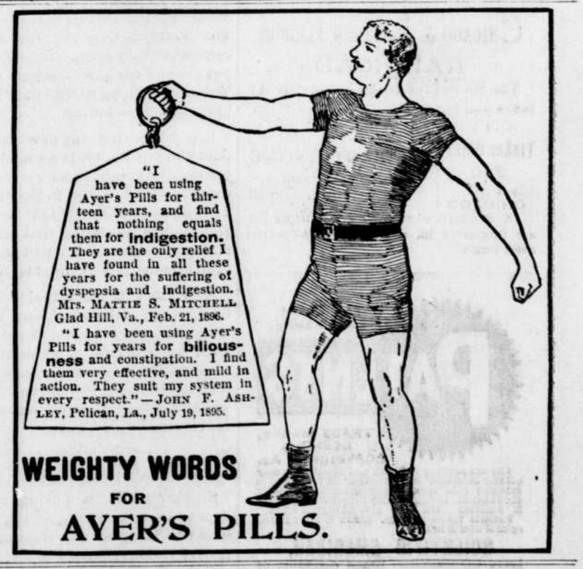
When a man gets a shave and a hair cut, he looks as good as new.—Atchison Globe.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

A bow-legged man in tight pants looks awfully funny.—Washington Democrat.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe. 10c.

They who clamor for their rights, multiply their wrongs.—Ram's Horn.



WHAT IT IS! A 48 page handsomely illustrated brochure, with description of the Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition, to be held at Nashville, Tenn., May 1st to Oct. 30th, the NATIONAL EVENT of 1897. Can be obtained by sending eight cents postage to C. L. STONE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, C. & E. I. R. R., 355 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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A SOCIAL LESSON.

"I never can forgive Caleb Bradford—never!"

So spoke George Stanton, as he rested his hands firmly upon his knees, and shook his head with that slow, emphatic motion which denotes a strong effort of the will.

Near by him sat his sister Eliza. George was young—only twenty-five—while Eliza was forty. She was a widow, and had returned to the old home for a season, where her younger brother held possession.

"I mean it," the young man added, when he noticed how curiously his sister regarded him—and he closed his hands upon his knees as though he would fortify his resolution.

"I thought he was one of your most intimate friends."

"He has been."

"And I thought he had loved you and that you had loved him."

"I have loved him," said George. He spoke quite feelingly, though a little petulantly.

"Then tell me what Caleb can have done that should thus affect you," urged Eliza.

"He has trampled upon me—he has abused my confidence—he has proved treacherous!" cried the youth, growing indignant with his own warmth of feeling.

"But what has he done?" asked the sister, in the same quiet tone.

"I asked him to lend me his span of horses to take Clara and the baby over to Winfield, and he told me they were not fit to drive. Of course, I should have thought nothing of this; but on the evening of that very day he lent the team to John Jackson; and when I spoke to him about it he rather intimated that it was none of my business to question his motives."

"In all probability," suggested Eliza, "when you spoke to Caleb on the subject you did not speak very kindly."

"I don't know about that," said George, with a nod of the head.

"I can guess pretty nearly how you spoke," the sister rejoined.

"Never mind," said the youth. "It is enough for me to know what transpired. I want nothing more to do with him. My mind is made up to that."

"You'll forget all this in a little while, George."

"You think so, do you?"

"I know it."

"Then I hope you'll watch patiently for the result."

"There is no need of my watching very narrowly, for it will come soon enough."

George seemed at first inclined to be very indignant at being thus doubted: but when he met the calm look of his sister, so full of reason and confidence, he curbed his impatience.

"Eliza," he said, quite earnestly, "do you think I don't know what to say?"

"Oh, you know that well enough; and you know what you mean, too," replied the sister, with a smile. "But," she added, "you don't quite know your own soul yet."

"What do you mean by that?"

"I'll tell you at some future time."

"Tell me now."

"No, not now, George; but I may tell you in a few days."

"I suppose you will tell me something wonderful." This was spoken in a tone which was intended for a very sarcastic one. But the sister smiled, and shook her head, and said:

"I shall not aim to give you any dangerous shock, my brother, but only to help your own reason. However, we won't say any more now, for I must help in the kitchen."

George went away shaking his head, and inwardly declaring that he would never forgive Caleb Bradford in the world, while Eliza went smiling and nodding, for she felt that she knew her brother better than he knew himself.

It was something new for George Stanton to carry enmity in his bosom—and especially enmity against one whom he had loved so well. As such a state was not natural to him it became necessary to the continuance of the enmity that he should nourish it, and in doing this he robbed his own soul of its joys. Twice he met Caleb Bradford, but he would not speak to him. In the evening he was careful to avoid every place where Caleb was in the habit of calling; so that, by the time he reached his home, he began to feel troubled. He almost wished that his old friend would come and see him and ask to make up; but he could not take the initiatory step himself—oh, no.

On the afternoon of the third day Eliza saw her brother in the parlor.

"Well," she said, at the same time laying her hand upon his arm, "how do you prosper?"

"What do you mean, Eliza?"

"How do you come on with your hatred of Caleb Bradford?"

"Hatred? I do not hate him."

"Ah! I thought that by this time you would have come to hate him with a perfect hatred."

"You needn't try to play with me in that way, Eliza. I know what you mean. You are mistaken if you think I am a fool."

"Pooh, George—why do you speak so to me?" And as the sister said this she took her brother's hand and looked up into his face with a kindly smile. "Come—let us reason. Do not try to hide a feeling or a thought from me, for I know something of your nature, and I think I know pretty well how your heart beats. Now, tell me, is it not very unpleasant to be at enmity with Caleb Bradford?"

George did not hesitate long, for he had confidence in his sister, and he knew, moreover, that she could read his feelings about as well as he could tell them. And, furthermore, she had been as a mother to him, in love and care, for several years, so he yielded much to her on that account.

"Of course, it is unpleasant," he said.

"Then why do you bear it?" asked the sister.

"Because I cannot help it," returned George.

"Yes, you can help it. A word from you will heal all. Why should you suffer, then?"

"Ah!" replied the young man, very philosophically, "there are some duties in life which are by no means pleasant ones."

"And you think this hatred of your friend is one of them?"

"He is no friend of mine—he is a friend no longer."

"He is the same man you have loved so long, and his heart has not varied in its instincts or its affections."

"Still, he has wronged me," returned George.

"How many times?"

The young man looked up with a puzzled expression.

"How many times?" he repeated. "Why, he has proved false, and that is enough."

Eliza looked at her brother a few moments, and then said, in a tone and with an expression of love and kindness:

"My dear brother, I wish you would listen to me one moment, for I want to give you a lesson in social life which may be of advantage to you. You know I would not tease you, and that I would only speak for your benefit. You certainly feel that."

"Of course, I do," responded the youth.

"Then you will be free and sincere, and answer me after the dictates of your own instincts?"

"Yes."

"Thank you, brother. And now, just tell me this: How many deeds of kindness and love has Caleb Bradford done toward you?"

George was silent.

"Have they not been many?" pursued the sister.

"Why—yes—I suppose they have," the young man finally answered, with some reluctance.

"Aye," added Eliza, warmly, "I know they have. I know that for much of your joy you have been indebted to him, and that he has loved you well and truly. He has done this for years—for long years he has been true and faithful, has he not?"

"Yes."

"And now—how much evil has he done you? How many deeds has he done to harm you?"

George did not answer.

"I shall have to speak for you," Eliza said, speaking with more earnestness as she proceeded. "Just think of it! Allowing that Caleb has done all that you accuse him of having done, and what does it amount to? To just this: He has given you ten thousand blessings, and with them has come one little deed of evil.

"You have a splendid watch which

"WELL, HOW DO YOU PROSPER?"

your father gave you, and I know that you value it highly. Suppose it should stop, would you throw it away?"

"Of course not," said George.

"No," added Eliza, "you would say—here, the watch has been faithful for years, and I think its nature is so to be. This must be the result of some accident. And you would take your watch to a watchmaker, and he might find a little piece of dirt lodged amid the delicate machinery; and you would have the dirt removed, and the watch would run as before, and you would trust it as of old.

"Need I say any more? I will, however, say this: Take counsel of your nobler instincts, and make yourself as happy as you can in the path of right."

With these words Eliza arose and left the room, and George was left alone. Awhile he sat upon the sofa, with his head bent, and then he got up and paced the floor a few minutes. It did not take him long to understand what his sister meant, nor did it take long for him to discover and appreciate its truth; he did this as she spoke, for it had appealed to the judgment of his own soul. He only stopped to consider how he should meet Caleb Bradford, and at length he had decided that point.

That very morning, as George stepped out from the post office, he saw Caleb Bradford coming up the street. He had made up his mind and he would not flinch. He meant to try the experiment at any rate. So, as his old friend came up, he put forth his hand and smiled. Caleb grasped it in a moment, and smiled in return.

"We won't explain now," said George, shaking the hand he held warmly.

"No," replied Caleb, with the same heartiness in his grasp.

Aye—for their hearts were as true and warm as ever, and their instincts as safe and sure—only a little mote in the sunbeam—a little bit of dirt in one of the fine wheels, so that the tiny cogs got choked and stopped—that was all. And when this was removed the two men were happy as ever, and the delicate, sensitive structure of friendship between them was free again and perfect.
—N. Y. Ledger

A Sharp Lawyer.

An English solicitor had among his clients a few years ago a broker who, through slippery financiering, came to grief. One day, happening to pass by a stationer's shop, his attention was attracted by the photograph of a well-known barrister in wig and gown, and holding in his hand a paper, on which the solicitor's sharp eye caught the name of his client. His curiosity aroused, he purchased the photo and proceeded to read the brief with the aid of a magnifying glass. He soon discovered that it indicated that a warrant was out for the arrest of his client. This was enough for the lawyer, and in a few hours the broker was out of England.
—Golden Days.

Where They Differed.

"So you were bound and gagged by bandits while in Italy, were you?" asked the garrulous person. "Regular comic-opera bandits, eh?"

"No, sir,' said the traveler. "There was nothing of the comic opera style about them. The gags they used were all new."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

—Busy people soon get disgusted with a loafer.—Washington Democrat.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS

Too Light a Sentence.

George White and wife, of Blooming Prairie, were convicted in the municipal court of cruelly treating Willie Litteg, a half brother of Mrs. White, 8 years old. His parents live at Aurora Park, Chicago. He was brought West last fall, and ever since has been the victim of cruelty at the hands of White and his wife. The complaint was made by the officers of the school district.

The testimony showed that they had for some trivial delinquencies or failures to do what they required of him, punished him in the most cruel manner. They filled his mouth with paper and set fire to it; beat him with an iron poker, after a heavy club had been broken; made him sleep in straw stacks night after night in the coldest weather last winter, so that his feet were badly frozen. Three toes on one foot and the great toe on the other having already come off, making him a cripple for life. His hands are badly swollen from being compelled to milk six cows a day, and he was punished if he failed to thoroughly milk them.

The court gave them the maximum punishment, $100 each and costs, $36.74. They raised the money. The boy was sent to the state public school for the present.

They Must Pay.

The supreme court declared valid the law of 1893 authorizing the governor to appoint a special appraiser to appraise lands or other property in any county when the people by petition stated it to be their belief that property had been undervalued by the assessors.

The effect of this decision is that the Weyerhausers, Morton D. Hull & Co., and the Winona Iron company, as well as other owners of pine lands will have to submit to an increase of about 100 per cent in the taxes on their pine land holdings in Itasca county, and that they will have to pay the state the difference between the value at which the lands were assessed and their real value from 1888 up to date.

Old Settlers.

The Minnesota Territorial Pioneers was the name adopted by the old settlers. It had previously been the intention of calling the organization "The Old Time Boys of Territorial Days," but this was not considered sufficiently dignified. The meeting was held at the Merchants hotel, St. Paul, and was followed by a badquet. The purpose of the organization is to perpetuate the memories and friendships of old days. A constitution and bylaws was adopted, and the following officers were elected: President, Alvaren Allen; first vice president, William E. Lee; second vice president, H. S. Fairchild; secretary, W. H. Hoyt; treasurer, John A. Stees.

The Money Divided.

The commission appointed to divide the $10,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the flood in the Red River of the North in all the Minnesota counties where such loss was sustained, has apportioned the relief money as follows: Clay and Norman counties, $500; Polk, $3,280; Marshall, $3,075; Kittson, $3,145. The expenditure of the amount from each county was left in the hands of the commissioners, who will draw vouchers, properly attested, in each case. It will be noticed that Clay and Norman counties jointly have been awarded $500. It is not probable that Clay will receive much of this, in view of the prior act, which gave Moorhead $5,000.

Good Sales.

The third sale held by the Minneapolis Dairy Board of Trade was a great sucess, the best ever held in the state. Butter was the chief article disposed of, 436 tubs, aggregating 26,000 pounds, being taken, principally by eastern buyers. The price secured was 14 cents. In view of the fact that 15 cents is secured in New York, this is a great saving to Minnesota dairymen, as the freight to that point amounted to more than 2 cents a pound.

Got Into the Army.

Wm. Nelson, a young Dane who has been living in Jackson county for about five years, took a trip to the old country last fall, and on his arrival he was immediately picked up and put in the army. He at once wrote a friend about it, and Congressman McCleary secured for the traveler a passport, and he is now back in New York.

Orders Coming Fast.

Warden Wolfer fears the prison will be unable to supply all binder twine ordered this season. Orders are coming in at a rapid rate and bookings to date represent 120 cars. The factory is running over time, and by the first of July will have nearly 2,000 tons on hand.

News in Brief.

While at work near Slasher, Claude Raymond, an employe of the Pine Tree Lumber company, had his foot badly crushed by a log falling on it.

Mrs. Foss, living near Redwood Falls, was burned to death by the upsetting of a lamp.

John D. Brennan shot Eugene Sullivan at a lumber camp near Carlton. Sullivan's recovery is doubtful.

A. B. Westmire, of Winnebago City, aged 72 years, was killed by the kick of a horse.

A horse driven by Anton Nesberry, of Rich Prairie, became frightened at a bicycle and ran away. Mr. and Mrs. Nesberry were thrown out, the latter being fatally injured.

Safe breakers visited the office of P. W. Schneisweis, treasurer of the village of North St. Paul, and broke his safe open, securing about $15.

Past Department Commander J. J. McCardy, of St. Paul, reports that the local committee that had charge of the national encampment in that city last year expended $50,040.69 to entertain the Grand Army of the Republic and its friends during the encampment.

J. C. Foley, of the Foley gold mine, on the Seine river, arrived at Duluth with a big lump of virgin gold, weighing 20 pounds, the result of six days' run at the Foley mines. This is valued at about $4,000.

In a car load of strawberries received from Missouri by a Minneapolis commission firm, was a case for Cole Younger, the firm being requested to forward the fruit to Stillwater at the consignor's expense. The latter is T. T. Prior.

The saloons at Little Falls, sixteen in number, have signed an agreement doing away with free lunch.

Redwood Falls is putting in cement sidewalks.

The body of Harry Heller, who was drowned last November in Lake Pepin, near Lake City, was found last week on the shore near where he went down.

HOW TO ROAST BEEF

Temperature of the Oven—A Prime Pot Roast.

When beef is to be roasted it should be placed in a very hot oven at first, so that the surface will be quickly browned, thus making a coating by which the juices of the meat will all be retained. The temperature of the oven should then be lowered and the meat cooked slowly and be frequently basted, unless it is in a covered pan. The time allowed for roasting a large piece of beef is usually 12 minutes for every pound and 12 minutes for the pan.

To prepare a piece of beef for roasting do not wash it, but wipe it off with a damp cloth. Place it in the baking pan, rub some beef drippings over the top and dredge the top and sides with flour. Put in the pan a couple of spoonfuls of drippings. Water should not be added if you wish the roast to be a nice brown, and do not add the salt and pepper to the pan until after the surface of the meat has been well browned. Remember that after the first 20 minutes roast beef requires a moderate oven and baste the meat frequently with its own drippings from the pan. If there is danger of the gravy growing too brown or cooking away, a little beef stock may be added to the pan, and frequently a gill of cooking wine is added to the pan in the last 20 minutes of cooking, giving the gravy a delicious flavor.

When the roast is sufficiently cooked remove it to a heated platter and make the gravy. First turn off the top grease from the liquid in the pan, and if there is not sufficient liquid left add a little stock. Lightly dredge the pan with flour and stir over a hot fire. Season with a spoonful of some sauce and more salt and pepper, if needed. Strain into a heated gravy boat and serve.

For a pot roast, get a short, thick piece of the cross rib of the beef and lard it with little strips of clear, fat pork. Put the pot in which the meat is to be cooked over the fire, and when it becomes hot put in the beef and brown it, turning the meat until every side is browned. Add half a dozen little onions, two tablespoonfuls of tomatoes, a bay leaf, a little chopped parsley, three cloves, a dozen whole black peppers, two garlic buds and a cup of starch. Place the pot where the meat will just steam and the liquid simmer for three hours, keeping the pot closely covered. One hour before serving add two carrots, sliced thin, and another cup of stock, if it is needed. Remove the meat when done to a heated platter and season the sauce with salt and pepper and a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce and rub it through a coarse sieve. Pour the sauce around the meat.—N. Y. Sun.

IT WAS EASY TO DO OVER.

How Her Husband's Desk Was Transformed Into a Sideboard.

A suburban woman is obliged to endure the gibes and jeers of her family without retaliation because of her credulous faith in a suburban cabinetmaker. An heirloom on the husband's side was an old-fashioned mahogany desk of more curious than artistic make. It was useless as a desk and not pretty as a piece of old bric-a-brac, so when an idea for its evolution came to her she was doubly pleased. She consulted the suburban cabinetmaker, who pronounced her plan entirely feasible and announced himself willing to carry it out before she broached it to her husband.

"Make a buffet, or serving sideboard, out of my great-grandfather's desk!" repeated he, when it was broached. "It can't be done, my dear, and I hate to have it touched, too."

"But you don't like it," now coaxed the wife, "and the cabinetmaker says it will be very easy to do over. It will be the desk slightly enlarged, that is all. The lovely doors will be set under the shelf as panels and those graceful columns will stand out in added beauty as front supports. He will have to add a little wood and introduce a mirror, but all the choice mahogany of the desk will be preserved and show much more effectively."

In the end he was persuaded, and the desk was taken away. Some weeks passed, during which the wife made several visits of inspection to the cabinet shop, seeing parts of the work and acquiescing to various suggestions and additions to the original plan.

The evolved buffet was finally delivered one evening not long ago. Its own father would never have known it. There were six feet of sideboard against the former two of desk, and the original doors and columns were there, but that was all of the first piece of furniture, which had been built on and added to till it was stretched half way across the dining-room.

The wife turned pale, the husband groaned. "What have you done?" cried she.

"My lost great-grandfather's desk!" exclaimed the other.

The cabinet maker withdrew, after laying a folded paper upon the table. The husband rallied first and opened it. It was a bill for $85 for "work and wood furnished."—N. Y. Times.

Tomato Salad.

A most delicious tomato salad is made of raw tomatoes, peeled and chilled, and cut in thick slices. Mince fine a stalk of white celery for every slice of tomato; make a dressing of a saltspoonful of salt, half a saltspoonful of pepper, two wooden saladspoonfuls each of vinegar and oil. This quantity is sufficient for two heads of celery. Dip the slices of tomato in the dressing and heap each one with the chopped celery that has previously been dressed; or peel and chill the tomatoes, make them into little cups by scraping out the inside, and fill them with celery, cut in squares and dressed with French dressing or mayonnaise. Serve each tomato cup on a crisp leaf of pale green lettuce.—N. Y. Tribune.

New England Fish Cakes.

Pick fine, freshen and scald one pint of codfish; add to the fish one pint of hot mashed potatoes that have been beaten light and moistened with a very little hot milk; add a large piece of butter; season with a little dry mustard and a suspicion of cayenne pepper. Beat an egg light and mix with the other ingredients. Roll the mixture into balls or cakes and fry them in hot lard until a nice brown. — Boston Budget.

A Decoration for Flower Pots.

Tin foil is often used to cover common clay flower pots when set in a window. When the tin foil is new it is silvery and bright, and one or two flower pots thus covered make a pleasing contrast with others in the row that are covered with colored papers.—N. Y. Sun.

BITS OF VERSE.

The Perfect Trust.

There was a time
When all the world was circled in the clasp of mother's arm.
When one low word, one glance of hers had power to dispel harm.
Grief had no other symbol than her shadowed face and sighs;
Love's palace was her loving heart; God's throne was her dear eyes.

Oh, blessed time!
Life never found such perfect trust again in after years.
For close upon the steps of faith came troubled doubts and fears.
Love shared his throne with avarice, the heart was claimed by each,
God and His kingdom seemed too far for human thought to reach.

But over all
The sorrows and the sins of life is God's protecting arm.
An ark of safety where the soul may rest secure from harm.
The peace that blessed our childhood days may yet be ours to know,
For mother represented God in that sweet long ago.
—Rose Hartwick Thorpe, in Detroit Free Press.

My Robins.

Last fall, when the air was sharp with snow,
And leaves beginning to fly,
My robins decided they would go,
And chirped me a blithe good-by:

For somewhere down in the south, they said,
Was a country warm and fair,
And now that the flowers and leaves were dead,
They would seek for others there.

To-day my robins return once more,
Exultant, as exiles do,
And straightway peep through my open door,
And chirp me a "how-de-do."

And now they are out among my trees
Searching with eager quest,
And I make no doubt old friends like these
Will honor me with their nest.
—Frank H. Sweet, in N. Y. Observer.

The King's High Way.

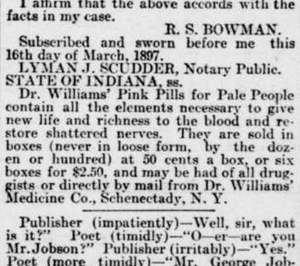
The morning was bright when the country clown
Thus spake to a courtier just leaving the town:
"My lord, you enjoy the king's high way,
It is pleasant and easy and fair—"
But the courtier broke out: "That is easy to say,
But, young man, you are quite wrong there.
For when one has been told, without rhyme or reason,
He must do this or that—to refuse is high treason.
When one must never a question raise—
But sugar his tongue with words of praise,
Though snubbed, neglected, scorned, or scolded,
While all his will to another's is molded;
And if, after this, he gets the sack,
Is told to leave and never come back,
He knows how I've been treated to-day.
Oh, I've had quite enough of the king's high way."
—Rudolph F Bunner, in St. Nicholas.

PHYSICIANS BAFFLED.

Prof. R. S. Bowman, Instructor of Natural Science in Hartsville College, Cured of a Severe Illness by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People After Physicians Failed.

From the Republican, Columbus, Ind.

Prof. R. S. Bowman, the able instructor of natural science in the famous Hartsville (Ind.) College, is well and favorably known, not only as an educator, but also as a minister of the gospel, as for a number of years he was pastor of the United Brethren church



PROF. R. S. BOWMAN.

at Charlotte, Mich., before coming to Hartsville.

Some time ago he had a severe illness which was cured almost miraculously. A reporter, hearing of this, interviewed him regarding his experience. Prof. Bowman was in the midst of his work when the reporter called, but he cheerfully gave him a hearing.

"A year ago last fall," said the professor, "I broke down with nervous exhaustion, and was unable to properly attend to my duties. I tried different physicians but with no relief, and also used many different proprietary medicines, spending almost fifty dollars for these medicines alone. I then succumbed to a siege of the grip in the middle of winter, and was left in a much worse condition. My kidneys were fearfully disordered, and my digestion became very poor. I was indeed in a bad condition.

"A minister in conference learning of my condition advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had heard much about the wonderful curative powers of this medicine, but it was with reluctance that I was finally persuaded to try it, as it seemed that nothing could do me any good. However, I procured three boxes of pills and took them strictly according to directions. By the time the last dose was taken I was almost cured, and in better health than I had been for years. I continued using the pills awhile longer and was entirely cured. I can cheerfully recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Such was Professor Bowman's wonderful story, which was further endorsed by the following affidavit:

HARTSVILLE, Ind., March 16, 1897.

I affirm that the above accords with the facts in my case.

R. S. BOWMAN.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 16th day of March, 1897.

LYMAN J. SCUDDER, Notary Public.

STATE OF INDIANA, ss.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Publisher (impatiently)—Well, sir, what is it?" Poet (timidly)—"O—er—are you Mr. Jobson?" Publisher (irritably)—"Yes." Poet (more timidly)—"Mr. George Jobson?" Publisher (excitedly)—"Yes, sir, that's my name." Poet (more timidly still) "Of the firm of Messrs. Jobson & Doodle?" Publisher (angrily)—"Yes. What do you want?" Poet—"Oh—I want to see Mr. Doodle!"—Punch.

A Vindication.—"I don't understand why you dislike Herbert, so," said Mabel to her father. "I don't think he has any ideas of finance." "I am sure you wrong him. He is devoted to it. He stopped right in the middle of his proposal to me to ask how your business was getting along."—Washington Star.

"You see, it was this way: They were all three so dead in love with her and all so eligible that to settle the matter she agreed to marry the one who should guess the nearest to her age." "And did she?" I don't know. She married the one who guessed the lowest."—Pearson's Weekly.

Old Lady (to druggist)—"I want a box of canine pills." Druggist—"What's the matter with the dog?" Old Lady (indignantly)—"I want you to know, sir, that my husband is a gentleman!" The druggist, in profound silence, puts up some quinine pills.

A constant loafer not only is a bore, but he becomes impudent in time.—Washington Democrat.

Motherhood.

A mother who is in good physical condition transmits to her children the blessings of a good constitution.

The child fairly drinks in health from its mother's robust constitution before birth, and from a healthy mother's milk after.

Is not that an incentive to prepare for a healthy maternity?

Do you know the meaning of what is popularly called those "longings," or cravings, which beset so many women during pregnancy?

There is something lacking in the mother's blood. Nature cries out and will be satisfied at all hazards.

One woman wants sour things, another wants sweets, another wants salt things, and so on.

The real need all the time is to enrich the blood so as to supply nourishment for another life, and to build up the entire generative system, so that the birth may be possible and successful.

If expectant mothers would fortify themselves with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which for twenty years has sustained thousands of women in this condition, there would be fewer disappointments at birth, and they would not experience those annoying "longings."

In the following letter to Mrs. Pinkham, Mrs. Whitney demonstrates the power of the Compound in such cases. She says:

"From the time I was sixteen years old till I was twenty-three, I was troubled with weakness of the kidneys and terrible pains when my monthly periods came on. I made up my mind to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and was soon relieved. After I was married, the doctor said I would never be able to go my full time and have a living child, as I was constitutionally weak. I had lost a baby at seven months and a half. The next time I commenced at once and continued to take your Compound through the period of pregnancy, and I said then, if I went my full time and the baby lived to be three months old, I should send a letter to you. My baby is now seven months old and is as healthy and hearty as one could wish.

"I am so thankful that I used your medicine, for it gave me the robust health to transmit to my child. I cannot express my gratitude to you; I never expected such a blessing. Praise God for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and may others who are suffering do as I did and find relief, and may many homes be brightened as mine has been."—Mrs. L. Z. Whitney, 5 George St., E. Somerville, Mass.

The Waverley Bicycle

$100 A marvelous example of skillful workmanship—The only bicycle with absolutely true bearings.

$60 Saving in cost of machinery and labor enables us to furnish '96 patterns of Waverleys, improved and perfected, for $60.

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CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—Geo. P. Schaffer's North Palace is nearly completed, all the brick being laid.

—A reception will be given in honor of the class of '97, by the Hige School, at the City Hall, June 7, at 8 P. M.

—Next Tuesday evening the graduating exercises of the Delano High School will take place at the City Hall. Everybody invited to be present.

—We understand that the Cricketts have been challenged by the Waverly Picketts for a game of ball one week from to morrow, on their grounds.

—The Epworth Leage elected officers last night, as follows:

Mrs. Green, Pres. Mrs. Wilder 1st. Vice Pres. Mrs. Strickland, 2nd Vice Pres. Prof. Hawker, 3rd Vice Pres. Mamie Farber, 4th. A. G. Catlin, Secretary. F. F. Farber, Treasurer.

—A fine rain fell Tuesday night: It was much needed, and farmers especially enjoyed the down pour. Considerable complaint has been made of the long, cold spring; but even now, should warm weather come, things would assume a brighter air.

—"Carnigal" cast in the iron beam that support the brick above the new buildings on River Street shows the extent of the business done by this great iron King. Little villages and hamlets all over the country centribute to his wealth, while smaller firms are froze out of business.

—Though the weather has been cold, below 40 above zero a good share of the time this week, and some report gardens, fruit and crops damaged; it is encouraging to know that we are better off than Wisconsin where they had snow on Memorial day; and that we did not have an earthquake as 10 central and southern states did.

—The baccalaureate sermon was delivered at the City Hall, Sunday evening, by Rev. J. L. Farber. It Was a good one and well delivered, and interested the large audience, as well as instructed the graduating class in a few points. Rev. Tabor Davies made the opening prayer. A double quartette consisting of, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Soper, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Buckley, Misses Katie Shaffer and Jessie Gray, and Professors James A. Wharton and Charles S. Hawker, did some fine singing, Mrs. Wittman presiding at the piano. The stage was aranged with potted plants in profusion. The gradnating class was all attention.

—The committee on streets could have told, without a surveyor, on Wednesday morning, that some drainingwould be advisable; and it wouldn't take much of an eye to see that the lake on Third street in front of Mowatt's, Dyer's, and Ball's residences could never crawl up and run through the tiling around the corner onto Bridge street. The tiling should be lowered several feet, or the gutter filled up, or what is better the manhole between Gutzwiller's and Steward's residence opened so that the water could go where it used to in the large tiling, which empties near the alley on Bridge street. The lake in the rear of Peterson's shoe store should find a way out also, likewise many other places where water accumulates could be drained.

—Memorial day passed off in Delano much as other days. Very little attention seems to have been given to it. we did not see so much as a flag raised to indicate that some one held in rememberance the soldier boys of the sixties. Almost everybody seems more interested in other things than observing one day in the three hundred sixty-five in memory of those who fought for the r country. A few went to neighboring villages, smaller than our own to listen to speaches and participate in the exercises of the day, while the dead heroes, buried in our onw cemeteries near home, so far as we have been able to learn, have had even a song or a prayer let alone roses and tears, saye what nature in her goodness gave them. At this rate a few years will efface from the community all recollection of the veterans of the late war.

—There has been no sunshine the last of this week.

—Kelsey Bros. moved their portable saw-mill to their brothers farm near Buffalo for a few weeks sawing.

County Cullings.

The annual reunion of the Old Settlers will have a big time at Buffalo, June 17, '97.

District Court will open at Buffalo next Monday June 7, Judge Tarbox will preside.

The Duluth papers says Senator Culkin has received his appointmenr to the land office at Duluth.

If the boys must play ball on Sunday it is unnecessary for the spectators to grow so enthusiastic as to scream and yell like a band of Indians. This is a face country and if the Sunday yellers will go out upon the prairie where they will disturb no one we presume they can yell to their heart's content; but unless they wish to have our city officials put their foot down on Sunday ball games they had better desist from making so much noise so near town as a few seem determined to do. Perhaps it would be as well to put the yellers in the village lockup and let them yell it out, they would be likely to get through quicker.

Personal.

Oscar Ball visited Watertown, Thursday.

John Meyer, of Watertown marketed wheat here this week.

M. A. O'Hair and daughter, Grace, drove to Buffalo on Monday.

Frank Aydt, of St. Michaels was doing business in Delano, Tuesday.

Miss Annie Parslow closed her school in the Ziebarth district, today.

George Rodgers and his load of trunks passed through town, Tuesday.

Rev. J. L. Farber, visited Brookfield, this week looking after his farm property.

Mrs. Andrew Ames and son, of St. Paul have come to Delano, and Andrew is hppy.

Mrs. M. A. Chance and Vinnie have returned from Minneapolis to spend the vacation.

Mrs Utter arrived Saturday night from Minneapolis. She will make her home with her daughter, Mrs. Everson.

Dr. E. E. Shrader, of Watertown, was over Monday. He informs us that he is building him a residence and intends to live in it.

Vernon Wilder and Ed Freeman from the "U" wheeled part way home Saturday. Their beastly bicycles gave out and had to be repaired.

Mrs. Frank Coffin and Mr. and Mrs. Eb Brandon of Independence, and Prof. Baker and family, of Rockford were among those from out of town who came to hear the baccalaureate sermon Sunday evening.

INDEPENDENCE FARMER.

INDEPENDENCE, Minn., June 1, '97.

EDITOR BUFFALO GAZETTE.

We again brethe the invigorating air of the first summer month.

Spring has left its mantle of green and old earth is as full of life and animation as when our foreparents dwelt among Edens bowers.

The farmers have been very busy this spring preparing grounds, sowing and planting seed, but what the harvest will be is yet in the future. The farmers are anxious for a good crop this season thinking it will help them pull through the tide, and land them on the side of prosperity. Should the farmers get a good big crop and a fair price for their produce it will be a great help to the country, yet it will not build a monument of prosperity all over the country and bring us back to the Jacksonian times. The public debt of the United States at the close of Jackson's administratisn was but $37,513 being the lowest from 1796 to 1883—at the close of the Franklin Pierce Presidential term the public debt was but $31,975,527 and Democracy still lives. But in the selatter days by the ravages of war, trickery and chinery we have built in this country a monument of debt that will reach from generation to generation of which there will be no end.

The Dingley tariff bill will not amount to even as much as a mess of pottage in the way of paying the government debt, when the duties on foreign goods is so high they cannot be imported and sold at a profit; then the government gets no revenue. If the tax on incomes had been allowed to stand it would have contributed largely to the support of our goverment, but no, this would touch the pocket of the rich and so the Dingley tariff bill calls for a tax of ten cents cents per pound on tea. Why not make it an advalorum duty then the rich man who buys his tea at $1.00 or $1.50 per pound will pay a duty on the tea according to quality; but at a duty on tea, of 10 cents per pound the poor man will pay twice as much revenue to the government as the rich man. The The Dingley bill also raises the internal revenue on beer, this is not so objectionable for it is neither a luxury nor a necessity.

But when we take into consideration the status of things as they exist in this country. No doubt many of the poor are largely to blame for their own misfortunes, many of them like the prodigal son have wasted their substance in riotous living and now have nothing to show for years of toil and hardship.

Our law makers who figure largely (I am sorry to say) for office and the emaluments thereof, should guard against class legislation, for the poor man is made out of just as good clay as the rich man for we read in the Good Book there is no difference between the Jew and the Gentile. Yet it does seem in these times that the Jew has got the right of way for they are the bankers of the world, they count the money and manage the finance.

We see but one way for the people of this country to get square with the world. Declare a year of jubilee. Strike a balance sheet. And divide the inheritance.

We are paying too much salary to our officials both state and national. It makes the office too inviting and causes corruption and fraud to be practiced but I am not smart enough to jdjust just remedy for the country.

On last Saturday the 29th, Memorial day was observed in the usual way asembling at Post Hall marching to Lewis cemetery headed by the S. V. drumb corps.

Formed hollow square at the Cemetery. Song by quartette, decorating of geaves, reading of Lincoln's speech at the dedication of the National cemetery at Gettysburg. Then marching to the grove near Maple Plain where the rest of the program was carried out, after a picnic dinner C. S. Hawker, of Delano, delivered the address, which was very timely and appropriate for such an occasion, remarks were made by M. B. Sherivan, of Dassel, and Dr. O. R. Fassett, of Rockford. The address by Mrs. Dr. E. Wright, President of the W. R. C. was also an appropriate address on such an occasion. The crowd was not so large as had been some of the years previous but everything was orderly and well conducted.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1897. NUMBER 37.

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ALBION.—Preaching..... "
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SOME THIRTY YEARS AGO.

Well, boys, I've been out marching
With the G. A. R. today,
And it took me back to war times,
When I heard the fifer play
The good old tunes and marches,
And the dirges soft and low,
But we vets don't step them off, boys,
As we did thirty years ago.

The captain's voice was not the same,
Though he gave the old command.
And the colonel's form was missing
From the place upon the stand
Where a year ago he spoke to us
Of hardships dont you know,
That we all endured together
Some thirty years ago.

I wish you'd heard that fifer,
It had the war time sound,
And the old gray headed drummer,
Great Scott, how he could pound!
For they used the vetran drum corps,
Though they marched a little slow,
But they took us back to Dixie,
Some thirty years ago.

That lameness sorter quit me
In my Chickamauga knee,
When the gray old fifer started
Sherman marching to the sea.
Then some old comrad sung it,
And we all just let her go.
We marched and sung as once we did
Some thirty years ago.

Of course we didn't sing so strong,
Or keep in step the same
As we did when down in Georgia,
For we are old and stiff and lame.
Yet that music sorter caught us,
And our cheeks stood on the glow,
While dim old eyes flashed loyal fire
They flashed some thirty years ago.

The speaking? Well, it wasn't much,
You see, we boys are old,
While the speaker was a youngster,
(Maybe just as good as gold,)
But he undertook to tell us—
We old soldiers, don't you know—
How we fit bled and died down south
Some thirty years ago.

His speaking may be good enough
For this new fangled day,
But most uninteresting
For the old and bent and gray.
Who was down in Dixie dying
At the rebel cannons' throttle,
While he was north a'crying,
Or a'nursing at a bottle.

What we old soldiers really want
On our decoration day
Is a fife and drum and graveyard,
Some old chaplain that can pray.
And to help some dear old comrade,
With an empty sleeve or so,
Strew tears and flowers upon the graves
Made thirty years ago.

We will soon meet old comrades,
Every soldier brave and true,
Those that fell in southern gray,
Or that died in northern blue,
For to that eternal bivouac
Both armies soon must go,
But not to meet in deadly strife,
Like some thirty years ago.

W. B. GWATHMEY.

Aitkin, Minn, May 20. —Aitkin Rep.

THE Republicans are nearly as long restoring the McKinley bill as the Democrats were slicing it down a few cents on the dollar. If the restoration of that bill will save the country at once why don't they save it? Dont they want it saved or why do they fool around all summer?

WE thankfully acknowledge the receipt of several anouncements and invitations to attend commencement exercises, The Minnesota State University, the Medical Department of both the State and Hamline Universities, The high School at St. Peter and the State Normal School of N. Dakota, at Mayville are among those who remembered us. Thanks, we would gladly attend them all, but circumstances prevent our doing so. You have our best wishes just the same.

MEN were persuaded or forced to vote for protection and the gold standard last fall by being told by their employers that if free silver and free trade won they would be obliged to shut down their business and discharge hands. Gold and protection won, and the other day the Washington brake manufacturing company got a strike on their hands. Men destroyed pictures of the President elect and of prosperity saying they had been fooled and burned up the fine uniforms worn in campaign marches last fall. Even in Minneapolis a man writes a letter claiming to have lost his job because he refused to be forced into voting against his own best judgement. Why are things thusly?

Answer in 1897.

"What is the matter with Minnesota?" is the cry that is going up in Washington. The answer to this question will come in the election returns in November, in 1898—St. Paul, Globe.

Will the Globe help to decide the question in the interest of "we the people," or will it not?

Delano High School Commencement.

On Tuesday evening a splendid audience assembled at the City Hall to participate in the enjoyments of the Delano High School graduating exercises. The stage was beautifully arranged potted plants, plants giving forth their fragrance, and furnishing to the eye much pleasure. On the stage were seated in a semi-circle. From left to right, L. M. Maxfield, C. M. Conzet, Prof. Hawker, Prof. Arnold, Sam Coffin, John J. Catlin, President Lindsley, John E. Borsch, W. H. Frazee and Rev. Farber. The Delano Orchestra first tickled the tympnums of the large audience with some soft strains. Rev. Farber led in prayer, Miss Lendeke furnished a fine vocal solo.

Sam Coffin, of the graduating class then delivered his oration "The Criterion of Right". Sam spoke deliberately, earnestly, and with considerable force. He has a fine voice and acquitted himself in a manner creditable to all concerned.

Then came a solo by Prof. Wharton sollowed by the othrer oration "Power of the Press", by John Catlin. Both members of the class received fine boquets, books, and numerous other tokens of friendship and love from their friends. Miss Dyer gave a violin solo, was encored and rendered a medley much to the enjoyment of all.

President Lindsley, of the school board, then made an address, most of which was an earnest appeal for the maintenance and support of public schools, with a running history of what the Delano High School has and is passing through, its improvement and bright future. He then addressed the graduating class making a neat presentation of diploma speech. Prof. Wharton gave another song. Prof. Hawker made a short address urging the greater harmony of feeling, and purpose, and the more earnest working together of pupils teachers and parents for the advancement of education and the upbuilding of the Delano High School. The orchestra gave another number. Congratulatious were then extended to all and one of the most successful, and harmanious graduating occasions was over.

Have an Aim in Life.

At this season of the year when Universities, Colleges, High Schools and other institutions are turning out graduates by the hundred it is well to inquire, What are they going to do? How are they to find a niche in the great world where they can set up to shine? Lawyers, doctors, professors and ministers on every hand. The country is overrun with "professional" men. The field, to a new beginner looks small. There seems to be more aspirants for wealth, honor and fame than can possibly be accomadated. Yet on closer investigation it is found there are men in each of the various walks of life who are succeeding; who are gaining a good living. By honest patient toil they keep up with the advancements of their chosen work in life, they can get a little ahead in some lines. They observe and learn for themselves. A diploma from a High School does not always indicate that its owner is better adapted to teach school than their less fortunate neighbors who have patiently worked out their own way, at home, without an instructor or other than their books and what they could pick up by chance about them, A piploma from the U. or from a Medical or a Law school does not invariably qualify the holder to make his way in life better than many of his neighbors. But it helps. What would those graduates amount to in life without education? And if these occasionally to be found freaks, as it were, who are honored and respected, and who flourish better temporally, had acquired education, how much more their lights might have been made to shine.

Numerous cases are to be found where men learned in the professions have failed to do half what they might or to make anything like their mark in life for lack of the most rudimentary education. For lack of education, better known to themselves often than to those about them they refrain from publicdiscussions; from making known sometimes great discoveries and themselves and the world are loosers.

Education is good as far as it goes, but the possessor thereof unless he has gumption enough to make use of it succeeds in life no better than the veriest dolt. He is apt to become super-critical, to find fault with everything; with the government and to become a tramp and a bum. He knows how governments should be, and is much put out because they are not growing towards his idea fast enough.

Education is like other possessions it must be used to be of value. A pile of gold hid away in the ground is of no use; vast coal fields unworked are useless; a beautiful farm untilled is an expense rather than a profit; an education not made use of is no better. Of what use could it be to an every day laborer to be able to speak many languages unless he turned this particular qualification to advantage. Why take years to get a diploma from a college then sit idly down waiting for something to turn up? It want turn up. You must turn it up. Have an object in life, apply most of your time and talent to the accomplishment of that object, and when you have a diploma consider it but the door sill you have crossed to the wider and larger sphere of usefulness to your fellow men.

Political Prospects.

Present political prospects are, that each old party will maintain an independent organization advocating its own views up to the time of nominations, then each party will make the best arrangement it can with all others, and but two sets of candidates will be in the field.

The fight will be over bimetallism and the voters will be for or against that particular principle. Republicans and Goldbug Democrats will doubtless unite on a candidate and a platform for contracting currency until one man will be able to hold control of the "money unit" of the world; to raise and lower prices to suit his own individual greediness; to freeze out of business any man he may see fit, to cool the political aspirations of the most earnest seekers for reform; to be money king of all countries, and the power behind the throne of each of them.

Silver Republicans are forming a strong organization. People's Party adherents are getting together; Democrats are harmonizing, and everything indicates a united front of all forces and parties, with good men as candidates, and bimetallism for America, for a battle cry that will arouse the slumberers and bring them into the fold of the people themselves.

The enemy is powerful and unscrupulous. His greed is insatiable. He will influence every vote he can, almost regardless of cost or consequences. At least that is his reputation; and we have good reasons to believe it correct, relying upon the certainity of winning, when things can be made to repay him in some way for his expense of wealth, time, talent, and turpitude. It is not the G. O. P. of Lincoln and Grant that they love to try to make us think it is. It is not the party of Blaine, Garfield, Windom, who advocated no such doctrines as do the gold standard party that the people are called upon to vote against when they are asked in the interest of themselves and their neighbors, to vote for bimetallism. It is not adhering to the principles of Andrew Jackson and Thomas H. Benton to follow such an offshoot as has been made on the money question by "National Democrats," True democracy, on this issue, is what it was when Jackson and Benton aided by an awakened public sentiment, relegated the then money power of the country to its proper position, and the Bank of the United States went out of business while the people went in.

Real Republicanism, the friend of the people, is now what it was when Blaine was steering, or when William Windom was Secretary of the Treasury, who, if any American ought to know, and who it is conceded was capable of knowing, said in his last great speech that, in his opinion, there was not enough of either gold or silver on which to do business, and recommended bimetallism. Some of his followers believe he was honest when he said it. They have looked into the matter for themselves and the more they read, and think, and study, the more thoroughly convinced they become, that the great Minnesota statesman was right on this point.

Now when it comes to running a campaign with such candidates, as in many cases were considered by those whose votes helped put them in power, as in no wise fit for the positions to which the people elected them; on a platform to contract the currrency of an already suffering country, and give appointments from the ranks of "National Democrats" to fat offices naturally expected by faithful followers of the G. O. P. name, it is clear to all that the money power is united to defeat anything the people may want, that don't exactly suit them. If the gold bugs are a unit to control the money unit of this country, and of all other countries, is it to be wondered at, that honest men who are patriotic; who love their country; who love their homes; and who love American institutions, unite their efforts to outvote their would be masters? The American idea is that the people is the only souvereign in this country, and they are not yet ready for a mess of pottage or other consideration to deliver over their country to any one else.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents. Opp. U. S. Patent office Washington, D. C.

C. S. Adam, Wheaton, Weather-strip. G. D. Burns, Minneapolis, Hose-clamp. A. D. Ellis, Minneapolis, Hay, straw, or other stove. S. Ernst, Glen Elder, Harness-clamp. E. P. Follett, Duluth, Instrument for drafting garment-patterns. T. George Duluth, Fastener for shoe laces &c. O. E. Hallu, Minneapolis, Metallic mill-bur. P. K. Mannes, West Duluth, Bottle-closure. A. L. McGregor, Virginia, Sleigh-knee. J. Rank, Minneapolis, bicycle-lock. R. B. Sager, Duluth, Tide-motor.

For copy of any patent send 10 cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

Delano High School Commencement Oration.

The Criterion of Right.

(BY SAMUEL D. COFFIN)

In ages vastly remote, when man's mind had only sufficiently developed to see very dimly the natural relation between cause and effect, he began to realize, thro' experience, that deeds on the part of man were productive of very different consequences. Some deeds brought pleasure, enjoyment, happiness; others brought care, sorrow, and unhappiness. The one, as soon as he possessed mental activity enough, he began to cultivate, the other, he strove to suppress. The first, he termed right; the other, wrong.

True, at first the cultivation and suppression were by very rude methods, but, as civilization advanced, we see man taking, first private means, then we see the adoption of clan customs and usages which finally developed into laws. These laws, although very lax at first, steadily grew in strength until every violation of them was punished with intense rigor. Here began a great evil. Man came to regard the mere violation of a law wrong. He forgot the reason for which he had condemned some acts and cultivated others. and came to regard the mere act as right or wrong in itself.

That is a false impression. No deed is infallibly right, nor is any deed infallibly wrong. An act may be right at one time and wrong at another. The righteousness, or otherwise, of any deed, is not determined by the act itself, but by the circumstance, that is, the motives under which it was committed, and the effect after commission.

Reason is the only method of ascertaining whether a deed is right or wrong.

Let us see whether what are known as cardinal virtues may not sometimes be wrong, and whether those deeds generally considered wrong may not sometimes be right.

No one can read the history of the world without wondering why men have spent so much time in war. We are taught "Thou shalt not kill" from the cradle to the grave. If this divinely appointed ordinance is correct, why do men—good noble men—spend so much time in war. Is it right that men, in violation of this sacred command should defend their fortunes from ruin, their homes from destruction, their families from violation? Was it right for the American people in 1776 to declare that man has certain inalienable rights which others are bound to respect, and to proceed to defend that declaration with the sword? Or should they have submitted humbly to the yoke of tyranny?

The taking of human life always fills the mind with horror. Thoughts of the dying agonies of his victim make the villain of deepest dye tremble and grow sick at heart. Yet murder is sometimes justifiable and right.

One of the greatest and best men that ever lived was assassinated by one of the meanest, lowest, and vilest of mankind. Would you, if you had had a pistol covering the head of John Wilks Booth on that fatal night, have pressed the trigger to save the head of the nation? After you had committed that deed, would you have fled from the law, or justified your action? Would you have said "Forgive my sin," or "Vindicate my righteousness."

Dr. O. W. Holmes has: "Sin has a great many tools, but a lie is the handle that fits them all." Yet a lie once saved the life of a great benefactor of the human race.

Galileo was a student of physics and astronomy, in Italy, during the seventeenth century. He advocated the Capernican theory of the structure of the so ar system, which taught, in opposition to the theologists of that day, that the sun. not the earth, is the center of the solar system, and that the earth is but one of several minor bodies which revolve about the sun. He was taken to task by the inquisition—that bloody dagger which graced the hand of the church of Rome for so many centuries. That venerable old man was forced, on penalty of death at the stake, to swear on bended knees, with his hand on the Bible, that he did not believe his own convictions. That lie saved his life! Did not the end justify the means?

Not only is falsehood sometimes right, but truth, under proper circumstances is wrong. For example; during the Reign of Terror in the French Revolution, many men were murdered in cold blood, not because they hindered the cause of liberty, but because they were odious to the leaders of the Revolution or had property. Now the men who disclosed the hiding places of those men were almost as great criminals as their masters themselves. They should have lied to save the innocent! Would not you consider yourself well payed for a falsehood if by that you saved a human life? Would it be right?

To steal is also sometimes right. A story is told of a young girl who was arrested for stealing a loaf of bread. Weeping and trembling from fear, she was brought before the bar of justice and asked to tell her story. It was a pathetic tale. She was an orphan, she said, and the sole support of her little sick brother. Her work was gone; her money to, and the last crumb had been eaten. Here it was that she condemned herself to be placed behind prison bars by an act of unselfish love and charity for her brother. She stole a loaf of bread to save her brother's life until she could secure work. Was it right? Or should she have let her brother die from want, while she was vainly begging relief from a cold-hearted, selfish multitude? Would you, if your brother were dying of hunger, hesitate to steal a loaf of bread to save him until you could secure sustenance by honester means?

All virtues may be vices and all vices may be virtues. Is it a wonder then, that men sometimes come to think that there is no such thing as right, that there is no such thing as wrong? Ignorance is the mother of crime. Many persons go wrong because they know not what is right. An unthinking person, when he sees this inconsistancy between righteousness in theory and righteousness in practice, naturally comes to the conclusion that righteousness is a mere fallacy of the wind; while a thinking person in the same position casts aside all the restrictions of law, and follows a certain indefinable instinct which tells him what is right, and what is wrong.

Is this a proper state of affairs in such an advanced age? Should men be left to think that there is no right, that there is no wrong, or to guess at the righteousness of a deed?

If falsehood is sometimes productive of good results. where truth would be of bad ones; if theft is sometimes a means of good where honesty would be of evil; if murder (that most horrible crime) if all these which are generally considered wrong may sometimes be right, if those which are generally right may sometimes be wrong, how are we to determine what is right and what is wrong?

We can not refer to written law, for that is not fitted to every circumstance. Then to what must we appeal? There has been but one man that has solved that proposition, and that was Epicurus, an Atheniau philosopher who lived about the third century B. C. He said: "Pleasure is the highest good; be virtuous because virtue will bring you the most happiness."

Zeno, his contemporary, said: "Be virtuous because you ought to be." Zeno should have asked himself why you ought to be virtuous. His answer would have been the proposition of Epicurus stated negatively: "Be virtuous because, if you are not virtuous, you will bring unhappiness to yourself and others". But why is it wrong to bring unhappiness to others? Happiness is the sole end of human life.

The Christian, Jew, Mahometan, Infidel, Buddhist, Pagan,—all the infinite host that walks the earth,—seek but one object, and that is happiness. The Christian, Jew, and Mahometan look for happiness in the great beyond; the Pagan seeks happiness here; the Buddhist and Infidel enjoy present pleasures and the hope of eternal rest.

Therefore, since happiness is the sole end of human life, anything which leads to happiness, directly or indirectly, is right, and anything which leads to unhappiness, directly or indirectly, is wrong.

If Blackstone, if Kent, if all the laws have been written by the hand of man, should be placed in one immense pile and burned, and if man would follow that grand teaching of Epicurus and so act that he should cause no unhappiness, the world would then have the highest morality possible.

Understand me! when I speak of happiness I do not mean mere sensual pleasures but true happiness. An act may be a pleasure to one and pain to many others. That would not be true pleasure. True pleasure is that which brings more happiness than unhappiness. When Epicurus said: "Pleasure is the highest good," he meant that that pleasure which brings happiness to the world in general.

Then let this be our highest aspiration, that we may so live, that when succeeding generations shall gather round our sepulchers to commerate our lives, they shall say with one accord. There lies a man who brought not one moment of unhappiness to any human creature.

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The St. Cloud Times reports the robbery of the proprietor of the Belden store at South Haven, of $2000, on Wednesday night.

A terrible storm is reported at Lyle, in the Southern part of the State last night about 7 o'clock, Several deaths and others injured. Henry Ham is reported dead.

The Free Silver Republicans held a rousing meeting at Chicago endorsed Bryan and Towne ta head the ticket in 1900. Towne was made chairman of National Committee and has already established head yuarters in Duluth.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co. - MINN.

New York is the latest state to make Lincoln's birthday, February 12, a legal holiday.

A Vassar college girl the other day ran a hundred yards in 13 seconds. She was probably paced by a mouse.

A Boston paper ventures to speak of "the homeliest baby in town," but as it is a young moose no editorial casualties have been reported.

In some places in the east farms are supplied with the telephone at $15 per year. It saves lots of running to town, and the time is coming when we shall have more of such service.

The notice of a Kansas wedding winds up with a list of the young men rejected by the bride. If each should publish a card of explanation several new terrors would be added to matrimony.

Some of our lady friends who delight in flower gardens say that there are some hens who, when they get into a new flower bed, act mean enough to have been hatched out of bad eggs.

Two Boston papers are discussing whether the word "measles" should be followed by a plural verb or not. Measles may be plural, but they produce most singular effects sometimes.

A new kind of donation party has been invented in southern Kansas. At Caldwell the other day the entire Methodist congregation went down to the parsonage and dug the preacher a cyclone cellar.

An electrician says it costs no more to transmit electric power over an overhead wire than along a third rail, and that the wire has as great a conducting capacity as the rail. The wonders of the current are unlimited.

The Universal Postal union has admitted China, Korea and the Orange Free State to membership, which completes its organization throughout the civilized world. About 80 nationalities are represented in the union.

Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, the authoress, is quoted as saying: "There is going to be a reaction from the aggressive, athletic, sporty woman to the old-fashioned woman, and when the old-fashioned woman comes in again she will stay in."

The Greenville (Tenn.) Democrat says: "Every issue of this paper is worth two dollars, but you can get it a hundred years for $100. We print all the news you want to see and some that you don't want to see. Old maids cry for it; the lawyers lie for it, and wise folks sigh for it. Buy it and try it." That ought to prove a fetching appeal.

The effect of the recent earthquake is said to have been very demoralizing on the people of Giles county, Va., many of whom were preparing to make their homes elsewhere. Angel mountain was said to be badly cracked, and nearly all the water had been drained out of Mountain lake. It was also said that the salt wells at Saltville, Smythe county, had dried up.

It is a fact, though not generally known, that the president and vice president of the United States never travel by rail together. It is one of the precautionary measures that hedge about the lives of the two foremost men in the national government, the idea being that if an accident upon the rail should cause the death of one of the illustrious men the other would still be spared to the country.

Cincinnati has opened a new bridge across the Ohio river to Newport, which is an elegant combination of the virtues and improvements in modern bridge building. It is a massive system of three bridges combined in one. It gives large and solid passage to an asphalt footway, to two railroad tracks, to two street railroad tracks, and to a roomy wagonway. It is owned by the Louisville & Nashville railroad.

The American dog has another cause for complaint. Not long ago the supreme court insulted him by calling him a useless animal, and now the British government bars him out of England, accusing him of being subject to rabies and therefore dangerous. Hereafter all Americans desiring to take dogs to England will first have to secure special permits, and owing to the large amount of red tape these will not be easy to secure.

Probably the most interesting celebration of Memorial day was that which occurred in Mexico, when the American residents strewed flowers upon the graves of some of the American soldiers who fell in the war with that country. This is the first time that day was ever officially celebrated there, and the Mexican government graciously showed its good feeling by permitting the services to be held. The war in which these men fell was not that which gave birth to the celebration, but it was the first and only war fought by us wholly upon foreign soil, and there was nothing inappropriate in the ceremony.

The "new" clergymen are going too far. One of these in New Jersey has put a phonograph in his church and uses it to save himself from the trouble of praying, reading selections from the Bible and asking the Divine blessing upon the congregation. He has dismissed the soloists of the choir, and the congregation is now regaled by phonographic reproductions of the voices of great singers in sacred music. Logically carried out, this would result in the dismissal of the preacher and the substitution of Edison's invention. Then the worshipers could listen to the greatest clergymen of the world.

A new law has just gone into effect in New Jersey which places certain obstacles in the path of matrimony, formerly the easiest contract to make in the state. According to its provisions nonresident men must give five days' notice before a license to marry will be given. This has aroused the ire of the young women in New Jersey and a formal protest against the new law has been adopted by various organizations, setting forth five excellent woman's reasons why the law is an abomination. These reasons are: It is too mean for anything. It is terrible. It is just horrid. It is a shame. It is perfectly awful.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Special Session.

The United States senate made greater progress on the tariff bill on the 2d than on any day since the debate opened, completing more than half of the important metal schedule. The house was not in session.

The United States senate again made good progress on the tariff bill on the 3d, covering about ten pages of the metals schedule. In the house the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was adopted. Mr. Terry (Ark.) endeavored to bring up Cuban affairs as a privileged question, but was defeated.

The United States senate had a period of speechmaking on the 4th, and as a result little progress was made on the tariff bill. The advance covered about two pages, and brought the work up to the wood schedule, the first item of which was considered, but not completed. The nomination of Ellis H. Roberts, of New York, to be treasurer of the United States, was received from the president. The house was not in session.

When the United States senate laid aside the tariff bill on the 5th it had reached the sugar schedule, which had been the subject of so much interest and conflict. The house was not in session.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The president has appointed Miguel A. Otero, of Las Vegas, to be governor of New Mexico.

In Washington Vice President Garret A. Hobart celebrated his fifty-third birthday.

In the United States there were 241 business failures in the seven days ended on the 4th, against 214 the week previous and 234 in the corresponding period of 1896.

The president has signed the bill revoking Mr. Cleveland's forestry reservation order.

THE EAST.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 4th aggregated $886,971,775, against $917,628,059 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 8.6.

At Salem, Mass., Maj. J. Miller Ropes, U. S. A. (retired), dropped dead. He was 64 years of age.

Advices from many business centers in the country say that the commercial situation compares favorably with that of most prosperous years.

A colored woman, Charity Green, aged 105 years, died in Boston.

Samuel Phillips Lee, U. S. N., retired, the last of the commanders of great squadrons during the civil war, died at his home at Silver Springs, near Washington.

The announcement is made that Nikola Tesla, of New York, has perfected a scheme of sending telegraph messages without wires.

In the National league the percentages of the baseball clubs for the week ended on the 5th were: Baltimore, .727; Cincinnati, .667; Boston, .657; Pittsburg, .559; New York, .545; Cleveland, .529; Brooklyn, .528; Philadelphia, .500; Louisville, .444; Chicago, .389; Washington, .273; St. Louis, .211.

WEST AND SOUTH.

At Indianapolis Jesse Way was sentenced to seven years in the Indiana state prison for counterfeiting. He is 80 years old and has spent 45 years of his life in prison.

Fire that broke out in Bryan's fertilizing mill at Alexandria, Va., did damage to the extent of $450,000.

Peter M. and Benjamin H. Dorland, formerly of Oakville, Can., were killed by Indians on Mount Wahsatch, Cal.

Many houses were destroyed and crops ruined by a tornado at Arlington and other portions of Texas.

In Cincinnati nine German Catholic pastors announce that hereafter sermons in English as well as in German will be preached in their churches.

In a riot at Urbana, O., two lives were lost and ten citizens were wounded, and five hours later Charles Mitchell, a negro, who was the cause of the trouble, was taken from the jail by infuriated citizens and lynched.

The legislature of Illinois adjourned sine die.

While bathing H. S. Towne and wife, of Tampico, Mexico, were drowned at Galveston, Tex.

John Brown and C. B. Barrentine, living near Cabot, Ark., fought a duel and both were killed.

In Chicago a scow blew up in the river and six men were killed.

At Columbus, Ga., Henry White, aged 20, was hanged for his share in the slaughter of three policemen on the 14th of last October.

At Marquette and other towns in Michigan snow fell.

At the age of 87 years William P. Clark, Sr., died in Indianapolis. He is supposed to have been the oldest newspaper man in the country, having seen continuous service for 75 years.

At Fairfax, Va., James Lewis (colored), convicted of criminal assault on Mrs. Reidell, was hanged.

Dolese & Shepard, dealers in stone in Chicago, went into a receiver's hands with liabilities of $730,000.

In the vicinity of Gadsden, Ala., a tornado blew down fences, trees and buildings, causing great damage.

Flames in the factory of the Standard Biscuit company in San Francisco cost three firemen their lives and entailed a property loss of $100,000.

At Cairo, Ill., Richard Caldwell (colored) killed Mary Jenkins (colored) and was himself shot dead by Deputy Sheriff Moore while resisting arrest.

In one week wolves and coyotes killed hundreds of heads of calves and sheep in southwestern Kansas and Oklahoma.

Andrew Johnson and John Anderson were drowned in the lake near Gothenburg, Neb., while fishing.

John Nicholson and Ida Sutlan, members of prominent families at Salem, W. Va., were married, and hoodlums who went to their home to hold a charivari fired a gun and the bride was killed.

At Centerville, Ia., John Walters, an aeronaut, fell from his balloon a distance of 40 feet and was killed.

At Mishicott, Wis., Peter Pluckermann shot and killed his wife and then killed himself. Domestic trouble was the cause.

At Butte, Mont., violent earthquake shocks rocked buildings, and miners report that the shocks were distinctly felt 1,500 feet down in the earth.

In Decorah, Ia., an earthquake shock was distinctly felt. No damage is reported.

In Chicago J. H. Maybury, of the University of Wisconsin, broke the world's running record for 220 yards, going the distance in 21 2-5 seconds.

A cyclone destroyed the town of Foyil, I. T., and one person was killed.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By the loss of the British ship Zeilika, bound from New York for Wellington, New Zealand, 12 men were drowned.

An armistice has been signed between the Greek and Turkish military commanders in Thessaly and Epirus, to continue until the conclusion of the peace negotiations.

For the eighth time Lady Henry Somerset has been reelected president of the British Women's Temperance association.

While trying to cross a glacier near Prince William sound three men named Bottcher, Blackstone and Holinque were killed.

In the hill country of the province of Isere, France, a cloudburst caused the overflow of the river Morge and the destruction of a number of paper mills and silk factories. Loss, 10,000,000 francs.

In Spain Canovas and his conservative cabinet are to remain in office. The queen regent has again confirmed Canovas as premier.

In the foothills of the Sierre Madre, in Mexico, Francis Schlatter, who claimed to perform miraculous cures by Divine power, was found dead. He starved to death.

The Liberto, a French boat engaged in the Iceland fisheries, was lost with 23 members of her crew.

LATER NEWS.

Comptroller Eckels has ordered an assessment on the stockholders of the Citizens' National bank of Fargo, N. D., of 100 per cent.

Five men were killed and several hurt in a collision near Hudson, Wis., the 7th, between a freight train and a work train on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha. The killed are Thomas Reiley, E. S. Hurd, Milton Swain, Joseph Leightheisen and Herman Beebe. The wreck took fire at once and all but Beebe were cremated. The disaster was caused by disobedience of orders.

James Williams, editor of the Chronicle at Ardmore, I. T., was shot and killed by Clarence D. Douglas, an attorney. The killing was the result of a newspaper article.

A boiler explosion in the print works of Nariega Bros., at Puebla, Mexico, killed 20 or more persons.

William J. Calhoun, who was sent to Cuba as a special commissioner to investigate the circumstances of the death in prison of Dr. Buiz, an American citizen, reached New York on his return the 7th. He was accompanied by George W. Fishback, his secretary and Charles M. Pepper, a Washington newspaper correspondent who went to Cuba with the commissioner.

The senate the 7th disposed of the lumber paragraph, which has been more stubbornly contested than any feature of the bill thus far, by defeating the motion of Senator Vest to place white pine on the free list; yeas, 20, nays, 38. The contest was mainly significant in breaking party lines, which have been maintained with few exceptions during the early stages of the debate.

An explosion in the fireworks factory of M. Shore, Chicago, caused by a dropped match, injured several workmen.

Jerome Gibbs, an old resident of Northfield, Minn., was burned to death. He went into a shed and probably ignited some matches.

A mortgage for $50,000,000, the largest ever placed on record in Cook county, Ill., was filed the 8th by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway company. The object of the mortgage is to issue bonds with which to refund the bonded indebtedness of the company.

A serious labor riot occurred at Minonk, Ill., the 8th, among the coal miners who have been on a strike since May 1. Superintendent Morgan and John Wetaski, a miner, were killed.

The U. S. treasury, the 8th, had a cash balance of $230,078,037; gold reserve, $144,063,464.

The Mystic Shriners opened their imperial council at Detroit, Mich., the 8th.

W. B. Cofree and J. K. Shepard, two lawyers who were trying a case at Junction City, Ark., became involved in a quarrel in the court room, in which Shepard shot and killed Cafree.

The United States will take an appeal from the decision of Judge Locke releasing the suspected filibusterer Three Friends.

The peace negotiations do not seem to make much progress and there was considerable disquietude in Athens caused by the apparently reliable statement that the negotiations were in danger of collapsing altogether. The ministers who were questioned on the subject, however, had no definite news of an official character and expressed the opinion that the report was without foundation.

Governor Dan W. Jones of Arkansas has refused to appoint delegates to represent Arkansas at the international gold mining convention, to be held in Denver early next month.

The republican senatorial caucus the 8th voted to stand together on all schedules in the tariff bill. The caucus instructed the finance committee to report a new sugar schedule. the duty to be all specific, and on all sugar which has gone through a process of refining 1.95 cents per pound, instead of 1.875 cents per pound, as provided by the house.

Spain is stupified by the extraordinary solution. The Liberal feeling is violent against Senor Sagasta. The majority of the Liberals call him a traitor, accusing him of secretly refusing the queen regent's request to accept office. The peril of the situation, so far from being finished by the Conservatives continuance in office is considered to be only just beginning.

THE MARKETS.

Minneapolis, June 8.

Wheat—No. 1 northern	71	@	71¼
No. 2 northern	69½	@	70
July			69½
Corn—No. 4			18
Oats—No 3 white	18	@	19
Cattle—Steers	3 20	@	3 90
Cows			3 00
Hogs	3 25	@	3 50
Sheep—Muttons			3 10
Lambs			3 65
Butter—Creamery, extra	13	@	14
Creamery, firsts	10	@	11
Dairy, fancy	12	@	13
Dairy, choice	9	@	11
Poultry—Turkeys	8	@	8½
Spring chickens			7

URBANA'S HORROR.

Citizens of the Town Shot and a Negro Ravisher Lynched.

Frenzied Mob Attacks the Jail and Is Fired Upon by the Militia—Story of the Night of Tragedies.

Urbana, O., June 5. — In the riot here at 2:30 Friday morning two lives were lost and ten citizens were wounded. At 7:30 a. m., Charles Mitchell (colored), the cause of all the trouble, was taken from the jail by infuriated citizens and lynched. The two previous nights and Thursday portended the gravest danger, but no such results were anticipated as those within the five hours from 2:30 to 7:30 a. m. Friday. Including the brutal Mitchell, there are three dead and ten wounded.

The Victims.

Following is a revised list of the killed and wounded in the riot of Friday morning:

Dead—Harry Bell, Urbana, shot in the head, instantly killed; Upton Baker, a farmer living north of Urbana.

Fatally Wounded—Wesley Bowen, of Cable, shot in the hip; Zack Wank, Urbana, shot in the groin and leg.

Other Wounded—Dennis Graney, Urbana, right foot, slightly; Dr. Charles Thompson, North Lewisburg, head, slight; S. S. Deaton, Urbana, prosecuting attorney, leg, slight; Gus Weiser, Urbana, in the face, painful; Ray Dickerson, Urbana, shoulder, serious; John McKeever, Urbana, right arm, painful; Ray McClure, Urbana, right arm, painful.

Mob Fired On by the Militia.

The early morning scenes—the fierce, blood-thirsty fury of the mob, the determined attack on the jail and the reply of the militia with fire and lead—will be as a nightmare in the memories of those who witnessed them. Angry citizens began to collect early Thursday determined to lynch Mitchell for his terribly brutal assault on Mrs. Eliza Gaumer. The local militia was called out and, by dressing Mitchell up in soldier's uniform, the authorities succeeded in smuggling him into the courthouse where he pleaded guilty to the charges and was sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary, the extreme penalty for the crime. When he had been returned to the jail, the enraged crowd learned what had been done and resolved that he should not be taken out of town alive. At 2:30 in the morning the jail was stormed and the door battered in. The sheriff ordered the militia to fire and when the report of 20 rifles had died away a dozen or more of the spectators lay writhing on the ground. The mob then fell back and the dead and wounded were tenderly cared for. Anticipating the fury of the mob the sheriff telegraphed for more troops and at 7:10 the Springfield militia arrived. They were received with hoots and jeers and were stoned and besmeared with mud. The mayor advised that they withdraw, fearing a riot. The local militia had in the meantime withdrawn to the sheriff's quarters, and when the Springfield troop had disappeared in the direction of the depot the crowd made a rush for the jail, battered in the door, secured their victim, dragged him out at the end of a rope, and, after stamping and beating him almost to death, the hundreds of willing hands strung him up to the nearest tree. The body was later cut down, put in a plain pine box and placed in the courtyard where it was viewed by thousands.

Upholds the Militia.

Cincinnati, June 8. — Gov. Bushnell in a letter to the Commercial-Tribune says:

"The members of the national guard at Urbana did their duty and are entitled to the support of the state. Lamentable as the results were, their efforts were to maintain the majesty of the law, and they should be upheld by the people."

Adjt.-Gen. Axline says:

"A careful examination of Urbana fails to show that the national guard's conduct was anything but that of courageous and obedient soldiers, and when the public is in full possession of all the facts and complications that surrounded the service, the unwarranted criticisms that have gone out to the world will be speedily corrected."

Capt. Leonard, of the Urbana military company, is here as the guest of the state at the Neil house, until he can return home. Citizens of Urbana have telephoned him to come home, assuring him safety. He left the jail in a buggy and was recognized. When somebody shouted: "Hang him," the horse was put to full speed.

Sheriff McLain reached home on the Big Four train from Springfield Monday afternoon. He was met at the depot by Deputy Sheriff Kirby in a cab, and was hurried off to his mother's home. Mayor Ganson, in a card, condemns mobs. He says that all was done by the sheriff to save Mitchell that could have been done, and if more force had been used men, women and children would have been killed. The feeling there has subsided very much. A strong reaction has set in and the best public opinion favors protection to the fullest for Capt. Leonard and his company.

Brave Firemen Perish.

San Francisco, June 7.—A fire in the southeastern part of the city at noon Sunday cost three firemen their lives and entailed a property loss of $100,000. The following were killed: John Mahoney, of chemical engine No. 6; Frank Keller, steward of hose cart No. 2; James Hallinan, driver of truck No. 1. The fire started mysteriously in the four-story brick building owned by Schroth & Westerfield and leased to the Standard Biscuit company. After the first alarm the fire chief turned in a second and general alarm. A stiff breeze fanned the fire within the brick walls, causing it to spread with extraordinary rapidity, and it was soon apparent that the interior of the structure would be entirely destroyed.

To Honor Logan.

Chicago, June 7.—The unveiling and dedication of the equestrian statue of Gen. John A. Logan in Lake Front park July 22 will be national in scope and significance. It is expected that 100,000 or more visitors from all parts of the United States, together with foreign diplomats at Washington, will be here to witness and participate in the ceremonies. It is almost sure that President McKinley will be here, together with some members of his cabinet.

Remarkable Chess Playing.

Washington, June 4.—A wonderful record in chess play was made by P. N. Pillsbury, the expert, at the Washington Chess club. He played simultaneously thirty chess and six checker games, many of his contestants being chess experts in this city. After five hours' consecutive playing the contest closed, Pillsbury having won 27 games at chess and four at checkers. Three chess and one checker game resulted in a draw and one checker game was lost.

A TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

Educators Expected to Assemble in Milwaukee in Large Numbers.

Milwaukee, June 7.—During the second week in July Milwaukee will be the Mecca of the teachers of the United States. Then the city will be filled with educators representing every class, from the kindergarten to the university. Then will be held the convention of the National Educational association, to whose sessions pedagogues in every part of the country are looking forward with interest. From present indications the convention will be the greatest gathering of educators the world has seen. It is expected that at least 20,000 men and women interested in education will attend. They will discuss the problems of pedagogy in the light of principles and practical experiments, and each of the men and women who have become famous for discoveries along certain lines will freely give the others the benefit of his experience and theories.

From every section of the country will come the greatest minds, who will deliver addresses on important educational topics. A partial list follows:

Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., pastor of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, and editor of the Outlook, will discuss "The Democracy of Learning;" Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, of Washington, D. C., will talk on "The Education of the Deaf;" Superintendent James M. Greenwood, of Kansas City, Mo., "Shall American History Be Taught in Cross Sections or in Parallels?" Superintendent Newton C. Dougherty, ex-president N. E. A., Peoria, Ill., "The Study of History;" Superintendent Carroll G. Pearse, of Omaha, Neb., "Is the Heart of This People Changed Toward the Schools?" Bishop John H. Vincent, of Topeka., Kan., "Tom and His Teacher;" Dr. Richard G. Boone, principal of Ypsilanti normal school, Michigan, "Lines of Growth in Maturing;" Albert E. Winship, editor of the Journal of Education, Boston, "Educational Leadership;" Dr. James M. Green, principal of state normal school, Trenton, N. J., "Data of Method;" Edwin A. Alderman, president of University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, "The Christian State;" Oscar T. Corson, state commissioner of common schools, Ohio, "Extremes in Education;" President William P. Harper, Chicago University, "Waste in Education;" Gilman H. Tucker, of New York, "Education from a Publisher's Standpoint;" Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, of Chicago, "The Cooperation of Women's Clubs in the State and Public Schools;" Clinton Scollard, of Clinton, N. Y., poem: "The March of the Ideal;" President James H. Canfield, Ohio state university, "Winners of Men." "The Needs of Rural Schools" will be discussed in their various phases by Henry Sabin, state superintendent of public instruction of Iowa; William T. Harris, United States commissioner of education; Dr. D. L. Kiehle, of the University of Minnesota, and Dr. B. A. Hinsdale, of the University of Michigan. Miss Estelle Reel, state superintendent of Wyoming; Miss Jane Addams, of Hull house; Prof. James L. Hughes, of Toronto, Canada, will speak upon subjects yet to be announced.

ELECTIONS IN ILLINOIS.

Result of the Voting for Judges in Various Districts.

Chicago, June 8.—The judicial election on Monday was carried by the republicans, who elected all of their candidates by pluralities of about 12,000 in the city, and 4,000 in the county outside of the city. Although the ticket was called republican," it included all of the 14 judges now on the bench in the circuit court—eight republicans and six democrats. In addition to the judges of the circuit court, one judge of the superior court and one justice of the supreme court were voted for, but Magruder for the latter position and Brentano for the former were indorsed by both republicans and democrats. Interest in the election was small, scarcely half of the regular vote being polled. The amended Torrens land title law was overwhelmingly adopted.

Dispatches from all over the state show that the following were elected supreme court judges: First district, David J. Baker (rep.); Second, Jesse J. Phillips (dem.); Third, Jacob W. Wilkin (rep.); Fourth, James H. Cartwright (rep.); Fifth, Benjamin D. Magruder (rep.). Republicans elected circuit court judges in the following districts: First, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, one in the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth. In all other districts democratic candidates were elected.

Big Plant Shut Down.

Cleveland, O., June 8.—At noon Monday the entire plant of the Standard Oil works in this city shut down for an indefinite period. The foreman told the men that there would be no work for weeks and maybe a much longer time. The men believe that during that time another section of the plant will be abandoned, carrying out the Standard's policy of making in this city only enough oil and other products to supply the home demand. Close to 1,000 men are thrown out of work by the shut down. It is said that the Standard has an immense stock on hand in the Kingsbury Run warehouses, enough in fact, to supply all the demand in this district until January 1, 1898, or longer.

Postal Congress.

Chicago, June 8. — The Universal Postal congress will hold its next sextennial convention at Rome, Italy, in February, 1903. This decision was reached at the last meeting of the body at Washington, but was withheld from the public. It will be formally announced at the close of the present convention next week. The congress has disposed of all the work before it save for signing the general convention or treaty and to take final action on the question of parcels post, looking principally to extending the parcels post arrangements of this country, with various individual countries like Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, France, Germany and Belgium.

Negotiations for Peace Begin.

Constantinople, June 4.—The ambassadors of the powers and Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, held the first sitting of the peace conference Thursday afternoon at the Tophane palace. It is understood that the result of three hours of deliberation was that Count Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador, will prepare a memorandum as to the rectification of the frontier; M. Cambon, the French ambassador, a memorandum as to the capitulations in the case of Greek subjects in Turkey, and Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, a memorandum as to indemnity.

Schlatter Is Dead.

Denver, Col., June 7.—A special to the News from El Paso, Tex., says that Francis Schlatter, who claimed to perform miraculous cures by Divine power, was recently found dead in the foothills of Sierra Madre, 35 miles southwest of Casa Grande, in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico. He had been fasting, and apparently starved to death. While in Denver, from August 22 to November 13, 1895, 200,000 people visited Schlatter to receive treatment.

CANOVAS TO STAY.

Unexpected Solution of Spanish Ministerial Crisis.

Madrid, June 7.—The queen regent has confirmed Senor Canovas, the premier, in his ministerial powers, and the cabinet will remain in office with personnel and policy unchanged. All the leading members of the senate and of the chamber of deputies who were consulted by her majesty, as well as three marshals, have advised the recall of Capt. Gen. Weyler from Cuba.

At a cabinet council held Sunday afternoon at his residence Senor Canovas, the premier, announced that the queen regent had renewed his powers and those of the cabinet in terms most flattering to him and all his colleagues. It is understood that the government does not contemplate any immediate change in the supreme command in Cuba. The surprise and displeasure of the various sections of the opposition are not easy to describe.

Washington, June 8.—The reinstatement of the Canovas cabinet at Madrid, accompanied by the official announcement that "Butcher" Weyler will not be recalled from Cuba, falls upon Washington as a genuine surprise. It was unexpected in all quarters, and the construction generally placed on the act is that it puts back a restoration of peace in Cuba and definitely indorses the Weyler administration in such a pronounced way as to win the conclusion that atrocities will be redoubled. Not a few congressmen are expressing the opinion that the move looks like a deliberate attempt to provoke the United States into the commission of an act of interference in Cuban affairs upon which offensive construction can be placed in order to involve this country in trouble, and thus hasten the end, which Spain must now see is inevitable, namely, the independence of Cuba or its annexation to the United States.

A FRIGHTFUL COLLISION.

Train Officials Fail to Obey Orders at Hudson, Wis.

Hudson, Wis., June 8.—The most disastrous wreck that ever occurred on this division of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway occurred Monday afternoon on the double track going west from the junction. The way freight No. 41, going west, was ordered to take the right-hand track, but for some unaccountable reason took the left track and was running at the rate of 18 miles an hour when upon turning a short curve on a downgrade they came upon a work train backing east and toward them at a speed of 35 miles an hour. The collision was something terrific. On the rear of the work train, struck by engine 41, was the boarding car, in which were four men belonging to the work crew. Their names are Thomas Riely, E. S. Hurd, Milton Swain and Joseph Leighteiser, all of Eau Claire, Wis. They were never aware of their danger and were undoubtedly instantly killed.

The car immediately took fire and their bodies were burned in the wreck before they could be rescued. Herman Reby, fireman of the pile driver on the train, was also killed, but his body was rescued, although the machine and car were burned. Frank Thayer, of Altoona, a fireman, was fatally injured. A. Seittleman, engineer of the pile driver, of Menominee, Wis., has his legs badly bruised, his nose broken and is internally injured, will probably die; James Owens, the conductor, was slightly injured; Engineer Brogan had his head bruised and face injured. All the crew on No. 41 escaped injury. Both engines are totally wrecked and burned, with the boarding car, pile driver and one furniture car.

Calhoun Returns.

New York, June 8.—William J. Calhoun, who was sent to Cuba as a special commissioner to investigate the circumstances of the death in the prison of Dr. Ruiz, an American citizen, reached this city on his return Monday. He was accompanied by George W. Fishback, his secretary, and Charles N. Pepper, a Washington newspaper correspondent, who went to Cuba with the commissioner. Ramon O. Williams, formerly United States consul-general to Cuba, came on the same steamer. Mr. Calhoun said that the commission held three sittings between May 20 and June 1 at Havana, Regulus and Guanabacoa. The papers examined in the case were chiefly military records. The final report will be made to Washington by Gen. Lee. Mr. Calhoun declined to give his opinion on the case.

One Favorable Feature.

New York, June 5.—Bradstreet's, in his weekly review of trade, says:

"The only favorable features of trade are encouragement at the outlook for fall business and improvement in demand and prices of iron and steel. Crops at the southwest, particularly Texas, have improved with seasonable rains, and the prospect favors larger exports of wheat from the Pacific coast. A fairly satisfactory jobbing trade continues at leading cities in northwestern spring wheat states. Business as a whole shows no pronounced activity, and the tendency of funds is to accumulate. Where the volume of business exceeds that of a year ago, as it does in a few lines, profits are frequently so reduced as to render this year's movement less satisfactory. Orders for dry goods, clothing and shoes for near-by delivery have fallen off. The anticipated midsummer industrial disturbances, particularly in iron and steel, promise to influence business unfavorably during the summer months."

Organ Makers Assign.

Meriden, Conn., June 8.—The Wilcox & White Organ company, one of the largest manufacturers of organs in the United States, has made an assignment. Some months ago it was known that the concern was in financial difficulties, but at that time the stockholders and a number of Meriden business men got together and it was understood that matters had been satisfactorily adjusted. The company was organized in 1876 and established many branch houses throughout the country. J. H. White, of the company, was unable to give a statement of the assets and liabilities Monday. The direct liabilities, he said, outside of the contingent liabilities, would not exceed $75,000.

A Foreign Protest.

Washington, June 7.—On the opening of the senate a letter from the secretary of state was received transmitting a letter from the minister of Austria-Hungary, Baron von Hegelmueller, protesting in behalf of his government against the discriminations of the sugar schedule in the pending tariff bill against bountied sugar. The minister's letter was read in full at the request of Senator Vest. It urges that the discrimination against sugars receiving bounties denies to Austria-Hungary the most favored nation treatment and also threatens to damage heavily the exports of the country. The communication was referred to the finance committee.

Are Particular Buyers.

The leading steel men agree that the most particular buyers in the country are the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct. This company will only accept the most perfect of selected lots. Such information is not surprising to any one who owns a Winchester gun, for its strength and fine finish is very apparent. The Winchesters are just as particular about everything that is used in making guns and ammunition as they are about steel. For this reason when you buy Winchester goods you can be sure of getting the best in the world. They cost no more than poor makes. Send for a large illustrated catalogue free.

A Good Rule.

"Have you a foot rule you could spare, Grumpy?"

"Yes. Don't wear tight shoes."—Detroit Free Press.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE. Write Allen S Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Nothing makes a woman madder than to have her husband hurry her when she is late.—Washington Democrat.

Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—Mrs. M. G. Blunt, Sprague, Wash., March 8, 1894.

Nervous Weak Tired Thousands are in this condition. They are despondent and gloomy, cannot sleep, have no appetite, no energy, no ambition. Hood's Sarsaparilla soon brings help to such people. It gives them pure, rich blood, cures nervousness, creates an appetite, tones and strengthens the stomach and imparts new life and increased vigor to all the organs of the body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

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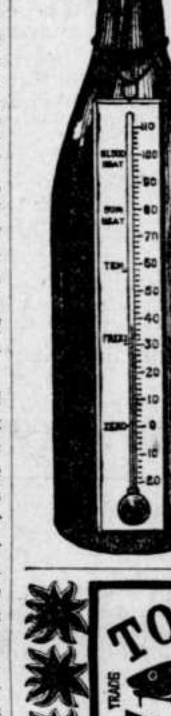

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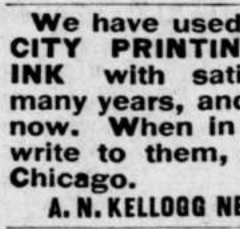

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THE BIRDS AND I.

A thousand voices whisper it is spring;
Shy flowers start up to greet me on the way,
And homing birds preen their swift wings and sing
The praises of the friendly, lengthening day.

The buds whose breath the glad wind hither bears,
Whose tender secret the young May shall find,
Seem all for me—for me the softer airs,
The gentle warmth, wherewith the day is kind.

Let me rejoice, now skies are blue and bright,
And the round world pays tribute to the spring;
The birds and I will carol our delight,
And every breeze loves' message shall bring.

What matter though sometimes the cup of tears
We drink, instead of the rich wine of mirth?
There are as many springs as there are years;
And, glad or sad, we love this dear old earth.

Shall we come back, like birds, from some far sphere—
We and the spring together—and be glad
With the old joy to hail the sweet young year,
And to remember what good days we had?
—Louise Chandler Moulton, in N. Y. Independent.

'FO' DE WAH.

Jackfishing Was Sport Then According to the Black Homer.

"JACKFISH!" exclaimed Tony Buchanan, the Black Homer, of Jimtown. "Pow'ful sights of 'em, suh! An' jackfishin'? Why, co'se if dah's jackfish dah got to be jackfishin', ain' dah? Folks does heaps o' jackfishin', an' cotches oodles o' jacks, but sho! dah ain' no spote in jackfishin' no mo'! In de yea's 'fo' de war, dey wuz de days when dah wuz spote in jackfishin'! Jicketty! Jes' natchily makes my mouf wattah fo' dem ol' days, when I t'ink o' jackfishin' way we done done it 'fo' de wah!"

The jackfish, or Jack, of southern rivers is the pike of the north, or, rather, the fish commonly known as the pickerel. If you should ask almost any native, not only of North Carolina, but of adjacent states, if there were any pickerel or pike in his bailiwick he would be quite sure to tell you there were not, because he would not know the fish by such names. But jackfish? Well!

"Yes, suh," said Tony. "Jackfishin' 'fo' de wah! Um-m-m-um! Dat wuz spote, sho'ly! Dah wuzn't no mo' vim in de jackfish den dan dah is now, suh, an' we cotch 'im jes de same, an' git jes' as crazy when he bite as we did den; but dah ain' 'nuffin' to jackfishin' no mo'! Why, I ben jackfishin' in dem good ol' days when my ol' mahs' win six niggahs on one cock fight, suh! An' I ben jackfishin', 'fo' de wah, when he lose me an' free mo' niggahs jes' bettin' on one heat of a hoss race, suh, an' win us all back ag'in an two mo' niggahs 'sides us, suh, bettin' on jes' one hand o' pokah! Jackfishin'? Sho! Dah ain' no jackfishin' no mo'! Seems mighty desp'rit fo' me to do it, but sometimes I fink if I only jes' see ol' mahs' jackfishin' once mo' down yon on de banks o' de Cape Fare, in de days 'fo' de wah. I jes' natch'ly could jine my fadduhs!

"I nevuh see bettuh jackfishu dan my ol' mahsuh. Bes' fishin' fo' jacks wah in de fall, an' when fall come I done spec' ev' day to heah mahs' say:

"'Hi, you' Tony! Ain' I got a red roostuh o' some kyine, some whah 'bout de plantation?'

"Ol' mahs' always keep a coop o' de fines' chickens in de lan'—bes' kyine o' jackfishin' roostuhs, too. When de time come fo' mahsah to say dat, I say:

"'Sho'ly yo' have, mahsuh!'

"Den mahs' he say: 'So I bean tinkin'. But co'se dat ol' roostuh ain' trim?" he say.

"'Trimmest kyine!' I say.

"Den mahs' he pool he whiskuhs a spell an' 'peah like he tinkin' pow'ful hahd. Bimeby he say:

"'Peahs like I dun bought a V'ginny filly some time, Tony. 'Spec' I didn't, though! Ain' a hoss on de plahntation, I reckon?

"Mahs' always have a stable full de bes' young hosses, V'ginny fillies an' all kyine. I say:

"'Heap o' hosses, mahsuh!'

"'Grain an' grass-fed, I done 'spec'!' mahs' he say. 'All fat an' pot-belly, o' cose!'

"Den I say: 'Jes like grayhoun's, dem hosses is, mahsuh! An' slick as silk, suh!'

"Den ol' mahs' he pool he whiskuhs some mo' an' do pow'ful tinkin'. Bimeby he say:

"'Den Ise gwan jackfishin', t'mah mo'n.

"Dat jes' w'at I done bean waitin' fo' to heah, 'case I bean baitin' de fishin' groun' fo' a week an' mo', an' ol' mahs' he know it mighty well. 'Fo de wah, when we went jackfishin', we fus' frow heaps o' co'n meal dough in de stream to coax the fish. De meal coax de minny fish to de spot, an' de minny fish dey coax de jackfish in dah, so dey be ready to be catched when we go out to git 'em.

"So, when ol' mahs' he tell me he gwan jackfishin', I done have de fish-poles all ready nex' mo'n, an' de trim red roostuh in a bag, an' wait fo' mahsuh. When he come, he say:

"'I done spec' yo' ain' ready yet, yo' rascal!'

"But I jes' grin. Den he say:

"'Whah's Kizuh?'

"Kizuh be a little niggah boy, 'bout knee high to a tucky gobbluh, but how he kin ride a hoss! Um-m-m-um! How dat black midget kin ride a hoss! So I holluh fo' Kizuh, an' Kizuh he come, he eyes a spocklin', 'case he know what comin'.

"'Kizuh,' ol' mahs' he say, 'dat brown filly 'peahs like she done feel her oats. Wants exe'cisin', I reckon. Guess may'b' yo' bettuh ride her out a spell. Ise gwan jackfishin' down on de flats.'

"Kizuh he know what dat mean, an' off he go chucklin', an' frowin' han'-springs. Den mahs' he calls two, free mo' darkies, an' 'way we go fo' de Cape Fare, jackfishin'. When we git dah ol' mahs' he find a nice, easy paht of de bank, an' dah he flop hese'f down, ready fo' to do his jackfishin'. Den I put a wum on a minny hook, an' frow in an' cotch minny fish. Den I bait de jackfish hooks wiv minny fish an' frow 'em out in de fishin' groun' an' set de poles. Den ol' mahsuh begin fishin'. Bimeby down go a bobbuh on de line, 'way out o' sight. Jackfish have him, sho's yo' bo'n. Den mahs' he fish.

"'Hi, yo', Tony!' he holluh. 'Grab dat pole! Doan' yo' yank him! Doan' yo' yank him yit! Give him time, yo' black rascal! Give him time! Yo' lose dat fish an' I sen' yo' home! Hi, dah! Sam! Dah's 'nudduh one doun! Whaffo' yo' doan' grab dat pole! Hi, yo, Joe! Doan' yo see nuffin'? Doan' yo' see dat bobbuh done gone below, doan' you! Free jocks a goin', an' I bet de hull plantashun o' niggahs I lose 'em all! Yank yo'n, Tony! Yank him! Dah! he's a fine one, too. I cotch one, anyhow! Doan' yo' snatch dat fish yit, Joe! Doan', I tell yo'! Yo' fool niggah! Didn' I tol' yo' doan' snatch him! An' hyah yo' go an' git crazy an' snatch him, an' I done lose him! W'at yo' tinkin' about, yo' Sam! Gwan to let dat jack gobble bait, hook, line, pole, an' yo'seff, too? Why doan' yo' yank him? Any pusson come 'long hyah, now, w'at dey tink? Dey tink I can't fish nohow! Dah! Yo' might a snatched him in long ago! See how he done gobble de hook clean to his insides! Sho! No 'count little one, too! I tink I gwan to cotch a whale de way yo' done capuh wiv him!'

"Den I bait 'em up ag'in, an bimeby ol' mahs' he cotch mo' jocks de same way. He a mighty fishuh man, ol' mahsah wuz! An' bimeby Kizuh he come whizzin' down dah on de brown filly, an' she cain't hahdly hol' hese'ff. An' bimeby, fus' ting we know, 'long come 'nudduh plantuh from down de Cape Fare, an' 'nudduh one from up de Cape Fare, an' nudduh one from way ovuh yon side de Cape Fare, and dey say:

"'Hello, Cunnell! Jock fishin'?'

"Den ol' mahs' he say: 'Huh, huh!'

"Den dey say: 'Cotch many?'

"An' ol mahs he say: 'Oh, right smaht!'

"Den bimeby mo' dahkies come along, totin' bags lookin' jes' like de one I tote mahsuh's red roostuh in, an' mo little nigguh boys like Kizuh ridin' hosses w'at jes' natch'ly cain't hahdly hol' demselfs, like mahsuh's brown filly. An' bimeby dem bags is open, an' mahsuh's red roostuh an' some udduh man's red roostuh, dey jes' makin' heaps o' fedduhs fly, an' bimeby somebody's red roostuh it done keeled ovuh, an' den udduh bags dey done bean opened, an' mo' fedduhs fly, an' bimeby nudcah red roostuh he keeled ovuh, an' de niggahs dey mos' git crazy, an' say dey nevuh did have setch pow'ful good time jockfishin' befo'.

"Den somehow dem hosses dey jes' natch'ly won't hol' deyseffs no mo', an' fus' ting we know, 'way dey go ovah dem flats an' back ag'n, dem little nigguh boys yellin' dey lungs mos' out, an' lashin' dem hosses desp'ritest, Kyine an' some niggahs hopin' dis hyuh hoss he win, an' udduh ones hopin' yon colt it win, jes' co'din' to wevvuh dey want to stay on de plantation whah dey am

"BES' FISHIN' FO' JACKS WAH IN DE FALL."

or wevvuh dey soonuh go up to de Cape Fare or down de Cape Fare, or ovuh on yon side de Cape Fare, 'case dey's all bet one way or t'uddah, so sho's yo' bo'n, suh! I nevuh lef' de ol' plahntation to stay long only one time. I went jockfishin' wiv ol' mahsah, an' his brown filly. She wuz jes' a nose ahind 'nudduh man's bay hoss, an' I have to go way down on de Peedee in So'th C'lina. Nex' yeah, new mahs' he go up to see ol' mahsuh jockfish on de Cape Fare, an' my ol' mahsah's red roostuh he keel new mahsuh's roostuh ovuh so pow'ful dat new mahsuh's roostuh he nevuh rise no mo', an' I stay on de ol' plahntation.

"Yes, suh. Jockfishin' 'fo' de wah it wuz spo'ty, sho's yo' bo'n, an' it jes' natch'ly makes my mouf watah when I 'membuh dem ol' days. Co'se, doan' want 'em back ag'in, suh, co'se not. But I'd jes' like to see ol' mahsah jockfishin' agi'n on de banks o' de Cape Fare, wid de slick brown filly scootin' wid little Kizuh, and de trim red roostuh makin' de fedduhs fly! Peahs like I could jes' natch'ly shet my eyes an' quit breavin', an' holluh:

"'Now, yo' ol' Fadduh Abram! If dah's room in yo' boozum, jes' snatch me up, an' I done snuggle in dah, sho's yo' bo'n, 'case Ise ready fo' to go.'

"An' dat's a fact, suh."—N. Y. Sun.

QUITE CONCLUSIVE.

An Authority That Was Not to Be Questioned.

Many are the stories told of old Father Neale, of Virginia, the Baptist preacher. He was by trade a carpenter, and before he forsook that business to become a minister was head carpenter to Gen. Washington.

Father Neale's only book was the Bible, and when he found a young preacher using a concordance to help him find texts he said:

"You had better let that alone; it will do you more harm than good; it will make you lazy."

"But how can I do without it?" asked the young preacher.

"Why, do as I do," replied Father Neale; "study the Bible till you know it by heart."

Once he heard a minister say that the people could not have been immersed in the Jordan, because that river was so small that a man could almost dam it up with his foot. That was too much for Father Neale.

"I don't pretend to have any great learning," said he, with a twinkle in his eye, "but if I don't read books of travel, there's one book I do read, and that's the Bible. Now, our brother here says the Jordan is so small that you may stop it with your foot. His books may tell him so, but my book tells me that David, when he was flying from Absalom and wanted to cross that same river Jordan, had to hire a boat to carry him over!"—Youth's Companion.

—Two million pounds' worth of German toys are sold in England every year.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

HEAVIEST OF TAXES.

An Eloquent and Convincing Talk on Mud, Money and Dust.

It was Gen. Phil Sheridan, in one of his great battles in the Shenandoah valley, who rode along the line and gave orders to this effect: "Do not shoot over their heads. This is not going to be a play battle. Shoot to hit, and have it tell." That was good advice in war. It is equally good in civil life. This contest for good roads, a contest that means much for the millions and hundreds of millions of profit to the millions, is not a play contest, a battle for amusement. It is a contest in which the best minds and the best hearts of the nation are becoming interested; in which men engaged in all branches of trade are becoming interested; in which every farmer, every laborer, every man and every woman in the country will yet become deeply interested. As this is true, every orator who talks on good roads at farmers' institutes, county and state fairs, and on other occasions, should not talk over the heads of the people; every editor and correspondent who writes on the subject should write with a distinct purpose in view. They should not write over the heads of the

MUD, MONEY AND DUST.

people; they should speak and write for the minds and the hearts of the people, yea, and for their pockets as well; they should write and speak distinctly, bravely, honestly, practically, in such a way as to turn the attention of the millions to the great question; in such a way as to set hundreds of thousands to talking about good roads where thousands now are talking about them; in such a way as to arouse enthusiasm, lead to practical work, to the actual building of good roads.

That is what I am going to try to do in this article, not to shoot over the heads of the people, but right into their hearts, their minds, their pockets.

A gentleman who has had much experience in traveling over dusty as well as muddy roads has figured on the cost of both dust and mud. Let him deal with dust now. He estimates that the damage to harness from dust is $5 per team, or $15,000,000 annually, and to vehicles double that, or $30,000,000. His estimate of damage to clothing is an average of $10 to every man and woman obliged to encounter dust clouds and storms, which means that the 7,000,000 of people lose $70,000,000 each year from flying dust. He expresses the belief that thousands of people every year receive injury to their eyes from the same cause, requiring a large outlay of cash, not to mention suffering, inconvenience and loss of time.

These figures are well calculated to cause thoughtful men and women to stop and count the cost of bad roads in other respects. A loss of $115,000,000 from one result of poor roads is worth looking into.

For a century the people have been suffering from dusty roads certain portions of the year. Probably not one in 50,000 people from the birth of the republic until now has ever stopped to consider the question of damage from dust, while all have groaned over its inconvenience and annoyance.

It is easy to figure up the billions of dollars that have been lost from that one cause the past century. The average good road affords but little dust.

Some one asks how shall we get good roads? Begin by agitating. Agitate in the home circle, in the everyday walks of life, in public meetings, through the press, in farm institutes, at county and state fairs, in the debating societies, anywhere, everywhere, and when public sentiment has reached the right stage it will do the rest—get good roads. Agitate it practically; antagonize no element; interest all elements; make it plain that good roads are in the interest of all from a money standpoint; from the standpoint of comfort, convenience and economy.

Such agitation, on such a question, in such an age ought to be easy. Go at it.
—J. A. WATROUS.

Value of Cottonseed.

Those who have made a study of the proper methods for the perfect cultivation of cottonseed claim that if proper apparatus were introduced in the south the value of the produce could easily be doubled, and reach not less than $100,000,000 annually, an amount equal to one-third of the cotton crop itself. As it is, the processes in the manufacture of cottonseed oil are very crude, and much that is useful is wasted. The charge of carelessness in manufacture seems strange in view of the fact that most of the $30,000,000 invested in cottonseed oil manufacture is northern capital, and the managers are northern men.

Insects in Grain Bins.

Carbon bisulphide, a liquid, is very volatile, and for that reason it is used in grain bins for destroying insects injurious to grain. The gas is heavier than the air and goes downward, penetrating every portion of the bin. One pound of the bisulphide placed in shallow pans in a tight bin is sufficient for 100 bushels of grain. The cost, if bought in 50-pound cans, is about ten cents per pound. Being highly inflammable, fire must be kept away from it, a lighted pipe or cigar being sufficient to ignite it. It is not injurious to the grain.

A Good Man to Know.

The man who appreciates the difference between good and bad roads may be said to have "horse sense."

Too Soft for Any Use.

This is a great country but some parts of it are too soft.

FEEDING MILK COWS.

Liberal Rations Are Necessary to Secure Satisfactory Results.

The character of the feed determines to a very considerable extent the quantity and quality of the milk and butter from a good cow. An extra yield of butter will naturally follow the use of a richer ration, but this is not always the case with a common cow. So there is something in the breed as well as in the feed.

The dairyman who is seeking the best results at the lowest cost should satisfy himself as to what are the best kinds of feed, considering the cost, that will produce the most and the best milks. Generally a combination of feeding materials will give the best results, as certain elements wanting in some food will be supplied by others. Succulent food increases the flow of milk, but does not materially increase the proportion of water in it. Still, feed often does make a change in the dry substance of the milk.

A ration rich in albuminoids will make a richer milk, and the relative proportions of fat and casein are changed to a very considerable extent by a change in the ration. Another point that is well settled is that certain kinds of food will produce changes in the composition of milk not indicated by chemical analysis. Succulent food is productive of the largest quantity of fat in the milk, and also has the effect of causing the cream to separate more readily from the milk and the butter globules from the cream, leaving less fat in the buttermilk.

For a dry feed a combination of four parts of wheat bran, two of cornmeal and one of linseed oil makes one of the best, especially during the winter. If any change is made in summer it would be from corn to ground oats. This, with good pasture, makes a complete ration for a milch cow during the summer. When the pasturage cannot be supplied, some good soiling crop that can be cut off and fed green may take its place.

Liberal feeding is always necessary with the dairy cow, as it is only the surplus over and above what is necessary to sustain life and thrift that is used for milk. If the cow is kept up to her full capacity she must have all the appetizing, milk-producing food she will consume. It is only this kind of feeding that makes a good profit in dairying.—St. Louis Republic.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

A low, spreading tree is least affected by the winds.

The kind of soil has much to do with the quality of fruit.

Always remove dead or decaying wood from growing trees.

It is not too late yet to fill vacant places in the orchard.

A fast-growing tree is not apt to produce very much fruit.

All superfluous branches are a needless drain upon the resources of the tree.

In pruning the grapes it is a good plan to allow five canes to each post, cutting back yearly.

Red clover is one of the best plants for orchards, it keeps the ground loose and enriches the soil.

Pruning is done for two reasons: To make symmetrical, long-lived trees and to cause fruitfulness.

Got ice? Got ensilage? Why not? Ice is good all summer and ensilage supplements early spring pasture.

The most important thing in pear culture is good, well-drained soil. Train the trees carefully while young.

If grape vines are expected to bear well to a good old age they must be intelligently pruned from the first.

A fruit plant exposed to the sun and wind will soon die. When received from the nursery keep it cool and moist until set out again.

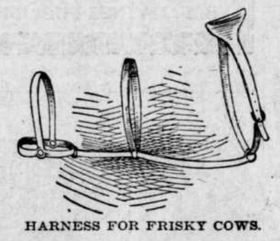
A well-grown, thrifty tree, well established, may survive a few years of neglect, while a younger tree would soon die of such treatment.

When trees are badly infested with bark lice, one of the best remedies is to wash them with a strong solution of tobacco, to which is added the same quantity of soap suds.—St. Louis Republic.

HUMANE MANAGEMENT.

A Most Excellent Device for Breechy Cows and Horses.

There is needless cruelty in the usual devices for keeping cows and horses from jumping fences. This cut shows a humane and very effective method. A



HARNESS FOR FRISKY COWS.

head halter has its strap, or rope, pass down between the forelegs, where it is attached to a surcingle. It is held close to the throat by a strap about the neck midway. The animal thus cannot get his foot over the rope when feeding. A bit of rope about the neck will answer. Make this harnes fit so the animal can raise his head to a level with his body—a natural position—but no higher. He must throw his head back in order to jump.—N. Y. Tribune.

Suggestions on Creaming.

Gravity creaming in the private dairy loses more fat than most farmers dream of. If ice is used at once after milking to reduce the water round the cans to about 40 degrees Fahrenheit, the fat will rise, leaving not more than one-fifth of one per cent.; and if the water is at 60 degrees or above, one per cent. or more will be left in the skimmilk. This one or more per cent. is a third or a half of all the fat in the milk. This suggests the putting up of ice by the private dairyman. The climate of Kansas provides for this, and it is a greater boon than many imagine. —Prof. James Wilson.

Their Object in Life.

"Do you cyclists want the earth?"

"We do—long enough to put good roads around it. Then you can have a part of it back again."—Chicago Tribune.

What Is Needed Most.

Material for making a road isn't lacking half as often as is the disposition to get at it.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS

Copper.

It now begins to look as if the copper deposit which has been explored for so long at the head of the lakes had been discovered. Ex-Sheriff W. W. Butchart and William Osborn, of Duluth, are the locators of the property, which will be developed at once. It is near the city limits of Duluth and only about a half mile from the site of the new municipal water plant at Lakewood, just east of Lester river. Some Chicago parties are interested with Butchart and Osborn, and will furnish the money for developing the property.

Four experts have examined the property and have pronounced it "all right" and are of the opinion that the vein is a continuation of the Calumet and Hecla vein. The copper runs in rock and there is also a fissure of native copper, The fissure runs beside the vein or veins in the rock.

It Was True.

Mrs. S. E. Keller, of Minneapolis, heard burglars in the house. After the manner of husbands, Mr. Kellar said it was nonsense, but this was the exceptional burglar scare that proves the rule. There were burglars in the house, and if Mrs. Keller had not aroused her husband to tell him about it the burglars would not have left the house in the mad haste of their actual departure, and doubtless they would have carried away more than the silver from the dining room. As it was they took silverware to the value of about $35 or $40. Had the visitors succeeded in doing work on the second floor their haul would have been much larger. Later, part of the stolen articles were found outside the house.

Thirteen Thousand Dollars.

Charles R. Zschau, assistant receiving teller of the National German-American bank of St. Paul, was arrested on the charge of stealing a package of money containing the sum of $13,600, which mysteriously disappeared from the bank. The bank is secured from loss by a personal bond, but the most exhaustive search since the disappearance of the cash has failed to discover the slightest clue to the money, and the accusation against Zschau, followed by his arrest, has thrown no additional light upon the matter.

Later—After two days' confinement Zschau confessed, implicating one Jackson. Half of the money was recovered.

Recognized in England.

The Society of Science, Letters and Art of London has exalted the Rev. John Wright, D. D., rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, St. Paul, to the rank of fellow, and has awarded the silver medal of honorable merit, department of literature. This distinction was awarded in consideration of his valuable work recently published, entitled, "Early Prayer Book of America." The award carries with it the gown and hood and rank as master of arts.

Dr. Samuel G. Ginner, of St. Paul, was awarded a gold medal, with honors in the dramatic department.

For Crippled Children.

By July 1 it is expected that all arrangements will have been made by the regents of the university for the reception of patients under the new law which permits the board to care for the deformed and crippled children of indigent parents in some one of the hospitals of the Twin Cities. The amount appropriated by the new law for this purpose is $5,000 annually. At the last meeting of the regents the matter came before the board, and Judge Mahoney of Minneapolis and Judge Clark of St. Paul were named a committee with power to act.

Plenty of Seed.

Of the 27,500 pounds of sugar beet seed which the state imported from Germany for the encouragement of the industry, only 2,000 has as yet been distributed to farmers of the state, and it seems probable now that the remainder will have to be kept in storage for one or more years until a demand arises for it commensurate with the state's supply.

News in Brief.

Mrs. C. Henderson, of Eagle Bend, committed suicide by shooting herself.

Mike Schmitz, an old soldier of Big Lake, near Elk River, was burned out and lost all his household goods. He had no insurance.

By the breaking of a truss rod on a steam shovel at Osakis three laboring men, J. O'Connor, Dan McFarland and M. C. Rich, were injured.

Gov. Clough named the members of the new drainage board as follows: E. D. Childs, of Crookston; William R. Hoag, Minneapolis, and George R. Roberts, Stephen. The term of office office is three years, and the members of the board are to inspect all the drainage ditch work which has been or will be done in the state.

Herman Gilman, was run down by a hook and ladder truck, in Minneapolis, and had his leg crushed so that amputation was necessary. Gilman was an accident insurance agent but was not protected by a policy.

O. Foote, an aged farmer from Dyersville, Ia., retired at the home of his friends in Minneapolis, leaving the gas jet partially turned on, causing his death.

Charles Benke, of Eagan, while crossing the Milwaukee road at Burn's crossing, a mile and a half north of Westcott station, was killed by a passenger train.

The Minnesota Grass Twine company, of St. Paul, filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. It has a capital stock of $250,000, the incorporators being M. J. O'Shaughnessy, of Huntsville, Ala., William C. Read and Charles L. F. Kellogg, of St. Paul. The company will manufacture binding twine, bags, rope, and the like.

The officials of the Faribault schools are enforcing the anti-cigarette law. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Emil Lucier, a grocer in the northern part of that city, who has been selling tobacco and cigarettes to school children. Other arrests are likely to follow.

The brick yard plant of O. R. Mather at Pelican Rapids was destroyed by fire.

Gov. Clough has appointed Elmer E. Adams, of Fergus Falls, as a member of the board of regents of the state university, to succeed Prof. L. S. Swanson, of Albert Lea, term expired. Mr. Adams is editor of the Fergus Falls Journal.

The Pioneer mine at Ely has resumed operations with 200 men. The company has about 165,000 tons of iron ore in stock, and if not wholly, will partly be shipped to lower lake docks this season.

The Minnesota Summer Resort.

Lake Minnetonka, near St. Paul and Minneapolis, is the ideal resort of the Northwest. It is one of the most picturesque local ties in the country, the lake having over 150 miles of shore line, attractive with forests, lawns and cottages. It is a notable yachting resort and has more fine sailing and steam craft than any other lake in the Union. The outlet is Minnehaha (Laughing Water) Creek, made famous by Longfellow's poem. The bass fishing cannot be excelled. Hotel Lafayette, at Minnetonka Beach, opens June 26th for season of 1897. It is the most complete summer house west of the Mississippi, and contains five acres of floor surface, every room facing the water. It is reached by frequent trains on the Great Northern Railway from the Twin Cities. Persons desiring to spend a few days or weeks at the Lafayette, please address E. V. Holcombe, Manager, St. Paul, Minn.

Now He Walks Himself.

"Why has Blowly quit his noisy crusade in favor of bicyclists as against pedestrians?"

"Some one stole his wheel."—Detroit Free Press.

Excursion to Free Homes in the Canadian Northwest.

Those who are paying rent or carrying mortgages, or young men without prospects of getting a home where land is high in price, should note that the Canadian Government has a large area of fine farming land which it gives to persons over 18 years of age. Soil produces all staple crops. Climate similar to this. Good stock and dairy country. An excursion will leave St. Paul and Minneapolis, Wednesday, June 23, 1897, and monthly thereafter, to examine these lands. Don't be misled about far-away places you know nothing about, but select while the chance is open a FREE FARM OF 160 ACRES, to which the railway fare is low and will not eat up a large share of your capital. For publications and further information address Benjamin Davies, Emigration Agent, Canadian Government, 154 East 3d St., St. Paul, Minn.

As Time Changes.

When cremation becomes more general, instead of it being: "See that my grave's kept green," it will be: "Oh, keep my ashes bottled, love."—Tammany Times

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON,
[Seal] Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Summer Vacations.

Interesting illustrated booklets pertaining to Massachusetts Seashore, Ocean, Island and Inland Resorts, are issued by the passenger department of the Fall River Line, the famous route between New York and Boston, Newport, Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Bar Harbor, the White Mountains, etc., etc., etc. List of the booklets will be mailed upon receipt of one-cent stamp. Address O. H. Taylor, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Fall River Line, New York.

Not His Leg.

"Five dollars, please," said the fashionable dentist, after extracting the tooth.

"But, doctor," protested the victim; "I only came here to have my tooth pulled."—Philadelphia North American.

Ocean and Rail—Mountain and Seashore.

Take the "Big Four Route" and picturesque Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. The popular line to the mountain resorts in the Blue Ridge and Alleghanies and the seashore; the ocean route to New York and Boston via Old Point Comfort and Fortress Monroe. Send for tourist rates and descriptive pamphlets.

U. L. Truitt, N. W. P. A., C. & O.—Big Four Route, 234 Clark St., Chicago Ill.

Never Broke.

She—He's such a poor stick of a man!

He—What's your idea of a good stick of a man?

"One that will bend and not break."—Detroit Journal.

A Stout Backbone

Is as essential to physical health as to political consistency. For weakness of the back, rheumatism, and disorders of the kidneys, the tonic and dietetic action of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the one thing needful. The stomach is the mainstay of every other organ, and by invigorating the digestion with this preparation, the spinal column, and all its dependencies, are sympathetically strengthened. The dyspeptic and bilious will find it a pure vegetable stimulant and tonic.

The unhappy man who is enabled to give to his fellow beings, has at his command the source of great happiness.—N. Y. Weekly.

DROPSY is a dread disease, but it has lost its terrors to those who know that H. H. Green & Sons, the Dropsy Specialists of Atlanta, Georgia, treat it with such great success. Write them for painphlet giving full information.

A man never feels as awkward as when he is carrying a lot of millinery.—Washington Democrat.

"Star Tobacco."

As you chew tobacco for pleasure, use Star. It is not only the best, but the most lasting, and therefore the cheapest.

This is the season of the year when people take sides in pronouncing the word "peony."

AN INCIDENT AT THE CITY HOSPITAL.

A Woman's Life Barely Saved by a Critical Operation—Her Health Destroyed.

There was a hurry call for the ambulance of the City Hospital. In the course of an hour a very sick young woman was brought in on a stretcher. She was pale as death and evidently suffering keen agony. There was a hasty examination and a consultation. In less than a quarter of an hour the poor creature was on the operating table to undergo the operation called ovariotomy.

There was no time for the usual preparation. Her left ovary was on the point of bursting; when it was removed, it literally disintegrated. If it had burst before removal, she would have died almost instantly! That young woman had had warnings enough in the terrible pains, the burning sensation, the swelling low down on her left side. No one advised her, so she suffered tortures and nearly lost her life. I wish I had met her months before, so I could have told her of the virtues of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. As it is now, she is a wreck of a woman.

Oh, my sisters, if you will not tell a doctor your troubles, do tell them to a woman who stands ever ready to relieve you! Write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., confide freely to her all your troubles, and she will advise you free of charge; and if you have any of the above symptoms take the advice of Miss Agnes Tracy, who speaks from experience and says:

"For three years I had suffered with inflammation of the left ovary, which caused dreadful pains. I was so badly affected that I had to sleep with pillows under my side, and then the pain was so great it was impossible to rest.

"Every month I was in bed for two or three days. I took seven bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and am entirely cured. I think there is no medicine to be compared with the Compound for female diseases. Every woman who suffers from any form of female weakness should try it at once." MISS AGNES TRACY, Box 432, Valley City, N. D.

"Out of the frying-pan into the fire." Take care that you don't go that way, when you try to make your washing easier. Better be sure of what you're doing.

Get Pearline, the original washing-compound, the best-known, the fully-proved. There are plenty of imitations of it. But even if they're not dangerous—and some are—they're not economical.

Pearline used properly, goes farther, does more work, and saves more wear, than anything else that's safe to use. 526

BE BEAUTIFUL! IF YOUR BLOOD IS BAD YOUR FACE SHOWS IT.

It's nature's warning that the condition of the blood needs attention before more serious diseases set in. Beauty is blood deep.

Cascarets

HEED THE RED FLAG OF DANGER,

When you see pimples and liver spots on your face.

Make the COMPLEXION Beautiful, by Purifying the BLOOD.

If the blood is pure, the skin is clear, smooth and soft. If you take our advice, you will find CASCARETS will bring the rosy blush of health to faded faces, take away the liver spots and pimples. Help nature help you!

ALL DRUGGISTS. 10c., 25c., 50c. YOU CAN, IF YOU ONLY TRY. No. 259

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THE DWIGHT FARM AND LAND CO. offers for sale 23,000 ACRES in Steele County, 45 miles west of the Red River. Surface is rolling, soil rich black loam, clay subsoil, plenty of wild hay and good water abound. Close to good markets, schools, churches, etc. Prices $5 to $15 per acre. In RICHLAND COUNTY the company OFFERS 12,000 ACRES a large part of which is UNDER PLOW. This land is directly in the Red River Valley and very desirable. The county is thickly settled and four competing railways furnish fine markets. Prices range from $10 to $25 PER ACRE. For full information, maps, terms of sale, etc., etc., address EDGAR A. HEATH, GENERAL AGENT, DWIGHT, N. D., or R. S. TYLER & CO., FARGO, N. D.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Children's Day is to be observed at the Presbyterian church Sunday morning.

—Len Deidrich's new building is completed and has been turned into a pool room.

—Mr. W. R. Sandford, of St. Paul will lecture on "Social Purity" at the M. E. church, on Sunday evening.

—Len Dedrick is the first to get his new building done, and is already doing business in the new part of his

—Mr. Daye Riebel, the taxidermist, received from F L. Kennedy, of Minneapolis, a species of lizard called an iguana.

—Ringling Brothers circus is billed for Buffalo, June 15. This is one of the oldest and probably as good as any now on the road.

—The band boys did not give their concert, at Watertown, last Wednesnight, as expected, on account of a heavy rain storm. They will give it next Monday night.

—The reception of the High School Scholars to the graduating class and friends; school officers and teachers at the City Hall, Monday evening was quite an enjoyable affair.

—Yesterday afternoon at about 4 o'clock one of the warmest, most summerlike rains of the season set in. People enjoyed it after the long cold spell we have been having.

—John Brandser has moved his family into the building purchased of Lohmiller, on R. R. Ave. The Misses Bauman will continue their business in the front room till after the 4th.

—Show a spark of patriotism next Fourth of July. Do not let the day go by without a celebration, as Decoration Day was allowed to pass. It would be a double shame to the community.

—The regular three months summer vacation of the Delano High School has commenced, and a number of the scholars have gone back to their homes in the surrounding country and in neighboring towns.

—There is still a diminutive lake on Third street in front of Mowat's, Dyer's and Ball's residences. It looks bad to visitors and travelling men to see water standing in the street of a town the size of Delano.

—We have lived in Minnesota since 1855, and never before, so well as we can remember, seen such a prolonged spell of cold cloudy weather at this season of the year. It mades the Territorial Boys want to hunt more sunshine and more caloric.

—It is now less than a month till the 4th. of July, and it is high time preparations were made for holding a celebration. There is no reason why Delano cannot hold the best celebration in the country, if all the citizens pull together and do all they can to help the cause. A good celebration is one of the best advertisements a town can have.

County Cullings.

The Tarbox trouble trails terribly.

Squire Billings and wife and Editor Wharton drove to Buffalo Monday.

Dont forget the Band Tournament and the Old Settlers meeting at Buffalo, on Thursday, June 17. This is the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and a big time is looked for.

Court convened at Buffalo, Monday, June 8. His Honor Judge Tarbox presiding. C. A. Pidgeon, County attorney, Sheriff Nugent, Clerk Vorse at their posts. The cases for the term were set; the Grand Jury put to work and an adjournment taken till Tuesday.

Among our Exchanges.

American Economist: The proposed ten cent tea tax is not meeting with favor among the wage earners in our factories.

Evening Press: The same Wall street junta shapes the policy of this administration, as it did Cleveland's. How long will the people stand it?

Maple Lake Messenger: Work on the oil well in this village has been suspended until the well drilling outfit arrives, but the flow of oil to the surface continues as strong as ever. G. W. Houchins of Annandale who claims to have had a good deal of experience with oil and gas wells, pronounces the oil of good quality and thinks it may be had in abundance, but not at a debth of less than 600 feet.

For Sale.

House and three lots in good repair with or without furniture on River St. Also two five acre lots one with house on, on Watertown road. Want to go south on account of sickness. Enquire of V. F. Brothers, Delano. *3t.

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—TOUKENITE—does the business.
2c stamp gets full particulars.
AMES & CO.,
Edison Park, Ill.

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

Personal.

Ex-P. M. Johnson, of Lyndale, did business in town today.

Miss Jones, of Minneapolis, was a Delano visitor this week on her way west.

Mrs. Charles Wright and children, of Waverly visited her parents here this week.

Miss Nellie Vorse, of Buffalo, is visiting friends and relatives here this week.

Two of the Misses Hazeltine, of Minneapolis, visited at William Hawker's this week.

T. M. Shaw attended the I. O. O. F. Grand Lodge as a delegate this week, at Minneapolis.

Miss Watie Councilman, who has been living at Green's and attending school this winter returned home to Hancock, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cunningham, of Minneapolis, drove up Tuesday to attend the graduating exercises of the Delano High School.

Frank Cohn and family, Mrs. John Rader and daughter, Eb Brandon and wife, Frank Rader and others from Independence were present Tuesday evening at the graduating exercises.

Teachers' Training School.

Will be held at Buffalo commencing July 7, and continuing four weeks. The school will be conducted by Prof. A. D. Gaines of the Agricultural College, St. Anthony Park, assisted by Mrs. Gaines, Miss Hattie Dunton and Mr. James of the St. Cloud Normal.

Classes will be formed in the following subjects: Reading, Elementary Botany, History of England, Penmanship, Physical Culture, Arithmetic, Physiology, Grammar, English, History of the U. S., Civics, Geography, Music, Pedagog School Law, Geometry and Algebra if a sufficient number wish. There will also be a course of about eight lectures given by some of the ablest men of the state, and several excellent concerts in connection with the school. It is not necessary to urge our most successful teachers to be present at the beginning and remain during the entire term, but others who expect license to teach are earnestly requested to grasp the opportunities offered by the Training School for obtaining a more thorough knowledge of the subjects to be taught as well as proper methods of teaching them.

J. F. LEE,
37-4t. Co. Supt. Schools.

The Patent Office Scandal.

It is not remarkable that a Bill has been introduced in Congress imposing a heavy fine or imprisonment upon allege patent attorneys who offer prizes and medals as an inducement to apply for patent. A more taking scheme for obtaining money has seldem been invented. Thousands have been caught by it, and have lost, not only the money they have paid the attorney and Government, but, in a jack o'lantern pursuit of fortune, in a promised but never to be obtained patent, have stopped work and even mortgaged or sold their property. The aggregate misery from this source is pathetic to contemplate.

These attorneys have advertised far and wide that ideas are patentable, and have a commercial and marketable value. A most delusive and hurtful deception. The lists of "patents wanted" which they send to stimulate invention, as a matter of course, embrace classes in which there are already from 10 to 100 patents granted. Indeed it is impossible to print a list of 100 inventions, without mentioning at least 99 that have been each covered by many patents. It is a kindness on the part of the Government to refuse the grant of patent, as it does in nine cases in ten, to these deluded applicants, for the grant of a flimsy, worthless patent for an almost obsolete device would only involve the owner in future fruitless expense.

All these attorneys have so-called sale agency annexes, and under the pretence of being able to sell the patent still further fleece the poor men and women by getting their money for advertiseing. Of course they never sell, for the patents they procure are weak and worthless, and no one posted in the class of invention to which they pertain would accept them as a gift.

CHESTER A. SNOW.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1897.

Republicans pretend to pooh-pooh Senator Morgan's deliberately made charge that the action of the House is unconstitutional and that Congress is not legally in session, but in reality it is worrying them no little. The matter has been discussed at a cabinet meeting and the Attorney General is preparing an opinion on that subject to be submitted to the Cabinet.

The Senate has adopted a resolution offered by Senator Tillman, requesting the Judiciary Committee to report the legislation is necessary to enable the State of South Carolina to control the liquor traffic within its territory. The resolution is intended to meet the decision of the Federal Court that the present dispensary law of S. C. is in conflict with the interstate commerce law.

It looks now if there would be no sugar investigation. Had a vote been taken on Senator Tillman's resolution when it was first offered it would have been adopted, but having confered together the republican Senators have recovered their nerve and it is now announced that they will vote against the resolution.

The following language wasn't uttered by a democratic member of the House, but by one of Washingtons oldest ministers of the gospel, Dr. Byron Sunderland, at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Woman's National Cuban League, to express the grief and indignation of the American public at the atrocions murder of an American nurse by the Spaniards. Dr. Sunderland said: "The government of the U. S. seems to be recreant to its duty in thels emergency. Look at the conduct of this Congress of ours. The House of Representatives, called together to take action on questions of vital moment to the welfare of our people, as well as of our suffering fellow-citizens in Cuba, adjourning from day to day. All business locked up securely and the key carried in one man's pocket. Meanwhile, members of this body, in cahoots with half a dozen members of the British Parliament with the Ministers of both powers acting as umpires, regaling themselves at a game of chess! The committee rooms of the House given over to carrying on the sport."

Senator Jones of Arkansas, doesn't believe in straddling any question. Two democratic Senators voted with the republicans for a duty on onyx because of the existance of onyx quarries in their States, and Senator Perkins said he was surprised that Senator Jones did not do so in order to help developе the large onyx deposits known to exist in Arkansas. Mr. Jones said in reply: "There is no justification for tariff taxation, except for the purposes of revenue, and I will not support an excessive tax, even for the benefit of my people. Taxation for private benefit is robbery, pure and simple.

Jerry Simpson may not be able to cope with Speaker Reed but he made Representative Stone sorry he interrupted him to ask if there was any greater demand for a passage of a bankruptcy bill now than there was during the last Congress, by replying: "Why certainly there is; your promised prosperity has not materialized and the people new seek relief in bankruptcy courts."

If the words of the Washington judge who presided over the court that tried and acquitted Havemeyer and Searles, the president and secretary of the sugar trust, mean anything they mean that that the Senate committee had no legal authority to ask questions relating to the business of the sugar trust. If this is good law, the laws of this country cannot be too soon so ammended as to give Congress the right to investigate the business of the sugar trust, and of all other trusts, whenever there is occassion to do so in the interest of the public.

It is guilty consciences which have caused Speaker Reed to be guarded by detectives, for fear that somebody will do him bodily injury as a result of the public indignation at his methods of muzzling the House. He has received threatening letters, but ther were written by a man in Washington merely to cause a sensation. There isn't the slightest probability that anybody will kill Mr. Reed, or even hurt him. The People know that their remedy lies in the ballot box, and they will wait until the Congressional elections next year to apply it.

Secatary Gage has let the secret out that Mr. McKinley expects this session of congress to give him authority to appoint a currency commission. The House will, of course, do whatever Mr. McKinley wants it to do, provided that Mr. Reed's consent be obtatained, but the Silver Senators havent the slightest idea of giving Mr McKinley authority to pick a currency commission, but they will insist that its members shall be selected by the President, the Senate and the House, in order that the silver men may have a fair representation thereon.

Salesmen Wanted.

To sell the largest stock of Northern Grown Fruits, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, etc., in the West. Steady work. Pay weekly. Three plans. Write at once for terms.
THE JEWELL NURSERY CO.,
Lake City, Minnesota.

FREE! FREE!

The McKinley Bill and the new Tarriff Bill compared item by item. Also Henry George's Protection or Free Trade, and speeches of congressmen on tariff and direct taxation
Address Minnesota Democratic Association, 127 Globe Bldg, St. Paul.

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat, per bu.,	$ .64
Rye, per bu.,	.25
Potatoes, per bu.,	.25
Butter	12, .10
Eggs,	.07
Hay, per ton,	3.50
Pork	3.50
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.06
Chickens, dressed,	.06
Spring chicken,	.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,	.08

DIED.

WOOLLEY.—Near Howard Lake, Tuesday, June 8, Mr. Sio cum Woolley, age 80 years.

MARRIED.

SHATTER, STRAIT.—In Buffalo, Friday, June 4, Mr. John Shatter, Jr., and Miss Jennie Strait.

ADVERTISE!

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CITY GROCERIES

Flour, Feed, Fruits green and dried, Canned Goods, Fish, Teas and Coffees Anything in the line of Heavy or Fancy Groceries constantly on hand.

All goods ordered before 10 a. m. delivered before noon. Those ordered before 4 p. m. delivered before 6 p. m. Highest market price for Produce.

Call and see our goods. Everything fresh and new. Leave your orders.
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the latest and grandest book by this world-wide celebrity now out and for sale exclusively by subscription. The only book given to the public by Sam Jones in ten years. Edited by Rev. B. F. Haynes. Introduction by Bishop Joseph S. Key, of the M. E. Church, South. 600 pages. 122 splendid illustrations. A bonanza for agents. Most rapidly, easily selling book of the age.

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Send 85 Cents for Agent's Outfit, and 10 Cents for Our 70-page, illustrated Catalogue of Bibles, Albums, Etc.

WONDERFUL SALES.

$10 Every Day Can Be Made by Agents.

To prove it, we give a few items from actual sales made within the last few weeks: One agent sold 27 copies in two and a half days. Another sold 15 copies in two days, and another 20 in three days. One agent in Indiana sold 15 copies in two days. An agent in South Carolina sold 43 copies in three days. One agent in Georgia sold 25 in two days, An agent in Central Georgia sold 82 copies in ten days. When you consider the commission we allow agents, and the immense popularity of this wonderful book, and the ease with which it sells, there is nothing in which a live, pushing man can engage which will yield such profits. For instance: one agent made $108.25 in ten days selling "Thunderbolts." Another made $39.60 in three days; another $9.25 in one day; another $33 in two days; another $56.75 in three days.

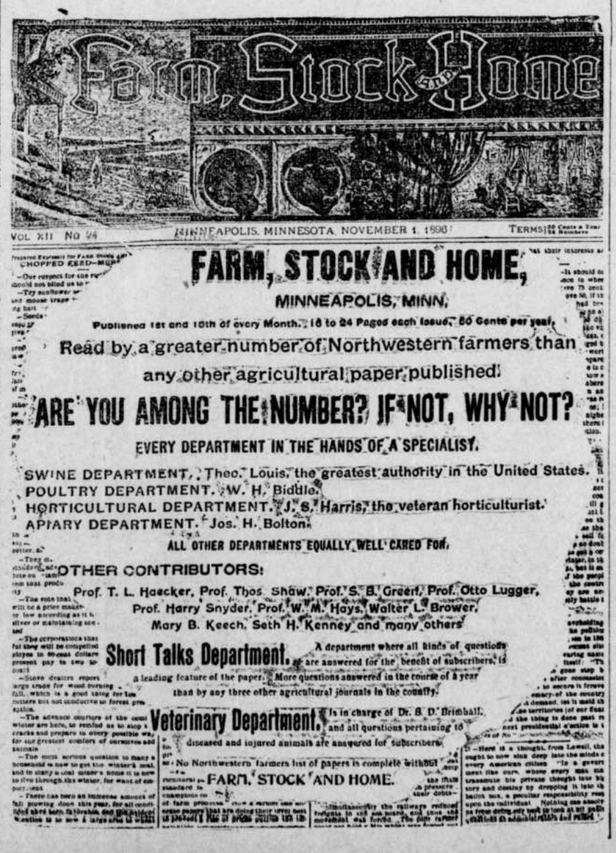
B. F. HAYNES PUBLISHING COMPANY, Nashville, Tenn.

4TH OF JULY!
SHOULD BE CELEBRATED
IN THE
GOOD OLD-FASHIONED WAY.

Let everybody take it upon themself to act and not to wait for someone to ask you to celebrate

The Nations Birthday

Come out and show Uncle Sam he has a few friends left.



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The fire has burnt up our old Stock, but we have re-established in the Old Charley Eppel building with bran new Goods of all kinds. Do not be afraid to ask for anything in the line of dry goods, for they are in the next room.

We hope to see all our customers satisfied. Yours.

GEO. P. SCHAFFER.

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Undertaker and liveryman.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1897. NUMBER 38.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

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W. H. CUTTING. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO, MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. ANANDALE, WRIGHT Co., MINN.

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

DR. C. B. AMES. Office at Delano, Minn. Business solicited day or night, for cash. Office in brick block, on River Street.

E. A. SHANNON, M. D., Buffalo, Minn., Calls day or night promptly attended to. Office in the building between McKnight's store and residence. Residence on corner north of School House.

O. R. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Rockford, Minn

Dr. C. H. KOHLER,

Dayton Building, Cor. 6th St. and Nicollet Ave Minneapolis, Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 17-tf.

CHURCH NOTICES

M. E. CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:45 p. m
Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:45 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.

REV. J. L. FARBER Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching every 3rd Sunday in each month at..... 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School every Sunday..... 10:00 "

REV. FOSSBERG, Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on every third Sunday.

DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... "

REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.

REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8a. m Sunday services every Sunday.

REV. M. SAVS.

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Councilmen — NICK FRANK, HENRY BOCK, ADAM HORSCH.
Recorder — L. M. MAXFIELD.

Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room in the City Hall.

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Street Commissioner, PHILIP MARTIN.
Board of Health — T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. E. BORSCH.
Village Marshal, MARTIN NELSON.
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F. H. LINDSLEY and C. S. HAWKER.

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COOKING ACCORDING TO SCIENCE.

Give me a spoon of oleo, ma,
And the sodium alkali,
For I'm going to bake a pie, mamma,
I'm going to bake a pie.
For John will be hungry and tired, ma,
And his tissues will decompose;
So give me a gramme of phosphate,
And the carbon and cellulose.

Now give me a chunk of caseine, ma,
To shorten the thermic fat;
And hand me the oxygen bottle, ma,
And look at the thermostat;
And if the electric oven's cold
Just turn it on half an ohm.
For I want to have supper ready
As soon as John comes home.

Now pass me the nutral dope, mamma,
And rotate the mixing machine,
But give me the sterilized water first,
And the oleomargarine,
And the phospate, too, for, now I think,
The new typewriter's quit,
And John will need more phosphate food
To help his brain a bit.

—New England Magazine.

THE golden jubilee number of the Chicago Tribune, is a beauty. The Tribune has been a regular newspaper for 50 years June 10 and shows evidence of great vitality yet.

FROM a list of changes in Post Office salaries we learn that the pay of the Anoka Post Master has been reduced from $1,700 to $1,500 per year. The reason is not given, possibly because some of the patrons have pulled out of the prevailing party.

KENEDY'S OWN, for June contains "Labor Interest in the Money Unit," by C. J. Coholey, "Unveiling of the Ole Bull Monument" oration by John W. Arclander, at Minneapolis, May 17, 1897, and several other articles well worth reading and preserving.

THE May number of Kennedy's Own the wide awake Minneapolis Magazine contains three poems from the pen of Henry Slade Goff. They are good, especially the "Song of the Cuban Soldier." Mr. Kennedy has a way of securing first class authors, and articles of high grade for his magazine. Judges C. M. Pond and J. W. Willis discussed the Cuban question. Rev. Clear, Frank Nye, David Johnson and others have written some fine articles for the Magazine which deserves reading by everybody.

THOSE who have read republican papers know of the terrible reputation they have painted for Ex-Governor Altgeld, of Illinois. Mr. Tanner was elected to succeed him and now it is somewhat amusing to read in such a grand old party organ as the Chicago Tribune, that Governor Tanner has signed a bill working great hardship to the people of Chicago, and that Gov. Altgeld would have had his right arm cut off before he would have done such a thing. They begin to see a glimmer of day light.

SOME of our cotemporaries say they think, that Frank Larabee is too prejudiced to be allowed to even assist the prosecuting attorney in the Howard case. It seems kind of strange while so many of them have agreed on this point that they have every last one of them failed to point out that Col. Dodge and his associates might be a little too much interested in the outcome of the Howard case to be permitted to defend him from the charges that have been made against him. "It is a poor rule that want work both ways."

W. J. WHITE, proprietor and editor of the Sun, of Brandon, Manitoba, the Minneapolis Tribune says, is anxious that the Minnesota Editorial association accept a trip through the Queen's domain to that place. The trip is to be from Duluth to Port Arthur by water, thence by rail to Rat Portage, over the Canadian Pacific Ry., an excursion on Lake of the Woods and Rainy River; Winnepeg, Selkirk, Brandon and Bauff, away up in the Rocky Mountains are points on the route. Then to the coast, to return as you please, over the Canadian Pacific, Great Northern, or Northern Pacific reads.

This would, as Mr. White says, be a delightful trip, and if it does not require too much cash outlay, will doubtless be enjoyed by a very large percentage of the editorial fraternity of Minnesota.

WHAT possible benefit do the McKinleyites think it will be to the people of Minnesota to pay about 25 per cent more for the woolens; in what way do they think paying $2 per thousand feet for fine boards more than they have been paying will help the pocketbooks of farmers? If they succeed in getting the extra cotton tariff passed how will that help us in this state? If they screw up the tariff on wheat, hay, corn, potatoes, rye, eggs and a few more things to jolly the farmer and our crops should happen to be a little short and we wish to bring in a few loads of eatables from Canada, wouldn't the tariff which would have to be paid, soon put Minnesota in the safe for Bryan column?

Editor Married.

The Star News notes with pleasure the marriage of Irving H. Caswell, the talented editor of the Anoka Herald, to Miss Mary D. Woodbury, one of Anoka's charming daughters, and extends hearty congratulations and best wishes to the happy pair.—Star News.

Coming the 25 & 26.

The Magniscope Vaudiville Co. with Edisons Latest Electric Machine Reproducing upon the stage living moving objects as natural as life. This Company comes to us well recommended and deserves the patronage of the people. Coming the 25th and 26th of June.

Smokeless Powder.

From the following from the Wheaton Foot-Prints it seems people had better be careful when they experiment with the new smokeless powder: "Oscar Davidsen had the misfortune to burst his rifle Saturday. The shells were loaded with the new smokeless powder, which is very strong, and being loaded with the same amount in weight as ordinary powder, proved too heavy a charge and split the rifle the full length of the barrel. Fortunately the breaking of the rifle was the only damage done."

Whither are We Drifting.

With free silver bosses plotting against Bryan, and Wannamaker preaching a political crusade among the Republicans; with business at such a state of stagnation, and the conviction of the people that the religion of politics is but the incarnation of greed it looks as if present party lines would disappear in 1898 and 1900. We do not favor change for the sake of change, but when party supplants the will of the people, and political organizations become only machines for manipulating office and public patronage, there should be a revolution of methods. We are living under new conditions; the medicines so long administered by Dr. Party have no effect. The disease now prostrating the people cannot be cured simply by tariff, or silver, or gold, or the election of a particular man, but new methods of living must be sought; the government must become more Democratic; men elected to office must be relieved of temptations incident to public patronage. Railroads and other rich corporations should be protected, but not allowed to protect themselves by granting favors to judges or any public officer, or ministers of the gospel. Our suggestions of reform may be brief, but they awake a thousand others in the minds of the people. We predict the inauguration of a great social and political revolution, wrought not by force of arms, but by the power of thought pushed on by the necessities and convictions of the common people. —The Interurban.

INDEPENDENCE INCIDENTS.

Has been rather rainy weather of late have had no good roads for sometime.

Some of the farmers have begun cultivating their corn but most of it is rather small for this time of year.

If we have many more heavy rains it will make the ground rather soft for harvest and the low meadows will be wet when haying begins.

Dr. Walters, of Delano, was seen in our town one day this week.

Many of our people seem to have a great taste for fishing, and they say fishing is good.

Mrs. Charles Histed is still on the sick list has been sick for several months.

Some of the Independence people took in the circus at Buffalo Tuesday, they report it as being very good.

There was quite a good many out last Sunday at Armstrong A. C. Church went to hear the Odd Fellow's Sermon preached by W. A. Jackson of Rockford.

There is but a few good gardens this spring the cold wet weather has kept them back.

Parties from the cities have been up in our town looking for land they want a place where they can plant their vine and fig tree and be a little independent of the corporations.

All the schools in Independence have closed for the season.

Thomas Rader is putting in a well for George Pagenkoff.

The assessor of Independence has finished canvasing the town, and finds that cows are more plenty than a year ago, this no doubt is owing to the the two creameries in our town. The creamery is an industry which we hope will give good revenue as soon as they get permantly established.

Sheep is not so plenty as the dog by 40 or 50 percent.

All wool cloths in a country like this come quiet handy when it gets to be 40 deg. below zero, but a dog that catches a coon only now and then does not help pay the tariff and keep up the revenue.

We also find that some of the farmers are on the increase. FARMER.

Notice of Application for Liquor License.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF WRIGHT, VILLIGE OF DELANO. } June 14th, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the Village Council of said Village of Delano and filed in my office praying for license to sell intoxicating liquor for the term of one year, commencing July 1st, 1697, by the following named person and at the following named place as stated in said application, respectively to-wit:

SIMON WEYDERE in the one story brick building situated on lot 26 block 8, original townsite of Delano, Minn.

Said application will be considered by said Village Council at the Council Room, in Delano, on Monday evening June 28, A. D. 1897, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Witness my hand and seal of said Village of Delano, this 14th day of June 1897.

[Seal] L. M. MAXFIELD, Village Recorder.
40-2t.

Notice of Application for Liquor License.

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CHARLES WIESE, in the one and a half story fraim building situated on lot 4, block 8 original townsite of the Village of Delano.

Said application will be considered by said Village Council at the Council Room, in Delano, on Monday evening June 28 A. D. 1897, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Witness my hand and seal of said Village of Delano, this 14th day of June, 1897.

[Seal] L. M. MAXFIELD, Village Recorder.
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WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1897.

Mr. McKinley was not in the best of humors when he left Washington for the Nashville exposition. Several things had not gone to suit him. The newspapers printed the report of Consul General Fitzhug Lee, on the Ruiz investigation, before it was received by the State Department, and nobody could discover the leak. But the principal cause could discover the leak. But the the principal cause of Mr. McKinley's bad humor was the verbal report made by his friend and personal representative, Mr. Calhoun, who found out too much of what Mr. McKinley did not want to know, and not enough to corroboate what he thought he already knew. In short, Mr. Calhoun reported things as he found them, regardless of whether they pleased or displeased anybody. Meanwhile the Cuban question is ready to boil over in Congress. Many republicans in the House who have been keeping quiet in opposition to the wishes of their constitutents, in order to give Mr. McKinley a chance to do something, are growing restive and cannot be held in much longer.

Notwithstanding the opposition of Senators Jones, of Ark., and Vest, of Mo., both of whom denounced it severely, six democrates voted for the amendment offered to the tariff bill by Senator Bacon, of Ga., putting a 20 per cent advalorem duty on raw cotton. The republicans all voted for the amendment and it is now a part of the bill. The six democrats who voted for the amendment were Bacon and Clay of Ga., Tillman and McLaurin, of S. C., McEnery, of La., and Rawlins, of Utah. Senator Bacon replied to democratic objections by saying that it was recognized that the country was to have a tariff bill and that he intended to see that his state received an equal share of its benefits, as he believed, in the words of the Bible, that the man who does not care for his own household is worse than an infidel. There are reasons for the belief that the republicans are playing a bunco game on Senitor Bacon and his democratic supporters, in order to exhibit them as supporters of protection, and that when the tariff bill goes to the President it will not contain a duty on raw cotton.

Senator Jones, of Ark., Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is naturally a little skeptical about the stories printed from time to time about the rasing of large sums of money to be used for the continued propagation of free silver ideas. Speaking of the latest story, that Colorado had raised $100,000. Senator Jones said: "I have not received a cent from Colorado since the election, and if any sum has been or is being raised in the interest of silver, I don't know it. I should be very glad to be assured that it is true."

Senator Mills, of Texas, is not an alarmist, but he can see nothing but trouble ahead for class legislation. He said: "The effect of this tariff bill upon the people will be seen, not in its high taxation, but in the way it buttresses and fortifies trusts of all kinds. Some of these days this sort of legislation will have to cease or we will have to see a revolution. The people will not stand it. Driven to the wall by the combinations of money power, they will find a leader, and we shall see another Coxey's army—but it will be an army which will carry guns and use them."

Democratic Senators are practically unanimous in declaring the uselessness of Mr. McKinley asking Congress to authorize him to appoint a monetary commission, because they have decided that no such legislation shall be voted upon by the Senate at this session.

Mr. J. Addison Porter, who would not be filling his present position had not its title been officially changed from private secretary to The President's Secretary, captured a nice juicy slice of pie this week, before he took Mr. McKinley and a special train load of officials and newspaper men to the Nashville exposition. He got Henry W. Hoyt, of Pa., nominated to be Assistant Attorney General, and got the Pa. Senators to acquiesce. Mr. Hoyt was a classmate of Mr. Porter's.

A majority of the republican Senatorial caucus realized that something had to be done to stop the wave of popular indignation on account of the sugar schedule's notorious favoritism towards the sugar trust, so the House schedule was substituted after making several changes in the interest of the trust, which still stands to reap an enormous profit to which it is in no way entitled, at the expense of the sugar consumers—that is of everybody. The new schedule is better than the one discarded, but it is still a very bad one; but there is little probability of its being bettered before the tariff bill becomes a law. The trust has too strong a grip on the republican leaders.

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Delano High School Commencement Oration.

POWER OF THE PRESS.

(BY JOHN J. CATLIN.)

One of the most powerful and influencial agencies among civilized people of all classes, in spiritual as well as in temporal affairs is the mighty press. Edited as it is, for the most part, by independent, free-thinking, liberty-loving, patriotic, and educated men, it has acquired a power un-surpassed by any other single institution governed by the hand of man.

In considering the power of the press, one would naturally first direct his attention to the great movements in which it has shown power, the movements and events in which it now shows power, and to the reasons why, in accordance with its advantages and position, it should have attained so great power.

The first great movement in which the press was destined to take a part, was in the closing years of the great intellectual awakening of Europe after the languor and depression of the first medevial centuries, known as the Revival of Learning, about the middle of the 15th century. It is true that the Revival of Learning was well under way before the art of printing was invented, but without it, it must have languished, the works of such great men as Petrarch, Boccacio, and Dante, brought forth and immortalized by means of the press, must have been insignificant or have perished and been lost to the world, as innumerable great works had been in the centuries past.

The results of the work of the press during the latter years of the Revival of Learning were most beneficent to mankind. Not only faultless literary models but large stores of valuable knowledge that had been slowly accumulating for ages in the East, were transferred to the young and vigorous nations of the west, where they were thoroughly studied, and contributed, most of all, to raising many degrees, the standard of learning in the then young western countries.

The next movement in which the press played an important part was the reformation, or religious controversy, at the opening of the sixteenth century; that great combat between Protestantism and Catholocism in which one half the nations of Europe were severed from the spiritual jurisdiction of Rome. By means of the press, the ninetyfive theses drawn up by Luther, in which he fearlessly stated his views in regard to indulgences, were scattered throughout Europe with incredible rapidity, and, to a very large extent, by placing the writings and claims of the leaders of the reformation before the people, was the cause of the rapid and extended growth of Protestantism.

The political revolution, that great uprising of the common people against the tyranny and oppression of their rulers, that period most important to lower classes recorded in the annals of mankind, that glorious period in which our forefathers, crushed down by the iron heel of despotism, fought for their independence and set up a new form of government, which, in a little more than a hundred years has placed itself in the front rank of the nations of the world, is the next great movement to which the press directed it's attention.

By placing before the English people the satires of Pope, Swift, and DeFoe, and writings on governmental reform by Addison, Steel, and others, the press showed them their rights, and the tyranny under which they were scarcely able to eke out an existance, thus accounting for two uprisings of the people which resulted in their obtaining a right to govern themselves; a right which belongs to every human being; a right which the inhabitants of those countries that stand first in the long list of the nations of the world possess to a greater or less extent; a right which no people can flourish without.

Not only were the English people aroused to assert their rights by the forcible arguments of the press, but the American colonists, incited by the fiery speeches of Patrick Henry, which were sent broadcast throughout the land, and by the patriotic writings of Jefferson and Paine, escaped from the power of despotism and partook more freely of the blessings of freedom.

After American independence had been established, an event occured which showed still more strongly the power of the press. The slavery question attracted the attention of the chief writers of the time. The well known story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had a wonderful influence upon the people of the North in fireing them with indignation against the crime of slavery and inducing them to undertake the war in behalf of the four million unfortunates who were passing their lives in slavery.

Events occurring at the present time in which the press is solicited to take a part, are the elections. In a political campaign, the first thing that the parties do, after selecting candidates for nomination and laying the plans of the campaign, is to secure every paper possible to support their candidates, and to send out campaign literature by the car load as a means of obtaining the votes of the people.

Some of the chief reasons why the press has such great power is its wide dispersion, and the facility and rapidity with which news can be brought from all parts of the world and laid before the people. Every man does not have the necessary time required in looking up all the leading questions of the day to his profit, but through the writings of editors and through literature handed in by scientists and statesmen, he is able to learn concerning the progress of science and see into the different sides of the political questions of his country and thus profit by the learning of others.

The press is by far the greatest means of education in governmental and political affairs, and the widest distributor of liberalizing ideas that any country can possess. The effect produced upon a nation by granting the press freedom of expressing it's opinion is well shown by the fact that in proportion to a nation's rank in learning and morality, that nation grants greater or less freedom to the press. In the United States the freedom of the press is fully established and has been ever since the government was founded, and no other country can show an equally rapid ascent from the position of a minor nation to one of the most powerful and influencial, and scarcely any other nation has an equally large percent of the population so well acquainted with the current events and the mode of carrying on the government. By means of the press, governments are centralized and the people are brought closer together. Never, before the art of printing was invented, excepting the Roman Empire only, were nations with so widely scattered dependencies held together, and the people made to feel a common interest in the government. The boundries of some nations were for a short time extended by the military genius and power of a single man, and large and seemingly powerful kingdoms established, but they only survived the death of the conqueror and were then divided into a number of smaller kingdoms, and fell back into positions still lower than those from which they had been raised. Without the press, they perished; with it, they flourish.

Litchfield Independent:—Senators Davis and Nelson of Minnesota both voted to put a tax of two cents a pound on refined sugar, for the benefit of the sugar trust. Mark this down for future reference. Davis and Nelson may come up for re-election.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent office Washington, D. C.

M. P. Elgen, St. Paul, Rotary engine. J. Hoffman, New Ulm, Mattress. R. C. Kruschke, Duluth, Fishing-reel. E. Lindfors, Minneapolis, Plane-guide. L. F. Musson, Winona, Seal for packages, &c., J. Parkhill, Rochester, Roof-framing tool. R. Seeger, St Paul, Vapor-burner. W. A. Walkinson, Minneapolis, Steam lumber-transfer.

For copy of any patent send 10 cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

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Latest News

Alexander McNeil was yesterday appointed Post Master at Dayton.

Father Kneipp, the famous cold water cure apostle, of Waesischefen, is dead.

Mr. Stovel of Willmar was arrested this afternoon on charge of jumping a board bill.

Senator Knute Nelson gets his friend Prof. Swenson, of Albert Lea, appointed Minister to Denmark. Knute seems to stand in with the appointing powers.

According to a new pension ruling in the case of a widow's claim, where the soldier has been missing from home for seven years it is unnecessary to prove his death.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

JUNE—1897.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
....	....	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	....	....	....

Pennies have just appeared in the circulation of Hawaii. In spite of some drawbacks the penny is a mark of high civilization.

Edison thinks the horseless carriage of the future will not cost more than $100. The facilities for human locomotion are looming up at a wonderful rate.

According to the method which is now adopted for reckoning leap years, December, January and February will be the summer months about 720,000 years hence.

The New Yorkers who are selling bricks from Grant's tomb are probably interested in a brick yard, and will see that the volume of the souvenirs is equal to the demand for them.

The annual balance sheet of the Monte Carlo casino shows a profit of $4,000,000. It will be noticed that the man who breaks the bank never interferes with the annual dividend.

The statement is abroad that American mixed drinks are making headway in Japan. They have a knack of making headway everywhere, but they frequently interfere with the footway.

William Waldorf Astor was telling a London audience about the large trees in the United States. Some of the party doubted his story and forthwith he ordered a section of a redwood tree from California, which was 14 feet four inches in diameter, weighing 19 tons, sent to his London address. William is something of an American after all.

Engineer Alexander Brown, in charge of the express train leaving Long Island City, while his train was moving swiftly had one of the driving rods of the engine break, tearing up the track for 30 yards and tearing out the side of his cab. But he sturdily stuck to his lever, and at the risk of his life brought his train to a stop. That was genuine courage.

The eye of the experienced bicyclist is always to be directed to the ground over which his wheel is to pass, and not to the rocks and ruts which he is to miss. There is sound philosophy in that for other people. The motto is "keep your eye on the track and let the hundreds of impediments stand along the journey. They won't hurt if you don't bump up against them."

Pennsylvania has added to its collateral inheritance tax a two per cent. tax on all personal property passing to direct heirs. Estates valued at less than $5,000 are exempted. It is estimated that this new levy will yield not less than $1,000,000 a year, and perhaps $2,000,000. The senate passed the bill, the house concurred in the senate amendments and the governor signed it, all in the same day.

In spite of the decision of a Chicago judge rejecting the X rays as evidence that marvelous discovery is to be put to other uses than those of tracing bullets in burglars and buttons in boys. It is proposed to use the rays for the purpose of detecting fraudulent "old masters." It is said that by their means experts will be able to detect whether Raphaels and Rubens are being manufactured today in back streets.

In spite of the vast sums of money expended to Christianize the Indians, the fact has come to light that Christianized Indians are mostly fire worshipers. They still pray to the sun. Red Bird, formerly a chief of the Cheyennes, is a Harvard graduate, but wears his blanket and paints his face a bright vermillion. There are many graduates of institutes among the tribes, but most of them drift back to the traditions of their fathers.

How many times will the courts be called upon to decide the responsibility of telegraph companies for damages resulting from the imperfect or delayed transmission of telegrams? It seems as though the dockets always held some such suits. The companies fall back upon their arbitrary conditions of sending, printed upon the back of their blanks, but these have long since been decided to be no excuse for either missending or delay. There is nothing in the law which exempts a telegraph company from damages arising from the mistakes of its employes any more than any other private corporation.

Unless the protecting arm of the government gets in prompt and energetic action there is sure to be a decided decrease in the population of the Pima Indian reservation in Arizona. Some misguided philanthropist sent the Pimas an illustrated weekly paper, and in an unhappy moment one of the medicine men became fascinated by the picture of an airship, with the result that the entire reservation has contracted the fever. The tribe has been industriously working for weeks on the construction of an aerial ship, making such changes in the published diagram as the fancy of the moment suggested.

No striking improvement has resulted, but the average age of senators and representatives at Washington has been considerably lessened since the last congressional directory was issued. Previous to that the average age in the senate was above 60. It is now 57, and the average age of representatives has fallen from 50 to 44. A good share of the congressmen were very young, and some of them were not even born at the time of the rebellion. This is true of both houses. One notable fact is the large number who were born in foreign countries. No less than 27 are natives of other countries and 23 are British born.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Special Session.

The United States senate had a period of tariff speeches on the 9th, and, as a result, little progress was made on the bill. The following nominations were received from the president: To be envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiaries of the United States, Henry L. Wilson, of Washington, to Chili; William F. Powell, of New Jersey, to Hayti, and John G. A. Leishman, of Pennsylvania, to Switzerland. The house was not in session.

In the United States senate on the 10th the agricultural schedule of the tariff bill was completed and the sugar schedule was taken up. In the house James T. Loyd, elected to succeed the late Representative Giles, of the First Missouri district, took the oath. The house then adjourned to the 14th.

The first test vote on the sugar schedule was taken in the United States senate on the 11th, resulting in the adoption of the republican caucus amendment increasing the duty on refined sugar from 1.675 to 1.95 cents per pound. The house was not in session.

The sugar schedule was again the subject of democratic assaults in the United States senate on the 12th and practically no progress was made. Only one amendment was voted upon and that was defeated. When the senate adjourned the amendment of Senator Lindsay (Ky.) to strike out the differential on refined sugar was pending. The house was not in session.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the month of May the exports of breadstuffs amounted to $13,087,017, an increase of $2,686,178 over May, 1896.

A treaty is being prepared by the state department for the annexation of Hawaii. It may be submitted to the senate for ratification at the present session, and if not it will be ready for the regular session next December.

In the United States there were 262 business failures in the seven days ended on the 11th, against 241 the week previous and 246 in the corresponding period of 1896.

In the month of May last the postal receipts throughout the country amounted to $2,685,708, an increase of $21,563 over the receipts in May, 1896.

Throughout the country trade continues to show a moderate but distinct improvement.

THE EAST.

Admiral Sicard's flagship, the armored cruiser New York, hurriedly put to sea from Boston under sealed orders.

At the age of 73 years James Hughes Taylor, a veteran tragedian of wide reputation, died at Downingtown, Pa.

In many New England towns floods caused by high water in the Connecticut river did great damage.

Seven cars were demolished and three men were killed in a freight train wreck near Exeter, N. H.

At Georgetown, Del., James M. Gordy was hanged for the murder of his wife. He died protesting his innocence.

Since April 1 last the exports of gold amount to $17,384,728.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 11th aggregated $1,008,182,516, against $886,971,775 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 7.3.

Further advices say that the losses in New England by the recent storm will include nearly a dozen lives and damage to property to the extent of $500,000.

A fund has been started by the New York Herald for Mark Twain, the celebrated humorist, with a subscription of $1,000.

In the National league the percentages of the baseball clubs for the week ended on the 12th were: Baltimore, .763; Boston, .700; Cincinnati, .641; New York, .556; Philadelphia, .535; Brooklyn, .525; Cleveland, .487; Pittsburgh, .487; Louisville, .425; Chicago, .390; Washington, .342; St. Louis, .186.

In a panic in a schoolhouse at Buffalo, N. Y., caused by a cry of fire, many children were badly injured.

WEST AND SOUTH.

In Cleveland, O., there will be no more Sunday baseball.

Thomas Neal killed his wife and her grandmother, Mary Jenkins, near Bascombville, S. C., in a fit of jealousy.

The president and party arrived at the exposition in Nashville, Tenn., and the executive addressed an immense audience at the auditorium.

The supreme court of Indiana has sustained the law enacted last winter limiting street car fares in Indianapolis to three cents.

Near Grayville, Ill., William Henley killed Harmon Woods and John McKay in a quarrel over trout lines. All were fishermen.

In Moody county, S. D., F. N. Bliven fatally shot a daughter of Frank Weigel, a German farmer, because she would not elope with him and then killed himself.

At Leavenworth, Kan., the house of Gov. Smith, of the national soldiers' home, was partially wrecked with dynamite. Mrs. Smith was seriously injured, and J. W. Oliver, a dishonorably discharged soldier, was under arrest, accused of the diabolical crime.

At Indianapolis William Owens, a teamster, and Miss Ida Alyea were killed by lightning in a street.

At Rockford, Ill., James French was hanged for the murder of his wife on July 19 last.

Later advices from Lyle, Minn., say that the recent cyclone laid waste a tract 200 yards wide and ten miles long, property valued at $80,000 was destroyed, Henry Hanson was killed and 15 persons were injured.

Near Parkersburg, W. Va., a storm of broken ice stripped all leaves from trees, ruined crops and badly injured horses and cattle.

At Chattanooga Mrs. Edith L. Bruno, an aeronaut, descended into the Tennessee river and was drowned.

From Fort Missoula, Mont., 24 men started on a bicycle ride of nearly 2,500 miles to Jefferson barracks, Mo. Whether bicycles will be used in the army depends on the result of the experiment.

Buildings were unroofed and hundreds of windows were broken by hailstones during a storm at Caldwell, O.

At Cumberland, Md., Thomas Cuppett and his son and two daughters were struck by lightning and the girls were fatally injured.

Because of a political feud John R. Richards, millionaire and mayor of Bunker Hill, Ill., was shot and killed by Capt. E. Y. Hedley, editor of the Gazette.

While crazy drunk a negro named Sibley shot and killed three women and two children in Kemper county, Miss.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

In a mine at Maestig, Wales, a cage fell a distance of 360 feet, killing ten men.

In a fight with natives on the northern frontier of India Col. Bunny, two other officers and 25 British privates were killed and many others wounded.

At Welshampton, England, an excursion train was derailed and nine persons were killed and 25 injured.

Dispatches from Havana say that more than 1,000 persons die every day in Cuba as a result of the famine and disease, due to Gen. Weyler's enforced reconcentration of pacificos.

In Calcutta, India, an earthquake shock cracked the walls of nearly every building.

At St. Vincent, Jamaica, a cyclone damaged many buildings and killed three persons.

While going to the Longchamps races to see the Grand Prix President Faure, of France, was fired upon. No one was hurt.

At Cabana, Cuba, the secret court-martial of Gen. Ruis Rivera and Col. Bacallao, the insurgent chiefs captured in Pinar del Rio, sentenced them both to be shot.

An appeal was made by the sultan to Emperor Nicholas and Emperor William to support his claim to annex Thessaly to the Ottoman empire. This proceeding highly displeases the ambassadors of the other powers.

LATER NEWS.

The Headquarters hotel, an old time landmark at Fargo, N. D., was burned, and with it the ticket office and waiting room of the Northern Pacific railroad.

Barney Barnato, the South Africa "Kaffir King," committed suicide by jumping overboard the steamer Scot, bound from Capetown to Southampton, England.

The new United States immigration station on Ellis Island, New York, was destroyed by fire, without any loss of life.

Minnie McGuire, Alpha Taylor and Emma White were killed by lightning at Bellaire, O., while walking home from church. It is believed the steel corsets worn by the ladies were the chief cause of their death.

Frank Ryan, a practice boy, perished in the flames while trying to save some horses from Higgins Bros.' race horse stables, which burned at Missoula, Mont.

The business portion of Georgetown, Col., was wiped out by fire. Loss, $150,000.

A petition bearing 6,000,000 signatures was presented to congress, asking for the recognition of the Cuban insurgents.

The final ratification of the boundary treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela was exchanged at the state department at Washington the 14th.

The Spanish minister has received an official communication stating that the report coming from Havana via Key West that the insurgent leaders Rivera and Bacalloa are in danger of being shot is false, for not a single insurgent leader is under the death sentence.

The senate committee on the Pacific railroads has decided to investigate the issuance of patents in the Pacific railroads under the Pettigrew resolution, and appointed Senators Foraker, Stewart, and Harris of Kansas a subcommittee for that purpose.

A cablegram received at the state department from the United States charge at Constantinople states that the sultan has issued an irade announcing the acceptance of Dr. Angell as minister from the United States, and Mr. Terrell has accordingly started for home.

The universal postal congress, the fifth convention of its kind in the world, finished its labors at Washington the 15th. A number of treaties were signed. The next congress will be held at Rome, Italy, in 1903.

Fireworks in the store of B. E. Rosse, at Albert Lea, Minn., caught fire and a scene never before seen there was enacted. The whole front of the store was smashed, but luckily no one was hurt.

Senator Tillman the 15th gave notice of an amendment he will offer to the tariff bill providing for a head tax of $100 on all immigrants to the United States. The amendment also makes it a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment for any person to enter the United States for the purpose of engaging in trade or manual labor without intending to become a citizen. These provisions are modified by a proviso to the effect that they shall "only remain in effect until silver shall be admitted to our mints for coinage at the rotio of 16 to 1 on the same conditions with gold."

The president the 15th nominated John G. Brady to be governor of Alaska.

One death and 23 prostrations, none of them serious, was the result of the high temperature at Chicago the 15th. The death was that of Charles Allsen, a carpenter, who while delirious from the effects of the heat, attempted to cool himself with a drink of carbolic acid.

President McKinley has declined an invitation of the San Francisco chamber of commerce to visit California this summer, owing to a press of official duties.

There was a rush of clothing manufacturers of New York the 15th to settle with the striking tailors. Thirty contractors opened their shops and 200 tailors went to work. All but 3,500 of the striking tailors have returned to work.

The new battleship Iowa, steamed down the Delaware from the Cramps ship yard and was there transferred by her builders to the government officers in charge of the navy yard. The transfer was wholly informed.

THE MARKETS.

Minneapolis, June 15.

Wheat—No. 1 northern	72	@	73½
No. 2 northern	70½	@	71
July	....		63⅞
Corn—No. 4	....		18
Oats—No. 3 white	18	@	19
Cattle—Steers	3 20	@	3 90
Cows	....		3 00
Hogs	3 25	@	3 50
Sheep—Muttons	....		3 10
Lambs	....		3 65
Butter—Creamery, extra	13	@	14
Creamery, firsts	10	@	11
Dairy, fancy	12	@	13
Dairy, choice	9	@	11
Poultry—Turkeys	8	@	8½
Spring chickens	....		7

HER CENTENNIAL.

Tennessee Celebrates Her Admission to the Union.

Appropriate Ceremonies and Exercises at Nashville—President McKinley Is the Guest of Honor—His Speech.

Nashville, Tenn., June 12.—At eight o'clock Friday morning the presidential tour merged into the centennial celebration of the admission of Tennessee into the union. As a guard of honor to the president a mounted detachment of ex-confederates commanded by Capt. George F. Hager ranged themselves immediately in front of his carriage. They wore the old-time gray, but the buckles of their belts bore the insignia "United States." In the rear of the line of carriages marched the battalion of the Sixth infantry under the command of Col. Miner, sent from Fort Thomas, and headed by their fine band. State troops and a particularly good-looking body of Cincinnati police under the command of their chief made up the uniformed part of the parade. As the head of the procession turned into the main entrance of the exposition grounds a battery of artillery boomed forth the national salute of 25 guns.

Above the boom of the national salute and the hum of thousands of voices in the great auditorium rose the strains of "Dixie" from a wandering band on the outside. Exactly at noon President McKinley walked down the main aisle, on his arm the stately Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman, president of the woman's board. The president was greeted with hearty cheers. Gov. Bushnell spoke, and then the president was introduced. He spoke in part as follows:

The President's Speech.

"Officers of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, Ladies and Gentlemen: American nationality, compared with that of Europe and the east, is still very young, and yet already we are beginning to have age enough for centennial anniversaries in states other than the original 13. Such occasions are always interesting, and when celebrated in a practical way are useful and instructive. Combining retrospect and review, they recall what has been done by state and nation and point out what yet remains for both to accomplish in order to fulfill their highest destiny.

"This celebration is of general interest to the whole country and of special significance to people of the south and west. It marks the end of the first century of the state of Tennessee and the close of the first year of its second century. One hundred and one years ago this state was admitted into the union as the sixteenth member of the great family of American commonwealths. It was a welcome addition to the national household—a community young, strong and sturdy, with an honored and heroic ancestry, with fond anticipations, not only of its founders but faith in its success on the part of far-seeing and sagacious statesmen in all parts of the country.

"Tennesseeans have ever been volunteer, not drafted, patriots. In 1846 when 2,400 soldiers were called for, 30,000 loyal Tennesseeans offered their services; and amid the trials and terrors of the great civil war; under conditions of peculiar distress and embarrassment, her people divided on contending sides. But upon whichever side found, they fought fearlessly to death and gallant sacrifice. Now, happily, there are no contending sides in this glorious commonwealth or in any part of our common country. The men who opposed each other in dreadful battle a third of a century ago once more and forever united together under one flag in a never-to-be-broken union.

"The glory of Tennessee is not only alone in the brilliant names it has contributed to history or the heroic patriotism displayed by the people in so many crises of our national life, but its material and industrial wealth, social advancement and population are striking and significant in their growth and development. Thirty-five thousand settlers in this state in 1790 had increased to 1,109,000 in 1860, and today it has a population closely approximating 2,000,000. Its manufactures, which in 1860 were small and unimportant, in 1890 had reached $72,000,000 in value, while its farm products now aggregate more than $62,000,000 annually. Its river commerce on three great international waterways, its splendid railways operating nearly 3,000 miles of roads, its mineral wealth of uncalculable value, form a splendid augury for the future. I am sure no better workmen could be found than the people of Tennessee to turn these confident promises into grand realities.

"Your exposition shows better than any words of mine can tell the details of your wealth of resource and power of production. You have done wisely in exhibiting these to your own people and to your sister states, and at no time could the display be more effective than now, when what the country needs more than all else is restored confidence in itself. This exposition demonstrates directly your faith and purpose, and signifies in the widest sense your true and unfailing belief in the irrepressible pluck of the American people, and is a promising indication of the return of American prosperity.

"The knowledge which this beautiful and novel exposition gives will surely stimulate competition, develop your trade, increase your output, enlarge your fields of employment, extend your markets, and so eventually pay for all it cost, as well as justify local sentiment and encourage state pride.

"Men and women I see about me from all parts of the country, and thousands more will assemble here before the exposition is closed. Let ourselves and let them always remember that whatever differences about politics may have existed, or still exist, we are all Americans before we are partisans, and value the welfare of all the people above party or section. Citizens of different states, we yet love all the states. The lesson of the hour, then, is this—that whatever adverse conditions may temporarily impede the pathway of our national progress, nothing can permanently defeat it."

Visiting the Buildings.

After the conclusion of the ceremonies in the auditorium, which were very much added to by the music of the Innes band, the president and some of his party visited the Parthenon, which is the art repository, and the Children's building, and then repaired to the West Side clubhouse, a handsome structure near the Administration building and fronting the Parthenon. In the ladies' parlor there Mrs. McKinley held an informal reception. Later in the afternoon she and the president gave a reception to women only in the Women's building.

Fireworks and Illumination.

At eight o'clock a fine display of fireworks over the lake and on its shores, was viewed by Mr. and Mrs. McKinley and their party from the steps of the Parthenon. Not at all inferior to the fireworks was the illumination of all the principal structures by means of search and electric lights, there being a notable profusion of the latter.

A Deadly Bolt.

Bellaire, O., June 15.—The lives of three young ladies were blotted out by lightning while they were on their way home from the M. E. church at Jacobsburg. The victims are Minnie McGuire, daughter of Rev. Thomas McGuire; Alpa Taylor, daughter of William Taylor, and Emma White, daughter of Simon White, all aged about 19 years. Sarah Bohring was badly stunned and may die. They were residents of Jacobsburg, a village on the Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati railway, 11 miles west of this city, and were walking together in the road about 100 yards from the church when they were struck by the lightning.

POSTAL READJUSTMENT.

Annual Classification of Offices and Salaries—Many Changes.

Washington, June 15. — The fourteenth annual readjustment of classification and salaries of presidential post offices has been completed and the changes were given out at the post office department Monday. These changes are required by an act of March 3, 1883, to be made annually, and the present ones become effective July 1. They are based on the fluctuations of post office revenues at the respective places. The changes in classification for northwestern states follow:

Minnesota, Halsted relegated from third to fourth class: Missouri, Carrollton advanced from third to second; Kansas, McPherson and Manhattan relegated from second to third, Jewell, Kiowa and Wakeeney relegated from third to fourth; Michigan, Au Sable, Lake City and Milan relegated from third to fourth: Nebraska, Atkinson, Hooper, Osceola and Rushville relegated from third to fourth, Plattsmouth advanced from third to second; North Dakota, Bismarck advanced from third to second; Iowa, Keokuk relegated from first to second, Carroll and Vinton relegated from second to third, Dysart, Mystic and Story City relegated from third to fourth, Newton advanced from third to second; Indiana, Richmond relegated from first to second, Greensburg from second to third and Franklin, Indiana Mineral Springs, Walkerton and Waterloo from third to fourth, Bluffton advanced from their to second: Illinois, Fulton, Maywood and Normal relegated from second to third, Alexis, Ashland, Gardner and Kansas from third to fourth, and Mount Vernon advanced from third to second; Ohio, Gallipolis relegated from second to third, Versailles from third to fourth and Shelby advanced from third to second: South Dakota, Pierre relegated from second to third, Ipswich from third to fourth: Wisconsin, Merrill and Wauwatosa relegated from second to third, Ahnappe, Iron River, Memekaunee and South Superior from third to fourth, Whitewater advanced from third to second.

DUN SEES STEADY GAIN.

Improvement in Trade Is Moderate But Distinct.

New York, June 12.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"The gain in business continues, not without fluctuations, and at the best moderate, yet distinct. It is still in quantities rather than prices, although in some branches an advance in prices appears, but on the whole the number of hands employed, the volume of new orders and the amount of work done are slowly increasing. Prospect of good crops of wheat and cotton helps, growing demand from dealers, whose stocks a gradually gaining consumption depletes, also helps, and in the money and exchange market large buying of American securities has an influence.

"Neither cotton nor woolen mills can expect other than a waiting business with a change of tariff impending, but the demand for bleached goods is steady, though moderate, for print cloths slightly better at 2.44 cents, plus 1 per cent, and for print goods though not active. Brown goods are dull, though quotations are unchanged. Some large woolen mills are preparing to increase output and have bought heavily.

"Production of pig iron has for some months been in excess of the demand in the manufacture of finished products. Failure to form the rod trust caused wire mills to yield 5 cents. The general demand for plates and sheets was better, and for bars much larger east and at Chicago, with some large orders taken at Pittsburgh. Philadelphia reports decided improvement in finished iron, with fewer concessions, and Pittsburgh large structural orders, while apprehension of labor difficulties has induced much buying at the west. The strike at Pittsburgh ended without success.

"Failures for the week have been 262 in the United States, against 246 last year, and 30 in Canada, against 27 last year."

A BOMB FOR FAURE.

Some Crank Attempts the Life of the French President.

Paris, June 14.—An attempt was made Sunday to assassinate Felix Faure, president of the French republic, while he was en route to Long Champs to witness the Grand Prix. While M. Faure's carriage was passing a thicket near la Cascade restaurant, in the Bois de Bologne, a bomb which subsequently proved to be a piece of tubing about six inches long and two inches in diameter, with a thickness of half an inch, charged with powder and swan shot, exploded. No one was injured by the explosion. A man in the crowd suspected as the prime mover was arrested. He gave his name as Gallet and made only the briefest of replies to questions put to him by the police. Gallet said that he had no occupation, but resided at Levallers-Perret.

In the thicket where the police found the remnants of the bomb, they found a pistol on which were engraved the words: "Mort A Felix Faure," and the the names Alsace-Lorraine and Cologne. Near the pistol was a small dagger bearing a similar threatening inscription; and a few feet away the police found a newspaper with a cartoon grossly insulting to the president. This contained an offensive inscription hinting at the execution of M. Faure.

Used Dynamite.

Kansas City, Mo., June 12.—A special to the Star from Leavenworth, Kan., says a diabolical attempt was made upon the lives of Gov. Andrew J. Smith, of the national soldiers' home, and his wife and daughter between four and six o'clock by some dastard, who is as yet unknown. Dynamite was employed in the outrage and the explosion, which all but demolished the governor's beautiful residence, aroused the residents of the city, and houses trembled as if undergoing an earthquake shock. Gov. Smith attributes the attempt on his life and that of his family as a direct result of the persecution that has been waged against him during the past five or six years. The veterans at the home are standing by him manfully, and swear they will lynch the wretch if he be caught.

Uncle Sam Loses by Fire.

New York, June 15. — The United States government immigration station on Ellis island, in New York harbor, was destroyed by fire Tuesday morning. The buildings on Ellis island were simply vast wooden sheds, made of the most imflammable material. The main building was 404 by 154 feet and three stories high. It was constructed entirely of pine. The first floor was devoted to the baggage-room, the custom house offices, the pens of the immigrants and the offices of the expressmen. The second floor was occupied by immigrants. It was a vast open space, divided into pens by picket fences. The third floor was a gallery, from which the crowds below could be inspected without coming into contact with the inspectors. The cost of the plant is said to have been $780,000. All the records were lost.

Death of a Noted Pulpit Orator.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 12.—Rev. Frederick O. Holman, D. D., former pastor of the Hennepin Avenue M. E. church in this city and one of the most brilliant and best known pulpit orators in the Methodist church in America, died Friday of lung trouble, aged 40 years.

BARNEY BARNATO'S END

Famous Kaffir King Takes His Own Life by Drowning.

Said to Have Been the Richest Man in the World—Was on His Way to England for His Health.

London, June 15.—Barney Barnato is dead. The famous Kaffir king committed suicide by jumping into the ocean. The startling news came late Monday night from Funchal, Madeira islands, that Barnato had plunged from the steamship Scot into the Atlantic. A half gale was blowing at the time, and though a boat was at once launched in an attempt to rescue the suicide the effort proved futile. The body, however, was recovered after a prolonged search.

It has been known in England that Barnato has been ailing for a long time. He had only recently recovered from a long and severe illness in South Africa, and the trip to England was advised by his physicians, who believed that a change of air and climate would benefit the famous mine promoter and speculator.

Barnato boarded the steamer Scot at Capetown on the 2d of June. Nothing unusual was noticed in his demeanor, save that at times he suffered from fits of depression. The other passengers attributed these attacks to his ill state of health.

BARNEY BARNATO.

Say He Fell Overboard.

London, June 15.—The Daily Telegraph, in announcing the death of Barney Barnato while a passenger on the steamer Scot, from Capetown, says on the authority of a news agency that he fell overboard.

Began Life in South Africa.

Barney Barnato was in many respects the most remarkable speculator of the century. Of all the Englishmen who have taken part in the development of South Africa two only have secured a world-wide reputation. These have been Cecil Rhodes and Barnett Isaacs, more often and less respectfully styled "Barney." Barnato was an assumed name, a sort of stage name, for he began his life in South Africa by exhibiting a trick donkey some 25 years ago. He was then about 20 years of age. Barnato was an English Jew and illustrated in an extraordinary way the financial genius of his race. Up to the point where his fortunes began to decline he made money by leaps and bounds, and in 1895, when his good fortune was at its zenith, it was estimated that he controlled interests worth in the neighborhood of £100,000,000. It was the fashion to call him the richest man the world. At that time he was virtually the king of the London money market. Barnato was born in London. Little is known of his early life, except that he received his instruction from a private tutor instead of attending the public schools. He was a younger son, and at the age of 20 went to South Africa to seek his fortune.

Will Retain Thessaly.

London, June 11. — The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard says: At Tuesday's conference of the ambassadors for the discussion of the terms of peace, Tewfik Pasha was present, armed with categorial instructions to persist in the retention of Thessaly given him by the sultan personally. When the conference ended the sultan summoned his ministers to a special council at the Yildiz kiosk, which sat until two o'clock in the morning of Wednesday. The decision arrived at was that the evacuation of Thessaly was impossible, but that there was no necessity to precipitate action. Being in possession, the porte, it was argued, was able to wait patiently and even indefinitely while discussing point after point with the powers. It was also decided to continue actively the preparations for war.

Fire Horror in China.

Tacoma, Wash., June 11.—A terrible disaster that resembles the Paris fire in all its details is reported from Tien-Tsin, China, where over 100 persons lost their lives in a burning death-trap. A festival was in progress in the temple dedicated to the queen of heaven. All around the building awnings were hung and inflammable materials were strung. The place was crowded day after day, and it was when the festivities were at their height, with women and children crowding the edifice to the doors, that the fire broke out. A terrible panic ensued. Men and women struggled for exits, trampling the weak and the children under foot. Many who were near the doors were cut off from escape by the crowds. The exact number who lost their lives will never be known, but the estimates run over 100.

Much Good Work.

Chicago, June 15.—The National W. C. T. U. officers have issued a report regarding the work in various state legislatures in the sessions this year, and from it this is taken:

"Legislation in reform measures this winter has been quite gratifying. Illinois passed a police matron bill to apply to cities of over 1,000 inhabitants; also a stringent temperance education bill and a cigarette bill. Minnesota passed a bill prohibiting admission of anyone under 21 to dance houses, concert saloons or any place where intoxicating liquors are sold or given away. The Iowa legislature made liquor bills incollectible. Tennessee, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Connecticut and Indiana passed strong anti-cigarette laws. In Washington an anti-vivisection bill was passed, the legal age of consent was raised from 12 to 18 years, and a suffrage amendment is to be submitted to the voters at the November (1898) election. The supreme court of Missouri has decided that women may hold any office from which they are not debarred by the state constitution."

Archbishop Janssens Dead.

New Orleans, June 14.—Archbishop Francis Janssens died on the steamer Creole Thursday. Mgr. Janssens was one of the dignitaries of the church in America. He came here as a priest, became bishop in Mississippi and on the death of Archbishop Leray was appointed in 1888 archbishop of this diocese, one of the largest and most important in America. The honors of the church were bestowed upon him in September, 1888, and since then his grace has labored with great zeal in behalf of the church.

WASHING BLANKETS.

Summer is the best time for washing blankets. To do the work satisfactorily fill a tub half full of soft hot water in which half a bar of Ivory soap has been dissolved, and wash gently with the hands. Rosin soap and hard rubbing ruins blankets. When clean rinse well, hang on the line in the sun. As soon as dry, fold evenly and put away securely in a box or closet. Blankets washed thus will remain fresh and soft for years.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

A Father in Luck.

"You children turn up your noses at everything on the table. When I was a boy, I was glad to get dry bread to eat," said Mr. Chaffie at the breakfast table.

"I say, pa, you are having a much better time of it now that you are living with us, ain't you?" asked Johnnie.—Tammany Times.

Shake Into Your Shoes

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"I wouldn't call that one there a smile," said the barkeep. "It is nothing shy of a horselaugh."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"It's surprising how impracticable some very learned men are." "Yes; there's Prof. Lingwist, for example. He spent over half his life in acquiring fluency in nine or ten different languages, and then went and married a woman who never gave him a chance to get a word in edgeways."—Truth.

The fortunate people in this world are those who have at least one friend in whose presence they can blow their own horns without discouragement.—Atchison Globe.

A woman doesn't mind a windy day if she has on a silk petticoat.—Washington Democrat.

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Under the Trolley Wires.

By Charles W. Harwood.

THE sharp ringing of a bell sounded clear above the tumult of Hamilton Corner, where the busiest thoroughfares of Winchester meet. Close at hand came a lake car, and Jim Connolly, springing forward with his iron rod, shifted it around the curve into Center street.

Jim was switchboy for the Electric Traction company. His post was the middle of the street, where all day long he dodged teams and turned electric cars toward their various destinations.

It was late afternoon now; Jim was tired and rather lonely, and as he glanced about for some acquaintance his eyes lighted on Ted Casey standing, with back to him, on the curbstone near by. A bundle of afternoon papers was tucked under Ted's arm, but he was staring idly at a fantastic poster.

The opportunity was irresistible. Jim quickly looked four ways, and seeing that the corner was now free from cars he darted over behind Ted and seized him by the collar.

"Aw, le' me be!" cried Ted, deeply aggrieved. Then, twisting around, he caught sight of his captor, and grinned at him in a friendly way.

"Why don't you sell papers?" demanded the older boy, releasing him. "The last edition will come out before long, and you'll get stuck."

"Goin' ter," asserted Ted, stoutly. "Say, Jimmie, what's that in your pocket?" With sudden curiosity he snatched at a queer object which protruded from the inside of his friend's coat.

"Le' go!" Jim struck down the venturesome hand. "That's my life-preserver. Want to see it?" And with all of an inventor's pride he drew out a peculiar sort of clamp which he always carried about.

It was formed of two pine sticks rudely whittled into shape and hinged together at one end. On the inner side its jaws were faced with strips of heavy glass, whose use was not at once apparent.

Jim enjoyed the newsboy's mystification. "Maybe I'll get it patented some time," he hinted, impressively.

"What's it for?" asked Ted.

"To handle live wires with. The glass is proof against electricity," explained Jim.

Ted eyed the strange instrument with increased respect. "Did any live wires ever get loose round here?" he asked, eagerly. "Say, Jimmie, le' me try it if they do?"

"They might break any time," Jim replied, sagaciously. "You go and tend to your papers; you haven't any business with the power." He dropped the clamp into a pocket, and, grinning significantly, raised his switchrod as if to strike the newsboy's leg.

But Ted glanced cunningly down the street. "Aw, there's a car!" he cried, and forthwith seized the chance to dart away and yell back derisively at his friend.

"They might break at any time," he repeated, quite seriously. Once he had ventured to question Officer Wayne: "What would you do if a wire broke?"

"Live wire? I'd clear the street and send for Higgins." Higgins was foreman of the repair gang. "If it dropped onto anybody I'd have to ring up the ambulance, of course."

With a hearty respect for the force which kept all these cars in motion, Jim had picked up, from motormen, linemen and engineers, a store of practical knowledge which he was eager to put into use.

His opportunity had been long in coming, and this day promised to be as monotonous as any other. But 15 minutes later the long-expected accident occurred.

A car from the west side came out of Pleasant street and started north. As it swung around the curve its trolley slipped off and caught between the copper wires, snapping one of them near their junction.

The wire dropped into the street, and for a moment there was indescribable confusion as it bounded and writhed among frightened horses and scattering people. The corner was quickly cleared, and at a safe distance a ring of spectators formed to watch the wire spitting out blue and green flames on the pavement.

Down on his Center street switches Jim had been startled by a quick, jarring ring of the wires. He did not need the cries and commotion, the rush of people and the stopping of cars to tell him what had happened. Instantly he saw that his chance had come, and running up he broke through the ring just at Officer Wayne's elbow.

"Live wire!" he gasped, plunging a hand into his coat pocket. "I can fix it!"

He had started forward impetuously, but Wayne caught him by the arm and pulled him back, understanding only that the boy meant to run into danger.

"Stand back!" said the officer, sharply. "Don't you know a live wire when you see it? If you touch that, you'll never know what hurt you!"

"It won't hurt me!" cried the struggling boy, in a hot rage at this opposition. "I've got something to handle it with."

But Wayne would not argue. "You stay here!" he gruffly commanded. "Be quiet now! If you make any more trouble I'll arrest you!"

Indignant as Jim was, he had too much sense to contend longer with the policeman. But he felt that he represented the "road," and he was not yet defeated. Slipping back in the crowd, he ran around its outer edge and worked through at another point, whence he made a sudden dash for the wire.

A sharp, warning cry arose, for the bystanders looked to see him instantly killed. Wayne and others sprang forward, but before they could reach Jim he had seized the scintillating wire with his clamp. He raised it from the pavement, and lo! the live thing became tame and apparently harmless. He bore it to the corner of Pleasant street, the ring of people broke and followed him excitedly. It was a moment of peril for the heedless crowd, and Officer Wayne, seeing now that the boy knew his business, turned back to guard the sagging wire.

Jim glared with open contempt at the people who pressed about him. "Folks are fools about electricity!" he growled. "Just because the wire isn't spluttering, they think it's dead!"

"Can you hold it that way a few minutes?" asked Wayne, looking doubtfully at the blockade of vehicles on all sides.

"Of course I can!" said Jim, impatiently. "I could hold it all day. Why don't you move your teams? Have you sent for Higgins yet?"

"We've telephoned."

By this time the other policemen had come to Wayne's assistance, and the corner was rapidly cleared. On the farther track cars began to move north; the motormen started them slowly and passed cautiously under the hanging wire, which Jim had straightened as much as possible, and only the southbound cars lay helpless in a long line on Main street.

"What can be done with these?" asked Wayne. "Nothing?"

"There's a switch on Main street a hundred yards away," answered Jim. "Run back to the switch and take the left track!" he shouted to the nearest conductor.

As a general rule, a switchboy does not give orders to a conductor; but Officer Wayne stood beside Jim and imperatively seconded his commands. Word was passed along, and the line of cars moved back to return on the other rails.

The first motorman looked to Jim for further directions.

"Run to the switch in front of the city hall, and shift back to the right track." Jim turned to Officer Wayne. "That's all," he said. "Keep 'em moving, and tell 'em to mind their own switches. I've got my hands full here."

On the corner near by stood a group of people who annoyed Jim with idle questions and comments upon his courage in holding the wire. Courage? He had not thought of it, though he was proud that he knew how to handle the power.

But no one spoke of his particular invention until Higgins arrived, clad in rubber boots and gloves which protected him from electric shocks.

"Have you got the wire, boy?" he asked. "What's that you're holding it with? By George, you'll do!" he exclaimed, taking note of the glass insulators. "But why didn't you ground the wire—touch it down to the rails?"

Jim laughed. "And stop the cars!" was his terse comment.

Higgins cast him a shrewd glance, and turned to his man. "Here, Jones," he said, "catch hold of this contrivance. Now, boy, we'll manage the rest of it. Get back to your switches."

"He had grit," some one remarked, as Jim ran off. "That was a risky thing to do, wasn't it?"

"We have to take chances," Higgins briefly answered. "The lad knew what he was about."

But though he said little, he was aware that this young employe of the road had acted quite beyond his own line of duty. For this reason he reported the whole affair to the superintendent, and Jim was summoned to appear at the office after his day's work.

Ted heard the message, for since the episode of the broken wire he had hung around his friend continually.

"What'll they give you, Jimmy?" he asked, in hopeful excitement.

"Oh, maybe a hundred shares of stock and a special car."

This reply was designed to tax the newsboy's credulity, for Jim only wanted a chance to display his invention. And like many another inventor, he forgot that its work could be easily done in a different way.

The superintendent was reading his evening paper when Jim entered the office. Common report among the employes had made him a man of strict rules and penalties; yet he did not seem as austere as Jim had imagined. "I was ordered to report here," said Jim, advancing to the desk.

"James Connolly, switchman at Hamilton corner?" asked the superintendent.

"That's my name."

"How old are you?"

"Seventeen."

"Higgins says you managed that break pretty well this afternoon. And you kept the cars moving. How did you handle the wire?"

"With this." Jim had expected the question, and in quiet triumph he passed his clamp over the desk. The superintendent smiled queerly as he examined it.

"Crude, but effective—and scientific," he commented to himself. Then aloud: "Higgins has another method of protecting himself which you will perhaps find more generally convenient."

He detected a look of disappointment on the boy's face, and added: "This is certainly ingenious. How did you happen to have the thing in your pocket?"

"Didn't happen," said Jim, bluntly. "I always carry it; I made it a-purpose."

"For just such an emergency? You seem to understand the power."

"I know you can manage it, but you can't fool with it."

"That's so," the superintendent assented, pleasantly. "It doesn't stop to joke. Well, your knowledge of that fact is more valuable than your invention. There are other boys who can turn switches, and Higgins needs a helper. He asked for you. To-morrow you will instruct the lad whom I shall send you, and on Monday you will report to Mr. Higgins. You are promoted to the repair gang."—Youth's Companion.

Arithmetic and Geography.

It is an interesting fact that the two studies of arithmetic and geography seem to be diametrically opposed to each other in the affections of school children. Children who are particularly proficient in one are apt to be backward in the other. A story is told of a little city boy who was slow in arithmetic and whose apparent stupidity in this field was a great grief to his father, who had been a mathematician. One day, when the father and son were walking out, they passed a place where a "learned pig" was on exhibition, and the father took the boy in to see the prodigies that the animal could perform. "Just look at that!" said the father. "Why, there's a pig that can count and add up numbers! Don't you wish you were as smart as he?" "Ha!" answered the boy. "Jest let me ask him a few questions in geography!"—Youth's Companion.

—A wave of religion has enveloped a money lender in north Topeka, and he is restoring the usury interest he had taken from his patrons.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS

Going Out of Business.

The bicycle insurance companies of the state have decided to go out of business. There has seemingly been little show for this class of insurance companies since the adverse ruling of the attorney general, but they have continued until now in the hope that the insurance commissioner would see his way clear to deal with them leniently, or that some way out of the difficulty could be found. At a conference between representatives of the two Minnesota companies and Insurance Commissioner Dearth the matter came to a conclusion. Mr. Dearth insisted that the law must be obeyed literally. It required $100,000 capital stock for this line of insurance, and while in his own opinion $25,000 would be ample for a company that confined its business to the state, there was nothing for the companies to do but increase their stock to the amount required or close up their business.

Bugs.

Prof. Luger, of the Minnesota experimental station, has just completed an investigation of a new pest which he reports having done considerable damage in the Red river valley. The wire worm, Prof. Luger says, has destroyed between 6,000 and 8,000 acres of grain in the Red river valley and in parts of Otter Tail county. It is an entirely new pest to that section and has never before made its appearance there. It has done its worst, however, and nothing more is to be feared from it this season. The worm works underground and bores into the kernel of wheat. Then it goes downward into the roots and will feed on them for the remainder of the season, so there is no danger of its spreading farther. It can be exterminated this fall by plowing deep and exposing it to the weather. If this is not done, it will reappear again next year, and make more trouble than ever.

Wholesale Robbery.

A man named Gary was arrested at Mankato upon the charge of burglary, and has confessed to a number of robberies. The strangest part of his story is that he told Sheriff Bowen to go the brick school house near Indian Lake, and open the trap door made in the platform under the teacher's desk. This was done and a den about 12 feet square was found with boarded sides, a floor and ceiling, walls covered with choice wall paper, a carpet on the floor, a mantle for a clock, a bed and cook stove, the pipe of latter connecting with the chimney in the school house. Miss Eva Hower, a young lady, is teaching school there, and was asked to dismiss the school during the search. Gary spent his days there while school was in session, and prepared to fight if necessary.

Nearly Killed.

Occupants of the Bethel, a charity lodging house on Superior street, Duluth, had a narrow escape from asphyxiation the other night. Connection was made in the building with water pipes and it is supposed that the gas was started by accidentally tapping a pipe. During the night it circulated throughout the sleeping rooms and at 4 o'clock in the morning became so strong that some people who were waiting on a sick person down stairs down stairs notified the superintendent. He broke in the room of William McClannagon's room and found him lying on the floor. It took eight hours to bring him to consciousness. H. V. Strohn and Mrs. Charles Berg and daughter were found unconscious and were restored in a few hours.

Surveying.

The government survey boat Patrol is at Winona, while some sixty men are making accurate topographical surveys of the Mississippi river valley from bluff to bluff. This work was begun by the government in 1876, but not much was done before the 80's. Since then it has been prosecuted as appropriations have been available. The work is now completed between the Gulf of Mexico and Brownsville, and it is expected to finish it up to St. Anthony falls this summer.

News in Brief.

J. A. Merigold & Co., dry goods dealers at Winona, have assigned.

D. H. P Johnson has been appointed pension examining surgeon at Long Prairie.

T. G. Asselstine's dry goods store at Moorhead was damaged by fire to the amount of $15,000.

Cole's livery stable at Winnebago, with 27 horses, 15 carriages and several cutters were destroyed by fire.

Fire which partially destroyed the residence of Joseph Vallard at Little Falls, again caught, and the house was completely destroyed. The first fire caught from an overturned lamp, but it is not known how the second fire caught.

Twenty-five thousand dollars have been placed at the disposal of George Rupley and J. C. Hunter, of Duluth, to carry on explorations in Cook county for iron. If iron in paying quantities is discovered, capitalists who put a railroad from the port of Grand Marais to Gunflint lake.

John Hervig came to Minneapolis from Winona. Two confidence men approached him, showed him a $500 check, which they nor no one could cash, and then borrowed $20 to tide them over the emergency. They got off at the next station, and Hervig is out just $20.

The Welsbach Light company, of Gloucester, N. J., has commenced an action in the United States court against Rhemania Glow Light company of Minneapolis, for $10,000 damages for infringement of patent rights. The claim is an imitation of the patent of the plaintiffs.

Chief of Police Bailea, of Little Falls, arrested two men named Leslie Pickerinan and Carpenter, charged with stealing goods from the hardware store of Ellenbecker & Goulet. When arrested stolen goods were found on his person. Pickerainen claims to have traded for them. He has served a term at Stillwater.

Frank Levendusky, an employe at the New Brighton stock yards, attempted to catch onto a moving train, and slipping, fell under the wheels. He lost both legs and three fingers from the right hand.

While playing around a burning brush heap at Duluth, the clothes of the 3-year-old daughter of Bartholomew Holton caught fire. When found she was so badly burned that she died a couple of hours afterward.

A statue, glorifying the patriotism and genius of Captain John Ericsson, will in a short time be erected in some conspicuous spot in Minneapolis.

SOUGHT STONEWALL JACKSON.

Evidently Thought He Still Played in the Brass Band.

The Stonewall Brigade band of Staunton, Va., which participated in the Grant day ceremonies, made things pleasant for the guests of the Windsor during their stay. Concerts were held every evening in the lobby of the hotel. Among those who enjoyed the concerts were the president and his party, Gen. John B. Gordon and Congressman Farish C. Tate, of Georgia. It was a first-class band, uniformed in dazzling blue with white fleece-trimmed capes and hussar caps. The programme each evening contained, besides operatic and classical selections, several old-time favorite airs and southern melodies. The band is an old-time organization, although most of the members are now young men. Stonewall Jackson once played a cornet in the band, and perhaps that accounts for the fact that the leader played a cornet while directing the players.

The first concert was held on Monday evening, when President McKinley arrived. It was a big success, and afterward the members of the band crowded around Gen. Gordon and shook hands with him. A well-dressed man with a sandy mustache sidled up to one of the spectators, and, pointing to Gen. Gordon, said:

"Is that Stonewall Jackson?"

The spectator turned toward the questioner with a quizzical look, but, noticing that the man was apparently in earnest, said, with a smile:

"No. I'm trying to find out who he is."

Congressman Tate, who was talking with Gen. Gordon, left him for a moment, and was buttonholed immediately by the sandy-mustached man.

"Excuse me, sir, was that gentleman Stonewall Jackson that you were talking to?"

The congressman glared at the sandy-mustached man, apparently undecided whether he was the subject of a northern affront or not.

"No, sir, it was not," said the congressman.

"Well, when will he arrive?" queried the sandy-mustached man.

The guileless expression of the questioner caused the congressman to smile as he said:

"My dear sir, a short course of United States history would do you a world of good."

The congressman then walked off. The sandy-mustached man was last seen receiving an explanation from the hotel clerk.—N. Y. Sun.

WORSHIPED A FALSE GOD.

Debating Society Enshrines Webster's Image Instead of Clay's.

The members of the Henry Clay Debating society of Oakland, an organization of enthusiastic young students of history, oratory and debate, have made a discovery which has shocked them.

For a year they have been admiring a picture of Daniel Webster, thinking it was a likeness of the immortal man for whom they named the club. It hung upon the wall in the main room of the suite occupied by the club, and in the year was seen and admired by hundreds. It was a steel engraving incased in a large oaken frame, and made a very attractive picture. Some of those who looked upon it may have recognized in it the likeness of Clay's rival, but no one ever mentioned the fact, and in the list of art works belonging to the club it was set down as a picture of Clay. During the debates which have aroused the echoes of the club rooms in the last year the picture was pointed to with pride every time one of the young orators referred to Clay in any way.

Two weeks ago some one broke the horrible news to the members of the board of directors. There was a special meeting, and it was decided at once to take the picture down. There was an effort to fix the blame for the error, and some of the members of the committee who had purchased the picture were called before the directors. It was agreed, however, that the wisest plan would be to let the matter drop. All those who were in the secret were pledged to secrecy and another picture was purchased.

The members of the club felt rather sheepish about the incident and did not relish the idea of having the public informed. At a meeting held a few evenings ago Guy D. Reynolds, in the course of a speech, referred in a general way to the affair. He said enough to make the members feel uneasy and to cause the uninitiated to become curious, and it was no longer a secret. Now there are general details, and visitors to the club are not supposed to smile when they gaze on the picture, although the laugh is on Henry and his followers.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Studying the Mushroom.

A club has been formed in New York city, the members of which are interested in all sorts of edible fungi. They are to experiment and investigate all forms of mushrooms and toadstools with a view to furnishing information to those who have not the opportunity for personal study. It is thought that a cheap food supply may be provided through the medium of these growths. There is a society in Boston and there are several in England. There are to be lectures, exhibits and literature and interested persons will be taught to distinguish between the harmless and the poisonous sorts. There is also a branch devoted to the study of the best methods of preparing these articles for the table. The mushroom is a favorite delicacy with such a large number of persons that any information concerning it, or its more plentiful and inexpensive supply, will no doubt be greeted with enthusiasm.—N. Y. Ledger.

Smothered Chops.

An uncommon dish is smothered chops, and it is nice for a course luncheon. For this dish use the small French chops. Trim them smoothly and broil them over a quick fire for ten minutes. For a dozen chops take the breast of a chicken and chop it fine; mix with the chicken the white of an unbeaten egg, four tablespoonfuls of cream, half a teaspoonful of salt, a pinch of cayenne pepper and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Thoroughly mix these ingredients together and spread the mixture thickly over each chop. Brush them with egg, making sure to cover every part, and then sprinkle them with crumbs. Lay them in a wire basket, and put them into smoking-hot fat and cook to a delicate brown. Arrange them in the center of a chop dish and pour a tomato sauce around them. —Boston Budget.

MISSED THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

I miss you, dear, in the springtime when
the willows blossom whitely,
When the sloe boughs bloom and bourgeon,
and the blackbirds build and sing,
When over the sky of azure the white-
fringed clouds pass lightly,
When violets wake in the woodlands, and
the corn blades freshly spring.

But I miss you, too, in summer when the
waves break on the shingle,
When the languid lilies' perfume is wafted
upon the breeze,
When creamy, and pink, and fragrant the
roses nod in the dingle,
When the kingcups turn the meadows to
glistening and golden seas.

And I miss you more in autumn when in
rustling cornfields yellow
Reapers sing their lays of gladness, when
the plovers loudly call,
When the woods are gold-emblazoned, and
the apple orchards mellow,
And the bramble red and purple where the
ripened berries fall.

But most of all I miss you when the snow-
flakes white are flying,
When the days are dark and dreary, and
the nights are long and drear;
When through leafless forest branches
winds are sadly sobbing, sighing,
Then it is I think I miss you, oh! the most
of all, my dear.

—Chambers' Journal.

A Desperate Resolve.

I'll beard a lion in his den,
Or try a hurricane to stop;
I'll mock the monsters in a fen,
Or even dare to scorn a "cop."

I'll visit some barbaric shore,
Or down in Cuba risk my life;
But here I swear that nevermore
Will I go shopping with my wife!

—N. Y. Tribune.

PERIODICAL SICK HEADACHES.

Of Interest to Women, Because in This Case They Proceeded From an Ailment Peculiar to The Sex.

From the Herald-Democrat, Huron, S. D.

A few years since, J. W. Kelley came to Huron, South Dakota, from Osceola, Iowa, and purchased an interest in the Huron City Mills, an immense structure having a capacity of 200 barrels of flour per day. Soon after his arrival Mr. Kelley's family removed here and some months later they were joined by their son Elmer and family, he having purchased an interest in the concern, and the firm became known as J. W. Kelley & Sons. Since their arrival they have built up an immense trade for their patent roller flour, and ship many carloads every month to eastern and other markets.

When they came to Huron, Mrs. J. W. Kelley was in very delicate health and the change of climate and conditions seemed to benefit her. But the relief proved only temporary, however, for after a few months residence here she lapsed into the same infirm physical condition that had been her lot for then nearly twenty years. Her ailments were those peculiar to women, and which women alone can best understand. In addition to these troubles Mrs. Kelley was a sufferer from acute sick-headache. This would come upon her at intervals of about two weeks, continuing for two, three or four days, much of the time compelling her to keep to her bed. Because of her affliction she was quite unable to do her house-work, visit her neighbors, or attend church. This worried her greatly for she is a devout Christian and lives according to her profession. As Rev. B. H. Burtt, pastor of the Congregational Church, to which Mrs. Kelley belongs, said of her one evening at the close of service:

"Mrs. Kelley is indeed a true mother in Israel; she is conscientious and earnest, faithful and devoted—a Christian in the truest sense of the term."

In replying to inquiries touching her case, Mrs. Kelley said:

"I am sixty years of age, and was born in New York State, where I lived for fourteen years, then removed with my parents to Michigan, living there about the same number of years, then went to Iowa, remaining there till we came here some four years ago, or more. I have been troubled with weakness peculiar to my sex, for the past twenty-five years. During that time my husband has expended a large amount of money feeing physicians and buying remedies, but I found little relief. Physicians told me the womb was badly disarranged and no permanent relief could be afforded till the change of life had fully taken place. In this they, like myself, were disappointed. To add to my other troubles a headache, painfully sickening would come upon me about every two weeks. I became quite discouraged and for a time ceased doctoring almost entirely; I had lost faith in the science of medicine, both of the old school and new, and cared to expend no more money in that way.

"About a year ago my son read in some newspaper an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and urged me to try them. I hesitated because I had tried so many patent medicines without securing the much sought and long hoped for relief. But he insisted so strongly that I finally decided to give them a trial. Almost from the first I experienced relief, and after using the first box a change for the better was so apparent that I took courage and continued to use them strictly according to directions, until a short time since. I am much better, as anyone can see, but I have gradually discontinued their use. I take them now, but not regularly. I am a firm believer in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and have no hesitancy in recommending them to any who may be similarly afflicted as myself. What they have done for me they will do for others."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Informing Him.

"Pardon me, sir, but where do you live?" inquired the sharp-nosed passenger, leaning over the back of the seat in front of him.

"Southern part o' Indiana," laconically replied the goat-whiskered passenger, who was trigged out in a spickety-span new celluloid collar adorned with a hectic-hued flutter-bow tie.

"In the southern part of Indiana, eh? What is the lay of the land in your vicinity?"

"Same as it is all over the country, I reckon."

"I do not see how that can be."

"Don't, eh? Wal, you don't suppose that Indiana is clear out o' the United States, do you?"

"No, but—"

"Wal, I reckon 'Hail Columby' is the lay o' the rest o' the land, an' it's the same with Indiana."

Thereupon the inquisitive passenger wiped his interrogatory gimlet and put it away, and the Hoosier humorist withdrew, turtle-fashion, into his celluloid collar. And the train rolled onward.—N. Y. Journal.

An Odd Genius.

The papers are full of tales just now of how the late composer, Brahms, treated pianists and singers who were eager to get his criticism. If one of these aspirants for his favor was fortunate enough to find him at home and be received, Brahms' first concern was to seat himself on the lid of his piano, a position from which he rightly deemed few would have the temerity to oust him. If this failed he had recourse to the statement that the instrument was out of tune. "Oh, that does not matter," remarked one courageous individual. "Perhaps not to you, but it does to me," replied the master. On one occasion he was just leaving his house when a long-haired youth, with a bundle of music under his arm, hailed him with: "Can you tell me where Dr. Brahms lives?" "Certainly," answered the master, in the most amiable manner; "in this house up three flights," and so saying he hurried away.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Taking Time by the Forelock.—"I have just been at my husband to induce him to buy me a sealskin jacket." "What! in the spring?" "Oh, it will be winter before I worry him into doing it."—Judy.

THE "GROWN-UP" DAUGHTER'S DUTY TO HER MOTHER.

You can only have one mother; therefore, when her step is growing slow and her mind gloomy with forebodings, and you can see that her whole nervous system is upset, it is your filial duty and privilege to attend to her in time! Mother is approaching the most critical period of her life.

The change of life, that is what mother is dreading, and no wonder, for it is full of peril to all but the strongest women.

There are some special and very wearing symptoms from which mother suffers, but she will not speak of them to any one. Help her out; she doesn't know what to do for herself!

Shall I advise you? First, send to the nearest drug store and get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and see that mother takes it regularly, then write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., giving all the symptoms and you will receive a prompt reply telling mother what to do for herself. In the meantime the Vegetable Compound will make life much easier for her. It tones up the nervous system, invigorates the body, and the "blues" vanish before it as darkness flees from the sunlight. You can get it at any reliable druggist's.

Mrs. Louis Strong, Harris Hill, Erie Co., N. Y., says: "I have been troubled with falling of the womb for years, was advised to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took thirteen bottles and received great benefit. When the time for change of life came I suffered a great deal with faintness and palpitation of the heart. I got one bottle of the Vegetable Compound and one of Blood Purifier and was relieved again. I was thereby enabled to pass through that serious period very comfortably."

Every Teacher or Scholar

in the public schools of the United States, 15 years of age and over, should have a copy of the Northern Pacific's new and beautifully illustrated book, Wonderland '97. It is especially adapted for use in the public schools in the study of geography and history, and as an aid in the study of the Northwest and its varied and vast resources. The book has a large amount of valuable data, but is not by any means a compendium of dry statistics. The beautiful Lake Park Region of Minn.; the Red River Valley of the North, the remarkable wheat land of the country, and Pyramid Park, where hundreds of thousands of cattle are raised, are described. Yellowstone Park and its wonderful canyons and lakes, waterfalls and geysers has a long chapter given to it. A chapter on several of the richest mining districts of the Northwest, telling how they were discovered and developed, will be an interesting one to everybody. Some of these discoveries were made in very funny ways. Four great snow mountains, old volcanoes, on the North Pacific coast have a chapter devoted to them which gives much of their history. A new mountain range, one almost unknown, in the northwest corner of the United States, is brought to the readers' attention. It is a glorious region, with deep, beautiful lakes, full of new varieties of trout, made famous by a rear admiral of the U. S. navy. Alaska also has a place in its pages. The booklet has a handsome cover and is beautifully and profusely illustrated. Any teacher or scholar can have a copy by sending six cents in postage stamps to Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Not to Be Caught.

A gentleman visiting Liverpool was being shown around by a citizen, who said: "Now, let's go and see the 'Widows' Home.'" The gentleman put his finger to the side of his nose and winked and said: "No, thanks; I saw a widow home once, and she sued me for breach of promise, and proved it on me. It cost me a matter of £120. No, sir, send the widows home in a cab."—Tit-Bits.

Summer Vacations.

Interesting illustrated booklets pertaining to Massachusetts Seashore, Ocean, Island and Inland Resorts, are issued by the passenger department of the Fall River Line, the famous route between New York and Boston, Newport, Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Bar Harbor, the White Mountains, etc., etc., etc. List of the booklets will be mailed upon receipt of one-cent stamp. Address O. H. Taylor, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Fall River Line, New York.

That Stern Revolt.—"You belong to the Order of New Women, don't you, Miss Biggs?" "Yes; but don't call us that; the new woman won't stand being ordered."—Chicago Record.

"Star Tobacco."

As you chew tobacco for pleasure, use Star. It is not only the best, but the most lasting, and therefore the cheapest.

Probably no man in the world ever had among his women relatives two who agreed upon what was his duty.—Atchison Globe.

After six years' suffering, I was cured by Piso's Cure.—Mary Thomson, 29½ Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, '94.

When we say that wisdom is better than rubies we generally mean our wisdom and other people's rubies.—N. Y. Weekly.

Some men seem to be glad that they are so poor that no debts can be collected from them.—Washington Democrat.

There is nothing one needs quite so much as a lead pencil, when he hasn't got it.—Washington Democrat.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

Say nothing; it is the only way to avoid being misquoted.—Atchison Globe.

Excursion to Free Homes in the Canadian Northwest.

Those who are paying rent or carrying mortgages, or young men without prospects of getting a home where land is high in price, should note that the Canadian Government has a large area of fine farming land which it gives to persons over 18 years of age. Soil produces all staple crops. Climate similar to this. Good stock and dairy country. An excursion will leave St. Paul and Minneapolis, Wednesday, June 23, 1897, and monthly thereafter, to examine these lands. Don't be misled about far-away places you know nothing about, but select while the chance is open a FREE FARM OF 160 ACRES, to which the railway fare is low and will not eat up a large share of your capital. For publications and further information address Benjamin Davies, Emigration Agent, Canadian Government, 154 East 3d St., St. Paul, Minn.

That Bad Boy Again.

"Now," said the bad boy, as he finished pinning his sister's skirts and Mr. Twitter's coattails together, "folks will know how attached to each other a feller and his girl can be."—National Tribune.

The Grain-O Law Suit.

Rochester, N. Y., May 19, 1897.—The great $50,000 damage suit instituted by a Michigan Cereal Co. against the Genesee Pure Food Co. is at an end. They settled it and took it out of court for the ridiculously small sum of $500 and, as a practical result, Grain-O is in greater demand than ever. The new plant only just completed is to be duplicated so that not only the old friends of the delicious food drink which completely takes the place of coffee, but the new friends it is making every day, can be supplied. The beverage which the children, as well as the adult, may drink with benefit will be furnished in unlimited quantities.

Suits may come and suits may go, but Grain-O goes on forever.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

A Gentle Hint.

Elderly Maiden—May I ask you what your name is?

"Huber."

"A beautiful name! I wish mine was like it."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Popular with Hunters.

The most popular hunting rifles are made by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct. Their light, modern, high powered small caliber rifles have revolutionized gun making and are fast supplanting all other makes. The Winchester Models '94 and '95 do terrific execution. They will kill at distances where big bore guns would not injure. They are very popular with the most successful hunters on account of their accuracy at short and long distances and their tremendous killing power. Send for a large illustrated catalogue describing them.

First Nighter—"The man who writes the dramatic criticisms for your paper does not know a good play from a bad one." Editor—"I know it, but what can we do? He is the only man on the staff who is tall enough to see over the bonnets!"—Tit-Bits.

"A Bundle of Nerves."

This term is often applied to people whose nerves are abnormally sensitive. They should strengthen them with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. After a course of that benign tonic, they will cease to be conscious that they have nervous systems, except through agreeable sensations. It will enable them to eat, sleep and digest well, the three media for increasing tone and vigor in the nerves, in common with the rest of the system. The mental worry begotten by nervous dyspepsia will also disappear.

It occasionally happens in a newspaper office that a man puts a reporter on to an item by calling to ask that it be suppressed.—Atchison Globe.

"I want something nice in oil for a dining-room." "Yes, madam. A landscape or a box of sardines?"

WEIGHTY WORDS FOR Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A GUARANTEE THAT'S GOOD!

We have thousands of testimonials, and are proud of the stories they tell of relief from many forms of misery. But the experience of another person may not be yours with the same preparation.

Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION. 10c. 25c. 50c.

Sold on merit only under an absolute guarantee to cure, if used according to directions. Every retail druggist is authorized to sell two 50c. boxes Cascarets under guarantee to cure or money refunded. You take no chances when you buy our preparations, sent by mail for price, 10c., 25c. or 50c.—address STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, or New York—or when you purchase under ALL DRUGGISTS. 10c., 25c., 50c. Your Own Druggists' Guarantee.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1887.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—A. E. Manning says last Fair Day was the best he has seen since coming here. His ice cream is A 1.

—Horses are surer to get their riders home on time rainy days than bicycles are, consequently are growing in favor these wet times.

—Miss Barnes, of the Twin City social Purity Club, lectured at the M. E. church, Sunday evening and held meetings in town Monday. She is quite an earnest and hard worker.

—Henry C. Parslow was kicked in the breast by a horse, Monday. He was not so badly hurt as on a previous occasion of the same kind, but enough to lay him up for a few hours.

—Be considering your tickets for school officers for next year. The election occurs this year in July. Have good men on the board to hire teachers and do the business of the district.

—A. Rewaldt is building the foundation for the new residence of Dr. E. E. Shrader, at Watertown. The house is the next residence North of that of C. G. Halgren, and is to be 26x41, two stories, with modern improvements.

—Mr. John O'Mera, of Greenwood, who has been on the sick list for some time went to St. Barnabas Hospital, Minneapolis, a few weeks ago, where and operation was performed, since which we understand he is suffering less pain.

—Charley Conzet received a letter from his brother John, of Deer Creek, lamenting the lack of patriotism in Delano people as manifested by their not observing Memorial Day. John gets the Delano papers and knows what is, and what is not going on in this place.

—Mrs. Joseph Matter was seen in a bicycle shop a few days ago. She says she is going to learn to ride out in the country but don't expect to come to town that way. When she gets so she can ride faster than the boys and girls, though, it is almost certain that the wheels will in some way find their way across the bridge with her.

—Quite a number of scholars and some of the teachers have been bothered with eye troubles lately. The rooms in the school house have plain white walls and ceilings, and a large strip of black board, and the light is reflected in such a manner as to be hard on eyes. Some have had to get glasses. It would be better to have the walls and ceilings, tinted with a shade of light green or some other color that would be better for the eyes. Pupils and teachers can do better work where things are agreeable and pleasant than where they are otherwise. A little painting or kalsomining correctly done would obviate this serious drawback to our schools, and in the interests of health the house should be thoroughly cleansed between terms.

—Quite a joke on somebody, it seems hard to tell just who, occurred Monday night. Mesdames Mowatt and Buckley drove old Nig to Watertown to attend the band concert. Finding another chance to ride home, they turned over to Messrs Buckly and Pete Peterson the Old Nig. Buckley kept remarking, on the way home, that old Nig was a good enough horse for anybody. Mrs. Mowatt was worrying because Buckley was driving so fast; her horse would be all warmed up On arriving at home about 1 a. m. Tuesday, Mr. Mowatt informed the party that they had brought home the wrong horse. Buckley accuses Frank Barth of having made the selection from those in the barn for them to come home with. Mr. Meara brought Nig home next morning and got his own.

—Last Saturday's Fair Day was a model one. Large numbers of teams drove in from every direction and from long distances. Cattle, sheep, and hogs seem to be most in demand, though pork is said to be quite cheap. People went home early, as they should do. Though merchants and saloon keepers found time to sit in front of their places of business in the early part of the evening and rest, all seemed contented with the receipts of the day. It has now been established that where people desire to have no fighting, and no loud talking or other disgraceful things on the streets they can have their wish. Everybody appreciates a busy, quiet day, better than a noisy, howling failure, more fuss than fun, and more trouble than frofit. Let us continue the quiet kind.

—When, in the course of human events and the enlightenment of the the 19th century it becomes necessary for every little town in the country to vote $50, $100 or more dollars to some organization, or aggregation of individuals to get up a 4th of July celebration it strikes us that the old fashioned patriotism is indeed at low ebb. It is much more enjoyment to everybody to turn out and take part in the proceedings from start to finish; bring their dinners with them into the grove; assist in spreading a long table for everybody to come up and eat their fill, than to have a select party here and there and hardly find out who is on the grounds. The old fashioned kind don't require so much ready cash to change hands and would be most in keeping with the present state of affairs.

--Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—Wash Rader sold his driving mare to Mr. Labo. Horses seem to be picking up some in price and in demand

—A man hunted the town over on Tuesday evening for a bicycle he could hire for a few hours, but failed to find one. He wanted to go fishing. It was just as well as it rained anyway.

—The Delano Band, dressed in their brand new uniforms, went down into the suburbs on N. River Street and drilled for a short time Wednesday evening. The boys look quite well when they are dressed up.

--The Delano Fair is said to be gaining on the Watertown Fair; in fact to have already become the best market of the two; farmers getting more here than at Watertown for stock; shipping facilities favoring Delano. One of our butchers waited so long to buy beef cattle last time that he had to buy finally from a Watertown butcher who had gathered in a surplus.

- Stories, said to be true, have begun to circulate about some of our wealthy farmers, who are very saving, but like to have the best when they make purchases, having laid in a supply of "stone spectacles" that "won't break" at the fabulous price of $15 a pair. Some of Delano's merchants claim to have the the same kind for much less money, but they are economical also, and rather than advertise, so people will know what they have, let the peddler get out and sell the goods, supply the folks, and get away with the money.

County Cullings.

A. A. Jewett, of Maple Lake, has been appointed Post Master in place of M. O'Laughlin.

Among the names of graduates this year from the Shattuck Military school at Faribault, appears Leo Chilton, of Howard Lake.

The late Wright County Grand Jury, we understand, thought best to hold full sessions and put in their time to the best advantage, and get through as soon as possible. This probably was a saving to tax payers, of a few dollars at least.

The Post office wars in Wright County are now waging hotter and hottyr. There are quite a number of individuals willing to be cooped up in one of Uncle Sam's post offices for four years just for the salary, to say nothing of those who would rise in politics, or who would for party advantages sacrifice their time and talent.

The Old Settlers Association of Wright County met in the Court House grounds at Buffalo and partook of a basket picnic. Tables and seats for their use having being provided. After this important part of the program was over, the Delano, Buffalo, Annandale and Maple Lake Bands, 54 musicians all told, discoursed some sweet music. President Florida called the Old Settlers together Elder Baker of Monticello made the opening prayer, the Old Settlers had no trouble to hear him; President of the Village of Buffalo, A. Y. Eaton made a short but appropiate speech, followed by President Florida, who surprises many with his minute knowledge of things ancient. Election of officers was held on the grounds as follows: President, George W. Florida; Vice President, George Davis; Secretary, D. R. Farnham; Treasurer, James Sturgis. There was a big crowd considering the late rains and the lowering skys. Everybody seemed pleased and had a good time. The base ballist were on hand and Rockford and Buffalo second nines played first, score: Rockford 8; Buffalo 9. Then the Buffalo third nine and the Delano Crickets took the field, and Buffalo got two tallies while the Crickets hopped up eleven

We understand the County Attorney informed the Grand Jury that there was no evidence to bring before them in the Boxell murder cases, and that clews were being worked on which might be interferred with if disturbed at present. Therefore no indictments were made concerning that case. This may be all right, but it does seem to people in Wright County that after so many cases of a similar nature someone ought to be caught after awhile. The old story that "murder will out" seems to have been turned, in Wright County, to murderers can't be caught. Then there have been numerous cases of buildings being burned and "incendaryism" charged time and again, but the "firebug" still at large. To say nothing of the charges heard all around of bribery of jurors, officials, and others. Then when a lot of lawyers living in the country can be found to sign an affidavit that they don't beleave a Wright County Jury would give a man a fair and impartial trial it is getting about time something should be done. It don't look right on the face of it. We don't believe in punishsing innocent people. We would not have the wrong party brought to trial. Neither do we believe in having innocent peoples' houses burned, their fair name ruined in the eyes of the public by continual charges of bribery and other crimes, and even their lives taken at the dead hour of the night without having some criminal found out. Why have law at all if no one is made to respect it. This is what leads to anarchy. This is why people take the law in their own hands and deal out summary justice on some occasions. Lynch law is wrong and often innocent people are deprived of the life that cannot be returned. Let the officials use every means in their power to bring to punishment a few criminals and there want be so many at large to keep communities in fear.

—John Plattner had an opening day at his newly arranged store on Wednesday. He had several extra clerks.

—J. M. Stone shod Elmer E. Rader's mule the other day. There was no more fun than with the ordinary driving nag.

—We understand that Prof. Hawker and his mother have in contemplation a visit to the old state of Maine, in the near future.

—The Delano Cornet Band gave an entertainment at Rockford on Friday evening last, and one at Watertown, Monday evening. Both quite successful, we are told.

--Notices are posted of a meeting of the Village Council on Monday, June 28, to set as an equalization board. If you are not satisfied with your assessment now is your time to have it corrected.

--The Pension roll has on this week, Reissue and increase, James E. Brothers, Delano. Mr. Brothers has been on the sick list most of the spring and winter and will be pleased to have this streak of good luck.

--A large number of Delanoites visited Buffalo on Thursday. Old Settlers, J. D. Young, William Lewis, Wash Rader, J. Gutzwiller, T. J. Catlin, C. H. Green, and families, the Delano Band and families, and the Delano Crickets, and many others were on hand and helped enjoy the ocasion.

—Stephen Cebula and John Marsolek are laying brick alone on Casper Janikula's two story house, and are consequently a little behind those who had more men and one story houses, but things are now being completed on the last of the lot. Borsch and Mowatt are laying roof, while Weldele has his about through plastering. By July 4, everybody expects to be cleaned up and the street again made passable.

--The Delano Crickets crossed bats with the Buffalo Clippers, Thursday, June 17. The score was as follows:

Buffalo	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2
Delano	0	1	0	0	2	4	4	0	*	—11

Batteries, Delano, John Catlin and Claus Johnson; Buffalo, Shatter and Noreen.

Earned runs, Delano 1. Bases stolen Delano 3, Buffalo 2. Double plays, Delano 1, Buffalo 1. Bases on called balls, off Catlin 3, Shatter 4. Bases on hit by pitched ball, Skogsburg. Struck out by Catlin 8, by Shatter 6. Time 1:30. Umpires, for Delano, C. H. Green and E. Eppel, Buffalo, Bryngleson.

Personal.

John coolen spent Thursday at Twincite.

Mr. Jack Aikin, of Carver county, did business in Delano, Tuesday.

Ashbel Ingerson, of Independence is at his brother charles W's., sick.

Mrs. Thompson, of St. Paul came up Monday and visited her daughter Mrs. Elmer S. Babb.

L. K. Flanders and wife of Montrose visited their daughter Mrs. S. S. Ball Tuesday morning.

Peter Lanway, of South Arm, Michigan, is the guest of his brother Tom and family for a few weeks.

L. M. Meister who has for a short time sojourned at Buffalo is again at his post in the Meister House.

Frank A. Barth, Watertown's Apostle of Temperance and his daughter Rosa returned this morning via Delano, from St. Paul.

Mrs. Rosman, of Willmar, sister of John coolen, passed through town Thursday, on her way to see her mother at Pelican Lake.

Rev. Jackson, of Rockford, made us an agreeable call on Tuesday. He expects to take a months vacation to New Hampshire, beginning about July 1.

Among Saturday morning passengers from here to the Cities were Misses Alice Arnold and Annie Parslow, Messrs Fay Parslow, Dan Conroy and Ex-Sheriff Peter Swenson, of Hennepin County.

District Court.

Cases continued to next term:
Enos M. Brandon vs. John Vieau.
F. T. Aydt vs. Anna Woodhouse.
A. Y. Eaton vs. Josephine Spencer.
Peter J. Bjorklund vs. S. P. Oslund.
G. M. Faustch vs. Fred Adickes, Jr,
State Bank of Waverly vs. Ernest Brabee.
State vs Edward P. Heath.
Divorces were granted:
Louisa Ramm vs. Gottlieb Ramm.
Julia Lock vs. Frank Lock.
Nick George vs. J. A. Neiss, motion to strike from calandar granted.

Bonds were defaulted by non appearance in cases of,
State vs. Thomas Kelly.
" " D. Mayo.
" " Wm. O'Connell.
" " L. A. Meister.
Meister afterwards appeared, forfeiture was removed, Meister was fined $20.

Dorette Prigge vs. Great Northern R'y. Jury gave plaintiff a verdict for $3.250. A stay of 30 days was granted.

Orlando Olson was permitted to adopt Selma Amelia Olson and Alvin Sigfried Olsen.

Teachers' Training School.

Will be held at Buffalo commencing July 7, and continuing four weeks. The school will be conducted by Prof. A. D. Gaines of the Agricultural College, St. Anthony Park, assisted by Mrs. Gaines, Miss Hattie Dunton and Mr. James of the St. Cloud Normal.

Classes will be formed in the following subjects: Reading, Elementary Botany, History of England, Penmanship, Physical Culture, Arithmetic, Physiology, Grammar, English, History of the U. S., Civics, Geography, Music, Pedagog School Law, Geometry and Algebra if a sufficient number wish. There will also be a course of about eight lectures given by some of the ablest men of the state, and several excellent concerts in connection with the school. It is not necessary to urge our most successful teachers to be present at the beginning and remain during the entire term, but others who expect license to teach are earnestly requested to grasp the opportunities offered by the Training School for obtaining a more thorough knowledge of the subjects to be taught as well as proper methods of teaching them.

J. F. LEE,
Co. Supt. Schools.
37-4t.

Subscribe for the Buffalo Gazette. One year one Dollar Six montus $.50 Three months, 25 cents. Take it. now

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat, per bu.	$ .64
Rye, per bu.,	.25
Potatoes, per bu.,	.25
Butter	.12, .10
Eggs,	.07
Hay, per ton,	3.50
Pork	3.50
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.06
Chickens, dressed,	.66
Spring chichen,	.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,	.08

MARRIED.

BRASIE, FRIDLEY,—At Becker, Sherbourne county Thursday, June 3rd, Mr. Frank R. Brasie and Miss Edna clare Fridley.

ADVERTISE!

-AdvertisE- IN THE GAZETTE.

John Hancock
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston, Mass.
J. T. STIMMEL, State Agent, Cor. Nicollet & 3d, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

FIRE!
The fire has burnt up our old Stock, but we have re-established in the Old Charley Eppel building with bran new Goods of all kinds. Do not be afraid to ask for anything in the line of dry goods, for they are in the next room.
We hope to see all our customers satisfied. Yours.
GEO. P. SCHAFFER.

C. H. GREEN & CO.,
CITY GROCERIES
Flour, Feed, Fruits green and dried, Canned Goods, Fish, Teas and Coffees Anything in the line of Heavy or Fancy Groceries constantly on hand.
All goods ordered before 10 a. m. delivered before noon. Those ordered before 4 p. m. delivered before 6 p. m. Highest market price for Produce.
Call and see our goods. Everything fresh and new. Leave your orders.
29. 1yr. Lower River Street, Delano, Minn.

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Bill Heads, Statements, Note Heads, Letter Heads Circulars, Envelopes, Auction bills, Hand Bills, Posters, Placards, Etc., or Anything in the Line of Printing,
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WAVERLY
Undertaker and liveryman.
TEAMS and first-class Rigs may be obtained at the office at all hours. Special attention given to Traveling Men and County Seat Visitors. Trips to any part of the County at liberal rates. UNDERTAKING supplies in large and elegant assortment. Our CASKETS are in good woods and metals, with neat and substantial linings, covers, handles and ornaments. Nothing but sound material and appropriate and beautiful Trimmings. Burial Robes for all ages and both sexes furnished on demand.
Our new Hearse is the Finest in the County
D. W. FLANNIGAN, Proprietor.

SAM JONES.
"THUNDERBOLTS,"
the latest and grandest book by this world-wide celebrity now out and for sale exclusively by subscription. The only book given to the public by Sam Jones in ten years. Edited by Rev. B. F. Haynes. Introduction by Bishop Joseph S. Key, of the M. E. Church, South. 600 pages. 122 splendid illustrations. A bonanza for agents. Most rapidly, easily selling book of the age.
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To prove it, we give a few items from actual sales made within the last few weeks: One agent sold 27 copies in two and a half days. Another sold 15 copies in two days, and another 30 in three days. One agent in Indiana sold 15 copies in two days. An agent in South Carolina sold 43 copies in three days. One agent in Georgia sold 25 in two days. An agent in Central Georgia sold 82 copies in ten days. When you consider the commission we allow agents, and the immense popularity of this wonderful book, and the ease with which it sells, there is nothing in which a live, pushing man can engage which will yield such profits. For instance: one agent made $108.25 in ten days selling "Thunderbolts." Another made $39.60 in three days; another $9.25 in one day; another $33 in two days; another $56.75 in three days.
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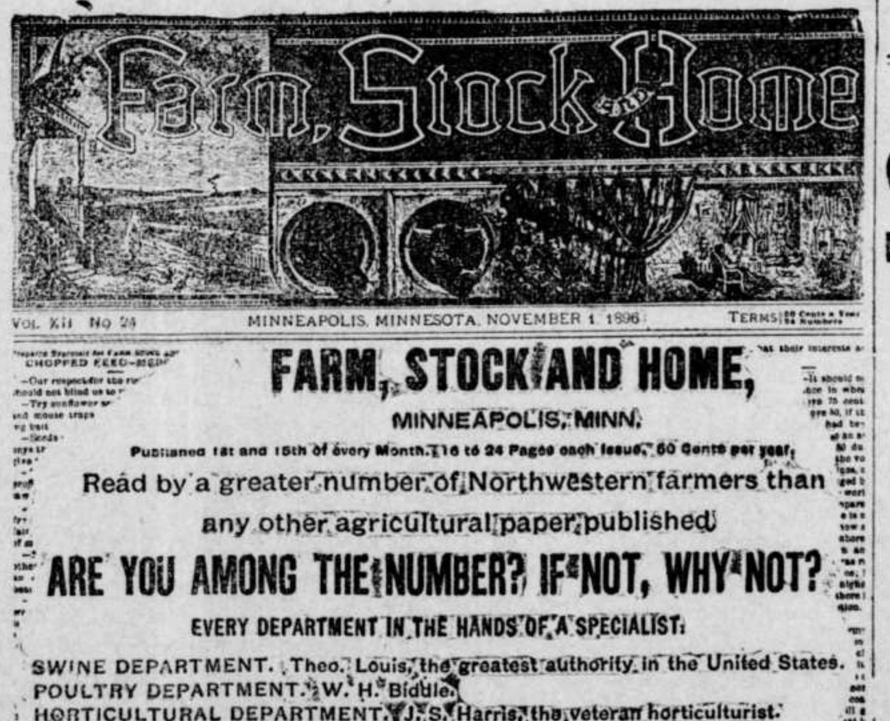

VOL. XII No 24 MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, NOVEMBER 1 1896
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DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
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WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching.....
REV. K. ZEYHER.

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DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

MASS during the week every morning, 8 a. m
Sunday services every Sunday.
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CLEAR THE WAY.

Men of thought! be up, and stirring night and day:
Sow the seed—withdraw the curtain—CLEAR THE WAY!
Men of action, aid and cheer them, as ye may!
There's a fount about to stream,
There's a light about to beam,
There's a warmth about to glow,
There's a flower about to blow;
There's a midnight blackness changing into gray.
Men of thought men of action, CLEAR THE WAY!

Once the welcome light has broken, who shall say
What the unimagined glories of the day?
What the evil that shall perish in its ray?
Aid the dawning, tongue and pen;
Aid it hopes of honest men;
Aid it, paper; aid it, type;
Aid it for the hour is ripe,
And our earnest must not slacken into play.
Men of thought and men of action, CLEAR THE WAY!

Lo! a cloud's about to vanish from the day;
And a brazen wrong to crumble into clay.
Lo! the right's about to conquer: CLEAR THE WAY!
With the right shall many more
Enter smiling at the door,
With the giant wrong shall fall
Many others, great and small,
That for ages long have held us for their prey.
Men of though and men of action, CLEAR THE WAY! CHARLES MACKAY.

SOME of America's so-called literary people are poking fun at Minister to England, Hay, on account of his poetry, but "the last galoot" among them fails to sport good enough "Little Breeches" to appear in the Queen's parade.

CALIFORNIA and other western lands have been having some experience with earthquakes. When we read of snow in Idaho and other unseasonable things in various countries, we think Minnesota must be ahead on climate yet.

IF Alfred Austin, England's Poet Laureate can't produce better verses than those appearing in the newspapers, attributed to him, England had better send to America for a poet Laureate. Perhaps John Hay may be appointed to the position yet.

THE English are having a grand jubilee this year; the Queens diamond jubilee, she having reigned for 60 years. There are very few people in America that remember when England had any other sovereign than Queen Victory. All join in pronouncing her a good ruler

THE terrible time some of the Gold Bug papers are having, trying to buck Bryan off the road to the White House is laughable to the friends of true and tried bimetallism. Haven't we had all our lives, as a nation, up to 1873, just what the so-called free silver people are now asking to have restored, gold and silver one as good as the other? And why shouldn't we have it again?

REPUBLICAN leaders in Minnesota are having terrible set backs now-a days. Word has been passed along that John Goodnow is to go to Shanghai, leaving several larger lights turned down, almost into total darkness. Then it is reported that Senator Knute Nelson is becoming alarmed for the welfare of the Republican state machine since the Executive and Judicial heads of the state fail to jibe so well as they did.

IOWA bimetallists have placed in the field a winning ticket. Two democrats, two free silver republicans and a populist. The ticket is for Governor F. E. White; Lieut. Gov. B. A. Plummer; Judge Supreme Court, L. G. Kinne; S. B. Grain; Supt. Pub. Inst, G. F. Rhinehart. The names are to be placed on the ticket under the head democrat. It is claimed that when this became known that about 100 middle of the road populists walked out of the convention, General Weaver and his followers remaining in. But for this the union would have been complete. The platform with bimetallism for the principle plank is said to have been agreeable to all. If these facts are so it only shows the folly of those who vacated their seats in the convention. If they are for Free Silver and Free gold why not vote for it? Can't they get over their prejudice against a party name enough to help down the gold standard against which they so loudly proclaim, it looks as if they were not in earnest about wanting bimetallism.

J. DONNELLY'S case for $50,000 for libel against the Pioneer Press is being tried this week.

CONSIDERABLE of a controversy has been stirred up by the proposition to use Indiana stone to build the Minnesota capitol. It is claimed that Minnesota has as good stone as anybody and that it should be used. But, if the contractors can buy stone and ship it from Indiana cheaper than from Minnesota quaries, it is to be presumed that is what they will do, unless the state or some one else pays the difference. The time to look after that was before the contract was let.

EDITOR FRANK, of the Cokato Enterprise discovers to his readers a wonderful familiarity with the evidence in the Durant murder trial in California. He even goes so far as to say: "If it was the minister of the church of which Durant was a member who had been convicted, the right man would hang, but Durant should live as there was no more evidence to hang him on than there was to hang the minister or not even as much in fact." Possibly one was as guilty as the other, or as innocent, as the case may be. But we supposed the California Jury had determined the matter. The Jury listening to the evidence ought to know more about the case than we, at this great distance, depending on sketches from newspapers can possibly know about the matter. Durant was to hang June 11 but has been reprieved till July 9.

AFTER all the fuss that has been made in Ohio among Republicans it seems that Hanna got his ticket nominated and Asa S. Bushnell will try to be Governor again. When it comes to Hanna and John J. McLean running for Congress the most fun will begin. The question of whose barrel is biggest is already being discussed. It is pretty safe to say that neither will be quite so rich as now, after election. We think things have come to a pretty pass when even Ohio has to select as standard bearers and candidates for United States Senators the two reputed wealthiest men in the state. Why not run a man on account of his fitness for the position, and not because of his financial prosperity? The U. S. Senate is not supposed to be a money making concern. It ought not to be necessary to have first class money getters alone as candidates for that high place.

THE Duluth News Tribune has changed hands, made an apology to C. A. Towne for having tried to make its readers believe that he owned an interest in silver mines and was hired by silver mine owners, consequently Mr. Towne withdraws his libel suit.

He still has one against the St. Paul Dispatch and may have one against the Delano Eagle if the Old Bird don't come down on her marrow bones. This way of political campaigning by insinuations and inyendos, making people believe a pack of lies concerning candidates on the opposite tickets has gone far enough. It is about time to learn orators and editors to adhere to the truth. The truth is, in most cases, bad enough without stretching, but when it comes to a test of who can, or dare, stretch truth the most it is, time juries of twelve good reliable citizens should be given opportunities to say how much the injured should be given to help heal their wounds. The salve should not be too grudgingly applied either.

AMONG the interesting articles in the June number of Kennedy's Own is one on "The Old Missions of California as the Germ of the State's present Industries," by Miss Frances Irish. Samuel Hill on "The Three Great Primary Divisions in the Commercial World" sets up something to think about. His three great primary divisions in the commercial world are given as; "first, the money business; second, the transportation business; and third, the business which consists of dealing in the great staples—the products of the field, the forest, the mine and the sea. All other businessed are secondary to these and necessarily dependent on the three above named." Sam accuses England of having appropriated the Venetian monetary system, multiplied it by twenty-five and passed it off to the world as an invention of her own. He says the Italian money was worth about one twenty fifth part as much as the English, therefore England, according to Mr. Hill, by law, made money worth twenty-five times its value, all at once! This would tend to prove that the U. S. might, if it saw fit, legislate silver and gold on a par, where they ought to be and where they have been before.

The railroad magnate claims that the United States has cheaper transportation for freight than England, Germany, or France, or any other country save a short line in India. He also claims the great corporations cheapen goods to the people, but don't claim to have settled the question as to whether department stores and other large monied concerns are beneficial or detrimental to the best interests of the country.

Our Nations Birthday.

The 4th of July is well known to every American born child in its early years; through life to their old age do they remember the booming of cannon, the ringing of bells and the glad shouts of young America as they anounce at early dawn each year the recurrence of the anniversary of the birth of one of the grandest Nations now on the earth. Early in life they seek the pages of history to learn of the men who taking their lives in their hands, affixed their signatures to that memorable Declaration of Independence, anouncing to the world their belief that we ought to be free from British tyranny and misrule. and as each 4th of July comes round they are found congregating with neighbors to aid in keeping the day in rememberance of the deeds of patriots who at the risk of loosing their own lives, ventured to give us a government that has been perpetuated for more than a centuary and which if we enjoy our privileges of free American citizens and carefully do our duties as such, will be handed down to generations yet to come, growing more powerful each year. Everybody in this land who by birth or adoption claims the protection of the stars and stripes should unite in observing this National holiday, even keeping in remembrance, what it cost, in money, trouble and lives of noble patriots to give us this day, and what it has cost to preserve it to us to the present time, and every patriot should resolve every 4th of July to do his best to perpetuate it and preserve it to posterity.

Judge Canty Again.

Judge Canty states his views much plainer and much more to point than the majority of the Supreme Court do regarding the case of Legislator Dahl of Hennepin County being Court Stenographer at the same time he is legislature. Judge Buck also thinks the majority of the bench take a different view of this case from what they did in previous cases. Judge Canty says: "I cannot concur. There is too much temporizing and doubting. Either," he says, "the office of court stenographer is a public office, or it is not a public office. If it is a public office, then under the constitution, it cannot be held by a member of the legislature. If it is not, then the incumbent has no right to draw a salary from the treasury of the county as a public officer." This decission is far plainer to the people who read newspapers than that syllabus of the majority. Anybody can understand Judge Canty's stand or Judge Buck's position; but it would require an astute lawyer to unravel the syllabus of the majority and find anything half as plain. It looks in this case at least, as if Judges Buck and Canty were with the majority of the reading public if they do differ from the balance of the bench. This is not the first time Judge Canty has crowned himself with laurels by bringing to the attention of the majority of the bench that they did not pay attention enough to their business, and in this case it looks as if he had certainly won his case.

Tariff Tinkering.

It is claimed that through the manipulations of J. J. Hill and others interested in trade with Japan and China that floor mats from those countries are on the free list, so that the railroad and steamship lines can do more carrying trade between those lands and our own, taking flour over and loading with matting for the return trip. Binding twine and cotton tie people are said to have agreed to put those articles on the free list, this may help the carrying trade too, as grain and cotton can be put up a little cheaper. Then Pillsbury has long known that tariff on grain bags was a tax and it is claimed that finally grain bags are to go on the free list. This also will help the manipulators of railroads and steamships. If Pillsbury can buy sacks cheaper he can compete with other handlers of grain and flour to better advantage, and J. J. Hill can do the carrying business. Just think of it, Republicans making a "free list" on a tariff bill after announcing for years that they believed in protection to our infant industries, even C. K. Davis not wanting to give up the "principle of protection" by placing things that could be made in this country on the free list. Can't anybody in the United States make grain bags, cotton ties or binding twine? Don't this look like giving up several "notas of protection principle" to place these on the free list? Isn't this a grand surrender to the gold standard democrats to try to hold them in line? Then they have actually raised the tariff on sugar; another departure from republican doctrine. Isn't this to catch democrats? Isn't the gold standard party in terrible straits when they must cater in this way to a few well wishers among democrats? And then to be obliged to give some of the fattest offices in the state, and the United States Treasury itself to a gold standard democrat is perfectly awful. Now don't complain if everybody else votes against such doings, and there is but two tickets.

Boy Accused of Horse Theft.

Buffalo, Minn., Special, June 20.—Samuel Longfellow of Monticello, sixteen years of age, was arrested by Sheriff Nugent and brought to Buffalo, charged with stealing a horse from Rev. Van Foss of Monticello on the night of June 12. He was held to the next grand jury and will be sent to the Hennepin county jail.—Pioneer Press.

Silver Succeeds.

Charley Towne successfully launched the "silver Republican" party on the troubled political sea, at Chicago last week. Charley is girding up his loins to make all the trouble possible.—Elk River Star-News.

"Nothing succeeds like success." Keep it up Charley Towne the people are with you all along the line, on that question: Democrats have always been for the "dollars of our dads," and now that others see things that way perhaps bimetallism may win.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents. Opp. U. S. Patent office Washington, D. C.

E. Bayman, Jr., Waseca, Extension-table.
F. A. Johnson, Minneapolis, Linotype-machine.
S. O. Jones, Stillwater, Lubricator.

For copy of any patent send 10 cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1897.

Mr. McKinley is a graduate of the Ohio school of politics, and few slicker individuals hold diplomas from that source. His trotting out of that new treaty for the annexation of Hawaii at this time is a very slick attempt to take advantage of the popularity of the idea of annexing Hawaii to distract public attention from his failure to announce his Cuban policy, in accordance with promises made on his behalf in Congress. Had the people not been clamoring for action towards Cuba it is not likely that the Hawaiian treaty would have been heard from before next winter, notwithstanding the declaration of some of Mr. McKinley's friends that it was brought foreward to assist the Senators to intelligently dispose of the tariff.

Although it is well known that many of the Democratic Senators favor the ultimate annexation of Hawaii very few of them have committed themselves on this new treaty. It is too important a matter to be decided on the spur of the moment, and it will not be surprising should the democrats oppose any attempt to railroad the treaty through the Senate at the present session. Nothing will be lost by allowing the treaty to go over to the regular session of Congress. Already the question is being asked, why do so much for Hawaii, several thousand miles away, and nothing for Cuba, which is suffering right at our doors, so to speak. There is some talk about delaying action on the Hawaiian treaty until Mr. McKinley agrees to do something for Cuba, which many think must also ultimately come under the control of the United States in some form or other. Some democratic Senators favor holding a caucus to decide just what attitude they shall take towards the Hawaiian treaty, but nothing definite has yet been determined upon.

Senator Tillman has proposed an amendment to the tariff bill that would do more than all the recent attempts to restrict immigration. It provides for a head tax of $100 on each immigrant and makes it a misdemeanor for any alien who does not intend to become an American citizen and to remain such to enter the U. S. for the purpose of engaging in any mechanical trade or manual labor. There is a provision that the head tax shall cease to be levied as soon as the U. S. adopts the free coinage of silver.

Fearing that the anti-trust tariff amendment offered by Senator Pettigrew might be adopted on a direct vote, Senator Allison, who is in charge of the tariff bill during the absence of Senator Aldrich, resorted to a little parliamentary trick to kill it, and succeeded. He moved that it be laid on the table and the motion was carried by a vote of 35 to 32. Had Senators Morgan and Pettus, the only democrats who voted for the motion, voted against it, it would have been defeated by a vote of 34 to 33 and the anti-trust amendment would have been added to the tariff bill. It is but fair to state that Senators Morgan and Pettus stated their opposition to the amendment to be that it would create more and worse trusts than it would injure existing trusts.

Senator Vest gave Senator Allison several blows straight from the shoulder in a few remarks dissecting the figures set forth by Mr. Allison in place of those submitted by Mr. Aldrich when the change was made in the sugar schedule. Mr. Vest believes that each sugar schedule has been a little better for the sugar trust than the one it succeeded, notwithstanding the public howl against favoring this colossal monopoly, and he presented figures to back his belief. According to his figures, the present tariff gives a protection on 96-degree sugar of 37 cents per hundred pounds; the Dingley schedule 41 cents; the Aldrich schedule 46 cents, and the caucus schedule, afterwards adopted by the Senate, 47 cents. Thus it is that the republican Senators who opposed the Wilson bill because they said it gave the sugar trust too much protection have put themselves on record in favor of giving the trust exactly ten cents a hundred pounds more than the Wilson tariff bill gave it.

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St. Peter Herald: The Fairbault authorities are enforcing the anti-cigarette law. The law is constantly being violated in St. Peter and it would be in line with genuine reform to take a whirl at it here.

Minneapolis Tribune: It begins to look as if President McKinley might have to exert some of his harmonizing influence upon the Ohio situation. He has succeeded in getting the staesmen from Minnesota and North Dakota togather and he has successfully smoothed down the front of Tom Platt, but the factional fight between Hanna and Foraker threatens to wreck the Buckeye Republican party this year.

INDEPENDENCE INCIDENTS.

Rather wet for cultivating corn, but farmers have been at it the last few days between showers, the corn has a good color but some of it is getting very weedy. Small grain is looking well, but if it keeps on raining will get very rank and may go down.

Frank Engel is building himself a new house.

The Jonahs say fishing is good yet, catch most of them by angle and worms.

The rainy weather keeps the country roads in bad shape.

Mrs Estella Hoisington attended the old settlers association at Buffalo, last Thursday.

Board of Review will meet at town Hall, Armstrong, next Monday, 28th present month.

The two creameries in Independence are running on full time and seem to be doing a good business.

Our town is now supplied with a lot of new guide boards, a thing much needed for the interest of the public. People can now find the way to Delano if sober.

Mr. Editor, does the United States want that Buzzards nest out in the middle of the Pacific Ocean—that group of islands, called the Sandwitch Islands—full of volcanic eruption. They might do to herd some of our politicans on, or answer for a place of refuge when the gold standard company of this country have gone into the hands of a receiver, but for revenue and clear profit, think it would be a failure.

Teachers' Training School.

Will be held at Buffalo commencing July 7, and continuing four weeks. The school will be conducted by Prof. A. D. Gaines of the Agricultural College, St. Anthony Park, assisted by Mrs. Gaines, Miss Hattie Dunton and Mr. James of the St. Cloud Normal.

Classes will be formed in the following subjects: Reading, Elementary Botany, History of England, Penmanship, Physical Culture, Arithmetic, Physiology, Grammar, English, History of the U. S., Civics, Geography, Music, Pedagog School Law, Geometry and Algebra if a sufficient number wish. There will also be a course of about eight lectures given by some of the ablest men of the state, and several excellent concerts in connection with the school. It is not necessary to urge our most successful teachers to be present at the beginning and remain during the entire term, but others who expect license to teach are earnestly requested to grasp the opportunities offered by the Training School for obtaining a more thorough knowledge of the subjects to be taught as well as proper methods of teaching them.

J. F. LEE, Co. Supt. Schools.
37-4t.

Notice of Application for Liquor License.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF WRIGHT, VILLIGE OF DELANO. } June 14th, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the Village Council of said Village of Delano and filed in my office praying for license to sell intoxicating liquor for the term of one year, commencing July 1st, 1897, by the following named person and at the following named place as stated in said application, respectively to-wit:

SIMON WEIDLEE in the one story brick building situated on lot 26 block 8, original townsite of Delano, Minn.

Said application will be considered by said Village Council at the Council Room, in Delano, on Monday evening June 28, A. D. 1897, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Witness my hand and seal of said Village of Delano, this 14th day of June 1897.

[Seal] L. M. MAXFIELD, 38-2t. Village Recorder.

Notice of Application for Liquor License.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF WRIGHT, VILLAGE OF DELANO. } June 14th, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the Village Council of said Village of Delano and filed in my office praying for license to sell intoxicating liquor for the term of one year, commencing July 1st, 1897, by the following named person and at the following named place as stated in said application, respectfully to-wit:

CHARLES WIESE, in the one and a half story frame building situated on lot 4, block 8 original townsite of the Village of Delano.

Said application will be considered by said Village Council at the council Room, in Delano, on Monday evening June 28 A. D. 1897, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Witness my hand and seal of said Village of Delano, this 14th day of June, 1897.

[Seal] L. M. MAXFIELD, 38-2t. Village Recorder.

Salesmen Wanted.

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Address Minnesota Democratic Association, 127 Globe Bldg, St. Paul.

Latest News

Congressman Edward Dean Cook, of Illinois, was found dead in his bed, in Washington, yesterday morning.

Mankato's big department store goes broke. The department store bug bear may be solved without the aid of the legislature if they all follow this example.

Congressman Page Morris is home for a few days. He is said to be working for harmony in appointments, and don't know whether Culkin will be Recorder or Receiver yet.

Ex-Senator Washburn scores the appointment of John Goodnow to Shanghi in great style. We never thought John a proper manager even of the G. O. P. But he did the work and the Eagle intimates should have the reward.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

The agricultural bureau at Washington predicts that sunflower seed oil will become a popular substitute for olive oil.

Dancing masters complain that the bicycle is killing their business. If this be true, why don't they convert their academies into repair-shops?

It is an astonishing fact that in the famous Garden of Olives at Jerusalem there are eight flourishing olive trees that are known to be over 1,000 years old.

The orange trees of Florida have made a rapid growth. Since the great freeze the report is that the state will be able to ship next year 1,000,000 boxes of choice fruit.

The recent Indian war in Montana was of the dime novel sort. It began suddenly, was ferocious on paper and was soon over. The noble red man now conducts war with a reservation.

There will be no hiding behind trees and mud embankments when the Mauser rifles get to going. They are said to send a ball entirely through large-sized trees and kill the man on the other side.

It may be interesting to know that the British embassy in Washington costs Great Britain about $90,000 a year. The German embassy costs about $60,000, the French about $50,000 and the Italian $30,000.

A commercial museum is to be built in the city of Caracas, Venezuela. The building will be an imposing one on a leading street, and its purpose is to show United States goods to the best advantage to the Venezuelans.

A stone wall almost a mile in length, with an average height of 18 feet, has been built along Second avenue in Pittsburgh, Pa., by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company. This is part of the $500,000 improvement that the company is making at that point.

California has had an unusual sort of an eye opener. Although paying $200,000 a year for destroying coyotes, it found their number increasing. An investigation revealed that numerous farmers were raising coyotes and then slaughtering them in order to "work" the state.

The product of gold and silver in the several states and territories of the United States for the calendar year 1896 is estimated by the director of the mint to have been $53,088,000 in gold and $76,069,230 in silver. The increase in the production of gold over 1895 is shown to have been $6,478,000 actual value, while the production of silver shows an increase of $4,018,000, coining value.

Palestine is pushing many public works to completion. The River Jordan is now spanned by a handsome bridge, while steamboats travel up and down the stream, and likewise traverse the often stormy waters of the Sea of Galilee. The Jaffa & Jerusalem railroad has proved a commercial success, carrying more than 20,000 tons of merchandise during the last six months and landing more than 100 drummers in the holy city in seach of new stories.

When one reflects upon the ease with which men of ordinary business prudence can be swindled out of their hard-earned money by a plausible scamp, it is scarcely surprising to the Detroit Free Press that the scamp flourishes as he—or she—does. The slang proverb says that "a sucker is born every minute;" but it would seem as if the birth rate must be somewhat more rapid than that, judging from the number of people who are duped every day and the number of sharpers who get a living by duping them.

A Paris journal says that a French scientist is trying to make bees manufacture medicated honey in a variety of flavors for the cure of various diseases. He keeps the bees under glass, so that they can get honey only from flowers especially chosen. By the different kinds of honey thus produced influenza, coughs and colds, indigestion, asthma and many other ills are said to be readily if indirectly reached, and while the palate of the weakened invalid and the stubborn child is tickled he is being surreptitiously cured.

Ambrose Bierce, the California war horse, appears to have been most severely fouled by some careless book reviewer, for he sweetly remarks that "the regulation book-whacker is the anile, insulse, nugacious and hebetudinous fabrication of some celestial futilitarian who, sleeping through the six days of creation, awoke to a sluggish activity on the seventh, grabbed the first gob of mud that came to hand, fashioned it into an amorphous Thing, and finding all existing beasts subject to Man, bespoke for it a narrow dominion over the tardy mule." Now, will the critics be good!

If reports of recent discoveries in Polynesia and Mexico are reliable it would seem as though corroborative evidence had been secured of the existence of the Chinese in Mexico before the Christian era. It is a singular fact that about the time of the discovery of a rock covered with Chinese inscriptions in Sonora, Mexico, there should be found in the Caroline islands evidences that a flourishing trade was carried on between China and Mexico by way of those islands at least 20 centuries ago. It thus appears that the Chinese explored and settled this country centuries before Columbus was born.

As New York has furnished many examples of marriages for money Boston gives us a sample of a pure love match, the bride being an heiress with many millions in her own right and the bridegroom almost penniless. The ceremony was as brilliant as society could have wished, but it was something more than the mere joining of the son and daughter of two wealthy houses. It was, from all that can be learned about it, an old-fashioned love match, such as you read of in story books. The bride is the beautiful daughter of an old and very wealthy family and her spouse is a brilliant but comparatively poor man.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Special Session.

The United States senate made rapid work on the tariff bill on the 16th. Thirteen pages were disposed of, carrying the debate through the agricultural schedule and up to schedule H, relating to spirits, wines, etc. The Hawaiian annexation treaty, signed by President McKinley, Secretary Sherman and Minister Hatch, of Hawaii, was received, as was also the nomination of Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, to be minister to Spain. The house was not in session.

The United States senate made greater progress on the 17th on the tariff bill than any day since the debate opened. Two entire schedules, covering 20 pages, were completed. In the house Mr. Sulzer (N. Y.) made a brief speech in favor of Cuba, in which he denounced Weyler as a "thief" and "murderer." The bill for the relief of the residents of Greer county, O. T., was passed. Adjourned to the 21st.

The tariff bill came to a halt in the United States senate on the 18th, less than one page of the flax schedule being disposed of. The debate drifted into political channels. Bills were passed for public buildings at Cleveland, O., to cost $2,700,000, and at McKeesport, Pa., to cost $200,000. The house was not in session.

The tariff bill was further considered in the United States senate on the 19th, and a motion to place floor mattings, plain jute fabrics, burlap and cotton bagging on the free list was successful. The house was not in session.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the United States there were 198 business failures in the seven days ended on the 18th, against 262 the week previous and 276 in the corresponding period of 1896.

During the 11 months ended May 31, 1897, the total receipts from internal revenue were 133,176,200, an increase of $51,389 over the same time in the last fiscal year.

It is announced by Senator Davis, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, that he will make an effort to press the Hawaiian treaty to final consideration in the senate during the present session of congress.

The president has determined to revive the abandoned treaty of general arbitration between the United States and Great Britain.

THE EAST.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 18th aggregated $1,054,145,233, against $1,008,182,516 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 1.2.

At Quincy, Mass., the birthplaces of Presidents John and John Quincy Adams have been reopened to the public.

On the Hudson river the steam yacht Ellide, owned by E. B. Warren, of New York, made a mile in 1:37½.

Pennsylvania republicans will meet in Harrisburg August 26 to nominate candidates for state treasurer and auditor-general.

At the age of 74 years John M. Francis, senior proprietor and editor-in-chief of the Troy (N. Y.) Times, and ex-minister of the United States to Austria, died at his home.

In the National league the percentages of the baseball clubs for the week ended on the 19th were: Baltimore, .767; Boston .733; Cincinnati, .614; New York, .595; Brooklyn, .511; Philadelphia, .500; Cleveland, .489; Pittsburgh, .477; Washington, .385; Louisville, .378; Chicago, .370; St. Louis, .188.

The death of Miss Juliet Corson, familiarly known as the "Mother of Cookery," who was the first woman to teach the art of cooking under a systematic course of instruction, occurred in New York.

The cotton mills at Manchester, N. H., will not for the first time in four years make their usual June shutdown, which throws 14,000 hands out of employment.

On account of age Rear Admiral George Brown, in command of the Norfolk navy yard, was placed on the retired list.

WEST AND SOUTH.

The police commissioners of New York at a meeting unanimously decided that the so-called boxing contests in the city should be stopped.

It is said that W. D. Moore, treasurer of Boone county, Ia., is $10,000 short in his accounts.

Near Alliance, O., Jacob Zeller, a farmer, sold his wife and children for $100 to Brecht Yanne and left for Switzerland, his native land.

Dispatches say the famous filibuster steamer Dauntless left Tampa, Fla., with arms and men for Cuba.

In Champaign lightning struck the natural history building at the University of Illinois, doing damage to the extent of $75,000.

Farm buildings of the Illinois institution for feeble-minded children at Lincoln were destroyed by a tornado and four boys were killed and other persons were badly injured.

Hannah Torrens celebrated her one hundredth birthday in Toledo, O.

At Port Allen, La., Allen Butler (colored) was executed for the murder of his wife.

Terrific windstorms prevailed over a wide district in Nebraska, doing great damage.

In Chicago Charles Warren Spalding, president of the failed Globe savings bank, was declared not guilty of embezzlement of the funds of the state university.

The death of ex-Congressman Nicholas Ford, of St. Joseph., Mo., occurred at the home of his daughter in Miltonvale, Kan.

John Gugelheimer, living near Davenport, Ia., mixed strychnine with an eggnog and gave it to his wife, afterward drinking from the potion himself, and both died.

Violent storms visited many localities in Indiana, doing great damage to property and killing several persons.

At Indianapolis Henry E. McCorkle, an old soldier, shot and killed his divorced wife, and then killed himself.

At Iowa City, Ia., the library building of the state university was struck by lightning and burned, the loss being $100,000.

Near Georgetown, Ind., Mrs. Clarence McCarthy and her niece, Miss Mary Fite, were drowned in Little Indian creek.

Fire destroyed the Pickwick hotel at New Orleans, the loss being $160,000.

In St. Louis the first car of new wheat of the season of 1897 was sold at 90 cents per bushel.

In Hollister, Cal., an earthquake shock did many thousand dollars' damage to buildings and their contents.

Fire wiped out the window glass factory at Orestes, Ind., causing a loss of $150,000.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The bodies of 17 suicides have been taken from the Thames river, London, in the past three weeks.

In France a cyclone swept over the villages of Bezons and Colombes, wrecking many buildings, killing 20 persons and injuring 90 others.

Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee began with the holding of thanksgiving services throughout the kingdom. A private service was held in St. George's chapel, Windsor castle, which was attended by the queen and the members of the royal family.

More than 6,000 lives were lost by the recent earthquake disturbances in the province of Assam, India.

Off the Belgian coast seven fishing boats were lost with all their crews, and 20 fishing boats were lost off Scheveningen, on the Dutch coast.

In a cyclone in France which swept over the villages of Bessons, Colombes and Asnieres, 20 people were killed and 80 injured.

Ten thousand Albanians refuse to lay down their arms and declare they will not leave Thessaly before the land is Turkish property.

In London the funeral of Barney Barnato, the South African diamond king, took place.

LATER NEWS.

"Jim," the hyena that escaped from Lincoln park, in Chicago, was shot by a policeman.

Captain Boycott is dead. He was about 55 years of age and became famous through being the first man subjected to the "boycott" in Ireland.

The Mulholland building at Watertown, S. D., collapsed without warning, killing Dr. D. W. Bradley and Philip Patterson. A number of others were injured, some fatally. The building was a two-story structure, the lower part being occupied as a saloon by Berg & Olson. There were over a score of men in the place when the walls collapsed, many of them strangers. The upper part was occupied as sleeping apartments, of which Mrs. Austin had charge. She was the only one injured of those in the upper part of the building.

E. C. Burleigh, of Augusta, was elected to congress from the Second district of Maine, to succeed Seth L. Milliken, deceased.

The steamer Onni, while off the coast of Finland, took fire and burned to the water's edge. There were 140 passengers aboard, six of whom perished in the flames.

The town of Tehuantepec, Mexico, contained about fifteen thousand inhabitans and is completely destroyed by earthquakes so far as houses and buildings are concerned, not one remaining standing. There were a number of substantial and costly buildings in the town. The people are living in tents and in the open air on the outskirts of the place.

Fire damaged the Brooklyn navy yard to the extent of $100,000.

The great tailors strike in New York, which involved about 20.000 hands, has ended.

The Senate the 21st made rapid progress with the tariff bill by disposing of fifty-six pages.

The procession of Queen Victoria's jubilee passed through the route in London the 22d without a hitch. There were no serious accidents, although several women fainted and one man fell out of a tree. The procession was in three sections and took over two hours to pass a given point.

The president has nominated John Goodnow, of Minnesota, as consul-general at Shanghai, China.

Abram Kylmanen and Henry Aja, Finnish miners, who came to this country two months ago, were instantly killed at the Ropes gold mine at Ishpeming, Mich.

The express train on the Louisville & Nashville railroad was robbed near St. Bethlehem, Tenn. One man armed with two pistols sacked the express car and obtained between $2,000 and $4,000. The train was not stopped until after the money had been secured.

The 2-year-old child of Wm. Johnson, living at Blunt, Wis., was fatally scalded by falling into a tub of boiling water.

The United States treasury the 22d had a cash balance of $223,413,205; gold reserve, $144,307,091.

The annual reunion of ex-confederate soldiers is being held at Nashville, Tenn.

The Chilian cabinet has resigned. The retiring cabinet was liberal.

Harry McGee, who for some time past has been filling an engagement at the lagoon at Cincinnati, O., diving from a 60-foot tower, was instantly killed while making a leap. His body struck the water flat and his neck was broken.

The republican convention of the Fourth Indiana district nominated Major Chas. W. Lee, of Vevay, Ind., to succeed the late Hon. W. S. Holman in congress.

President McKinley announced his intention of spending a few days in Minnesota this summer. In all probability one day will be passed at Lake Minnetonka early in August.

Burglars entered the Sacred Heart Catholic church at Dubuque, Ia. and robbed it of the sacred vessels and the money in the poor box, amounting to $3.50. None of the doors or windows were broken and it is thought the robbers entered during the evening and hid in the confessional.

About 80,000 pounds of tea brought to San Francisco since the first of May has not been allowed to be imported because it did not come up to the standard of quality established by the treasury in April. The importers are protesting.

THE MARKETS.

Minneapolis, June 21.			
Wheat—No. 1 northern	72	@	72¼
No. 2 northern	70	@	70¾
July			70¾
Corn—No. 4			18
Oats—No. 3 white	19	@	20
Cattle—Steers	3 20	@	3 75
Cows			3 00
Hogs	3 25	@	3 50
Sheep—Muttons			3 10
Lambs			3 65
Butter—Creamery, extra	13	@	14
Creamery firsts	10	@	11
Dairy, fancy	12	@	13
Dairy, choice	9	@	10
Poultry—Turkeys	8	@	8½
Spring chickens	12	@	14

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

Sixtieth Anniversary of Victoria's Coronation Celebrated.

Ceremonies Begin by Attendance Upon Divine Services—Triumphal Entry Into London—Queen Receives the Royal Envoys.

London, June 21.—Queen Victoria began the celebration of her jubilee Sunday, as was befitting her entire career, before the altar of her faith. Throughout London, the United Kingdom and the empire, in every cathedral, church or chapel of the established church of England, were held services similar to those at St. George's chapel, Windsor, where her majesty paid her devotions and offered solemn thanks to God.

Ordinary morning prayers began with a short exhortation from First Timothy. After the first collect, a special collect was read, and instead of the usual prayer for the queen and royal family two special prayers were substituted. A special prayer for unity was said, and there were special psalms and gospels used instead of those for the day, the Gospel being the sixteenth verse of the twenty-second chapter of Matthew: "Render, therefore, unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's." There was no sermon, but a special hymn, written by Rt. Rev. William Walsham, archbishop of Wakefield, with music by Sir Arthur Sullivan, was sung at her majesty's request.

Before the benediction a special thanksgiving was offered. The choir of St. George's chapel rendered the musical portion of the service, Sir Walter Parret presiding at the organ.

The Queen Goes to London.

London, June 22.—Queen Victoria left Windsor castle at noon. Her majesty was accompanied by her eldest daughter, ex-Empress Frederick of Germany, and by Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Henry of Battenberg, who occupied another carriage preceding that of her majesty.

The start for London was made at 12:10 a. m., and for almost the entire distance the train passed between scattered groups of loyal people. Every station of the Great Western between Windsor and Paddington had been decorated. The railway employes everywhere stood at the salute, while the platforms were crowded with cheering people.

The route via Buckingham palace was via Oxford and Cambridge terrace, Grand Junction roads and Edgware road to the marble arch, thence by Hyde park and Constitution hill.

Over the distance, excepting the portion of Great park, every house in the background of the picture was superbly decorated, flags, flowers, banners and festoons and endless mottoes on the order of the day: "God Save the Queen." At Edgware road a handsome triumphal arch was erected by the Paddington authorities. It was a very handsome castellated structure in imitation of graystone covered with ivy, and bore the motto: "Thy Hearts Are Our Throne."

The queen, after she entered the palace, proceeded to her private apartments for luncheon, and the royal and other guests had lunch in the state supper room.

Queen Receives the Royal Envoys.

In the afternoon at four o'clock in the Bow drawing-room of Buckingham palace her majesty received the imperial and royal envoys.

United States Special Envoy Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., Rear Admiral J. N. Miller, U. S. N., and the members of the United States special embassy reached the palace a few minutes after two o'clock.

The envoys were conducted to her majesty's presence by the queen's master of ceremonies, and were introduced by the marquis of Salisbury, the premier and minister of foreign affairs. All the envoys presented their letters with the lowest obeisance. The queen took each letter and smilingly addressed two or three sentences of thanks and compliment to each envoy. Mr. Reid was received in the most cordial manner possible. Her majesty expressed her sincere thanks to President McKinley, and to "the great nation of our kinsmen."

The queen at 8:45 in the evening entertained at dinner 90 of her most distinguished guests in the state supper-room at Buckingham palace. Among those present were the prince and princess of Wales, with all the members of the royal family, the royal guests, the envoys of states with the rank of ambassador, and the great officers of the household, who wore full court dress.

Jubilee Honors.

Among the list of Jubilee honors is one for the Canadian premier, Wilfrid Laurier, who is made a privy councilor. Sir Donald Smith, the Canadian high commissioner in London, has been elevated to the peerage. All the colonial premiers, William E. Leckey, the historian, and Sir Herbert Maxwell, the author, have been made privy councilors; the prince of Wales is made grand master and principal knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath; an earldom is conferred upon Baron Egerton of Tatton, and peerages are conferred upon the earl of Glasgow, Viscount Downe, Justice Lopes, Rt. Hon. Ion Trant Hamilton and Sir John Burns. The mayors of Leeds and Sheffield are made lord mayors, and the lord mayor of London, George Foudel Phillips, is made a baronet. Bancroft, the actor, is knighted.

Arbitration Again.

Washington, June 21.—President McKinley has determined to revive the abandoned treaty of general arbitration between the United States and Great Britain. He has already turned his attention to the subject, and under the direction of Secretary Sherman the matter has progressed to the extent that a new treaty already has been drafted to serve as the basis of negotiations expected to result in the submission of a convention to the senate to replace that which was negotiated by Secretary Olney, only to fail in the early hours of the present session.

Famous Steer Dead.

Wichita, Kan., June 22.—The famous steer Jumbo, which had attained the enormous weight of 5,000 pounds and was still growing, was killed Monday. Jumbo was four years old, and measured eight feet tall and 12 feet long. He had massive horns 13 inches in circumference and six feet across, with perfect curves. Mr. Payne decided to kill him and have him mounted while his hide was in good condition.

IRISH MEMBERS DISSENT.

Their Action Causes a Sensation in the House of Commons.

London, June 22.—In the house of lords Monday the marquis of Salisbury, amid cheers, moved and the earl of Kimberly, the liberal leader in the house of lords, seconded an address of congratulation to the queen upon the occasion of her jubilee. The motion was carried unanimously.

In the house of commons a similar resolution was moved by Mr. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, and was seconded by Sir William Harcourt, the liberal leader. Mr. Dillon, chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, protested in vehement language. Mr. John Redmond, the Parnellite leader, offered an amendment to the effect that it deemed it a duty to place on record that during the 60 years of her majesty's reign Ireland had suffered grievously from famine, depopulation, poverty and the continued suspension of constitutional liberties, with the result that the Irish are discontented and disaffected and unable to join in the celebration. James O'Kelly, Parnellite, member from North Roscommon, seconded the motion. Mr. Redmond's amendment was rejected by a vote of 436 to 7. The address of congratulation to her majesty was then adopted by a vote of 459 to 44.

When the amendment was put the anti-Parnellites left the house, but they returned for the main question, and on the speaker saying: "The ayes have it," the anti-Parnellites shouted loudly: "The noes have it," whereupon a vote had to be taken. Mr. Balfour then moved that the address be presented to the queen by the whole house, to which John J. Clency, Parnellite, said that after what had occurred the motion was absurd and an absolute untruth. A vote was then taken, and it resulted in the adoption of Mr. Balfour's motion by 411 ayes to 41 noes.

ITS DEMANDS.

Primary Principles of "Social Democracy of America."

Chicago, June 21.—Eugene V. Debs declared Saturday in an interview that the free silver wave had receded to such an extent that it was a dead issue. Mr. Debs has perfected the organization of the Social Democracy of America, and says he intends to encourage socialism as the issue in 1900. The "Social Democracy of America" did not adopt a constitution Saturday, as was expected, but it did adopt a declaration of principles, which was embodied in "demands for immediate relief." The demands are as follows:

1. The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines.
2. The public ownership of all railroads, telegraph, telephones, all means of transportation, communication, waterworks, gas, electric plants, and all other utilities.
3. The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, coal, iron and all other mines: also all oil and gas wells.
4. Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.
5. The undertaking of public works and improvements for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose.
6. All useful inventions to be free to all, the inventor to be remunerated by the public.
7. The establishment of postal savings banks.
8. The adoption of the initiative and the referendum, the imperative mandate, and proportional representation.

PRESIDENT TO QUEEN.

Text of Mr. McKinley's Letter of Congratulation to Her Majesty.

London, June 22.—President McKinley has sent the following personal letter to Queen Victoria, which was delivered to her by Mr. Whitelaw Reid, special envoy:

"To Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India—Great and Good Friend: In the name and on behalf of the people of the United States I present their sincere felicitations upon the sixtieth anniversary of your majesty's accession to the crown of Great Britain.

"I express the sentiments of my fellow citizens in wishing for your people the prolongation of a reign illustrious and marked by advance in science, arts and popular well-being. On behalf of my countrymen I wish particularly to recognize your friendship for the United States and your love of peace, exemplified upon important occasions.

"It is pleasing to acknowledge the debt of gratitude and respect due to your personal virtues. May your life be prolonged and peace, honor and prosperity bless the people over whom you have been called to rule. May liberty flourish throughout your empire under just and equal laws and your government continue strong in the affections of all who live under it. And I pray God to have your majesty in His holy keeping.

"Done at Washington this 28th day of May, 1897. Your Good Friend,

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

"By the President
"JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of State."

Collapsed Without Warning.

Watertown, S. D., June 22.—At seven o'clock Monday night the city was startled by the general fire alarm, and a terrible shock accompanied by a loud report. The fire department quickly repaired to the scene on Oak street, where the Mulholland building was found in ruins. This was a large two-story brick building occupied by Berg & Olsen as a saloon, and the upper story filled with roomers. The walls gave way without any warning. The work of clearing away the debris resulted in the finding of one dead body, that of Philip Patterson. The badly injured are as follows: Daniel Wallerhouse, hurt internally, will die; David Bull, ribs broken; S. McDowell, cut about the head; D. W. Bradley, back and head injured; Herman Seck, back injured; Mrs. Austin, cut about head and shoulders.

Original "Boycott" Dead.

London, June 22.—Capt. Boycott is dead. He was about 55 years of age, and became famous through being the first man subjected to the "boycott" in Ireland. He was a land agent in 1881, in Connemara section of County Mayo, where he collected rents for a number of landlords, notably the earl of Erne. In 1880 Mr. Parnell made a speech in the course of which he urged the people of Ireland to abstain from agrarian crimes and to adopt instead a policy of sending harsh landlord agents and bailiffs "to Coventry," the old term for boycotting. Events so shaped themselves that Capt. Boycott was the first man the Irish experimented on in this connection, and hence the now familiar word "boycott."

Spalding Declared Not Guilty.

Chicago, June 19.—C. W. Spalding, ex-president of the Globe savings bank, and ex-treasurer of the state university, was acquitted of the charge of embezzlement. The verdict was a general surprise, as the instruction of the court to the jury left scarcely any chance for acquittal.

DEBS USES PLAIN LANGUAGE.

Says Force May Be Necessary to Accomplish His Aim.

Chicago, June 22.—The right of the poor of Chicago to help themselves to the possessions of the rich and the right of his Washington colony to take arms against the government if an army should be sent to trample on its constitutional rights were boldly proclaimed by Eugene V. Debs Monday at Uhlich's hall in the closing hours of the first convention of the Social Democracy. Mr. Debs made two speeches during the day, of which he will probably not hear the last for a long time. The first of these was made at the morning session, when the model constitution for state unions was under consideration. In his speech Mr. Debs used the following language:

"I hear it said that we will come in contact with the federal courts. I suppose we will. When we get political control of a state we will employ lawyers to tell us just how far our rights permit us to go. If the supreme court tells us to stop, why, we will stop. But that will give socialism a great impetus. If they send a standing army against us they will have lots to do on the way. If they insist, in defiance of the constitution, in suppressing the will of the cooperative commonwealth they will be met by 300,000 men who will fight them on that issue."

These sentiments electrified the delegates, who responded with storms of applause, and in less than two hours they were paraded in an afternoon newspaper as a declaration of war. The newspapers found their way into the hall during the afternoon session, and Mr. Debs in private indignantly repudiated the incendiary remarks attributed to him. He declared that he had spoken guardedly of an invasion of constitutional rights. But in that case he reiterated that he and every other American citizen who is not a poltroon is ready to fight.

Within two hours afterward, however, Mr. Debs made to the convention a closing speech, which contained language far more unguarded and inflammatory. He said:

"The times are ripe for a change. There are 5,000,000 men in the country without employment. In Alabama little girls work in factories 14 hours a day for 35 cents a week. In Sheboygan men work ten hours for 50 cents. Manhood is reduced to merchandise, and even so it is not worth quoting on change. Negro slaves were worth $1,500 apiece, but the white slaves of this country are not worth 15 cents a cord. I hate riches, but not the rich. I pity the poor man who has $20,000,000 and cannot let go. I believe in helping him to let go. I cannot understand how a man can cling to $5,000,000 when men around him are going insane through starvation.

"Last winter the mayor of Chicago had to address a proclamation to the people informing them that thousands of men and women were in danger of freezing to death. Yet there was plenty of coal in Chicago. What kept those freezing thousands from helping themselves? I cannot tell. Man is the only animal I know of that has not sense enough to feed himself. Take, for instance, the Kansas jackrabbits. If you kill one of them and you find him fat you may be sure all the other jackrabbits are fat, too. There are no plutocrats among them who corner the crops and get fat while the others starve. No jackrabbit is stupid enough to allow a thing like that.

"Coming through Nebraska not long ago I traveled for miles and miles between rows of corneribs bursting with the corn crop of last year. Most of them had on them the mark of the Chicago Produce company. There was no demand for this corn. The jackrabbits helped themselves, and why did not starving men and women do the same?

"In Chicago there are 50,000 starving people, starving in full view of food. Nature has provided an abundance for every creature, and it is stored mountain high in Chicago, before the very eyes of these sufferers. Why do they not help themselves? I cannot tell."

The constitution adopted provides for an executive board to supervise the affairs of the national council. A colonization commission, to be made up of three men, is to be chosen by the executive board. This commission is to have charge of the new commonwealth scheme. The money to carry on this scheme is to be raised by voluntary contributions. No member of either the executive board or the commission is to hold any political office. The commission is to meet before August 1 and name the state in which the first colony shall be established. It will also adopt regulations for the selection of unemployed persons and take steps toward conveying them to the state decided upon.

Queen Lil's Protest.

Washington, June 18.—Queen Liliuokalani Thursday afternoon filed with Secretary of State John Sherman a formal protest to the proposed annexation of the Hawaiian islands.

She declares the treaty to be an act of wrong towards the native and part-native people of Hawaii, an invasion of the rights of the ruling chiefs, in violation of international rights both toward her people and toward friendly nations with whom they have made treaties, the perpetuation of the fraud whereby the constitutional government was overthrown and also an act of gross injustice to herself.

As one reason upon which she bases her protest she says:

"My people, about 40,000 in number, have in no way been consulted by those 3,000 in number, who claim the right to destroy the independence of Hawaii. My people constitute four-fifths of the legally-qualified voters of Hawaii, and excluding those imported for the demands of labor about the same proportion of the inhabitants."

The ex-queen characterizes the ceding of the crown lands as a confiscation of her personal property. This she says amounts to about a quarter of all the land ceded, or 915,000 acres.

Progress with the Tariff Bill.

Washington, June 22.—The senate made giant stretches on the tariff bill Monday, covering 56 pages and establishing a record for progress during this tariff debate. The last two schedules of the dutiable list, covering paper and manufactured sundries, were completed with the exception of the paragraphs on hides, gloves, coal and some lesser articles which went over. This advanced the senate to the free list, which was taken up at two p. m., and completed in three hours. Early in the day the wool and silk schedules went over. After that the tobacco schedule, the reciprocity provisions and the internal revenue portions of the bill, as well as the many isolated paragraphs passed over, remain to be considered. The progress Monday was so marked, however, that for the first time there was a feeling that the end was not far off.

Affects Pension Claims.

Washington, June 18.—Assistant Secretary Davis, of the interior department, has rendered a decision that will affect many claims for pensions. He reversed the action of the pension office in the case of Catherine Geronzin (a widow of a soldier in the Ohio infantry), which rejected the claim for pension because there was no proof of the death of the soldier. Geronzin left home in July, 1866, since which time nothing has been heard from him. The assistant secretary holds that further inquiry should be made concerning the man, and if nothing is thereby developed throwing additional light on the case, death may be presumed under the act of March 13, 1896, making seven years' absence from home, without intelligence of his existence, sufficient for a presumption of death.

A PART OF THE SHOW.

But the Young Fellow Couldn't See It Without a Diagram.

The curtain had been rung down on the last act of that exciting melodrama, "The Power of Beer," and the audience was leaving the theater. On the faces of the more thoughtful was an expression of sadness somewhat akin to the look wherewith a man regards the bright coin pasted on the underside of the tobacco dealer's cigar-case. And one man out of the throng pushed his way to the box-office window.

"See here!" said he, excitedly; "I want my money back!"

"Hum," said the ticket-seller, carelessly.

"It's an outrage!" said the man.

"Yes."

"It's a swindle!" continued the man.

"Indeed."

"You advertise a real robbery!"

"We do."

"I failed to see it!"

"You did?"

"And I want my money back!"

"Now, see here!" said the ticket-seller, leaning out of the window; "I've had about enough, and you get no money back, see? That's where the robbery comes in, and if you haven't mind enough to grasp it I can't see that there's any kick due from you whatever!"—Boston Budget.

Her Nice Bit of Sarcasm.

Therese had two distinguishing gifts. One was sarcasm and the other was water colors. She and Quatorze had been engaged once and they quarreled for some reason. Neither of them seemed to know exactly why, and I suppose that neither of them care just now, for Quatorze was married the other day and the girl sent a present to the wedding.

The present was a water color done by her own deft fingers. The girl could paint well. The picture was a beautiful thing. It represented a great rock, which looked for all the world like a platform with steps leading up to the top of it. Overhead was a cloudless sky, full of sunshine, and with a blue in it that made you wish that the world were all sky and that you were floating among the fleecy clouds on pinions of air. There were trees bending over that enchanted rock, and beyond were the shimmering waters of a lake.

"How beautiful!" exclaimed the bride. "How kind of Theresa. She's such a dear, good girl. We will hang it in the parlor, won't we, dear?"

"I'm afraid the light won't be quite right," said Quatorze aloud.

To himself he said—

The water color was a picture of a rock at Lake George, where he and Therese had sat two summers ago when he proposed to her. —N. Y. Telegram.

Ere the Farewell Is Spoken

On the deck of the steamer, or on board the train that is to bear you away from those dear to you, you will, if you are wise, have safely stowed away in your luggage a sufficient supply of that safeguard against illness—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Commercial travelers, tourists and pioneer emigrants concur in testifying to the fortifying and saving properties of the great tonic. Use for constipation, biliousness, malarial and kidney complaints and nervousness.

Sunshine and Sadness.

The redbird sings, and the sunshine flings its gold through my window-pane. And a sweet perfume steals into my room, from the roses in the lane. * * * The skies are clear; in the school-yard near, the children romp in glee; the earth is bright in the glad sunlight, but what is it all to me? * * * For, across the way, there is a din to-day, that tortures my weary brain; the maiden fair, with auburn hair, is at the piano again. —Up-to-Date.

Her Suggestion.

"Yes," said Mr. Snicksnackle, "I do not like my name at all. They say that either the legislature or the district court will change it for me. Which would you apply to if you were in my predicament?"

"Well," said she, thoughtfully, "a minister would do for me."

And three hours later it struck him that perhaps there was a mild hint in what she had said.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE. Write to Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Good as New.

Jack Dashing—Why, there is not a new face here to-night.

Penelope—Oh, yes, there is, Miss Madeup's face has just been reenameled.—Up-to-Date.

"That was a sensational prayer Dr. Gummas delivered the other Sunday. I wonder if he expected it to be answered." "Certainly. And it was, too. Why, nearly every paper in the country replied to it."—Brooklyn Life.

"That affair on the end of my tail," said the rattlesnake, "may not seem handsome, but—" He skillfully threw a coil. "It's a rattling good thing. Yes."

She—"Did you run across any of your friends in town to-day?" He—"No; I wasn't in town on my wheel."—Yonkers Statesman.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—Lizzie Ferrel, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, '94.

"Cows were once used for money." "Well, I don't believe people had much money in their pockets in those days."

Pure Blood Is the basis of good health, steady nerves, mental, physical and digestive strength. If you are nervous, enrich and purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you are weak, have no appetite and desire to be strong, healthy and vigorous, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will tone your stomach, create an appetite and build you up.

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A. N. K.—G 1682

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WHEN I SEE MIRANDY'S FACE.

There's a kinder tender feelin' stealin' thro' this heart o' mine
And my soul it keeps a-trillin' with a melody devine,
An' a sweet exuberation seems to kinder find its way
Through my mind in tender whispers of a happy bygone day;
An' a picture like a phantom flits before my fadin' eyes,
Like an echo grand an' solemn from the realms o' paradise;
An' there's waves o' music in the air ez in this heart o' mine
When I see Mirandy's face a-gleamin' thro' the creepin' vine.

Fairies seem to waft the sunshine warmin' like along the breeze,
With a kinder dreamy sadness ez it whistled thro' the trees;
An' the fields a blaze o' glory where the sunlight kissed the dew,
An' the birds wuz gay an' happy an' their songs wuz happy too.
An' the ripplin' murmur o' the crick a-comin' from the shore,
The sun a-hidin' jest beyant the wavin' sycamore,
But its brightness faded in a maze o' ecstasy divine,
When I saw Mirandy's face a-gleamin' thro' the creepin' vine.

I don't know much 'bout it 'cept what's in the Bible—yet
There's an idee stickin' in my mind that I can't quite forget,
An' that is when we die an' reach the great unknown on high
We'll see some things in this world ag'in up in the sky.
Perhaps there's gates o' dewy pearl, an' streets o' gold an' sich,
An' angels wearin' shinin' robes an' jewels rare an' rich;
But let me see the sunlight glint an' everlastin' shine,
An' see again Mirandy's face a-gleamin' thro' the creepin' vine.

—W. Edward Singer, in Chicago Inter Ocean.

A SLIP OF A PEN.

BY G. D. BENNHAM.

JOHN THOMAS saddled up old Hornet, put on his "chaps," and rode out across the range to get the mail. The nearest post office was at Antelope Station, 18 miles over the hills, and 25 by the road. The last of the beef-gathers was over and the ranchmen had little to do but ride the pastures and wait for spring. That is, most of them. John had a lot to do, as he would have told you himself, for he was to be married on Christmas day, and that is why he was so regularly riding twice a week to the post office.

Over at Antelope, the telegraph operator, who acted also as station agent and postmaster, was sitting alone in his little office—except the section-house, the only house in sight—thinking of home and Mary Brand. Home was away down east, and Mary Brand was a black-eyed girl who did not care for him one bit, as he well knew, for he had asked her about it before he started west. But there is no law against thinking of a girl even if you cannot get her, so the operator thought of Mary Brand and believed himself to be very miserable, and piled more coals on the fire, though the little stove was already red-hot. And he smoked, and swore softly that it was a horrible country and the superintendent had given him the worst station on the whole line. He was a good boy, but he had not been west long enough to get his head hard. As he smoked, he noticed that his meerschaum was coloring up first rate, and he was much comforted.

Just when darkness succeeded the dull daylight, snow began to fall, and with the first flakes came John Thomas.

"YOU'RE ALL RIGHT," ADMITTED THE BOY.

He got his letters and sat down by the operator's fire to read them. He was a big, comfortable fellow, in marked contrast to the discontented-looking telegrapher, and so the latter thought, for he broke the silence with:

"I say, you seem pretty well satisfied with yourself. How do you manage it in a hole like this?"

"Young fellow," said John, "the plains is the finest place on earth, and the only place left where a man can get a start. Look at me; came out nine years ago without a cent, worked four years on the trail and three for old Baxter, learned to carry a branding iron in my 'chaps' and to rope anything my horse could catch, and now I've got a place of my own and an interest in a trail herd. What's the matter with me?"

"You're all right," admitted the boy, "but you couldn't do it again, now Tom Adams has got his maverick bill through the legislature."

"Don't fool yourself," said John, "any maverick my horse can catch is going to get my brand on. Do you know how many mavericks were sold for the benefit of the school fund on the fall round-up in this district? I'll tell you. One. He fetched 75 cents. Oh, the law is all right."

The operator was interrupted in his smoking by the click of the instrument, and when he had taken a train order, the pipe was out. Picking up an envelope John had thrown down, he thrust it into the coals; and as it flared up, he noticed the postmark.

"Hullo!" said he; "Bangor is my town; do you know anybody in Bangor?"

"You bet I do," said the cowboy. "I'm going to marry the nicest girl in that whole town, and her name is Mary Brand."

If old Hornet outside the door had not got tired of standing there, 18 miles from his supper, so that John at that moment made a rush to catch him, the operator's dismay would not have escaped notice. His jaw dropped, and the beautiful pipe fell to the floor.

John caught his horse and headed away toward the ranch through the falling snow. The operator went to the key and telegraphed for a pipe to be sent up on the first train. Then he went to bed. He had a bad night.

John hummed a tune as his horse ambled along through the dark. Not an operatic air, but one of those hymn tunes all cowboys use on dark nights. He was certainly happy, for he didn't hurry his horse, nor spur him when he stumbled. One of those letters was from Mary Brand. She wrote she was leaving Bangor for her uncle's home in Denver on that day, and that John was not to come down until Christmas Eve, because there was much to do and he "would be in the way." The other letter was from a broker in Denver, and said: "Think we have a customer for your trail cows, and have engaged for you to meet him here some day next week. Will advise further soon." Snow was still falling when John reached home and turned in, reflecting upon the futility of all maverick laws.

Snow was still falling next day. The railroad was blockaded, and he could not get to Denver on the day appointed. The wires were down, so there was no telegraphing. Christmas was spent in the telegrapher's office, and for once John looked as discontented as the operator. The latter took no interest in coloring the new pipe, and wrote out his resignation ready to dispatch as soon as the line should be open, announcing that he was going back to Maine by the first train.

One of the first things that was sent when the line was open was John's message to Mary Brand, at Denver, to the effect that if the railroad wasn't shoveled out very soon, he should start down on foot.

That operator was a good boy, and he sent the message straight, and when, an hour later, he was called up by the Denver office to receive the following message to John Thomas, about his trail cows: "You need not come down. Engagement off. Culver Bros.," he was still without guile. But his heart was full of Mary Brand. All day the wires had been singing Mary Brand; the key had been clicking Mary Brand. Small wonder when he took the pad of yellow paper and wrote out the message, he made one small slip—he really didn't do it, it did itself:

"You need not come down. Engagement off. Mary Brand," is the way it read when John received it.

If this were not a true story, it might be written that John went in person and demanded an explanation. What he really did was to write a note suggesting the return of his letters. And Mary being a black-eyed girl, he got them by return mail.

Mary Brand went home. The ranchman returned to the winter vocation of riding the pastures and waiting for spring. The operator took an early train for down east. If he ever knew what he had done, he kept his counsel and renewed his suit.

So Mary married the operator, and, being a black-eyed girl, she makes him a good wife.—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Indian Baby.

In the Indian household, as in our own, children bear an important part. The baby is the constant companion of its mother; not that other members of the family do not share in the care of it, but the little one is kept closely under the maternal eye. Soon after its birth it is laid in its own bed, which is often profusely ornamented and is always portable. A board about a foot wide and three feet long is covered with a feather pillow or with layers of soft skins. Upon these the baby is fastened by broad bands of skin, flannel or calico. When asleep the child's arms are bound under cover, but they are released when it awakes. A great portion of the infant's time is spent lying upon a soft robe or blanket, where it can kick and crow to its heart's content. If, however, the mother should be so engaged as to be frequently called out of the tent, the baby is laced upon its board and hung up under a tree, or placed where there is no danger of falling. Should the mother have to go any distance from home, she will slip the strap of the board over her head, and the baby goes along, winking at the great world from its mother's back. Long journeys on horses are made by babies snugly packed and hung from the horn of the mother's saddle.—Mrs. Alice C. Fletcher, in Century.

Too Many 'Possums.

When Gen. Lafayette was in Baltimore, during his last visit to this country, he was overheard to say that he would like to take an American opossum back to France with him. The words were repeated in the hearing of an editor who mentioned the request in his newspaper, adding that if any one of his readers would send an opossum to the newspaper office, the animal would be forwarded to Gen. Lafayette. Now it so happened that opossums were very plentiful throughout Maryland that season, and during the week that followed the publication of the newspaper article, no less than 1,000 opossums were received by the editor.

Of course one reader was in ignorance of the fact that other readers were sending the desired 'possum, and all the readers were anxious to please the great friend of America. The puzzled editor at last decided to turn the 'possums loose, and they were given their liberty at the edge of the city.—N. Y. Ledger.

One Chance of Effecting a Cure.

A nervous young lady called a physician for a slight ailment, but one which she magnified, in her own estimation, into a serious one.

"Run," said the doctor to a servant, giving him a prescription, "to the nearest drug store and bring back the medicine as quickly as you can."

"Is there much danger?" replied the young lady, in alarm.

"Yes," said the doctor, "if your servant is not quick it will be useless."

"Oh, doctor, shall I die?" gasped the patient.

"There is no danger of that," said the doctor, "but you may get well before John returns."—Boston Traveler.

Manufacture of Explosives.

More than 10,000 persons are engaged in the manufacture of explosives in Great Britain. Last year 40 persons in the business were killed and 167 injured by accidents.

—While a man in Ottawa, Kan., was trying to catch with a rope and hook a tin can that had dropped into a well, his gold watch dropped out of his pocket. At last he contrived to draw up the can, and in it was the watch.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS

Forced Out of Business.

Owing to the failure of the last legislature to amend the boiler inspector insurance laws, the Northwestern Steam Boiler Inspection company is forced out of business. The law, as it stands, states that a company of this character, to do business in this state, must be incorporated with at least $100,000 stock. This means that the only company organized by Minnesotans will have to give way to other companies. The laws of the state are such that other insurance companies may carry boiler insurance as a side line.

Killed by the Marshal.

Coley, the negro who assaulted the night watchman of Newport, was killed by the marshal of Jordan while resisting arrest. Coley was known as a desperate character in that part of the state, and as soon as the assault became known the marshal set about to find and arrest him, when Coley resisted.

The marshal drew his revolver and fired toward the ground to frighten him into submission. The bullet, however, sought the human mark and the negro fell over, struck in the navel.

Ready for Business.

The organization of the new drainage commisssion, which is to have supervision of the drainage ditches, which which have been constructed in the Red river valley, was perfected at the state capitol, when George R. Roberts, of Stephens, was chosen chairman and Prof. Hoag, secretary, Mr. Hoag, in addition to being made secretary, was chosen engineer for the commission, and will soon make a tour of inspection to the various ditches which have been made and which belong under the supervision of the commission.

Light Attendance.

At the close of the summer meeting of the State Dairymen's Association at Crookston, the entire party in attendance were driven to the branch state experiment station for the purpose of inspection. The meeting lasted two days and the attendance of instructors and lecturers was good. Leading lights of the state on both butter and cheese were present. The discussion of subjects were thorough and exhaustive. Farmers are very busy and the attendance was light.

Large Sales.

The Biwabik Bessemer company has sold the enormous quantity of 500,000 tons of ore for this season's delivery at the extreme low price of $2.25 per ton. This will necessitate the operation of two steam shovels night and day loadore at the mine. The Drake & Stratton company will also operate two steam shovels night and day on the stripping at the same mine. This work will employ about 350 men for the season.

Negro Colonization.

F. A. Marshall and J. H. Lewis, of Greensburg, Ky., two members of the committee appointed to select the lands by which it is proposed to colonize portions of Minnesota with negroes from the south, returned from Otter Tail county, having decided upon lands in that county. A conference was held with a number of the men of their race in St. Paul, and organized a colonization and information bureau.

Guilty.

John B. Souster will avoid short cuts to wealth after this. He cultivated a lottery scheme at 10 cents per ticket under the name of the "Missouri Premium Company," but the argus-eyed public prosecutors discovered his enterprise and had him indicted. He was arraigned at Minneapolis and pleaded guilty. The sentence was $100 fine or 90 days in jail.

Sugar Beet Factory.

The Sugar Beet Association of Winona is endeavoring to raise $450 with which to engage a chemical and geological expert to go there and make careful analysis of the soil. This expert is in the confidence of a large Germae company looking for a suitable site to establish a beet sugar factory and it is believed his recommendation would carry considerable weight with the company.

News in Brief.

Gov. Tanner, of Illinois, and his wife will have their summer outing at one of the lakes in northern Minnesota.

The 13th annual encampment of the Sons of Veterans closed at Princeton, after a very profitable and enjoyable meeting.

At Mountain Lake, a severe storm blew down Bonheur Brothers' show tent, tipped over their wagons and injured several of the show people. One man was quite seriously hurt, being blown against a stake. The show has had to cancel several of its engagements.

About 160 soldiers attended the 12th encampment G. A. R., of the Southwestern Minnesota Association at Jackson.

The West Newton Rafting works at Winona has closed for the season. The output was about 200,000,000 feet.

In the case of Doreette Prigge vs. the Great Northern railroad at Buffalo, for $1,000 damages, the jury returned a verdict for $3,250.

Thieves entered the depot at Smith Lake and stole a bicycle and several tickets.

The Farmers' elevator at Winnebage City has been closed. The liabilities are more than the assets.

The grand jury returned four indictments against E. W. Davis, the Detroit commission merchant, for shipping game out of the state. One indictment charges him with unlawfully shipping 1,165 ducks, another 175 prairie chickens, the third 100 prairie chickens and the fourth 150 partridges.

Aloyzius Simonet is legally entitled to be treasurer of Little Falls. So avers the supreme court in its decision in the suit brought by Simonet against Robert Herron, the former treasurer, on the ground that the former was not entitled to hold the office.

Peter Kane was held up in Minneapolis and robbed of a gold watch and $55.

Fred Randall, aged 19 years, was drowned in Wall lake while swimming.

The wife of Sergt. Kain, at Fort Snelling, committed suicide by taking Rough on Rats in some lemonade. She had been much depressed over her treatment of Lizzie Doyle, her niece, who lately died in a St. Paul hospital.

Andrew Johnson, living near St. Cloud, lost three fine steers by lightning.

Warren & Co's store at Sauk Center was destroyed b y fire the result of a lamp explosion.

The roller mill at Fosston was destroyed by lightning.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

BADLY-NEEDED REFORMS.

A Complaint from Ohio Which Applies to All Western States.

When I travel over Ohio's roads I wish that I might be an autocrat with law at my back to change the location of roads at my will. Take, for instance, the road that climbs over the hill at Fig. 1. How very common that is in our part of Ohio; up the heavy hill must thousands and millions of weary horses toil with pleasure carriages and heavily loaded wagons. That hill not only means a tiresome climb, but it means more frequent trips. Why? Because the load must be regulated not to conform to

FIG. 1.

the draft of the leveler parts of the road, but to the draft of the hill. That means much when the farmer is taking his grain or his wood or his hay to market. Now and then some accident happens and a horse is hurt or a wagon demolished or a man killed in going down the hill. If a record could be kept of the casualties of the century on some of these hills it would appall the traveler. If not steep enough or long enough to be dangerous it is yet a waste of muscle to draw loads up the one side merely to hold them back from rushing down on the other side.

Fig. 1 also shows how by abandoning the straight line up over the hill the road may circle about the foot of it and make nearly a level stretch and often the curve around the base of the hill is not greatly longer than the curve over the hill. A pail handle is no longer

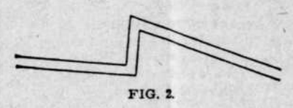

FIG. 2.

lying down than standing up. It was the fact that land was dear in Ohio and neighbors objected to having their fields cut up by roads dodging hills that caused the hill roads in this country. That reason is rapidly disappearing now. If we get no other good from the depression in agriculture let us seize the opportunity and have our roads follow the contour lines, i. e., the lines of equal level. No use to say: "The old road has climbed over the hill this very long time, we may as well let it be now." Think of the stretch of time ahead of us, the uncounted centuries that that road will be traveled and the case with which it may now be changed as compared with the difficulty that may well be expected in the future. Our country is yet young and unformed, could we but realize it.

Then there are many ill-laid-out roads that make sudden turns as in Fig. 2. This is generally done to make the road conform to the farm boundaries. It is folly and worse than folly. The public could afford to buy the old angles and throw them away rather than to travel the unnecessary distance and to expend money in keeping roads in repair when so needlessly long.

I would like power to straighten the kinks out of our own roads in my own county. They are most exasperating in places. I remember one night when my wife (she was not wife then) and I rode seven miles one night in what should have been nearly a straight course. There is no hill or swamp to crook a roads. We were noticing the north star (and other things), and to our surprise we saw it from each side of the buggy, from straight ahead and from the back

FIG. 3.

window. And we were both sober "and in our right minds," as nearly as I could judge. (No, the road did not seem too long that night).

I live in a country where gravel is abundant and good roads, that is, comparatively good roads, are the rule. Yet I notice many things that are not right about them. One of the serious and needless mistakes is the putting of large stones in the roads. I noted to-day that the only place between our house and the village where the wagons have broken through the gravel is where there is a stone imbedded in the gravel, a stone of the size of a peck measure and projecting about three inches, as at Fig. 3. The wheels of heavy wagons have climbed upon this stone and plunged off on the other side until they have worn entirely through and it now needs several yards of fresh gravel drawn to mend it. I should say that the cost of leaving that stone in the road was about three dollars, that is, if the break is attended to at once. If it is neglected it will be more serious.—Joseph E. Wing, in Ohio Farmer.

Importance of the Pasture.

The pasture is the sheet anchor on the dairy farm. Too much care cannot be given it. No satisfactory substitute has been discovered, nor is it in the leas degree probable that any will be. Stall feeding is very well for beef cattle to be butchered, but is slow death to the breeding cow. Soiling is an invaluable ally to the pasture, but soiling can never be made a permanent substitute. A given number of acres divided into two or more pastures will give better results than if left in one inclosure. The grass will be more evenly cropped, therefore more uniform in quantity and quality, and fewer weeds will grow. By changing the cows regularly from pasture to pasture a constant supply of fresh grass may be secured throughout the whole season.—Dakota Field and Farm.

In selecting trees to plant in what may be called waste places, give preference to fruit trees rather than to trees that are valuable for timber and ornament.

ABOUT TRANSPLANTING.

Some of the Important Points Which Must Not Be Neglected.

There are three essential items to be looked after in transplanting. They are puddling, compacting and protecting. A failure to give either properly will affect the growth of the plants. When properly done puddling is preferable to watering. The soil used in puddling should be a rich loam. If in addition one-third of it is well-rotted and fined cow manure or good commercial fertilizer all the better. Dip only a few plants at a time, so that the roots of each plant can be well covered with the rich mud. Make the hole large enough and deep enough to take in the plant without bending or twisting the roots. The depth that the plant should be set will depend upon the way it has grown; generally it will be safe to set the plant down to the first leaf. When grown thick in a close bed the plants often make a long, spindling growth, and if not set deep a good percentage of them will die.

Compact the soil close around the roots. The roots must come in close contact with the soil or the plant will die. It is too often the case in transplanting that a hole is made with a sharpened stick, the roots of the plants are dropped in, the soil is pressed around the stem of the plant with the point of the stick, while the roots barely touch the soil, if they touch it at all, and the plants die.

When the weather is warm and the soil rather dry, in many cases it will be a help if the plant bed is thoroughly watered two or three hours before taking up the plants.

It will be best to take up the plants and set them out late in the evening. This will give them all night to recuperate from the change.

When the plants have been growing in a close, protected bed it is quite a change to set them out all alone and often a little protection will be of material help. This may be given either by drawing a little mound of earth around the plant with the hand when the transplanting is done or by covering with a large leaf of some kind for a day or two.

When the weather is hot and the soil is dry it will be best to water for two or three nights after setting out. Always use water that has had the chill taken off and thoroughly wet the soil around the roots.—St. Louis Republic.

PLANTING TOMATOES.

The Right Way to Set Out Weak and Spindling Plants.

Young tomato plants, when growing up thickly in hotbeds or flats, will invariably become spindling and weak. If planted out in the usual way they have either to be inserted so deep that the roots will come in direct contact with the poorer subsoil, or the stems bend over and the tops fall upon the

HOW TO PLANT TOMATOES.

surface of the ground and will never make strong healthy plants. Of course strong, short, stocky plants are the best to set out, but if these cannot be had spindling plants may be made just as serviceable if planted as shown in cur illustration. By this method the fine roots are nearer to the surface and the part of the stem underground will soon strike additional roots, thus giving the plant still more sustenance and nourishment.—Orange Judd Farmer.

ORCHARD PICKINGS.

A uniform production of fruit cannot be received from wet, heavy ground.

With strawberries, flavor, color and firmness are of more importance than size.

Profit in fruit culture has its beginning in the careful selection of the very best varieties.

In planting strawberries for market select varieties that will give a long season of ripening.

On the farm the first object in planting fruit should be to furnish the family with a good supply.

The tree that bears a great crop of small fruit exhausts itself by having to produce an undue proportion of seeds.

Young trees will start into vigorous growth after transplanting with less check than older ones would experience.

A trellis made with three strands of wire, bracing the end posts thoroughly, is the best for grape vines.—Western Plowman.

Soot as a Fertilizer.

Soot is a great fertilizer, as it contains ammonia salts, and a liberal dressing may be given and forked in while dry. Soot and sulphate of iron have been used as a means of producing higher color in apples, and with apparently good results. Where tanks exist for catching the drainage from farmyards, stables and houses, the liquid forms a valuable aid to fruit culture. Fruit trees and brush fruits standing in need of a stimulant may be watered with the liquid until the soil is saturated. Raspberry plantations always appreciate attention in this direction and never fail to give a good account of themselves afterwards. If it is not needed in the garden it may be given to the orchard trees, pouring it on the surface of the grass round the trees and as far as the branches extend. If there are any doubts as to the liquid being too strong it can be diluted with water.—Western Plowman.

Neatness and Butter Flavor.

Your butter will naturally have good flavor if your cow stable is kept scrupulously clean and well aired; if you take pains to get no dirt in your milk, either during or after the milking; if you feed only strictly sound, sweet grain and fodder, and if your milkroom and all milk utensils and butter-making vessels and utensils are always kept entirely clean and well aired. Dirt in some form or other is the plain word for much of the trouble so often encountered in making sweet, pleasant butter.

Every Teacher or Scholar

in the public schools of the United States, 15 years of age and over, should have a copy of the Northern Pacific's new and beautifully illustrated book, Wonderland '97. It is especially adapted for use in the public schools in the study of geography and history, and as an aid in the study of the Northwest and its varied and vast resources. The book has a large amount of valuable data, but is not by any means a compendium of dry statistics. The beautiful Lake Park Region of Minn.; the Red River Valley of the North, the remarkable wheat land of the country, and Pyramid Park, where hundreds of thousands of cattle are raised, are described. Yellowstone Park and its wonderful canyons and lakes, waterfalls and geysers has a long chapter given to it. A chapter on several of the richest mining districts of the Northwest, telling how they were discovered and developed, will be an interesting one to everybody. Some of these discoveries were made in very funny ways. Four great snow mountains, old volcanoes, on the North Pacific coast have a chapter devoted to them which gives much of their history. A new mountain range, one almost unknown, in the northwest corner of the United States, is brought to the readers' attention. It is a glorious region, with deep, beautiful lakes, full of new varieties of trout, made famous by a rear admiral of the U. S. navy. Alaska also has a place in its pages. The booklet has a handsome cover and is beautifully and profusely illustrated. Any teacher or scholar can have a copy by sending six cents in postage stamps to Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Something Cheap.

As she stood upon the top stoop and kissed him good-by before he went out to battle with the cold, cold world he thought that she had never looked so winsome, even in their old courting days.

"And now my bad boy must have as many slaps as years he has lived, for to-day is his birthday," she went on, beginning the chastening salutations.

"Why, so it is," he said, with that momentary sensation of years passing helplessly away which middle-aged men experience upon these occasions.

"And what lovely thing shall his darling wife get him for a birthday present this year?" she went on. "You already have a smoking cabinet and a card table, and my dining-room lamp, you know, was one of my birthday presents to you. And then—"

"I'd go kind of light, my dear," he answered, somewhat moodily. "Get me some little cheap thing. I haven't been able to pay for my last year's birthday present yet."—N. Y. Journal.

Information.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories or British Columbia information as to lands open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them; and full information respecting the land, timber, coal, and mineral laws, and copies of these regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories. For pamphlets, etc., address Mr. Ben Davis, Emigration Agent, Dominion of Canada, 154 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.; or, W. Ritchie, Grafton, N. D.

A Philosophic Sweep.

Rolling out of Piccadilly into Berkeley street came one of those splendid old family carriages, gorgeous with golden lions and dragons, heavily hung with maroon trappings, guarded by two maroon footmen in the rear, driven by a burly maroon coachman in a curly wig, containing two visions in white with lovely bouquets. At that moment a sweep and his friend were emerging into Piccadilly, with blackened faces and brushes, having evidently just transacted some affair of business, when this splendid vehicle attracted their attention. Says one: "Bill, I wish we was them!" "Why?" answered Bill, much surprised. "They'll have to die the same as us." I have just turned over the "Meditations of Marcus Aurelius" in search of some more profound reflection upon the inequality of our lots on this antheap of ours. And in vain.—London News.

Would Arm the World.

If all the guns made by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct., could be collected, there would be more than enough to equip the standing armies of the world. There are over 2,000,000 Winchester guns in use to-day and the number is rapidly increasing. The popularity of Winchester rifles and repeating shot guns is deserved for they always give entire satisfaction and for strong and accurate shooting they are unsurpassed. These guns are made in all desirable calibers and styles. Every gun has to pass the most severe tests before it leaves the works, which insures its being perfect. When buying a gun the Winchester is the make to take, for it can always be relied upon. Send for a large illustrated catalogue free.

He Wondered.

Little Clarence (after three minutes of silence)—Pa!

Mr. Callipers (wearily)—Uh?

"Pa, when you eat a doughnut do you eat the hole, too, or do you eat all around it and leave the hole?"—N. Y. Journal.

"Star Tobacco."

As you chew tobacco for pleasure, use Star. It is not only the best, but the most lasting, and therefore the cheapest.

Some people laugh like amateur singers trying to run the scales.—Atchison Globe.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

Time, which vindicates a man, first buries him.—Atchison Globe.

WOMEN! DON'T WAIT.

If You Have Any of These Symptoms Act at Once.

Do you know the reason why you will go to the hospital, my poor friend?

Because you have allowed yourself to go from bad to worse. You did not know that that heat, swelling and tenderness in your left side were all signs of congestion of the ovary.

Any intelligent woman could have told you that congestion is fatal to the uterine system, and that an ovary congested leads to tumor formation, and that you were in awful danger. Now you will have to undergo the operation of ovariotomy, the cutting out of the ovary.

Yes, you will recover, at least I hope you will; but you will never be quite the same woman again. Congestion of the ovaries is fatal to health. If you have any such symptoms be advised in time; take a medicine of specific powers! You can find none better than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, prepared especially to meet the needs of woman's sexual system. You can get it at any good druggist's.

Following we publish a letter from a woman in Milwaukee, which relates how she was cured of ovarian trouble: "Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I suffered with congestion of the ovaries and inflammation of the womb. I had been troubled with suppressed and painful menstruation from a girl. The doctors told me the ovaries would have to be removed. I took treatment two years to escape an operation, but still remained in miserable health in both body and mind, expecting to part with my reason each coming month. After using one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and a package of Sanative Wash I was very much relieved. I continued to use your remedies until cured. The last nine months have been passed in perfect good health. This, I know, I owe entirely to the Vegetable Compound. My gratitude is great, indeed, to the one to whom so many women owe their health and happiness."—Mrs. F. M. KNAPP, 563 Wentworth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

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is full of good health. Invigorating, appetizing, satisfying. Put some up to-day and have it ready to put down whenever you're thirsty.

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Stick to the Directions, if you want to get the most good out of Pearline. Otherwise, you'll be putting in too much, and wasting the Pearline, and calling it expensive. Or you won't put in enough, and so you won't get as much help from it as you expected, and you'll have to do more work. Directions on every package for hot and cold water washing, with and without boiling. These simple, easy directions have revolutionized the work of washing.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—The street from the mill to River Street has been graveled and put in good shape; a much needed improvement.

—Farmers begin to entertain hopes of a coop of corn after all. The warm rains and occassional sunny days are doing wonders.

—Plum trees where protected from the frost are loaded with plums. But worms, bugs and tree lice seem to be doing their best to destroy them.

—A large number of Delanoites attended the M. W. A. picnic at Howard Lake on Saturday. All join in pronouncing it an enjoyable occasion.

—On account of the rain on Saturday arrangements were not completed for the street parade on Sunday, Corpus Christi but services were held in the church.

—The Catholic Church has been repainted and fixed up to do awhile longer. From the present outlook it want be many years until Delano will have one of the most splendid churches in the country, and there are several good ones now.

—Col. A. Allen has sent out cards announcing that he has again assumed the management of the Merchant's Hotel, St. Paul, and would be pleased to see all his old friends and as many new ones as can consistently favor him. He runs a good house.

—Oscar Erwig is learning the watchmaker and jewelry business with A. L. Mealey. Oscar is a good steady boy and will in time, doubtless make a first class watchmaker. Every boy should learn a trade or business of some kind at which he can work and make a living if necessary.

—Considerable complaint is heard concerning bicycle riding on the sidewalks; and yet young men go at a rate which would doubtless land them in some bad place should they chance to strike an obstruction. What's the matter with our village authorities that they can't suppress this growing evil?

—Dar Welker and Enoch Algers returned last week from a trip to Todd County. Dar says it is a good country and fine folks live there. He is especially warm inpraises of John Conzet, Mr. and Mrs. Philipe and Mr. Pendergast of Eagle Bend. But he says the Spiritualists almost caught Enoch.

—Several newspapers throughout the state have called attention to the law passed last winter prohibiting the sale to minors, of cigaretts. Some of these days, doubtless, a marshall will appear in Delano as suddenly as did the boiler inspector lately and insist on enforcing the law. He would find enough to keep him busy for awhile, right in Delano.

—An excursion of old settlers from Meeker County passed through town Tuesday on a trip to Duluth and other points of interest to the North. They appeared to be having a jolly time. In Wednesday morning's Minneapolis Times appeared a cut of the engine and two cars off the track, a bad wreck, at twenty-fourth avenue N. E. but no one hurt.

—Valentine Eppel has been supplying some of our villagers with fine strawberries during the past week. His patch is protected on the north by trees and shrubery, and he says he burned up about a cord of wood to keep off frost during the cold nights. He is reaping his reward. W. D. Freeman whose grounds are more exposed to the aurora borealis had no berries at all.

—Many of our readers will be pleased to learn, as were we, from the Mayville N. D. Tribune that our former fellow townsman, Prof. Willis E. Johnson, has been retained as a teacher in the State Normal School at that place. Prof. Johnson was talked of for President but said if Prof. Joseph Carhart, formerly of the St. Cloud Normal, could be got, he would not be considered a candidate. Prof. Carhart was chosen from a class of sixteen applicants, so Prof. Johnson will evolute a little longer before being President.

—The Delano Concert Band has made arrangements to have a grand celebration on Saturday, July 3rd. Geo. Schaffer has been chosen President of the day; O. L. Billings, Marshall; Thomas Shaw Assistant Marshall; W. E. Culkin of Buffalo, is to orate. The usual games, races and sports are announced. A game of base ball at 10.30 A. M. between the Delano Crickets and a juvenile nine from Minneapolis is on the programme. Dance in the evening. A grand street industrial parade is a feature of the occasion. A big time is anticipated.

—Harris Williams, an old soldier living in the east part of town near the track has four acres in garden and has been working to raise what he could to tide his family over hard times. A few nights ago someone, he supposes tramps, came along and even took half a dozen or so large radishes he had saved for seed; of course they were not fit to eat. Neighbors chicken coops were also visited. Some one suggested perhaps it was home tramps. He says if it is and they will bring a sack over in the daytime he will help them fill it with what will do them more good and himself less harm.

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—Street Commissioner Martin is doing good work on lower River Street this week.

—George Sutton is expert for the McCormick machinery men here now. He says the firm is doing a land office business.

—Coffin & Babb have been painting up the fronts of the bank and drug-store, and now those buildings look quiet citified.

—Adam Horsch makes quiet a noise on the West side with that painting machine of his. Adam is bound to make a noise someway.

—The Buffalo Clippers have postponed their game with the Delano Crickets until Tuesday, June 29. They have written that they will be here then.

—William Ziebarth hauled lumber this week for rejuvinating his farm residence. He proposes to have his home of a modern pattern, up to the times.

—J. H. McArthur & Co., of Minneapolis, have bought the lumber yard of John Coolen. John will continue in the hardware business. He also has a hardware store and lumber yard at Smith Lake.

—The Ladies Aid Sociable at the City Hall, Wednesday evening was attended by a fair sized crowd and an enjoyable evening had. Ice cream and cake, tableaux and music made up the entertainment. Several from Minneapolis were present.

—An old gentlemen claiming to come from Florida, to have been in the rebel army and in the legislature in Missouri and Florida was around town yesterday giving phrenological examinations for 10cts per head. He seemed to do well at the business.

—George Schaffer's new building is being completed as rapidly as possible. It is one of the finest in town and has his name, city style on the cornice. He expects to move in about August 1, and desires and expects his old customers to find him in his new quarters.

—Dave McLeod and a crew of men fixed up the R. R. bridge across the Watertown road this week. It is considerably better than before. Where teams had but eleven feet of room between piling they now have about seveteen feet two rows of piling having been removed.

—Nels Lennen, who is assisting George W. Carver in the photograph gallery has constructed a fine little workbox, nicely carved. He is an experienced and capable workman at the buisness and his work is away above the ordinary. He has sold similar work for good prices.

—The crossing of the R. R. on Fourth street should be put in, Delano is becoming of such proportions that it certainly chould have another crossing. It is very inconvenient, when you are in a hurry to sit down and await the motions of some of Jim Hill's men for a long time before crossing the track. A watchman at the crossings would sometimes proove of service and might prevent an axident sometime.

The man who fears to go his way alone,
But follows where the greater number tread,
Should hasten to his rest beneath a stone,
The great majority of men are dead.
J. Edward Cooke.

Personal.

Sam Coffin, of Independence, was in town Sunday.

John Sleight of Rockford drove over on business, Wednesday.

Duane Chapel, of Maple Plain, was a Delano visitor Wednesday.

Miss Annie Erwig has gone to Minneapolis for the summer.

John Mayer and John Sturman, of the G. N. were home for Sunday.

Deputy Sheriff John Tracy and John Nugent, Jr. were in town today.

Mrs L. Conklin, of Rockford transacted business in Delano Tuesday.

Mrs. H. C. Parslow Jr., of Hankinson, N. Dak. visited Delano this week.

Miss Grace Davis spent a week with relatives in Buffalo and vacinity.

Mrs. Homer Dorman, of Rockford Station was in town Wednesday, on business.

Messdames Chance and Mulford visited Howard Lake friends over Sunday.

A. L. Lealey and S. Redmond came home Monday morning from Howard Lake.

C. W. Kerrick and F. H. Lindsley were among east bound passengers, Monday morning.

Mr. Roy Wilder returned to the city Sunday morning where he will stay during the summer.

John Cunningham and son Emery, of Minneapolis, made Delano a business visit this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Haines came up Saturday evening and spent Sunday with Delano friends.

Dr. J. H. Dunn, of Minneapolis, passed through town this morning on his way to Watertown.

Mrs. M. P. Roberts and children, of Buffalo, visited her sister, Miss Alice Davis, Sunday and Monday.

Mrs. Altwine who has been the guest of Mrs. Billings for several days returned to Minneapolis Monday.

Mrs. A. W. Wittman, Margurite and Addie returned Tuesday from a week's outing at Lake Minnetonka.

Dr. Harry Halgren, of Watertown, was a Delano visitor one day this week. He is a full fledged M. D. now, and ready for business.

Mrs. Thompson and daughter, who have been spending a few weeks with her parents and family at the Methodist manse returned home to Lake City, Saturday.

Mr. Peter Roy, who has been visiting relatives and friends in Delano, for several days, returned to his home at Long Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Cal Stewart started on a prospecting trip to Tennessee. If they like the country, they expect to move there soon.

We are in receipt of a letter from B. F. Christlieb, at Kansas City on his way home. He expects to beat Long Lake about Monday next.

Subscribe for the Buffalo Gazette.
One year one Dollar Six months $.50
Three months, 25 cents. Take it. now

County Cullings.

The Boxell murderers, though most of the neighbord and interested parties seem to have figured out conclusively in their own minds who they are, are still at large.

Waverly has flaming posters out announcing the celebration of our national birthday in a splendid manner at that place on Monday July 5. Hon. A. Y. Eaton is to orate.

Montrose has a new physician and surgeon. Dr. Fowler, of Minneapolis. They are also trying to get a grist mill and will vote on Saturday whether or not they will pay a bonus for one.

A rumor has been circulated that John Mazou, of Montrose, who was tried and asquited for the murder of Anna Brunder, has recently been hung in Montana. The rumor lacks confirmation.

It looks a little strange that a St. Paul man should be able to come into Wright County and build the stone culverts across county roads. Where are the Wright County stone masons, are they all too busy?

Buffalo has concluded to celebrate the 4th of July on the 3rd. J. C. Nugent Marshall of the day, W. H. Cutting orator. Usual games and sports. Buffalo Cornet Band will furnish music. The day is to be devoted to patriotism and amusements.

The Howard Lake Herald contains a splendid letter from J. S. McCornack on some needed reformations in that village. With commendable energy the editor of the Herald rushes out to interview Recorder Briggs and give the other side. If he would display half the zeal in helping Mr. McCornack and others to secure enforcement of law that he does in helping excuse those elected by the people to enforce them, he would be doing better service for poor, suffering humanity, and the upbuilding of the community in general. The lame excuse officers have of waiting until someone complains before making an arrest is getting too stale for use. Officers are elected or appointed to and paid to enforce the laws; then why should they sit around and wait for somebody else to complain of offences often well known to them.

District Court.

District Court is not yet done, cases were disposed of this week as follows:

Dismissed: Jos. Haglmeyer vs. Wright County. Matilda Bruske vs. Gotlieb Bruske. State vs. Clarence B. Trask.

Sepe and Strickler vs. Chas. Leaffler settled and struck from calender.

D. M. Osborne & Co. vs. G. V. Waller et als for plaintiff $166.22, stay 60 days granted.

Plano Manufacturing Co. vs. Joseph and Lizzie Boxell, judgement for plaintiff $113.92 and costs.

State vs. Meister. Defendant fined $20, paid.

State vs. Wm. Mitchell, bastardy, Court ordered Mitchell to pay $20 for month of May and June and expenses, and $40 costs on the first of each month after July, $6.00 per month, for 14 years, or until further order of court, give $1000 bond or go to jail. The money to be paid Mary Prestidge. Mitchell went to jail.

State vs. John Doherty, Emma Dalbec complainant, sentence similar to above. John went to jail.

Henry Kraus vs. C. Kraus, et als. Verdict for plaintiff $96. Stay of 30 days.

State vs. O. L. Billings. On motion of County Attorney, dismissed.

McCormic Harvesting Machine Co. vs. H. A. Peterson. Continued to next term.

Louis Cogveck vs. Great Northern Railroad Co. settled and dismissed.

County Commissioners Proceedings.

The County Commissioners held an extra session Monday. They voted to pay half for repairing the Dayton bridge, Hennepin County paying the balance.

The auditing board reported total amount in the Treasury $45,590.94; of this amount there is in banks in the county $42,435 59.

Brown & Sproul were awarded the contract for building the Beam bridge for $1560, their bid being the lowest; their bond for $2000 was approved.

School petitions were granted, John Melody; Samuel Sykes; John Carlson. The petition of 27 voters to form a new district is to be heard July 12.

The contract for a stone arch culvert in Middleville was awarded to John Sunstram of St. Paul, for $94 59.

Petitions for abatement of tax rejected; Louis Andre, S. W. Leavett, J. G. Freiberg, Edmond Alery, John Cunningham.

Abatement of tax recommended for: John White, Andrew Erickson, Homer Sook, Albert Blatt, John Conzet, Andrew Reider, Chas. Stooren.

Petition for abatement of tax laid over; I. Gutzwiller and J. W. Lindsley.

Committees to view roads reported favorable to change in Buffalo town Road between Frankfort and Otsego favorable.

Chatham was granted the privilege of using the $75 appropriation on Berthaume hill instead of Mill Creek hill.

McGaffey & Ellis are conditionally granted contract to paint bridges.

Monticello bridge is to be repaired and repainted.

Buffalo Jonrnal: Honors are so far about even, while the democrats will have to let up on their old cry of a "tariff for revenue only" the Republicans will have to stop making buncomb speeches on "civil service reform". Trot out your new party.

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat, per bu.,	$ .65
Rye, per bu.,	.25
Potatoes, per bu.,	.25
Butter	12, .10
Eggs,	.07
Hay, per ton,	3.50
Pork	3.50
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.06
Chickens, dressed,	.06
Spring chichen,	.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,	.08

BORN.

O'HAIR.—At Waverly, Tuesday, to Dr. and Mrs. O'Hair, a son.

The Smith Lake depot was robbed about a week ago of 40 tickets to Minneapolis, an overcoat and agent J. A. Burkhardts bicycle.

Some people are howling for the county to offer a big reward for the Boxell murderers. An officer of the law that would wait for that is hardly fit for his position. A neighbor that would sell his knowledge, is a poor neighbor, and if money is their object, might get more to keep still

The Prominent Arrivals this Week at Meister's Hotel.

Including Monday:

J. A. Risk. St. Paul. B. H. Nehring, Minneapolis. H. L. Thespard, Do. H. J. Thomas, Chicago. C. B. Cutting, Eau Claire, Wis. Jas. T. Roll, Hastings, Minn. Geo. H. Gorbording, Minneapolis. J. H. Aldrich, Minneapolis. D C. Daily, St. Paul. T. J. Allen, Minneapolis. W. E. Cruzen, Waverly, Minn. J. Boeherlain, Minneapolis. R. Magrin, St. Paul. C. L. Cole, La Crosse, Wis. J. Baker, Minneapolis.

Tuesday: F. J. McLaughlin, Wilmar, Minn. John Jungers, Willmar. J. Halsor, Willmar. J. Welsh, Wilmar. Henry Falk, Atwater, Minn. L. Lorentor, Atwater, Minn. Chas. Hanson, Atwater, Minn. C. J. Baldwin, Wilmar Minn. L. E. Kruger, St. Paul. M. L. Parker, Minneapolis.

Wednesday: J. H. McArthur Minneapolis. S. Storehn, Do. J. M. Coburn, Chicago. H. H. Skilmad, Chicago. Prof. J. A. Vye, University, Minnesota. Dr. S. C. Carter, Howard Lake, Minn. H. O. Barrett, Detroit, Mich. J. A. Lehnhard, Litchfield, Minn. B. T. Beebe, Minneapolis. J. T. Hulbert, Omaha, Neb. E. P. Story, Minneapolis. A. J. Finnegan, Minneapolis. J. E. Bock, St. Paul.

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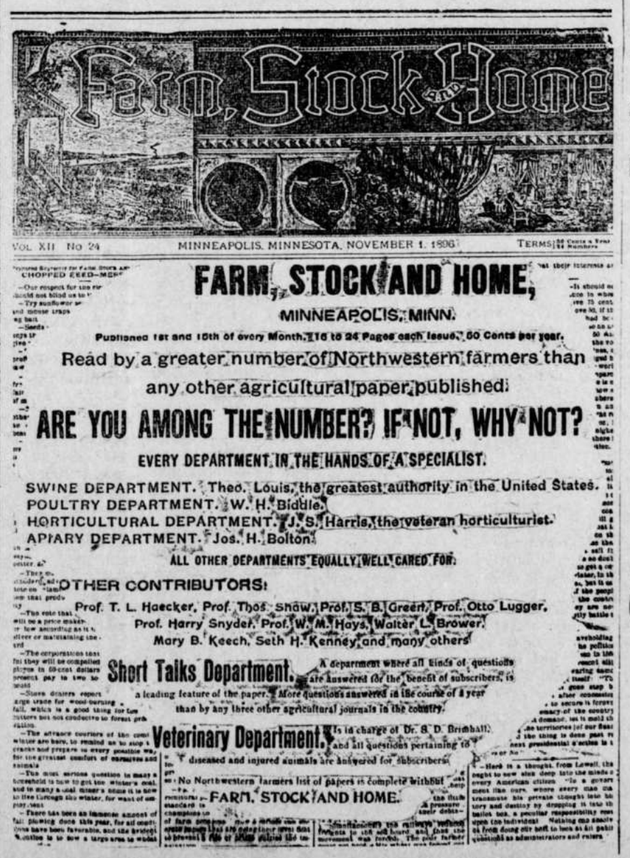

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1897. NUMBER 40

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A. G. SEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. 28 ANANDALE, WRIGHT Co., MINN.

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

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Dayton Building, Cor. 6th St. and Nicollet Ave Minneapolis, Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 17-tf.

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Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:45 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.

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DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
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Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... "

REV. K. ZEYHER.

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DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m; Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.

REV. T. DAVIES.

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REV. M. SAVS.

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Recorder — L. M. MAXFIELD.

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IF I BUT COULD.

(FROM THE PRISON MIRROR)

If I could clothe each jeweled thought
That comes to me from Nature's bowers,
In classic language, such as taught
Away from western woods and flowers;
If I could sing the sweet refrains
That in my soul in silence cluster,
From many a heart I'd strike the chains,
And give the star of hope new luster.

If I could scatter all the gems,
That light my soul, in darkened places;
Could pluck the hope-buds from their stems,
And wreath them o'er despondent faces;
If I but had the power to stay
The blighting hand of pain and sorrow,
The human flowers that wilt today
Would raise their heads and bloom tomorrow.

If from the master hand above.
To me the longed-for power was given,
To change all bitterness to love,
Of every earthly hell make heaven;
The lowering clouds would quickly flee
Before the light which followed after;
And every wave of life,s broad sea
Would gleam with love and song and laughter.

—Captain Jack Crawford in Central Magazine.

PROF. HENRY F. NACHTRIEB, of the State University has sent out a neat little pamphlet of nearly 100 pages as a preliminary report on the Fishes of Minnesota. It is instructive and well worth having.

THE publisher of the Duluth News-Tribune against which Hon. C. A. Towne had commenced a libel suit, saw fit to retract their story about his being interested in mines and his having been hired to work for silver. Will the Delano Eagle do as it did last fall, follow the Duluth News Tribune, or will she wait for Charley Town to poke her off the perch? The St. Paul Dispatch, we believe, has not yet retracted. Possibly a jury will settle that a la mode John Lind and Ignatious Donnelly. Let the good work proceed. It is as bad to injure a man's reputation as his body, or his pocket book, and there are penalties for meddling with either.

F. G. WINSTON, who joined the gold standard people in defeating Bryan last fall has returned to Minneapolis after an extended trip through twenty states. He is reported as saying that a boom is bound to come in the North West within the next six months. He also seems to have learned that "to open up the mills is better than opening up the mints" didn't just hit the case, for he is reported as having said: "Immediate after election the eastern capitalists relying upon immediate prosperity under a new administration, started up their factories and over production (at such a time) was a natural result." He must have got hold of some old free silver speech; or talked with a lot of free silver people on his trip to have learned that at so late a date.

WASHBURNE vs. GOODNOW is on in Washington before the Senate Committee in full size. Hours have been consumed in hearing speeches on both sides of the controversy. Senator Washburn, burning with the feeling aroused by having lost his job, warms down to business in telling what kind of a man the would-be-Shanghi-Minister is, and showing up how unfit he is to act in such capacity for these great United States. Tim Byrns is trying to make the committee believe that Mr. Goodnow is eminently qualified to deal with the Heathen Chinee and those who would grow wealthy through barter and trade with him, John himself, meanwhile, with a look on me air, doing what he can to favorably impress the committee. We don't know how impressionable the committee may be: but think it would be rather poor timber that wouldn't impress us as favorable as would John Goodnow.

Bryanism in Canada.

Billy Bryan has been up talking Bryanism to the Canadians. Say William, you are wasting your ammunation; those fellows do not furnish any electoral votes now and it is liable to be quite a while before they are annexed.—Litchfield News-Ledger.

Quite a few of the monied men of the U. S. have been known to emigrate very suddenly to Canada, some of them have left behind them friends and acquaintances, many of whom, on account of cheap excursions are visiting the Queen's country this year. Perhaps Mr. Bryan may have a better chance to get votes in Canada than the slow going News-Ledger thinks; more especially perhaps, among creditors who have been to Canada dunning some of their old debtors.

WHEN as the Pioneer Press' friends, according to that paper, claim that the virdict of $1000 rendered in favor of I. Donnelly was $999.99 too much, they certainly rate the influence of the P. P. worth a very small amount. When they admit that Mr. D. was entitled to one cent they admit that the Press was guilty of libel. If they admit that the Press lied about Mr. D. and that all its readers read it, and that it did not influence all of them together to the amount of more than one cent, they surely don't rate advertising in the Pioneer Press worth what it costs. Its readers must be of the kind that vote the party ticket, right or wrong.

Township Schools.

The Legislature of our State, at the last session, passed a law authorizing each township in the state to, by vote, organize a township high school; to be run independent of other schools and a tax levied; officers elected; buildings erected; and everything necessary to put it in good order. Hennepin County has already made arrangements to vote on the question in some of the townships. Independence has an election July 6, we understand, for deciding whether or not it will have a high school. In some towns it may be all right, in others it seems to be unnecessary.

The report of the committee of 12 on rural schools of the United States, appointed at the convention of National Educational association in July 1895 has been completed. It is said to favor the establishment of township schools and have nothing smaller, but have all townships organized into school districts. They would combine all small schools in one large township school, and, at public expense, provide for hauling the children to school and home again every school day. It looks as if this would be rather severe on some of the little fellows to have to roll out of bed early cold frosty mornings and be hauled four or five miles to school, especially on the prairies.

The little country school house is a land mark all over our state. People don't care to have them obliterated just yet. Our foremost men and women received their start in life; or most of their edcation between the walls of the district school house. They love its memory.

The township school would in some places be a big affair. Many pupils would be obliged to travel several miles every morning and evening requiring hours of time that could be put to advantage at their homes where their services are needed and where they will become acquainted with what they depend on for a living, and what they will in a short time have to do for themselves, and which is as necessary to them as is any other education.

There seems a tendency to separate education from everything else; to make it as difficult to acquire as possible. Instead of simplifying it and placing it within the reach of all it is to be made an institution of itself. In order to get education, under the proposed system, the child must go where it is; and find it locked up at the township school house.

The district furnishes books free. The school is free, and it is proposed to give pupils living at a distance a free ride. This all sounds very nice; theoretically it is fine. But what are the facts, from the experience we have had, the boys and girls furnished with district books, use them during schools hours, or for a three or five months term then leave them locked up by the district while they are turned out on the cold world without means of further pursuing their studies if they wish to do so. Would it not be better for the children if they had their own books to carry home with them; to look over and study during vacations; to refer to in after life? Parents do not like to buy books for the children when they think what is supplied at the school sufficient, consequently the children are often neglected in this line. Every child should have a small library of good books of its own, that it could make use of when it desires to do so.

Many children seem to think now-a days that the place for getting an education is at the school house; when they leave that they leave teacher, books and all thought of study behind. How many of our scholars, men and women of letters, have acquired an education in that way? Is it not a noted fact that those who win must labor; labor while others rest?

It may be well enough for larger and more advanced pupils to go some distance in order to receive instruction they cannot get otherwise, but to haul the little tots to town to learn their a b c's loooks like crowding things considerably.

If this prevails, how long will it be before all the children will have to go to Minneapolis or St. Paul, or to Chicago or New York, or even to Berlin, Paris or London to be educated in one grand school?

People's Choice Right.

As a choice between the free coinage of silver and the monstrious tariff which the republicans are enacting the people are very likely to express a choice favorable to silver at the next election. —Wabasha Democrat.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1897

Hon. Wm. J. Bryan received considerable attention in the Senate this week, Senator Allen started it by rising to a personal explanation and denying in the most positive terms the charge that Mr. Bryan's offer of $1,500, from the proceeds of his book, was accompanied by a stipulation that the next populist National Convention should take no action against a fusion of the supporters of silver. He added that the draft for the money had been sent to him personally, and after Senator Butler, Chairman of the populist National Committee, declined to accept it, he (Allen) at the suggestion of Mr. Bryan, invested the money to be used in the interest of bimetallism. Senator Butler confirmed the statement of Senator Allen that the money had been given without condition, and said that while he approved Mr. Bryan's motive he felt that the acceptance of the money might be open to misconstruction, and had therefore declined it. Later that dyed-in-the-wool republican, Senator Hoar, said: "I have a good deal of respect for Mr. Bryan. His character has impressed me very favorably, and I have never joined in criticisms upon him," and Senator Stewart clinched things by remarking: "It is no use criticising Bryan, as he's going to be the next president."

There were no new developments connected with either the annexation treaty or the Mc Kinley Cuban policy this week. The treaty has been protested against by Japan and referred to a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and will in due time—probably next winter—be favorably reported, and Senator Mrgan has introduced a bill for annexation. Early in the week there was talk of an agreement in the Senate to hang up the tariff bill until Czar Reed allowed the House to vote on the Morgan Cuban resolution, but it is not likely that anything will come of it.

Nothing more amusing than Senator Foraker's forcing of Senator Allison and his colleagues of the republican steering committee to meet the demands of the wool-growing states in the wool schedule of the tariff bill has occurred during the consideration of the bill. And it was done on the floor of the Senate in open session, and not in the secrecy of a committee room. Allison seldom loses his temper, but when Foraker accused him of double dealing and trickery, he did. Senator Plaat, of Conn., a republican member of the Finance Committee, attempted to go to the rescue of Allison, but Foraker quickly disposed of him by telling him that he himself, at Foraker's dictation, had written the very amendment which he denied ever having heard of. This so crushed Platt that he humbly apologized, saying that he might have been mistaken. Senator Vest rubbed it in on the republicans by insisting that the bill be proceeded with, and Senator Teller expressed his consurrence. Senator Mantle said: "If I were to search through the whole domain of poetry and prose nothing could be found that would so fitly characcerize the wool schedule as these familiar words of Bret Harte's:

"Yet the cards they were stocked
In a way that I grieve,
And my feelings were shocked
At the State of Ny's sleeve;
It was stuffed full of aces and bowers,
The same with intent to deceive."

"I think the bill," continued Senator Mantle, "so far as it relates to the wool growers, is stuffed full of aces and bowers with the full purpose and intent of deceiving the wool growers of the country." Later on the same day Senator Allison, on behalf of the committee, made an abject surrender and offered the amendment demanded, and it was adopted by a vote of 29 to 25, although the previous vote, which had so irritated the wool men had been 55 to 13.

Mr. Calhoun having demonstrated by an amended written report on his visit to Cuba that he has the knack of meeting presidential objections when they are made known to him, has been offered the position of Comptroller of the Treasury, now held by Mr. Bowler, of Ohio, the gentleman who gained much notoriety during the early part of the Cleveland administration by setting himself up as the only Poobah of the Government. Although Mr. Calhoun hails from Illinois, neither Senator Cullom nor Senator Mason knew that this position was to be offered him until after it was done.

Broker Chapman was in Washington this week to see the last of the farce known as the trial of witnesses for contempt in the Senatorial sugar scandal investigation of three years ago. Chapman didn't say so, but he must have thought it very queer that he alone should have been convicted out of the lot who were indicted for refusing to answer questions.

A Splendid Offer.

The Minneapolis Tribune, always at the front where genuine newspaper enterprise is concerned, makes a wonderfully liberal offer to the teachers of the Northwest, and which is well worth their early and careful consideration. The offer involves the formation of different words from the title "The Tribune" and includes forty splendid prizes, the value of some of them amounting to nearly $150.00, they range from two trip tickets to the National Exposition, with a snug sum in cash, down through a list of money and transportation prizes, any one of which will repay the effort necessary to comply with the very simple conditions.

The offer is not limited to teachers, either although they are given special inducements, but is within the reach of every one who desires to enter the contest, and as the details of the same have been thoroughly advertised for the past week or two, no one need be in ignorance as to what is required. However, we have no doubt THE TRIBUNE will answer all inquiries concerning the offer, and as the contest closes July 20, teachers and others anxious to compete cannot begin too early. The amount involved in prizes is a cool $1,000.

This is an opportunity for some of our bright young people to show their enterprise. Get to work. We may just as well have some of THE TRIBUNE'S good things and want to see some of our readers travel at their expense or wear a gold watch set with diamonds. 40-1t.

Salesmen Wanted.

To sell the largest stock of Northern Grown Fruits, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, etc., in the West. Steady work. Pay weekly. Three plans. Write at once for terms.

THE JEWELL NURSERY CO.,
Lake City, Minnesota.

Good Shot.

From the Minneapolis Times we clip the following bulls eye shot:

The indiscriminate setting off of explosives in the streets and alleys of a big city may be all right on the Fourth of July, but the Fourth of July does not extend from the 25th of June to the 1st of August.

INDEPENDENCE INCIDENTS.

Farmers are having a hard time to keep the weeds down, for they can only cultivate corn between showers.

Our country roads are all mud again.

Town board met yesterday according to previous notice and transacted some important business.

The Lorretto creamery started up yesterday.

There will be a special town meeting in Independence on Tuesday, July 6th, at Town Hall, Armstrong, to vote on the possibility of establishing a graded school in said town, meeting to open at 9 o'clock and to continue while business lasts. Come out and hear the discussion for and against said graded school.

Ed Mills and A. Hill are building a house for Mr. McUllo, of Medina.

Married,—on Friday evening, 25th of the present month, at the home of the bride, by justice R. M. Mills, Mr. Henry Fogleman to Mrs. Catherine Haskell, all of the town of Independence.

Most everybody is preparing for the 4th. A good time is expected at Lake Independence.

Spirit of Markeville.

MARKVILLE, June 23rd 1897,

BUFFALO GAZETTE.

Dear old friend: Has not the spirits of Washington and Jefferson looked down on a series of political events since November, that is enough to make their statues, in different parts of the country, bow their heads in sorrow; yes, weep tears of shame, to see the land they left, burdened with human misery. A land whose political life should be as pure and bright as the noonday sun. This land, of all lands, has been the one "city of refuge" to the whole world. All that was sick and heavily burdened, has seen this star of glory shining for them, have come and been healed in the Elemosynary institutions, raised from conditions of serfdom and poverty, given the right of franchise, and homes almost for the making of them, having the full protection of the law, law that was based on liberty and justice. Is there any wonder that millions of proud spiritual men, men who feel the fire and spirit of 76 coursing through their veins, look on this scene of political disaster with sorrow! Think of a land whose future was so bright, where the busy hum of industry was on all sides; where prosperity and happiness was the rule, not the exception, as 'tis now.

And is man's selfish greed what has brought this calamity upon us? We surely think that church and state in their respective histories, are like unto two thieves between whom liberty, justice, and truth has been crucified all the way down the centuries to the present political industrial cataclysm, and we fell the spirit of prophecy on us strong to night, for we see and hear the approaching storm. It will be a time that will try "men's souls," a fierce battle between the intrenched power of filthy lucre, and the Rights of Man. Through a break in the clouds of battle I catch a glimpse of a brighter day for mankind.

When distributive Justice heralds the social world, then virtue and morality will bloom with an immortal beauty. The sun of rigteousness will rise in the horizon of universal industry, and shed its genial rays over all the fields of peace, plenty and human happiness.

The Republican party assumed control of affairs by all manner of tricks, schemes and ungodly pretences. Mc Kinley was elected, and Bryan, the apostle of liberty and justice, was left, McKinley was elected on the confidence game, and prosperity was left. McKinley was elected under the promises of a great industrial boom, the boom got left. Falling prices, closing up factories, has been the price the poor dupes paid for worshiping the golden calf. Mc Kinley promised a speedy restoration of sound republican doctrines, a gold basis would be the rule, and a few days before election gold was displayed as a tempting bait, but, like the coward it is, it soon skulked behind bolts and bars and left the people to do business on as near nothing as was ever the fate of dupes who relied on guilded promises.

An Englishman visiting this country declares our form of government a sad and pitiful failure, and he is about right. He says in a short time there will be a war of capital and labor that will eclipse any attempt at wholesale murdering that was ever projected on this planet. How strange! Is it possible there is pride and patriotism enough left to ever restore the rights that have been, and are being taken from the (American sovereign) as we have been styled by silver tongued orators. Our English friends say our constitution is a villinous document, not at all logical, and has always been a disturbing element, etc. How strange this sounds, when, after one hundred years and more we have annually gotten together to read what we have considered the grandest document ever framed by man. The more we fall under the influence of money lending men, the more we may expect to be told of our failures; of our great men who wasted so much time conjuring up such a state paper when it has proved a sublime failure. As we become more and more tangled in the meshes set by Shylocks, we must be dubbed a borrowing nation; a nation whose resources are undeveloped; a nation who must be watched because of the unsoundness of our speculations. All capitalists are shy. In fact were not capable of attending to our business, and 'tis time for our masters to tell us so to our face. There is nothing that so develops a persons cheek, brazen impudence, etc. as to feel that you are completely in his power by borrowing his money. Tis an object lesson.

I wish to state to the numerous friends around the country that the opening of the North Western spiritual camp at Markville, Lake Minnetonka, Sunday, July 4th, is at last an assured fact. Prominent speakers and mediums will be present. Lecture at 11 a. m. also at 2:30 followed by public test seance, materializing seance in the evening. A small fee will be charged to help defray expenses. There has been many trying things to overcome and at times we almost dispaired of any results for our efforts, but we feel sure now that success will at last crown our labors and make this the grandest spiritualist demonstration ever held in Minnesota. Come one, come all, who feel interested in the demonstrations of immortality, come and hear what the spirits say to the people If interest will justify it, there will be meetings held during the month.

Pomona, goddess of fruits has cut loose and we're all revelling in plenty of the delicious Strawberries.

Crops look unusually well.

The festive season here has been delayed on account of bad weather, but the indications point to considerable activity during July and August.

Hotel La Fayette opens June 26 and no doubt there will be the usual influx of strangers.

Cottages are well filled, and everybody feels like laying aside their trouble and living a little nearer to the heart of nature for two short months.

The day our forefathers made, out of small resources, is to be celebrated at Russell's grove, near Long Lake. A good old fashioned time is promised.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents. Opp. U. S. Patent office Washington, D. C.

P. M. Carlson, Duluth, Press-board. E. C. Davis, Crookston, Elastic horseshoe. E. T. Gibson, Minneapolis, paper toy. T. J. Howe, Owatonna, combined churn and butter-worker. W. Mauch, St. Paul, removable pulley-stile for windows. W. T. Rolph, Minneapolis, sofa-bed. J. Schuch, Round Grove, milk-separator.

For copy of any patent send 10 cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

Teachers' Training School.

Will be held at Buffalo commencing July 7, and continuing four weeks. The school will be conducted by Prof. A. D. Gaines of the Agricultural College, St. Anthony Park, assisted by Mrs. Gaines, Miss Hattie Dunton and Mr. James of the St. Cloud Normal.

Classes will be formed in the following subjects: Reading, Elementary Botany, History of England, Penmanship, Physical Culture, Arithmetic, Physiology, Grammar, English, History of the U. S., Civics, Geography, Music, Pedagog School Law, Geometry and Algebra if a sufficient number wish. There will also be a course of about eight lectures given by some of the ablest men of the state, and several excellent concerts in connection with the school. It is not necessary to urge our most successful teachers to be present at the beginning and remain during the entire term, but others who expect license to teach are earnestly requested to grasp the opportunities offered by the Training School for obtaining a more thorough knowledge of the subjects to be taught as well as proper methods of teaching them.

J. F. LEE,
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BUFFALO BUNTS.

Miss Bertha Wilson has been visiting relatives and friends here the past week.

Chas Petran is the guest of Rev. Weenolsen at Pulaski.

Prof. Frank Webster spent Sunday with his family at S. R. Wells.

Boerner Bros. have moved their barn to the rear of their lots which is a much needed improvement.

H. B. Cady is at home for a time.

W. H. Frazee was in town Wednesday.

The work of gravelling the streets is about completed. Buffalo will soon have as good as or better streets than any town in the county.

Frank Ryder spent Sunday with Minneapolis friends.

The L. A. S. of the Presbyterian society had a vocal tea at the Presbyterian church last Tuesday evening for members of the congregation.

Violet Wilson closed a successful term of school in the Nagel district last Friday, and has gone to Minneapolis, for a visit with friends before going to her home in South Dakota.

Buffalo will celebrate next Saturday the 3rd of July.

Dr. Barton and brother Albert rode up to Delano and Buffalo Saturday and returned to Minneapolis Monday by train on account of the rain.

Prof. A. A. Zech, of the Annandale schools, is in Buffalo for a time.

About thirtyfive couple attended a social dance at Dudley's hall last Wednesday evening.

Tuesday night about one o'clock, Judge Woolley was awakened by some one attempting to gain an entrance to his dwelling by the front door. After frightening the person away once or twice the judge went out on the porch and discharged his shot gun a couple of times and had no further trouble from him during the night.

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FOR THE

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

JULY—1897.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
....	....	....	....	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Five buffaloes were born in New York city last week, which probably leads the record of 1897. The trapper of 40 years ago is right in saying that times have changed.

Owned a trick mule in 1875. Owned a South African diamond mine in 1885. Owned $500,000,000 in 1895. Committed suicide in 1897. That is the record of "Barney" Barnato.

A New York judge has decided that every dog has a right to bite once. A second assault makes a nuisance of the canine. One decision like that comes pretty near making a nuisance of the judge.

A Georgia colored woman accounts for hard times in that state on the theory that there are "too many loafy husbands." There is a bare chance that it will hold good for some other sections.

Paderewski says he will play at private musicales this season a few times for $5,000 a performance. Wonder if we coud get him to play twice for $10,000, of which four dollars shall be cash, balance on time?

The first bicycles came from England, but American designers and mechanics have taken the lead and our wheels are admitted throughout the world to be unequaled. Their export this year has increased threefold.

It is said that by using kites the signal service will be able to issue weather predictions 16 hours earlier than usual. This makes little difference; what is really wanted is a forecast which shall be about 16 miles nearer the truth.

Half a dozen nations in Europe are quarreling over the privilege of supplying the United States with beet sugar, and not one of them has as favorable a climate and soil for producing the sugar as we have in our own country.

The present conditions surrounding the new woman are such that she has no chance to complain that time hangs heavy on her hands. Within a period of 12 hours a woman in St. Louis got a divorce, received a verdict of $5,000 damages from a railway company and acted the leading role in an amateur performance.

The flag is 120 years old. On June 14, 1777, the continental congress adopted the following: "Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen states be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in blue field, representing a new constellation." Very much has happened since then, but the old flag, with a few additions, still waves.

There is a popular idea that June is the favorite month for weddings, and that the young woman who loves romance and wishes fortune to smile upon her nuptials in every way must choose this of all months. Cold and unromantic fact, however, shows that the three most popular marriage months are October, November and December. Fifty years' records show this to be true, and also demonstrate the fact that most unpopular months for marriage are January, February and March.

There recently arrived in New York 13 emaciated negroes from Sierra Leone, said to be the remnant of a band of 300 who left this country a few years ago to make their homes in Africa. This is another failure of the attempt to colonize American negroes in Africa. These misguided people were doing fairly well in some of the southern states, when they were induced to join an expedition gotten up by alleged colonization agents. The attempt, like many others of the kind, has failed.

That Mr. Tesla's marvelous discovery of the possibility of dispensing with the use of wires in telegraphing would lead to incredible claims and speculations might have been anticipated. It is without much astonishment that we hear of Tesla's cautious but enthusiastic suggestions with regard to a system of communication between the inhabitants of the earth and the dwellers of Mars. The average man has long since arrived at the cheerful conclusion that there are no limits in the sphere of the knowable to the achievement of science, and if telegraphy without wires, why not signals to Mars?

A queer condition of affairs exists in the state of Colorado. For the ensuing two years the commonwealth will be distinguished as the only state in the union where the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, Washington's birthday and Memorial day are not legal holidays. The discovery has just been made that an act of the late legislature in regard to negotiable instruments repealed the statute establishing the above named holidays. The only legal holidays left in Colorado are Arbor day, Labor day and the Saturday half holiday. The citizens will celebrate the Fourth just the same.

Oklahoma sends us the cheering news that it is being converted, and that peace prevails where brawls once held sway. With this great change there has come, of course, a corresponding improvement in the morals of the territory. Men no longer mistake their neighbor's horse for their own. The idea that one must take human life on provocations more or less aggravating has died out. The prayer book has taken the place of playing cards and the six-shooter has been exchanged for the harmless and invigorating bicycle. Oklahoma, under these circumstances, will become less picturesque but better.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Special Session.

A stubborn contest over the duties on manufactured woolen goods occupied the attention of the United States senate on the 24th. It was a day of constant roll calls and cross-fire debate. Many amendments were proposed to reduce the rates, but these were rejected by decisive majorities. Less than five pages were disposed of during the day. In the house Mr. Foss, of Illinois, on behalf of his delegation, announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Cooke, and a committee was appointed to attend the funeral in Chicago. The house adjourned to the 28th.

The United States senate on the 25th completed the wool schedule, the silk schedule and the tobacco schedule of the tariff bill, and, with this accomplished, all the schedules of the bill and the free list had been gone over once. There now remains only to go through the bill a second time, passing on the items passed over. Senator Hale introduced a resolution restricting the privileges of ex-senators on the floor of the senate to those not interested in legislation and claims, and it was referred to the committee on rules. The house was not in session.

The United States senate started on the 26th on its second consideration of the tariff bill, the purpose being to dispose of all items previously passed over. The paragraphs discussed were in the chemical and earthenware schedule, and failed to elicit more than technical debate. Senator Pettigrew (S. D.) was stricken with paralysis of his vocal chords while making a vehement speech. He was taken to his hotel, and has partially recovered his speech.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The increased call for small notes is considered by the treasury department at Washington as an indication of business improvement.

At the age of 48 years Edward D. Cooke, of Chicago, member of congress from the Sixth district of Illinois, died suddenly in Washington of heart disease.

In session at Washington the general executive board of the Knights of Labor adopted resolutions favoring recognition of Cuba.

In the United States there were 216 business failures in the seven days ended on the 25th, against 198 the week previous and 217 in the corresponding period of 1896.

THE EAST.

At the intercollegiate boat race on the Hudson river at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Yale defeated Harvard and Cornell, going the two miles in nine minutes and 19⅕ seconds.

In Boston F. R. Cordley & Co., stockbrokers, failed for $150,000.

An appeal has been issued by the Cuban league of New York asking for financial aid in its patriotic efforts in behalf of struggling Cuba.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 25th aggregated $979,269,233, against $1,054,145,233 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 8.5.

Cornell defeated Yale and Harvard in the four-mile boat race at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the time being 20:34. Yale was second.

Dispatches from various portions of the country say that there is no step backward in business. Improvements continue gradual and prudently cautious as before, although in many branches evident where no signs of it appeared a few days ago.

In the National league the percentages of the baseball clubs for the week ended on the 27th were: Boston, .725; Baltimore, .700; Cincinnati, .653; New York, .620; Brooklyn, .510; Pittsburgh, .500; Cleveland, .490; Philadelphia, .463; Washington, .420; Louisville, .380; Chicago, .365; St. Louis, .204.

The famous animal painter, Wilbur H. Lansit, died in Dorchester, Mass., aged 42 years.

Rudolph Lauricks, of the Bay State Wheelmen, broke every American amateur record from six to twenty-five miles in Boston and created new marks from 25 to 50 miles.

WEST AND SOUTH.

In H. J. Lang's mill at Milan, Mo., a bursting boiler killed the proprietor and engineer and fatally scalded two other employes.

The death of James Monahan, who celebrated his one hundredth birthday in March last, occurred at Independence, Mo.

In Missouri a wind and hailstorm did great damage at Rich Hill, Macon, Sedalia and St. Joseph, and several lives were lost.

Negroes took possession of the jail and armory to prevent the lynching of Sylvanus Jackson (colored) at Key West, Fla., and in the attempt to secure arms for the militia a fusillade of shots was exchanged, one white man and several negroes being killed.

Citizens drove Elders Rydalch, Pomeroy, Parish and Jones, Mormon elders from Utah, out of Meridian, Miss.

In St. Louis the Great Western Printing company made an assignment, with liabilities of $100,000.

A mob took from jail John Moses, a negro who murdered an aged farmer, John Strong, near Crystal Springs, Miss., and hanged him.

John Ross and George Scott were blown to atoms by an explosion in a powder mill near East Alton, Ill.

Special crop reports covering 600 points in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Minnesota say that corn and small grains, with the exception of winter wheat and oats, promise well.

The following murderers were executed: James Pollard (colored) at St. Joseph, Mo., for killing Joseph Irwin; Clark Lewis, at Fayetteville, Ga., for the murder of Charles Gibson; Terrel Hudson (colored) at Decatur, Ga., for taking the life of Seaborn Malcolm; and James Williamson, at Wharton, Tex., for complicity in the murder of the Crocker family.

In a pasture at Napoleon, O., Johnnie, the famous pacer, broke his neck. He was owned by W. H. Barnes, of Sioux City, Ia., and was valued at $15,000.

On the Wabash railroad a passenger train went through a trestle near Missouri City, Mo., and seven persons were killed and 19 others were badly injured.

In a quarrel at Galena, Kan., Ed Martin shot and killed John Johnson and fatally wounded Claud Tuttle.

Fire destroyed the Ernst rice mills in New Orleans, the loss being $150,000.

At Millersburg, O., a picnic train collided with a passenger train and seven young men were terribly injured and other persons were badly hurt.

Fire wiped out the Marshalltown (Ia.) Evening Times-Republican plant. Loss, about $30,000.

At Iron River, Wis., Dave Smith was shot and instantly killed by Mrs. E. N. Lengley while attempting to force his way into her house.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Native troops massacred Baron Dhanis, the Belgian leader of the Congo expedition against the Mahdists, and his force of 6,000 men.

Some 3,000 denizens of the slums of London were guests of the princess of Wales. It was the occasion of the jubilee dinners to the poor. At Windsor the lords of the admiralty and all the admirals of the foreign ships were received by the queen. The celebration is virtually ended.

Advices say that nine villages have been looted and wholly or partly burned by Turks in the province of Thessaly.

Russia will not, it is said, join in Japan's protest against the annexation of Hawaii by the United States.

The famous novelist and historical writer, Mrs. Margaret O. Oliphant, died in London, aged 70 years.

The Christians were attacked by Mussulmans in Crete and a number were killed on both sides.

The celebration of Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee closed with a magnificent naval display.

The plan of the New York Herald to raise funds to pay Mark Twain's debts has been rejected by the humorist.

LATER NEWS.

Robbers entered the house of Mrs. M. E. Harris, in Minneapolis, in broad daylight, and gagged, bound and robbed her of $72. After securing the money they kicked her insensible.

A. C. Weeks has issued a call for a middle-of-the-road populist convention to be held at Des Moines, Io., Sept. 7, to nominate a state ticket.

The president has nominated Soren Listre, of St. Paul, to be consul general at Rotterdam, Netherlands.

A negro named Parry Gillam, charged with robbing a white woman, was taken from the jail at Aberdeen, Miss., by a mob and hanged.

A derrick on the roof of a new building at Atlanta, Ga., fell, knocking three workmen from a scaffold on the ninth story. Two of them were dashed to death on the ground 125 feet below. The third caught a rope and was saved.

An attempt was made to hold up the bank of Clay, Robinson & Co., at Belle Fourche, S. D., but owing to some hitch in the plans one robber was captured and four others escaped. Very little money was secured.

At a picnic near Vanceburg, Ky., a fight occurred, in which Tom Logan and Wyatt Cooper were killed and 20 others wounded.

The treasury the 28th had a gold reserve of $140,557,860.

During a terrific thunder storm lightning struck a convict camp near Dakota Ga. and as a result four convicts are dead, ten are dying and twenty escaped during the panic which ensued. The camp is at the lumber mills of Greer Bros., and about 150 prisoners from the state penitentiary were at work there.

A fresh attempt on the part of the sultan to secure Germany's support of the retention of Thessaly has met with refusal and the advice to conform to Europe's wishes on the subject.

Miss Lillian Blais, of Red Bird, Ill., was shot and fatally wounded by a burglar.

Wm. F. Hoey, the "Old Hoss" of the Parlor Match company, died in New York the 29th.

Robert Powley was electrocuted at the Auburn (N. Y.) prison for the murder of his wife.

A business block, a dwelling block and a detached house in Scranton, O., were blown up by dynamite. The shock was felt all over the city and two children were injured.

The president has nominated John P. Bray, of North Dakota, as consul general at Melbourne, Australia.

A threshing machine boiler at Adair, Ga., exploded, killing Tom Weeks, Alexander Warwick and Sam Mills. Four others were fatally wounded.

Seven prisoners confined in the jail at Pierre, S. D., set upon Fred Johnson, the jailor, and after beating him made their escape.

The steamer Aden, from Yokahoma to London, was driven onto a reef off the coast of Africa, and 25 passengers, 20 European officers, and 33 natives, of the ship's crew, were lost.

While a coaching party was driving near Dover, N. J., a cow charged the team and the horses shied, throwing the coach over an embankment into a small pond. Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Cleveland, an aged couple, were killed. Four others were injured.

The superintendent of police of Brooklyn announces that he will not allow the sparring contest between John L. Sullivan and Bob Fitzsimmons to take place, as advertised.

During a thunder storm, lightning struck a herder's shanty near Gary, S. D., killing Roe Bohnton and two children of Knut Halstenson and injured a third, who will probably die.

The posse in pursuit of the Belle Fourche (S. D.,) bank robbers succeeded in surrounding them on the Three V ranch, fifteen miles west from Belle Fourche, and after a heavy exchange of shot the bandits surrendered.

Judge Carlan of the South Dakota district United States court issued an ordered restraining the railroad commission of the state from attempting to put into effect the maximum rate law established by the late legislature of South Dakota.

One of the Christian Endeavor trains on the Vandolia road was wrecked near Terre Haute, Ind. B. T. Sherman, of Indianapolis, mail clerk on the St. Louis train, is killed; also W. P. Coon, of Indianapolis, baggagemaster of train No 11, westbound. Sam Parkinson, mail clerk, and Frank Owens, fireman, are fatally injured.

THE MARKETS.

Minneapolis, June 28.		
Wheat No. 1 northern	72 @	72¼
No. 2 northern	70½@	71
July		71
Corn—No. 4		18
Oats—No. 3 white	19 @	20
Cattle—Steers	3 20 @	3 75
Cows		3 00
Hogs	3 00 @	3 75
Sheep—Muttons		3 10
Lambs		3 65
Butter—Creamery, extra	13 @	14
Creamery, firsts	10 @	12
Dairy, fancy	12 @	14
Dairy, choice	9 @	10
Poultry—Turkeys	8 @	8½
Spring chickens	12 @	14

GREAT NAVAL REVIEW.

Fitting Climax to Queen Victoria's Jubilee.

Thirty Miles of Battleships Thunder Forth a Royal Greeting—Reviewed by the Prince of Wales.

Portsmouth, June 28.—The prince of Wales, representing her majesty, on Saturday proudly reviewed a fine fleet of foreign war ships, representing all the maritime nations of the world. The heir apparent also inspected about 30 miles of British war ships, in which were 166 fighting ships of different classes, carrying about 900 heavy guns.

The fleet was drawn up in seven lines on the south of the Solent, the head of the lines being off Brading, thence stretching westward almost to Cowes. The outer line of all on either side of the Sturbridge shoal, and known as "E" line, was composed of 14 special merchant vessels, whereof the American liner New York was one. Next in "A" line were the foreign men-of-war. These were:

United States of America—First-class armored cruiser Brooklyn; Rear Admiral Miller.

France—First-class cruiser Pothnau; Rear Admiral de Courtbille.

Austria—Ironclad Wien; Vice Admiral Baron Spann.

Italy—Battleship Sardegna; Vice Admiral Morin.

Russia—Battleship Rossiya.

Germany—First-class battleship Konig Wilhelm, Admiral H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia.

Portugal—Battleship Vasconde Gama.

Siam—Cruiser Maha Clarkri.

"B," "C," "D," "F" and "G" lines consisted entirely of British men-of-war from the Majestic and Renown, the latest type of battleships, down to the smallest torpedo-boat, in all 18 craft.

"B" and "C" lines were made up exclusively of battleships and cruisers of the first and second class; "D" of third-class cruisers, gun vessels and torpedo gunboats; "F" of destroyers, gunboats and sailing training brigs, while "G" line was of torpedo boats.

All the lines except "G" were approximately five miles in length.

The vessels comprising it were the following:

Where John Bull Has the Bulge.

Battleships (21).—Majestic, Magnificent, Prince George, Mars, Jupiter, Victorious, Repulse, Resolution, Royal Sovereign, Empress of India, Renown, Collingwood, Benbow, Alexandra, Colossus, Edinburgh, Howe, Inflexible, Devastation, Thunderer, Sans Pareil.

Cruisers, First-Class (11).—Blake, Blenheim, Australia, Galatea, Powerful, Terrible, Royal Arthur, Endymion, Edgar, Warspite, Aurora.

Cruisers, Second-Class (27).—Hermione, Charybdis, Mersey, Malampus, Aeolus, Spartan, Minerva, Flora, Bonaventure, Naiad, Latona, Venus, Diana, Dido, Isis, Thetis, Tribune, Terpsichore, Brilliant, Phaeton, Leander, Apollo, Andromachae, Sappho, Juno, Deris, Sirius.

Cruisers, Third-Class (5).—Pelorus, Medea, Medusa, Magicienne, Barracsuta.

Gun Vessels (2).—Curley, Landrail.

Gun Boats (3).—Raven, Cockchafer, Starling.

Torpedo Gunboats (20).—Halcyon, Speedy, Jaseur, Spanker, Niger, Leda, Sheldrake, Renard, Onyx, Circe, Gossamer, Jason, Sharpshooter, Spider, Alarm, Antelope, Hazard, Skipjack, Gleaner, Rattlesnake.

The British fleet assembled June 22 and was drawn up in four lines, extending from abreast of Portsmouth harbor to a distance of about five miles to the westward. Following the precedent of former naval reviews there was free access to the review ground up to the hour named for the official inspection, when all vessels with visitors anchored in their assigned positions and the tour of the fleet was commenced by the prince of Wales.

As the Albert and Victoria was seen approaching, the fleet, led by the Renown and echoed by the foreign vessels present, fired a deafening royal salute of 21 guns. Simultaneously, the bluejackets and marines "manned ship," standing on the ironclads in solid lines round their outer edges and filling their tops, while on vessels of the older type the yards were quickly dotted. It was very theatrical and interesting. The Victoria and Albert, followed by the other yachts, then steamed through the lines, the sailors heartily cheering and the bands playing "God Save the Queen."

The Victoria and Albert afterwards anchored between the Renown and the foreign war vessels. Immediately the steam launches of the foreign commanders left the sides of their big ships and made for the Victoria and Albert, on the quarter deck of which the commanding officers were received by the prince of Wales. This ended the review. The royal yachts then returned to Portsmouth.

Illumination of the Fleet.

The illumination at night of the vessels of the fleet was gorgeous. The various hulls were outlined by electric lights, while from the mastheads to stem and stern varicolored lamps reflected on the peaceful sea a rainbow of colors. A royal salute of 60 guns was fired from every ship capable of firing it. Great guns and small guns answered each other in one prolonged roar, rising and falling in intensity as more or less of them fired together. The foreign warships moored opposite the British lines joined the cannonade, and to the superstitious there was from the deep-throated guns of the United States, Russia, France and Germany a note of defiance, a resonant, resolute answer, gun for gun. Yet all was in honor of Victoria.

Victoria Will Take a Rest.

London, June 29. — The queen returned to London Monday afternoon—her final jubilee day, but one—and made what most probably was her last jubilee appearance in the metropolis, for with the celebration that closes at Aldershot on Thursday next the state appearances of her majesty, it is said, on fair official authority, will be finished; that henceforth, for whatever span of life may be left to her, Queen Victoria will confine herself to such work for the state as can be done at Windsor, Balmoral or Osborne. All those official functions, drawing rooms, public ceremonies, opening town halls, hospitals and the like, which bring the sovereign face to face with the people will now be relegated to the prince and princess of Wales.

Pan-American Exposition.

Albany, N. Y., June 26.—Articles of incorporation of the Pan-American Exposition company were filed here and in Buffalo Friday. It has been decided to hold this exposition in 1899, commencing May 1 and running for six months, and the site selected is at La Salle, on the Niagara river, a few minutes' ride from Buffalo as well as Niagara Falls.

FOR LEVEE IMPROVEMENT.

Millions of Dollars Needed to Repair the Mississippi Banks.

New York, June 25.—The Mississippi river commission convened in the Army building here Thursday and immediately went into executive session to deliberate on and possibly make some change in the annual report of the commission.

Nearly all the delegates who addressed the board dilated on the millions that had been expended since the levees were constructed. They told of the enormous amount of taxes raised to defray the expense of keeping up the levees, and nearly all of them complained of empty treasuries, devastated lands and an impaired credit. They all stated that they had gone to the limit of taxation. They declared that it was absurd to tax land owners who had lost everything by floods. It was shown how impossible it was to issue bonds. The whole burden of the argument was the necessity of the government's lending a helping hand. With the levees repaired and the land protected no additional help would be required. Mr. Sellers, of Mississippi (lower district), stated that it would require 12,100,000 yards of earth to repair the damage done. The estimate made of expenditure by districts ranged from $8,000,000 to $11,000,000.

Many of the delegates told of the benefit of the $600,000 immediately made available by congress out of the $2,933,333 appropriated. The statement was made that there was no levee capable of sustaining another flood like that which has passed. All the levee districts represented had reports of the districts made since the flood.

Engineer Starling, of the upper Mississippi district, stated it would require 11,000,000 yards of dirt to repair damage done by the last flood. He said that two-thirds of the levees were "rotten," being made of rails with loose dirt between. He said $140,000 was spent during the last flood by the districts. Mr. Starling claimed that his district was the worst on the Mississippi. Many of the delegates pointed out that the first-class levees resisted the encroachments of the flood. Judge Prindell, of Arkansas, maintained that the Mississippi was a great national highway and should be protected by the national government.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Will Be Named at Close of the Present Session.

New York, June 26.—A special from Washington says: Speaker Reed will name his committees the day the present session closes. This will give each chairman time to get his bills in shape for filing, appoint his subcommittees and have everything in shape for the regular session of congress when it meets in December. The list as it stands to-day makes but few changes in the chairmanships from those of the last house. The chairmen of the most important committees are given below:

Chairmen selected: Accounts, B. B. Odell, New York; agriculture, J. W. Wadsworth, New York; appropriations, J. G. Cannon, Illinois; banking and currency, J. H. Walker, Massachusetts; claims, C. N. Brumm, Pennsylvania; coinage, weights and measures, C. W. Stone, Pennsylvania; District of Columbia, J. W. Babcock, Wisconsin; education, G. A. Grow, Pennsylvania; elections No. 1, L. W. Royce, Indiana; elections No. 2, G. W. Prince, Illinois; election of president, vice president and representatives, W. C. Arnold, Pennsylvania; enrolled bills, Alva L. Hagar, Iowa; foreign affairs, R. R. Hitt, Illinois; immigration and naturalization, R. Barthold, Missouri; Indian affairs, J. S. Sherman, New York; interstate and foreign commerce, William P. Hepburn, Iowa; invalid pensions, Winfield S. Kerr, Ohio; irrigation arid lands, William R. Ellis, Oregon; judiciary, D. B. Henderson, Iowa; labor, J. J. Gardner, New Jersey; manufactures, George W. Faris, Indiana; merchant marine and fisheries, Serene E. Payne, New York; military, J. A. T. Hull, Iowa; militia, B. F. Marsh, Illinois; mines and mining, R. G. Cousins, Iowa; naval affairs, C. A. Boutelle, Maine; Pacific railroads, H. H. Powers, Vermont; patents, Josiah D. Hicks, Pennsylvania; pensions, B. C. Loudenslager, New Jersey; post offices and post roads, Eugene F Loud, California; public buildings and grounds, David H. Mercer, Nebraska; public lands, John F. Lacey, Iowa; railways and canals, C. A. Chickering, New York; rivers and harbors, W. B. Hooker, New York; territories, William S. Knott, Massachusetts; war claims, E. M. Mahon, Pennsylvania.

BELIEVES IN LABOR UNIONS.

President's Declaration Made to Officers of Federation.

Washington, June 25.—"I regard the organization of labor as the natural and legitimate effort to secure its rights," said President McKinley. This strong declaration in favor of organized labor was made in the course of a conversation at the white house Wednesday with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the organization. For an hour labor's interests and labor legislation were discussed in all their varied phases. The anti-pooling bill to restrain the operation of pools and trusts caused the labor people some anxiety. President Gompers explained that the labor unions were afraid that they themselves would be classed as trusts and the penalties of the act applied to them rather than to the large combinations usually known as trusts. He thought an amendment should be made specifically exempting labor unions.

President McKinley agreed that the labor unions should be protected and spoke of measures in which he had taken an interest in former years. He did not, however, seem to think there was much danger of their being classed as trusts or subjected to penalties.

"Unless you believe as some people do," said Mr. Gompers, "that labor unions are an evil, I think you will agree with me that their existence should not be endangered by this bill."

"I do not desire to be classed with those who consider trade unions an evil," replied the president, and he finished the sentence with the words quoted at the beginning of this dispatch.

Turks and Greeks Fight Again.

Canea, June 28.—An armed force of 1,200 Mussulmans made a sortie from Canea Saturday night, crossed the military cordon and surprised the insurgents at Kanlikastelli, three hours' distance. A desperate combat ensued in which 13 Mussulmans were killed and 12 wounded. The Christian inhabitants of the district are preparing to make reprisals by land and sea. Later advices show that many Christians were killed, as well as many Turks, in engagements that perceded the principal fighting at Kanlikastelli. The whole district is greatly excited. The trouble arose from the encroachments of the Mussulman refugees who attempted to pasture their cattle within the limits of the neutral zone.

BOIES ON SILVER.

Iowa's Ex-Governor Says the Sixteen to One Policy is Dead—His Plan.

Waterloo, Ia., June 28.—"For one, I do not believe it possible to succeed upon a platform that demands the unqualified free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one with gold. We have fought that battle and it is lost. We can never fight it over under circumstances more favorable to ourselves. If we hope to succeed we must abandon this extreme demand." In these words Horace Boies, former governor of Iowa and erstwhile democratic presidential aspirant, addresses the voters of the United States who demand the free coinage of silver. He does it through the medium of his letter to Col. D. M. Fox, of Des Moines.

Although Mr. Boies has in private frequently expressed hostility to the sixteen to one plank of the Chicago platform, this is the first authoritative declaration from him to that effect. In publicly declaring it to be a dead issue he gives at length his reasons for asserting it to be such. He says the voters buried it under the belief that it meant silver monometallism, pure and simple, which would increase instead of diminish the misfortunes attributed to the single gold standard.

The panacea ex-Gov. Boies offers for the financial ills of the country he has yet given only in outline, but he promises to enlarge upon it in the near future. He suggests that the government issue treasury notes in exchange for both gold and silver bullion at its commercial value, such value to be determined by the market price of the metal in the great markets of the world on the day of its receipt, the notes to be redeemable in either metal, at the option of the government, at the commercial value on the day of redemption. By this plan, he says, the bullion of the United States would be kept at home instead of seeking the higher price in foreign centers of trade, because the expense of transportation would be saved to the producers.

JAPAN'S OBJECTION.

Why Annexation of Hawaii to United States Is Opposed.

Washington, June 25.—The gist of the protest of Japan to Hawaiian annexation, which was read to the senate committe on foreign relations Wednesday, is as follows:

The acquisition of Hawaii by annexation to the United States would deprive the resident Japanese in the islands of rights to which they are at present entitled under the present treaty with Hawaii. At present there are 25,000 Japanese in the islands with large property rights and under the present conditions they are entitled to become citizens of Hawaii. In case of annexation these Japanese could not become citizens of the United States, as the decisions of United States circuit courts are to the effect that no Asiatic can become a citizen of the United States. By annexation the Japanese now resident in Hawaii would be subject to any measures that might be adopted by the United States. They would lose the right to become citizens and to vote, the large interests owned by Japanese citizens in the islands would be greatly jeopardized; therefore the Japanese government must firmly protest against the proposed annexation.

Hawaiians in Washington insist that the reason for the protest of Japan against annexation is that Japan really desires to acquire the islands herself. The main point of contention between Japan and Hawaii over the treaty between the two countries, it is learned is as to the wording of the treaty which Hawaii seeks to abrogate. This treaty has a provision "that it may be terminated at any time by mutual consent." This is contrued by the Japanese government to mean that the treaty cannot be terminated without the consent of both governments, and as long as Japan insists upon keeping it in force it cannot be abrogated. The Hawaiian contention is that the words have no such meaning, and that any contract or agreement can be dissolved by mutual consent as a matter of course; that if the claim of Japan was valid the treaty would be in effect permanently.

SHERMAN ARRAIGNS TRUSTS.

Question of Monopolies the Most Important of the Day.

New York, June 28.—John Sherman, secretary of state, came over from Washington Sunday night and stopped at the Fifth Avenue hotel. Secretary Sherman spoke on topics of national and international interest. He declared his belief that the United States will have no controversy with Japan over the annexation of Hawaii, and that the trust question is the most important subject for settlement in this country. He declared that he was firmly opposed to combinations of capital which interfere with competition. He said:

"The question of trusts is altogether the most important question of the day. The combination of persons engaged in common interests seems on its face to be fair enough. But it breaks down competition and forces out the small interests. The trust law is not strong enough. I drew it, and the committee on judiciary in the senate made changes in it which weakened it. I am in favor of making unlawful all combinations in restraint of trade in the most direct manner. The law now puts in the hands of a few men the control of important industries. They say the effect is to lower prices. I do not believe it. Such a combination as the Western Union is a case in point. It is a strong combination, with a great deal of capital, and it controls an enormous business. It is so in other business enterprises. The result, they say, is to lower prices. Even so, it is injurious. It prevents competition, and the people have a right to the competition in these industries. The supreme court has sustained the law as it stands, and has pointed out defects. I think they will be remedied."

An Awful Fall.

Atlanta, Ga., June 29.—A derrick on the roof of a new building fell at one o'clock Monday afternoon, knocking three workmen from a scaffolding on the ninth story. Two of them were dashed to instant death on the ground 125 feet below, and the third was saved in a most miraculous way. The killed are: Palmetto Ayres (colored), aged 40, living at Austell; Charles Carcill (colored), aged 35, of this city. William Brown (white), carpenter, was cut about the head and arms. Brown, by the wildest freak of luck, grasped one of the derrick ropes as he shot through the air. As the boom of the hoisting engine fell, the ropes on the tackle were set in motion, one going up and the other down. It was Brown's good fortune to catch the rope being drawn upward and he was hauled safely to the roof.

Receiver Appointed.

Lincoln, Neb., June 29. — District Judge Holmes has appointed S. A. D. Shilling receiver for the failed Merchants' bank. The bank suspended a month ago and it was thought at that time a receiver would not be necessary, but the stockholders have disagreed.

A PEEP INTO AFRICA.

Marco Polo's Account of the Natives and Animals.

The eastern coast of Africa was an unknown region in Marco Polo's day, and when he had traveled so far to the southern end of Asia that he began to get glimpses of Africa he could not believe that he heard reports from the eastern side of that continent—of which he already knew something, as it formed the southern border of the Mediterranean sea. So he speaks of Madagascar (which he calls Madeigascar) and Zanzibar (which he calls Zanghibar) as though they were parts of India. If we remember that Marco was the first writer, European or Asiatic, to mention Madagascar by that name, and almost the first to give the world any information concerning that unknown land, we may excuse the fact that his geography is sometimes mixed. But his descriptions of the people and the animals of eastern Africa are pretty accurate, as may be seen.

They are all black, their hair is as black as pepper, and so frizzly that even with water you can scarcely straighten it. And their mouths are so large, their noses so turned up, their lips so thick, their eyes so big and blood-shot, that they look like very devils; they are in fact so hideously ugly that the world has nothing to show more horrible.

There are also lions that are black and quite different from ours. And their sheep are all exactly alike in color; the body all white and the head black; no other kind of sheep is found there, you may rest assured. They have also many giraffes. This is a beautiful creature, and I must give you a description of it. Its body is short and somewhat sloped to the rear, for its hind legs are short while the fore legs and neck are both very long, and thus its head stands about three paces from the ground. The head is small, and the animal is not at all mischievous. Its color is all red and white in round spots, and it is really a beautiful object.

The women of this island are the ugliest in the world, with their great mouths and big eyes and thick noses. The people live on rice and flesh and milk and dates; and they make wine of dates and of rice and of good spices and sugar. There is a good deal of trade, and many merchants and vessels go thither.—Noah Brooks, in St. Nicholas.

Wheel Accidents.

"Flora had a dreadful time last evening. She didn't come in town until after dark."

"What was the matter?"

"She lost her powder-rag somewhere out on the road, and couldn't fix up fit to be seen."—Detroit Free Press.

The Same Old Wail.—Said Eve—"What a chooser of fig-leaves you are! 'Tis the worst one that ever I carried." Said Adam—"Your dresses are better by far than any you had when we married."—Harlem Life.

BOILS, BOILS, BOILS

They Came Thick and Fast—Till Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My brother had terrible boils on the back of his neck. As fast as one would get better another would come. He became very much emaciated, and began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. One bottle made a great improvement, and when he had taken two bottles he was completely cured." CARRIE D. ERVIN, Mound City, Illinois.

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A RUSTIC FOURTH.

O FOURTH JULY'S the finest day
of any in the year,
At least that's how it allus seems to me.
You swell your chest an' take a breath,
and find you're breathin' freer,
Ez though the air wuz full of liberty.

The cracklin' o' the crackers goin' off by packs and packs,
The cannon boomin' at the break o' day,
Jes' sort o' sends a joyous little shiver up our backs,
An' the only thing to holler is "hooray."

The big men of the country give us Patrick Henry's speech,
An' then recite the Declaration, too,
An' the crowd throw up their hats an' cheer with ardor, after each
Patriotic orator is through.
An' then the silver cornet band (the township's joy and pride)
Inspirin' airs appropriately play,
An' the bangin' an' the poppin' start again on every side,
An' the only thing to holler is "hooray."

An' after bit when darkness comes, the fireworks fizz an' spout
An' Chinese lanterns twinkle midst the trees,
An' in the shadders pretty girls are saunterin' about
With rounded waists an' dimpled hands to squeeze.
An' then wunst more there's music from the silver cornet band,
An' down the floor the dancers all sashay,
Everybody's wantin' pardners—every feller's in demand.
An' the only thing to holler is "hooray."
—Detroit Free Press.

A FAIR REBEL'S TRICK.

A Fourth of July Story

It was the 3d of July and Betty Logan, known to many as the Belle of the Neutral Ground, that debatable strip of country along the Hudson where the cowboys and skinners roamed at will, stood on the porch of her pleasant little home.

She was half surrounded by vines that failed to conceal her trim figure, the effect of which was heightened by the neat garb she wore. In one hand she held a letter she had just read for the fourth time, and as she lifted her eyes she beheld a man at the edge of the porch.

This man, a person whom the girl could trust, had just delivered the missive, and while reading it Betty had become oblivious to his presence.

"It's bad news, Peter," said she, advancing a step and looking down into the man's face.

"Another victory for the king's men, Miss Betty?"

"That is not exactly it. It wasn't much of a battle, Nolan writes—"

The man interrupted the reading with a sudden exclamation.

"The letter is from Capt. Nolan, then?"

"Yes, and he is a prisoner in New York."

"That's bad. I know how he will chafe in confinement, for he wasn't born to rust out behind stone walls. But when they exchange him—"

"That's just the difficulty, Peter. When they exchange him! You may well say that. They will not exchange Nolan for an officer inferior in rank. They never do that, you know, Peter."

"I might have thought of that," answered the man, flushing a little. "I suppose a rescue is out of the question."

"Entirely so," said the girl. "Nolan writes that he is fairly treated, but he wants his liberty. You say the letter was delivered to you at the secret outpost?"

"Yes. I did not ask from whom it was, but obeyed orders and brought it direct to you."

"For which you have my thanks, Peter, and I will see that you are fully paid in the future."

In a few moments the patriotic girl was left alone, and after another reading of the letter, which told how the writer, Capt. Nolan James, a youthful officer in the continental army, had been captured by a detachment of British troops and conveyed to New York, then in possession of the enemy. The letter seemed to crumple in her resolute hand, and when she entered the house she flung it upon the table and picked up another letter lying there.

Unfolding this one she glanced over the lines which traced in a bold masculine hand ran as follows:

"Capt. Basil Lee, of the royal forces, begs leave to accept Miss Betty Logan's invitation to dine with her Tuesday and will be promptly on hand. Wishing his fair hostess health and happiness, he signs himself her ardent friend,

"CAPT. BASIL LEE,
"Fourth Dragoons,
"New York, July 2, 1780."

A faint smile appeared at Betty's mouth as she perused the acceptance and placed it beside the one from her patriotic lover.

Capt. Lee had met her during one of the many incursions made by the royal dragoons along the Hudson, and, though an enemy to American freedom, the girl had found him an agreeable visitor. Ignorant of Capt. James' misfortune, she invited the British officer to dine with her on the Fourth, as she lived almost alone in the old homestead, her parents having died a short time prior to the beginning of hostilities.

The imprisonment of Capt. James would naturally interfere with the pleasures of the coming day, but when the morning of the Fourth came there were no traces of regret on the fair rebel's face.

At ten o'clock Peter, who had been sent to a certain point from which the road leading to New York was visible for a long distance, came back with a broad grin on his face.

"I was thinking, Miss Betty, what a nice thing it would be if we could just contrive to exchange Capt. Nolan for Capt. Lee."

The girl seemed to start.

"What nonsense, Peter!" she exclaimed. "Whatever put that idea into your head?"

"It just walked in," smiled the man. "You see, they're equal in rank and—"

"Captains both," broke in the girl, looking across the porch from the open door. "These Utopian schemes don't always come out successful."

"Very well, I just give it for what it is worth," and Peter bowed himself out of the girl's presence, and Betty was alone again.

"What a good guesser Peter is," she smiled to herself. "Surely I have not betrayed myself, and no one, I hope, has let the cat out of the bag. I'll just give Peter credit for good guessing, that's all," and she went to her boudoir to dress for the officer's reception.

The old-fashioned clock in the wide hallway was striking 11 when a handsome young officer in the somewhat flashy uniform of the Royal Dragoons, one of the crack regiments in the king's service, drew rein in front of the house and dismounted.

His riding boots were polished to perfection and he had brushed from them the few flecks of mud they had encountered on the way up. He looked assuringly at the house, with its pretty flower beds on the lawn and the trellised porch, upon which stood a rocking-chair, Miss Betty's favorite seat. Throwing the lines over a post, to await Peter's attention, the young captain sauntered towards the house, and just as he mounted the steps a vision of loveliness appeared.

Miss Betty was simply but tastefully dressed and looked very pretty thus arrayed.

She smiled a cordial welcome to the officer as he came on and took his outstretched hand without a show of treachery.

"Though we differ about the war, Capt. Lee," said she, in her sprightly manner, "I cannot help asking you for the latest news from the front."

"There is but little to communicate. There has been no set engagement of late; the two armies seem to be planning for position, and it is doubtful if a battle will come off for some time."

"That is good. I do not like to hear of bloodshed. It is bad enough in this part of the country between the foragers, but when large armies meet in deadly conflict it is much worse. Still," and her eyes seemed to sparkle, "we

"WHAT ARE YOUR FAVORITES, CAPTAIN?"

cannot gain our independence without some bloodshed."

Capt. Lee smiled.

"I will never be able to convince you, I see," he said. "Like Ephraim, Miss Betty, you are joined to your idols."

"Yes, captain, to the idols of liberty and prosperity for America. You must admit that you find our soldiers men difficult to conquer. When people fight for their homes and native land they do not give up the struggle without a terrible contest."

"But in this case they are rebellious and the king will not stop short of their entire subjection."

The young girl's gaze wandered from the room, and for a little while seemed to rest on the bushes on the lawn.

Suddenly, however, she turned again to the officer and said:

"One of my friends has had the misfortune to become a prisoner of war."

"Indeed, Miss Betty!" exclaimed Capt. Lee, in the most innocent manner possible. "But that is one of the vicissitudes of war. Your friend must put up with it and consider that imprisonment is far better than being left on the battlefield."

"I do not doubt that, but confinement to Capt. James is irksome, to say the least."

The British officer seemed to start a little at mention of his rival's name.

"Capt. James is confined in New York," continued Betty. "He was captured in a skirmish and hurried thither. Exchange is hardly to be thought of, you know, since our people do not hold as prisoner an officer of equal rank."

The conversation now drifted to other subjects, and Capt Lee was most pleasantly entertained by his fair hostess.

He knew that Betty Logan was intensely loyal to the cause of the colonies; but out of respect for her apparent helplessness her property had not been disturbed, though on several occasions several spies had been tracked to it.

Her only servants were Peter and a housemaid as loyal as her mistress, and with these Betty, the fair rebel, inhabited the little home near the Hudson in almost open defiance of the soldiers of the king.

Fond of music, Capt. Lee importuned his hostess for a song, and, rising, Betty swept to the instrument in one corner of the cozy parlor.

"What are your favorites, captain?" she asked, with a sly look over her shoulder.

"'Washington's Retreat' for one," said the officer with a light laugh as he mentioned a song at that time popular in royalist circles in New York.

The cheeks of Betty Logan flushed and her fingers swept the ivory keys as if impelled by magic.

"You don't sing that, I suppose," continued the captain.

"I am here to entertain you and 'Washington's Retreat' shall be given according to request."

In another moment the melodious voice of the girl seemed to fill the house as she sang the piece which had received encore after encore in the theaters wherever the British held sway. Capt. Lee listened like one entranced and his gaze followed her every movement like one enraptured.

"Perhaps you have heard this," said Betty, as the last note died away, and forthwith she started up with a rollicking cowboy air such as the wild marauders of the Neutral Ground were wont to sing when out on their forays.

It was full of the most rebellious sentiment, and some of its pointed allusions to King George drove the color from Capt. Lee's face.

But he was not in a position to grumble, for had not Betty sang a real royal air? He sat mutely and listened as the song crept on and on, the girl seeming to take delight in tingling the ears of her red-coated guest.

"I suppose I wouldn't be allowed to sing that in New York?" exclaimed Betty, turning round and catching a sign of the captain's disapproval in his look.

"By no means, Miss Betty," was the reply. "The author of that doggerel will stretch hemp one of these days."

"When you catch the hare, captain, not before," laughed the girl. "By the way, the author of that song is doing some good in the ranks just now, and Washington has made him a lieutenant for bravery on the battlefield, and you don't kill prisoners, I believe."

"Sir Henry Clinton might break the rule in the bard's case," was the quick rejoinder, and then Betty ran her fingers over the keys again and sang a love ditty which put her guest in the best of humor.

The ballad ended, Betty Logan excused herself and left the parlor.

"It seems to me that she might be tamed," passed through Capt. Lee's mind. "The girl is a real jewel and would make an excellent wife. So her 'friend' Capt. James is enjoying the delicacies of prison fare. I suppose that she doesn't know that I am, in part, responsible for his change of fortunes; but all's fair in love and war, and if I do not fail Miss Betty may sing none but loyal songs in the near future. I wonder if that fellow attended promptly to my horse?"

The British captain was on the eve of rising when Betty again appeared in the doorway and announced dinner.

She had made a little change in her toilet and looked prettier than ever, and Capt. Lee, with an appetite sharpened by his ride from the city, to say nothing of the wait in the parlor, rose with alacrity.

The dining-room was tastefully trimmed with flowers and evergreen, the work of which Betty ascribed to her maid, Polly, and Polly, blushing to the tips of her fingers, as it seemed, acknowledged the compliments with a confused courtesy.

Betty poured the tea as she chatted away and Polly was near by to see that Capt. Lee as her mistress' guest wanted for nothing.

The table was spread with the delicacies of the season, which told Capt. Lee that the young girl's larder had not suffered much, if any, through the war.

At last the young officer pushed aside his plate and leaned back in his chair.

"I'm sorry I cannot offer you a dessert as fine as you enjoy in the old-time homes of New York," said the girl, apologetically. "Truth to tell, Capt. Lee, we must put up with just what we can get in the country in war times and—"

"Of course, begging pardon, Miss Betty," broke in the officer. "Your dessert, I am sure, will be delightful as your dinner has been, and I am disposed to praise it beforehand.'

At this moment Miss Betty Logan waved her hand to Polly, who stood at the door leading into the kitchen.

"Our guest is ready for the dessert, Polly. You may bring it on."

A deeper crimson came to the maid's cheeks as she caught the subtle meaning of the words so artly spoken by Betty and in another moment she left the room, closing the door behind her.

"Behold the dessert, Capt. Lee!" exclaimed Betty, when the door opened a moment afterward, and the British officer staggered from the chair as his gaze fell upon three men dressed in continental uniform, each of whom covered him with a pistol.

"What's this, miss?" he cried. "What treachery is afoot under your roof?"

"It is simply the fortunes of war, Capt. Lee. You are a prisoner subject to exchange for another prisoner of equal rank. These gentlemen constitute the only dessert I have to offer, with profuse apologies."

At first Capt. Lee thought of resistance, but sober second thought came to the rescue and in a little while he was in the hands of the patriots.

"Your trick will fall short of its design, my little rebel!" he exclaimed. "Capt. James shall not be exchanged for Capt. Lee. I promise you that."

Betty made no reply and her late guest was hustled from the premises and escorted to the nearest American camp where he was turned over to the commander thereof.

Several weeks intervened when one evening a young soldier rode up to the Logan home and sprang lightly to the ground.

He was met at the steps of the trellised porch by a young girl whose eyes sparkled above flushed cheeks.

"They tell me that I owe my exchange to you, Betty," he exclaimed. "Capt. Lee was very obstreperous at first, but he gave in at last and here I am."

"I don't know whether Capt. Lee will ever forgive me, but I didn't know of a better way to celebrate the Fourth of July," was the reply, and the merry laugh that followed told how happy was the Fair Rebel of the Neutral Ground.

T. C. HARBAUGH.

AS AN OBJECT LESSON.

The Real Meaning of the Noise and Fun of the Fourth.

We confess to a large degree of sympathy with the irrepressible impulse of the American small boy—to say nothing of boys of larger growth—to fire off Chinese crackers and other din-producing explosives on the Fourth of July. Not that we particularly enjoy the noise. It is not always easy to keep one's temper on even keel through the "long, long weary day," of ceaseless turmoil of patriotic powder-burning and the smell of "villainous saltpetre." Yet less and less, as the years go by, are we disposed to object to this outward and visible sign of the inward grace of patriotic ardor. Undirected, it is true, this impulse to effervescent racket on the part of boys and men, on the one unrestricted day of the year, may mean nothing to them but license to make a noise; but, wisely used, this differentiation of the day may be made the means of inculcating patriotic sentiment in a more impressive way than would otherwise, perhaps, be possible. The mass of mankind still learn great lessons best through the medium of symbols. In this respect, we have not advanced very far beyond "them of old time." The heap of stones taken from the bed of Jordan spoke not more truly to the children of Israel of the great things wrought for them there than does "Independence day" to us of our fathers' mighty deeds; and so, instead of flouting at the noisy demonstrations of our boys on this day, let us utilize its observance to teach them the real meaning which lies back of their noisy fun, and thus lead their minds up to a broader conception of the truths for which the celebration of the Fourth of July stands.—N. Y. Examiner.

The Love of Country.

There are not wanting those who sneer at love of country as narrow and provincial. But we think it will be found, as a rule, that the man who has no love for his own country and his own people, as distinguished from all the world, does not entertain very much regard for humanity in general. True patriotism—not the spurious kind that says: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thine enemy," but that which upholds, defends and makes much of home and country—promotes rather than diminishes world-wide sympathies. There are no more devoted patriots than the consecrated American missionaries who spend their lives in service for foreign lands. Our young people should be instructed to associate their celebration of Independence day with love of country, and to learn lessons of patriotism from those who on this day pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to wrest the nation from a foreign yoke. The independence thus nobly won is a precious inheritance, they should be taught, because it has permitted the development on American soil of institutions which have blessed not us alone, but all the world besides.—N. Y. Examiner.

UNCLE SAM'S PATENT FOURTH-OF-JULY BICYCLE.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The First American Flag.

It has been impossible to decide with certainty who designed the American flag as first adopted by congress, but the best recorded evidence gives part of the credit of designing it and all the credit of making it to Mrs. John Ross, an upholsterer, who resided on Arch street, Philadelphia. Her descendants assert that a committee of congress, accompanied by Gen. Washington, who was in Philadelphia in June, 1776, called upon Mrs. Ross and engaged her to make the flag from a rough drawing. This drawing was, at her suggestion, redrawn by Gen. Washington with a pencil, in her back parlor, and the flag thus designed was adopted by congress.

Although the resolution establishing the flag was not officially promulgated by the secretary of congress until September 3, 1777, it seems well authenticated that the regulation stars and stripes was carried at the battle of the Brandywine, September 11, 1777, and thenceforward during the battles of the revolution.—Youth's Companion.

The Wheel and French Novels.

Many wrongs have been laid to the charge of the bicycle, and now it seems it is accused in France of being a literary destroyer. Publishers complain of their shelves being incumbered with piles of yellow-covered novels, and even of more serious works, for which there is absolutely no sale. The market for Zola, Ohnet and Daudet is falling off, and the percentage to be deducted from their issues grows larger day by day. So long as it is light every able-bodied human being is upon wheels, and when they come home people are too tired to read.—London Chronicle.

BITS OF POETRY.

At Night.

They're all asleep to-night, they're all asleep!
Those on the hillside, where the cypress-trees
O'erdroop the weather-darkened stones, and these
Where Love can still watch over them and keep
Her anxious vigils, lest they wake and weep.
The coverlet stirs lightly here: Love sees.
The grasses out there in the midnight breeze
Stir softly; but their ward lies calm and deep.

Hush! lest thou waken these; and hush! a tear
For those so cold and silent on the hill;
But whether these shall rise to laugh or weep,
And whether those, without a waking fear
May still dream on and on, through joy and ill,
Safe in His arms to-night, they're all asleep.
—Washington Home Magazine.

Priscilla's Heart.

Cupid one day, in idle quest,
Fitted a dainty dart,
And aimed it at Priscilla's breast,
To strike Priscilla's heart.

Clean through it went; no heart was there;
Said Cupid: "I believe
Priscilla's just the girl to wear
Her heart upon her sleeve."
But there, alack! it was not found;
"Aha!" cried Cupid, "note
Her frightened air; now I'll be bound,
Her heart is in her throat."

Failure again. Oh slender chance,
He once more arrow shoots;
Assuming from her downcast glance
Her heart was in her boots.

Foiled, Cupid threw aside his bow;
"She has no heart," said he.
(He did not know that long ago
She gave her heart to me.)
—N. Y. Telegram.

ENLARGED JOINTS FROM RHEUMATISM,

Such a Condition Indicates a Chalky Deposit and is Seldom Cured—There is Hope in Some Cases, however, from an enriching of the blood.

From the Record and Union, Rochester, Minn.

Mrs. Elizabeth Pratt, wife of Mr. John Pratt, one of the oldest settlers in Olmstead County, Minnesota, for many years has been painfully afflicted with rheumatism in its most aggravating and inconvenient form. Mr. Pratt is well known in the vicinity of Viola, having during one administration held the responsible position of postmistress. She tells the tale of her affliction and subsequent restoration to health, which is printed in order that others similarly suffering may read and adopt the same remedy she did.

Viola, Olmstead Co., Minn., Aug. 24, 1896.

"A little over ten years ago I discovered that the joints of my fingers were enlarging, and very sore. I consulted many physicians, with some slight relief at times from pain, but the joints grew larger and larger, and my neck, shoulders and limbs were so stiff that I could not move them without great pain. My toes too were swollen out of all shape, and my fingers were so drawn, and the muscles so contracted that I could not use them. I had given up all hope of cure, when my attention was called about three years ago to the wonderful cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I procured a supply.

"It was not long after I began taking them before I experienced considerable relief, and I continued using them according to directions until I have taken altogether about three dozen boxes. My fingers are now straight and flexible, and the joints reduced to their normal size, the rheumatic pains are almost gone, and now, though I always keep Pink Pills by me, I never use them unless I catch cold, or get wet through. I am willing that this testimonial should be published, in order that the extraordinary curative powers of Dr. Williams' medicine may be known to rheumatic sufferers.

(Signed) "MRS. E. A. PRATT."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

HER LIFELIKE STATUE.

Signalized Her Departure from the World of Artists.

Before her marriage she had been a famous sculptress. She had made several portraits of well-known men, and everyone predicted for her a still more brilliant future, when she suddenly set all predictions at naught by marrying a wealthy man who disapproved of her keeping up her professional work. She was very quiet under this restriction, but was supposed to rebel inwardly. Therefore when, at a dinner party one evening, she asked her old friend, Gen. Bashar, to come and see her on the following evening and inspect her last piece of work, which she thought the best and most lifelike she had ever executed, he supposed he was to use his influence to prevail upon the husband to permit her to resume her place among the working fraternity of artists.

"I am sure you will like it, general," she said, with a winning smile. "It fairly lives and breathes. I confess I am in love with it myself."

On the appointed evening the general, with some misgivings over the delicacy of the task intrusted to him, presented himself. Instead of inviting him to the studio, his hostess, to his surprise, offered to bring her last bit to him.

"Oh, it's a statuette, is it?" he asked.

"Well, yes, you might call it so," she answered, as she went out of the room. In a few minutes she returned, bearing in her arms—a baby!—Chicago Times-Herald.

She Missed Him.

A poor woman who kept a shop in a northern village, and who was troubled with a husband who could scarcely be considered a credit to the family, one day found herself a widow through the sudden demise of her spouse. A lady, who frequently made small purchases at the shop, called to see her and to offer her sympathy, though knowing that the man's death must in a certain sense come as a relief, as the wife had often suffered from his violence. She was not, however, quite prepared for the stoical way in which the wife took her bereavement.

Said the lady:

"I am sure, Mrs. G——, you must miss your husband."

"Well, mum, it do seem queer to go into the shop and find something in the till!"—Tit-Bits.

His After-Dinner Speech.

Around the table were gathered many men. The dinner was almost over, and now in the interval of service general conversation had ceased, and they were all looking at him and waiting for him to speak. He was a handsome man; clean shaven and commanding looking, in irreproachable evening dress. He stood, his left arm hanging at his side, his right hand resting lightly upon the table. Every eye was upon him as he began to speak. And this is what he said:

"Sorry, gents, but de plum puddin' is all out. Dere's rice an' tapioca, an' dere's plumpeachanapple creamorrhubarb an' mincerlemon pie. Whachergo'nterhave?"—N. Y. Journal.

A Setback.

"We hunted up that intellectual woman who invented the self-rocking cradle. We wanted to give her a vote of thanks."

"Well, how did she receive you?"

"The inventor turned out to be a man who wanted to get off to the baseball game."—Detroit Free Press.

A man who resists temptation does not deserve as much credit as a man who keeps away from it.—Atchison Globe.

SILENT SUFFERERS.

Women do not Like to Tell a Doctor the Details of Their Private Ills.

The reason why so many women suffer in silence from the multiple disorders connected with their sexual system is that they cannot bear to broach the subject to a man, even if he is a physician.

No one can blame a modest, sensitive woman for this reticence. It is unnecessary in these times, however, for a woman makes to all afflicted women a most generous offer. Mrs. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass., bids every woman who suffers to write to her and confide every symptom that annoys her, and she will give her advice without charge, and that advice is based upon the greatest experience ever possessed by man or woman in this country, and extends over a period of twenty-three years, and thousands upon thousands of cases. Why suffer in silence any longer, my sister, when you can get help for the asking? Don't fear to tell her everything.

The case of Mrs. Colony, whose letter to Mrs. Pinkham we publish, is an illustration of the good to be received from Mrs. Pinkham's advice; here is a woman who was sick for years and could get no relief—at last in despair she wrote to Mrs. Pinkham—received in return a prompt, sympathetic and interested reply. Note the result and go and do likewise.

"I was troubled with such an aching in my back and hips, and I felt so tired all the time, and had for four years. For the last year it was all I could do to drag around. I would have such a ringing in my head by spells that it seemed as though I would grow crazy. I ached from my shoulders to my feet and was very nervous. I was also troubled with a white discharge. I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., received a prompt reply and followed her advice, and now I have no backache and begin to feel as one ought; in fact, I never felt better in ten years than I do now. I thank God that I went doctoring with Mrs. Pinkham when I did, for if I had not I know I would have been in my grave."
—Mrs. Nellie E. Colony, Nahma, Mich.

Some Interesting Facts Regarding the Output of Crescent Bicycles.

This article is intended to convey a conception of the enormous amount of raw material consumed during a season in supplying the demand for one of the most popular bicycles made. The Western Wheel Works, Chicago, makers of the Crescent wheel, have the largest, and without doubt the most complete, bicycle factory in the world, and can turn out, when running to fullest capacity, 725 finished Crescents in twelve hours, or a complete "up to date" bicycle per minute.

They used during 1896 350 miles of tubing, or enough to nearly reach from Chicago to St. Paul if placed in a straight line. The spokes were made in their own factory, and required 780 miles of wire, or enough to reach from Chicago to Lincoln, Neb.; 50 miles of brass rod was required for spoke nipples. If the spokes, spoke nipples and tubing were placed in a straight line they would reach from Chicago to the Rocky Mountains at Denver. The cranks, if placed end to end, would cover a distance of 22 miles. They used 35 miles of steel for crank axles, wheel axles and pedal axles, and 19 miles of steel for seat posts. If the rims that were used in the manufacture of Crescents in '96 were placed one upon the other they would make a pile 19,800 feet high, 6,000 feet higher than Pike's Peak and about the height of Mount Elias in Alaska, whose summit has never yet been reached by man. It required 32,084 square feet of sheet steel to make the Crescent hollow tooth sprockets, and 21,876 square feet for the steel stampings of the head and seat post clamps, or in all enough flat steel to cover an area of 1¼ acres. There were used 10 miles of cork grips, 10⅝ miles of finished hubs, and 28 miles of steel wire to pin frames together before brazing. The finished chains, end to end, would reach 70 miles, and the different pieces of which they are composed would reach 237½ miles, or in all 307½ miles, the distance from Chicago to Cincinnati. The bearings of 1896 Crescents required 13,997,300 steel balls, which, if placed in a straight line, side by side, would reach a distance of 45½ miles. To lace the chain and dress guards on the ladies' Crescents manufactured in 1896 required 434,150 yards of cord, or 246½ miles, enough to allow a small boy to stand on the top of the Auditorium tower in Chicago and fly his kite where the people in Des Moines, Iowa, could see it. To supply Crescents sold in 1896 required 1,606,742 bolts, and 1,488,075 nuts, having an aggregate weight of 23 tons. The total weight of the complete bicycles was 2,382,842 pounds, or 1,191 tons. To crate these bicycles required 1,235,740 square feet of lumber made up in pieces; 72,718,668 separate and distinct pieces entered into the construction of '96 Crescents, and if all were placed in a straight line, end to end, they would reach from New York to some distance in the Pacific ocean west of San Francisco.—Crescent Bulletin, July 1, 1897.

A Deep Impression.

Pat returned from London after a holiday, and meeting his priest one day stopped to tell his adventures.

"Now, of all the sights you saw, what object struck you most—in fact, left the deepest impression on you?" asked the priest.

"Faith, it was a brick from a scaffold as struck me most and left its deep impression on me," said Pat, showing a cut on his forehetd.—Spare Moments.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE. Write to Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Another proof that life is a conundrum is that everybody eventually gives it up.—N. Y. Weekly.

Information.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories or British Columbia information as to lands open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them; and full information respecting the land, timber, coal, and mineral laws, and copies of these regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories. For pamphlets, etc., address Mr. Ben Davis, Emigration Agent, Dominion of Canada, 154 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.; or, W. Ritchie, Grafton, N. D.

Not Her Wont.

"Listen!" he hissed.

"No," she answered, and turning upon her heel brusquely, she left him there alone.

For she was a telephone girl by profession, and it was not her wont to listen to anything unless she was sure it was none of her business.—Detroit Journal.

A Wonderful Rifle.

Hunting big game is not as hard work as it used to be in the days of the long, heavy, big bored rifles. With a light modern rifle, such as the Model '94 or '95 Winchester, more game can be killed and at much longer distances than with any one of the old time guns. The Model '95 Winchester is one of the highest powered rifles made. It will shoot a 30-caliber U. S. Army bullet through over 50 inches of dry pine boards, and drive a bullet at the rate of 2,066 feet a second through the air. Hunters all over the country say that this is the best hunting rifle ever made. Send to the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct., for a large illustrated catalogue free.

Outdone.

Prof. Braintank—Newton was a great philosopher. By observing the mere fall of an apple he discovered the law of gravity.

Smithers — That's nothing. By simply biting an apple Eve discovered the gravity of law.—N. Y. Journal.

Two Mighty Continents.

North and South America, beside Guatemala, the West Indies, Australia, and even Europe, are the fields of usefulness in which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has demonstrated its value as an antidote to malaria, and as a remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, neuralgia, biliousness, nervousness, and loss of appetite and sleep. The inhabitants, the medical men of these countries, have spoken in no uncertain tones concerning the efficacy of the great household remedy.

From Shakespeare.

"Ball this evening, dear?" inquired Desdemona of Othello, when she saw him loading up his old revolver.

"No, not this evening, love; s'm'other evening," he replied, as he reached for the pillow, and wedged it softly down her oesophagus.—Up-to-Date.

"Star Tobacco."

As you chew tobacco for pleasure, use Star. It is not only the best, but the most lasting, and therefore the cheapest.

Mrs. Isaacstein (engaging servant) — "I I hope you haven't a young man?" Bridget —"Oh, no, mum; he's nearly 50!"—Tit-Bits.

I can recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. Townsend, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, '94.

An old pair of shoes spoils the appearance of any woman.—Atchison Globe.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

Untold wealth is a thing well known to the tax assessor.

Scoff and Cough.

The man who scoffs at the friendly advice, to "take something for that cough," will keep on coughing until he changes his mind or changes his earthly residence. A great many scoffers have been converted by the use of the standard cough remedy of the past half century,—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. But some are scoffing and coughing yet. They wheeze with asthma, bark with bronchitis or groan with the grippe. Singular, is n't it, the number of stubborn people, who persist in gambling, with health and perhaps life as the stake, when they might be effectually cured of cough, cold or lung trouble, by a few doses of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

More particulars about Pectoral in Ayer's Curebook 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

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ARE WONDER WORKERS in the cure of any disease caused by bad or impure blood. They eliminate all poisons, build up and enrich the blood, enabling it to make new, healthy tissue.

PURE BLOOD MEANS PERFECT HEALTH, and if you will use CASCARETS they will give you GOOD HEALTH and a PURE, CLEAN SKIN, free from pimples and blotches.

To TRY CASCARETS is to like them. For never before has there been produced in the history of the world so perfect and so harmless a BLOOD PURIFIER, LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR. To use them regularly for a little while means

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

--Simon Weldele has moved his saloon into his new building.

—The village board of equalization adjusted the assessment roll to conform with their idea of things a little on Monday.

—A great many passers by stopped and looked at the pictures of starving Indians, displayed in our window this week, and which were sent us as proof sheets of what were made by the special artist for the July number of Cosmopolitan.

—Potato bugs are said to be quite numerous this year. It was hoped they had concluded to leave us alone, but it seems we were only to have a rest, and the old paris green sprinklers sprinklers have been hunted up and are once more in use.

—Joe Bernick has fished out from its hiding place an old high wheel bicycle, as he rides among others he looks down on them. Several wheelmen envious of Joe's high seat of observation borrowed the wheel; they not only looked down but fell down at the feet of some horses.

—Arrangements have been completed by the Band boys to give Delano a rousing old 4th of July celebration tomorrow, Saturday, July 3d. As the 4th comes on Sunday some are keeping Saturday and some are waiting for Monday. Our boys are bound to be on time and to have the best.

—Quarterely meeting will be held at Montrose in the M. E. Church next Saturday and Sunday, July 3 and 4. Presiding Elder Chaffee is expectind to preach Saturday evening and Sunday Morning. On Sunday evening he is to preach at Delano. He always pneaches well. Come out and hear him.

—Virginia is reported to have had a snow storm in June; the flakes of snow melting, however, before striking the ground. It is claimed that snow in June is an unheard of thing in that country. Our friend William Gent, who is down there, must have felt kind of at home even though it was a little late in the season.

—Wild Jim, the Texas Cowboy, gave an exhibition of rifle shooting, and caught some boys on the run, with a lasso, and exhibited himself in saddle on a horse from the livery barn. He raked in quite a few quarters. Those paying expected a life of Wild Bill, but got a few leaves he said were printed for free distribution. Miss Rena French did not appear. Wild Jim can lasso quarters if they are in a crowd.

—Base ball is about as popular this season as ever. Nearly every evening practice games by members of nines and ordinary citizens are played, and several match games during the week. Delano has the finest grounds in the county; or will have when the fouls quit flying over Jim Hill's railroad and the ball stops hiding under the mullen leaves, and the flies stop roosting in the tree tops. Stop 'em boys, stop 'em.

--It is to be hoped that young America will take into consideration the fact that they and the balance of the people, can enjoy the 4th much better if they have a good sleep the night before and not begin soon after dark the day previous to fire off their ammunition, ring bells, blow whistles, etc. etc. If this is begun the night watch should order out a posse cometas and place the offenders in the cooler until the day we celebrate comes at least.

—Last week's Interurban gives a lengthy account of the golden wedding of Mr. Robert Shannon and Miss Susan Gray, at Hamline, their home. A large number of relatives and guests were present and a good time was the result. Mr. and Mrs. Shannon are known here having visited this place. She was a sister of Mrs. Rev. J. W. Powell, who was killed by being thrown from a buggy here. One of their sons Dr. E. A. Shannon lives at Buffalo and is County Coroner.

—The Magniscope exhibition at the City Hall Friday night was not very largely attended but those present enjoyed the entertainment. The wonderfully life like pictures, moving horses and people, wagons, fire companies on full run, train a mile a minute took the audience by storm. The negro woman bathing her pickaninny brought down the house. Prof. Harry Heller borrowed C. G. Roosen's hat and proceded to poke his finger through the top, then pour out a lot of flowers, then to find in the lining a lot of clothes and a big white rabbit much to the amusement of everybody.

—Our town is sometimes accused of being rough; our young men profane and given to drink, and as an excuse it is said that our population is so largely of the foreign element. If those who have this notion in their heads will but look about them and give the subject a moments thought, they may be surprised to learn that the native born, and those too, whose parents are native born are equally as bad or worse in most ways as are those from foreign countries. Boys who are supposed to be well raised disgrace their parents by patronizing places they should not; and shock the sensibilities of bystanders by uttering oaths and foul language beneath the dignity of men living in a christian land.

--Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

--Somebody says Cash Kerrick got a letter from Minneapolis one day this week.

—Valentine Eppel says he thinks his strawberry bed the finest ever in Delano, but it is business picking the berries.

--Dr. Catlin has on hand half a dozen points of fresh vaccine virus, from the Red Wing Station, a good chance for anyone that wishes to be vaccinated.

--The Wilmotts, of Minneapolis, are to play the Crickets, of Delano, a game of base ball, on the Delano grounds, on the third of July, at 10:30 a. m., the purse of $25. goes to the winer.

—Valentine Eppel & Co., is the new cigar firm in Delano, having bought that business of F. L. Scherer. This is Jr. Valentine Sr. is too busy with strawberries to fool with cigars just now.

--A number of bicyclists from Minneapolis and St. Paul visiting Delano friends, join the parade on fine evenings now. Most of the city people ride for pleasure and sit up straight and enjoy the scenery, etc.

—The Town of Franklin board of equalization met Monday. After learning that the Assessor had not noted several new buildings an adjournment was taken until Wednesday to allow him to complete his work.

—A biting dog is a dangerous animal. When so many children are enjoying the pleasant evenings on the sidewalks they should not be in danger from such animals. There are several dogs in town it would be well for the dog catcher to lasso.

—Delano's Fame as a base ball town surely has got abroad in the land. A letter directed to B. B. manager Delano, was received from Elmer Foster, the once noted batter, of Minneapolis wanting to come here for a game on the 4th. As Delano's fame at present hangs on the "Crickits" boys mostly below 17 years of agelt would hardly be fair to play them, one of the best Minneapolis teams.

--Base ball, properly played, is a nice game; but when a few of the awkward ones try to atone for their errors in the game by giving vent to horrible profanity, beneath the dignity of God fearing people, it detracts very much from the interest most bystanders would take in the game, and more especially when those players belong to families noted for thir piety and long line of American ancestors and known better; and don't belong to the terrible foreigners some of them would have us believe are causing most of the wickedness in our land. Wake up boys and see were you stand.

—A young man desiring a ticket to Chicago informs us that the depot agent told him he could get one at Howard Lake or at Minneapolis. Now why can't he get one at Delano? Why must Delano people go to Minneapolis, or to Howard Lake to start on a trip to Chicago? It seems to, that Howard Lake has an International money order post office; but that people doing money order business at Delano must confine their business within the limits of the United States. Delano is a bigger town than Howard Lake and deserves to be supplied with all the facilities for doing business and for travel that Howard Lake has, or Minneapolis either for that matter.

County Cullings.

Don't forget the Teachers Training School at Buffalo, July 7.

The Otsego items in the Sherburne County Star-News says that L. H. Pryor has gone to Winona to attend the Summer Normal School.

The report, so far as we can learn, that John Mazou, of Montrose, was hung in Montana, was wrong. The originator of the report here understood that it was a couple of years ago, while his neighbor informed us that he went to Montana to work, a few weeks ago. His folks at Montrose evidently know nothing of it as they wrote us for information.

Literary Note.

With the exception of the noted World's Fair number of The Cosmopolitan, which reached a price of five dollars a copy after the last edition had been exhausted, no stronger number of this magazine has ever been issued than that for July, 1897. The report of Julian Hawthorn, the Special Commissioner sent by THE COSMOPOLITAN to India to investigate the horrors of the plague and famine, is of an extraordinary character, and will open the eyes of the world to conditions which were scarcely suspected. The same number contains what is probably the greatest poem of this quarter of the nineteenth century. This new rendering of Omar Khayyam's Rubaiydt, which departs entirely from Fitzgerald's, occupies four pages. Amelia Rives reappears as a story-teller for the first time since her marriage with Prince Troubetzkoy. One of the cleverest stories yet from the pen of Robert W. Chambers is given the remarkable story of the War of the Martians, by Wells, which is attracting the attention both of the scientific and the non-scientific good-story-loving public, is continued, and there is a fourth story, by a Becket, elaborately illustrated by the humor of Peter Newell. The educational discussion--this time by Professor Peck, of Columbia--the story of "The Every-Day Life of a Sister of Charity," elaborately illustrated: "The Genesis of a Comic Opera," given by Reginald de Koven; President Gilman, of the John Hopkins University, on "The Bankruptcy of Science," and an interesting story by the Greek who conceived and brought into existance "The Streets of Cairo at the World's Fair"--these are some of the contents of this ten-cent magazine

—The money appropriated for work on Bain's hill has been expended. John Schaust superintended the job.

--If anybody thinks prosperity isn't here let him look over this week's issue of the Delano Eagle and read five mortgage sales. Five Wright County farms offered for sale; the owners have to pay for 7 weeks advertising; a big attorney fee, and other expenses. Ain't that a big chunk of prosperity?

Personal.

Roy Wilder, of Minneapolis, came up for the 4th.

C. W. Kerrick took a trip to Minneapolis on Tuesday.

Editor Wharton was a city visitor Wednesday, on business.

Rev. and Mrs. Tabor Davies visited Minneapolis yesterday.

John Maroney of Waverly, is in town in the machinery business.

Rev. J. L. Farber transacted business in Minneapolis, Monday.

Prof. Chas. S. Hawker has been laid up with tonsillitis for a week.

Ed Steward and wife, of Lyndale, visited Delano friends, Monday.

Mrs. Peter Hoppe and boy made Delano a business visit yesterday.

Earl Copeland, of Buffalo, made Delano friends a visit Wednesday.

Rev. Wright visited the Presbyterian brethren at Delano Wednesday.

Jacob Kuchenmeister, of Waverly, visited Delano on business, Wednesday.

John Meyer Sr., and Jr., of Watertown, drove over on business, Tuesday.

Conductor Peter Nelson, of Montana, is home with his parents for the 4th

Miss Emma Hitzman and Mr. Ole Swedback were arrivals on the morning train.

Miss Sarah Sutherland, of Maple Plain, was a guest of Mrs. Leo Eppie, yesterday.

Mrs. Dr. Knight, of Minneapolis, joined the bicycle procession in Delano this week.

John L. Stein, of Hrward Lake, has moved into the Sosnick house on Fourth Street.

William Ruthford and aunt, of Greenwood, made a business visit to Delano yesterday.

Mrs. L. P. Probst Eddie and Willie left Wednesday, for Mobreton, Dak., to visit her parents.

John carlson, of Franklin, returned Wednesday, from a visit with friends at Granite Falls.

Roy Mulford, of Keatsville, Ill., arrived Wednesday for a visit with his mother and friends.

Mr. and Mrs H. C. Parslow drove to Buffalo Wednesday, to attend the funeral of Mrs. Parslow's sister.

Enoch Dyer, of the Wilber House, Minneapolis, visited with Delano relatives and friends this week.

Miss Irene Cheeley's address is once more Minnetonka Mills, having completed her visit with her brother at Morrill.

Irving O'Mera, of Greenwood, was a Delano business visitor Wednesday. He says his father is still at the hospital in Minneapolis.

Frank cramer, Justice Frazee, O. L. Billings, and John Lohmiller, made a quick trip to Buffalo Monday. Frank's case has been continued till September.

Mr. Knight, of Minneapolis, father of the Dr., was a guest at J. D. Young's this week. He says Delano is getting some substantial improvements this year.

W. Sidney Belt, of Woodland, was a GAZETTE caller Monday. Mr. B. says the free silver men are as active as ever in Woodland and he thinks the gold standard fellows are getting faint.

District Court.

Judge Tarbox was assisted this week by Judge Baxter, of Fergus Falls.

John Ninquist vs John Lundgreen was continued by consent.

Seraphine chevalier vs Edward chevalier set for any special term after August.

W. S. conrad vs H. N. and C. W. clary continued by consent.

State vs John H. Streeter dismissed

Aberle Westheimer co. vs William Dedrick, et al, stipulated that plaintiff have judgment for amount of his claim.

Johnson Bros. and John Varner, verdict of lower court reversed.

Litchfield vs parties holding lands taken unadvisement.

Bank of Minneapolis vs the Swinburn Printing Co., stricken from the calander.

Geo. W. Hall vs. Jacob Lemaster, continued.

J. C. Tarbox vs Frank cruzen et al. Defendants motion to strike from calander and for judgement, granted. Motion by Plaintiff to reform contract, taken under advisement by the court.

Monticello Lumber co. vs Gilbert Olson et al, plaintiffs prayer granted.

Henry Kraus vs christian Kraus et al. Jury found for plaintiff damage $90 and that the mortgage debt was included in $4,000 settlement.

State vs Matis Maki. Jury found guilty of unlawful fishing; fined $25 and cost or 50 days in jail.

Albert Westrup vs Joseph Archambault, for plaintiff $132.80, 30 days stay

Albert cerys vs State Ins. Co. of Des Moines, Iowa, for plaintiff, damage $1000 amount asked for.

Geo. H. Little and E. H. Scott vs Johnston Mealey, for plaintiffs $150.

Henry c. Aldrich vs Johnston Mealey, for plaintiff $74.52

Tillie Berelius vs Hannah Davis, under advisement.

Court adjourned Wednesday till December term.

Donnelly Stock Raised a Thousand Per-cent.

A good deal of sport has been made of Mr. Donnelly's verdict for $1 damages in a libel suit against the Pioneer Press. Recently he sued the same paper, again this time for $50,000 damage for libel concerning his speech before the Legislature in which he denounced some of Grover Cleveland's doings. Judge Brill charged the jury that the article was libelous, and if they found it was maliciously so that Mr. Donnelly was entitled to damages. The verdict was for $1000. The Pioneer Press will in the future, no doubt, be quite careful what it says about Mr. Donnelly. It naturally leans to the monied men and as Donnelly stock has risen, so much, of course, he must be respected accordingly.

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Turkeys	.06
Chickens, dressed,	.66
Spring chicken,	.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,	.08

BORN.

PARMETER,—At Everson, Wash., to Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Parmeter, a daughter.

MARRIED.

FOGLEMAN, HASKEL,—at Independence, Mr. Henry Fogleman to Miss Catherine Haskel,

DIED.

VANVALKENBURG, at Buffalo, on Monday, June 28, Mrs. Wife of J. Vanvalkenburg. Deceased was a sister of of Mrs. H. C. Parslow, of Delano. The funeral was held on Wednesday and was attended by G. A. R., the W. R. C., and by many others.

Among Our Exchanges.

Mr. Timothy Desmond, Chairman of the board of health of Maple Lake has notified the owners of dogs to muzzle or chain their dogs for thirty days. He said that seven dogs supposed to have rabies are now runing at large in Monticello township; a cow was bitten last week and had to be killed shortly after, as she had symptoms of the rabies.—Maple Lake Messenger.

St. Peter Herald. Captain B. P. Lamberton of the U. S. Navy, was in the city last Friday, the guest of his brother, R. W. Lamberton. The Captain is inspector of light houses and came here from Duluth. He was formerly in command of the Violet, the boat frequently used by President Cleveland, and he states that Mr. Cleveland always paid for the boat with his personal funds and that the money was always turned over to the government. It appears from this that he was unduly critized.

Justice Awake.

It required just five hours to arrest, try, convict an imprison an Ohio post master who was $3.35 short in his accounts. The facilities for locking up the small thieves are unsurpassed.—Ida Grove (Iowa) Era.

Struck by a Train.

In some unknown manner Mrs. Annie Nelson, a resident of French Lake, Wright county, Minn., was knocked down by a Great Northern freight train at the east end of the Tenth avenue bridge yesterday afternoon. She was thought to be seriously hurt at first, but after being taken to the City hospital it was found that a severe shock was the only injury sustained. The woman was severely shaken up, and had a narrow escape from death.—Minneapolis Tribune.

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VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1897. NUMBER 41.

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DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:45 p. m
Prayer meeting every Thursday..... 7:45 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.
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DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... "
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

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Sunday services every Sunday.
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ONLY THREE GRAINS OF CORN.

Give me three grains of corn, mother,
Only three grains of corn;
It will keep the little life I have,
Till the coming of the morn.
I am dying of hunger and cold, mother,
Dying of hunger and cold,
And half the agony of such a death
My lips have never told.

It has gnawed like a wolf, at my heart, mother,
A wolf that is fierce for blood,—
All the livelong day, and the night beside,
Gnawing for lack of food.
I dreamed of bread in my sleep, mother,
And the sight was heaven to see,—
I awoke with an eager, famishing lip,
But you had no bread for me.

How could I look to you, mother,
How could I look to you,
For bread to give to your starving boy,
When you were starving too?
For I read the famine in your cheek,
And in your eye so wild,
And I felt it in your bony hand,
As you laid it on your child.

The queen has lands and gold, mother,
The queen has lands an gold,
While you are forced to your empty breast
A skeleton babe to hold,—
A babe that is dying of want, mother,
As I am dying now,
With a ghastly look in its sunken eye,
And famine upon its brow.

What has poor Ireland done, mother,
What has poor Ireland done,
That the world looks on, and sees us starve,
Perishing, one by one?
Do the men of England care not, mother,
The great men and the high,
For the suffering sons of Erin's isle,
Whether they live or die?

There is many a brave heart here, mother,
Dying of want and cold,
While only across the Channel, mother,
Are many that roll in gold;
There are rich and proud men there, mother,
With wondrous wealth to view,
And the bread they fling to their dogs tonight,
Would give life to me and you.

Come nearer to my side, mother,
Come nearer to my side,
And hold me fondly, as you held
My father when he died;
Quick, for I can not see you, mother;
My breath is almost gone;
Mother, dear mother! ere I die,
Give me three grains of corn.

MISS EDWARDS.

NEWSPAPERDOM is a fine publication for a copy of which we tender our thanks to the publishers. It is worthy a place in every printing office.

DULUTH and surrounding country had its severest storm last Friday and Saturday. It is claimed five inches of water fell, deluging the country, destroying property, and at Proctor not one life.

THE First Regiment of U. S. Vol. Inf. has returned from Gettysburg, where they went to erect to the memory of their part of one of the bloodiest and most decisive battles of the Rebellion a fine monument. They had a splendid victory and a fine trip.

THE Evening Press formerly the Penny Press, of Minneapolis suspended publication last Saturday. The people didn't give Bro. Starkey encouragement enough financially, so he payed up all he owed, and quit according to all accounts. He could not afford to longer run the paper at a loss.

THE tariff bill seems to be having some hard sledding after all. It don't get passed some way; this that and the other objection keeps it before the Senate The President is even accused in some telegraph reports in the St. Paul Dispatch with having appointed the brothers of two Silver Senators to good positions in order to secure the assistance of these Senators in passing the tariff bill. If it is true it is a grave thing. If they were appointed with no such thought, or bargain then the reporter that originated such a thing should be sent to some foreign land where nobody lives, to meditate for a season.

Goes the Whole Octave.

"The Ohio Democrats are blowing very loudly upon their silver bugle, but then its music may be drowned, before election day, by the grand diapson of international bimetallism.—Minneapolis Tribune."

Is then the Tribune in favor of bimetallism; or is it only trying to fool the Buckeyes into giving the G. O. P. one more chance? This old scheme has been played so many times that it would seem that even the Buckeyes would have learned by this time to keep the wool out of their eyes, and if they want bimetallism to vote for it; and not for England to tell us we may.

THE Inventive Age, an industrial review published at Washington, D. C. is at hand, is a good paper for people interested in the patent business, or in machinery, of any kind, $1.00 a year.

THE Gustavus Adelphus Journal published at the College of that name, at St. Peter, was received this week. It shows enterprise, is well gotten up and deserves a reading by all young people contemplating a college course, and is good for older people as well.

Kind of Partial.

Foreign protests in reference to the tariff bill, and foreign protests on the annexation of Hawaii will receive very little consideration from the present administration. It is becoming more and more evident as time passes, that the republican administration is an American one also.—Sherburne County Times.

Why don't the Times have the present administration give Cuba a little American administration? And, if time is to prove "that the republican administration is an American one also." how much time is to be consumed in trotting a monetary commission around over Europe, to learn what the American administration will be permitted to do for money on which to transact business? American administrations are supposed to run affairs in America, and as long as England stays at home and doesn't meddle with our affairs we are to keep on our side of the water.

England, of course, will be helped by the tariff on raw materials in the U. S tariff bill, and England is not supplying us with sugar so Hawaii don't bother her much. But the gold standard will help her get Cuban and other business from us so we must consult her feelings on these subjects, if it is a little bit humiliating to us.

Cole and Jim Younger.

Another moyement is on foot to liberate Cole and Jim Younger from the penitentary at Stillwater. They have been there about 21 years, and of course, would like to get out. Their friends would like to see them out. Stephen B. Elkins, who was once their school teacher, and afterwards, it is claimed chanced to fall into the hands of the gang to which they belonged, owes his life to Cole who interceded for him, of course he would sign a petition for their pardon. Many others, mostly in Missouri, it is claimed, are on the petition or have written letters. Most of the city dailies claim to favor letting them out. The Pioneer Press after lamenting the fact that owing to a peculiar law when they were captured they were not hung, now wants to turn them loose. Several of the gang are dead. They can't be restored. Cole admits he was giving the orders; was leader. The Northfield Bank robbery was a dreadful and shocking affair. Two innocent citizens were killed. The leader of the raid must be responsible for all the deaths on both sides as much as any other one person. Jim was with him. If 21 years of confinement at Stillwater serves the ends of justice for such a crime then the doors should swing outward for many whose crimes are small in comparison. If they are pardoned no other prisoner need loose courage, but boldly apply for pardon. Minnesota now has another peculiar law, a board of pardon; and if it pardons Cole and Jim Younger we predict it will loose its job soon after the next election; that the law will be as promptly changed in order to do away with pardoning boards as was that other peculiar law allowing people to murder and not be hung was changed to make hanging the penalty for such crimes, after the Northfield raid.

If the friends of the murdered citizens of Northfield were to come forward with a petition claiming that the penalty now for such crimes is hanging, and asked that Cole and Jim be hung, would their prayer be granted? Would anybody favor such a change in their penalty? Then when they have luckily escaped hanging why should they more than other criminals be turned loose? If all criminals are to be pardoned why have a penitentiary with all its expense and trouble?

The Stretcher.

We didn' know until today that the Howard Lake Herald had an alias "The Stretcher", but when we came to read its article saying: "Dr. Catlin comes out in the last issue of his paper with a criticism of our village council" we could at once see the appropriateness of the alias "The Stretcher". We intended to criticise, very briefly, Mr. McCornack's letter in the Herald, and thought we had done pretty well when we had called it a splendid letter. Then we said "with considerable energy the editor of the Herald rushes out" and intimated quite plainly that the editor should give law and order a fair show. Now Mr. Tanner just hooped it up to Rev. McCornack and never even gave him his title, either; and he was so quick about it too; a little of the reply right in the same column as Mr. McCornack's splendid article, and all of the next column, and a little in the next column; stretching its length into three columns to answer the less than a column of the other side that Mr. Tanner was so very much afraid would completely demoralize or maybe reform the town, if he didn't correct its influence at once. Then Mr. Tanner had his article in the form of an interview giving it such weight. The Village recorder was brought in; of course Mr. Tanner's article was "official". The law and order party would be everlastingly crushed. We felt at liberty to critise the Herald, alias "The Stretcher". As for any criticisms on the Village council of Howard the editor could wring out of our article we think he would only add to his reputation as Editor of "The Stretcher" in finding it The council evidently didn't consider our criticism aimed directly at them or they might have included us in the resolution the Herald so conspicuously presents to its readers giving Rev. McCornack a vote ot thanks.

As for the GAZETTE attending to home affairs it is not so small but it can see to Howard Lake, in our own county when the editor of "The Stretcher" slops over in his efforts to do something that from our knowledge of Howard Lake people is not in accord with the wishes of a majority of them.

LATER.—Since the above was written we received this week's issue of the Herald, which refuses Rev. McCornack space in his paper "to reply to Mr. Briggs?"

If Mr. McCornack and his friends wish to have his views before the people they should call a public meeting and talk; or get a few pamphlets printed for distribution, or both. Its real mean for editor Tanner to leave the matter to appear as a fight between Mr. McCornack and Mr. Briggs, two peacable citizens. We don't take any stock in this view presented by "The Stretcher", and we are for law and order, without a large reward from the county, even at Howard Lake, and without awaiting an invitation from "The Stretcher" either. At the same time it is asking too much to expect a local paper to devote nearly half its time to printing such controyersies free.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1897.

There never was a clearer case of asking for bread and receiving a stone than the so-called anti-trust amendment to the tariff bill, prepared by the republicans of the Senate Finance committee. It was not their first intention to report any amendment on this subject, but they became satisfied that if they did not there was danger that the Pettigrew anti-trust amendment, which was recently tabled by a little parliamentary juggling, might be brought to a direct vote and be adopted. Then they got their heads together and concocted the sham that will be just about as injurious to the trusts as the Sherman anti-trust law has been, and they actually expect the voters of the country to accept their work as an earnest and real attempt to curb the power of the trusts, instead of seeing it for what it really is; an attempt to bamboozle the voters who don't know any better than to look to republicans for legislation adverse to trusts.

Senator Turpie gave the republican tariff bill a raking fore an aft in a speech in favor of the amendment supported by the minority of the Finance Committee, to tax inheritances over $5,000, 2 percent for the next five years.

He told the republicans that they had made the measure prohibitory and that besides, no bill had ever been presented that made so large and unprovoked a spoliation of the world's commerce. He said there was "compound felony" in nearly every schedule of it, and that the bill made it almost a penal offense to carry on trade with the people of South and Central America, while one-third of it was a declaration of war against France, Germany, and the continent of Europe. He added that the rates in the bill were akin to bribery and rapine dictated by a "banditti of syndicates." He closed by referring to the silver question and expressing the opinion that the abandonment of the free coinage of silver by this government was a step in excess of the rightful authority of those who had ordered it done.

Skin games can no longer be played with impunity upon the credulous by unscrupulous men engaged in the business of soliciting patents. commissioner Butterworth declares that nothing but straightforward honorable business methods are to be allowed in the practice before the Patent office while he is at its head, and that the patent sharks must go, and to show that he means business he has within a short period disbarred eight attorneys from the practice before the U. S. Patent Office for crooked business, and has cited John Wedderburn &Co., who are officially charged with specific instances of fraud and deception in their dealings with inventors, to show cause why they should not also be disbarred.

The republicans of the District of Columbia who contributed money and time to elect Mc Kinley are inclined to say cuss words every time they glance over the list of seven juicy diplomatic places which have been given to residents of the district. With the exception of John Hay, who is more of a literary man than a politician and more of a club and society man than of either, and Louis A. Dent, who was the late Mr. Blaine's private secretary for a long time, the average republican had never heard of these favored individuals until their names went to the Senate. It is probable that the other five gentlemen were credited to the District of Columbia for the convenience of their Congressional backers, but that doesn't make it please the local pie hunters any better.

Representative Dockery, of Mo., who has just returned from a visit to his home, says: "There is but little activity in the business circles of Missouri at this time. Affairs are in somewhat of an expectant attitude, awaiting the appearance of the belated prosperity promised by the republican party, which seems to have been sidetracked somewhere along the line of its journey. Money is idle and listless, because the opportunity for profitable investment is uninviting. Under existing conditions Missouri would probably double the majority she gave Bryan. The next House, in my opinion, will be overwhelmingly democratic, and the republicans will also loose control of the Senate."

It looks to a man up a tree as though John Russell Young, the newspaper man, who is the new Librarian of Congress, had dropped into a $8,000 a year sinecure, as A. R. Spofford, who has been librarian for a number of years is made his first assistant and will probably continue to do all the hard work. It is given out that Mr. Spofford was made assistant instead of Librarian, at his own request, but, of course, nobody has to believe such an improbable story bust because it has official backing. Spofford has many influential friends who might have made trouble, if so disposed; that accounts for the story.

Hamline University.

The Catalogue of Hamline University for the year 1896-7 is at hand. This institution of learning has recently become a University in fact as well as in name. A fully equipped medical department was added some over a year ago, and a divinity school has been organized with the expectation of opening this fall. A school of law is one of the probabilities of the near future. There were enrolled this year in the college of Liberal Arts, 161 students, in the Prepatory Department 111. There were also seven post graduate students doing special work in science and history. The graduating class of 1897, College of Liberal Arts, numbers twenty five, seventeen young men and eight young ladies; College of Medicine, thirty-one, including two ladies.

Hamline University is finely located between the Twin Cities, partaking of the advantages of both, yet far enough from either to have its own community life. Its course of study includes mathematics, ancient and modern languages, English language and literature, historical and political science, physics, chemistry and biology. Special emphasis is placed upon labratory methods and upon individual investigation. The necessary expenses range from $150 to $200 per year.

The medical department of the Hamline University is located in Minneapolis, formerly the Minneapolis College of Physicians and Surgeons, it is the oldest medical institution in the state. The number of students enrolled this year, the first year of its union with Hamline University, was 103, an increase of about 65 per cent over the previous year. This college has a well deserved reputation for teaching its students practical medicine and for equipping them unusually well for actual work. The faculty are a body of Christian men, and the moral tone of the school is excellent. Members of the college have access to the hospitals, and full clinics are held in each of the Twin Cities. For a catalogue or fuller information, address the president or registar at Hamline, Minn., or Leo. M. Crafts, M. D., Minneapolis, Minn. 41-1t.

A PEEP INTO THE STRUCTURE OF SOCIETY.

The True Causes of Poverty.

Why should wealth centralize and why should capitalists, trusts, and combinations become our masters? Why should the poor of the world bow in meek submission to the brutal and inhuman dictations of selfish greed?

Chapters from Nature's Divine Revelations call loud for retrenchment, economy in all departments of government, and the right and proper recognition that the wealth producers merit.

The human race, or society in its broadest sense, is composed of three classes; the poor, ignorant, enslaved, oppressed, and working classes constitute the lowest stratum. The semi-wealthy, learned enslavers, oppressors, and dictators, form the second stratum; and the rich, intelligent, enslaving, and idle classes form the third and complete the body of mankind.

The poor are distributed among all the nations of the earth. They are those who are born amid circumstances opposed to their nature and its requirements. They are those who have necessities unsupplied, desires ungratified, and affections uncared for. They are the degraded, the down trodden, the forsaken and unappreciated of the land. They are the despised, the weak, the wretched, and the repulsed, of all others that compose the human race.

Inferior circumstances produce inferior effects; hence the very poor are also ignorant: and because of their ignorance, are more easily chained in the degrading shackles of superstition and enslayed by laws imposed by governments and the divine rights of Kings. Christ said: "Come unto me ye heavily laden and I will give you rest." "Blessed are ye poor." They lack the power of analytical reasoning, and hence are fit subjects to bear the burdens of the upper classes. And by the loss of independent manhood, the souls true unfoldment, they become impressed that they are performing their duty by submitting to a tyrannical government, and the dictations of their bloated and over fed masters.

Inferior circumstances not only create this effect, but also a more terrible condition still: mental and physical slavery. Millions of the human race are existing under the most baneful form of slavery, and are compelled by force of circumstance to do honor to their oppressors. See the poor of large cities! See the Debbs movement to relieve these conquested centers, where the poor starve and die under the shadows of immense wealth and the drippings of sanctuaries built and opperated in the name of the Man of Nazareth.

The very poor have their thoughts restricted, and their innate powers are crushed by those who hold them in bondage for the purpose of perpetuating the darkness of degradation to which they are subject. They are sorely afflicted, and with the most inhuman conditions under which they are forced to liye.

The symmetry of their forms is marred by cruel manual labor. The constitutional qualities of their being are obstructed in their proper development; and their spiritual faculties are clouded from their birth to the grave by vice, misery, superstition, and all manners of impositions that the devils workshop knows how to turn out. Thus you see, the poor are oppressed and this oppression, in the mind of the powerfully rich is a protective policy, employed of those occupying higher positions in the scale of social circumstance.

But the most remarkable thing to consider, yes think deeply of and study from every point, is: The absolutely poor are the laboring and producing classes. The wealth of the world has been accumulated by the incessant toil of those who are compelled by the hand of oppression to work cconstantly to gain a subsistance; and yet their labor is not duly rewarded. In every portion of the world it is a general fact that he who labors most receives the least in return, and the more laborius the thing in which men engage, the more are they enslaved, degraded and unrewarded.

The poor are the sustainers of wealth because they are the industrious. They are the producers of all wealth, and all blessings that circulate through other and higher societies and yet the poor are the forgotten, the despised, and uneducated. But Christ, that perfect embodiment of human love said: "Blessed are ye poor for of such is the kingdom." But it has been taught from crowned heads to church dignitaries and all the way down the line that poverty is such a universal affliction that many are led to believe it is a means ordered in the providence of things for a purpose of causing a sdbmissiveness in the nature of man whereby he may receive ultimate reward and consolation. Some of our masters cloathed with power and some with the purple of ecclesiastical authority, are striving to console the poor, broken hearted, producers and tax burdened sons of men, by these deceptive prospects, and such, being impelled by interests, are anxious to have such an opinion prevail among them, so that poverty and ignorance may be perpetuated, and that thereby the permanency of their despotic and tyrannical controle may be secure. In every portion of mother earth God's poor are uncared for, and their circumstance hardly relieyed. Still the poor, the unfortunate, worthy poor, the images of God, and the producers of all wealth, are the foundation of all that blesses the human race, and of all the blessings that mankind enjoys, and yet, every day we see this hot bed, mushroom aristocracy, hardly able, still trying to stand upon their hind legs, draw their robes around themselves, and say "I am more holy than thou." But a great reaction has set in, a breaking up of forms of government, that makes the burden of their business, to devise laws to sustain all manner of leacherous conditions that will finally sap the soul and substance of the people's government as dry as the desert. This highhanded extravagance; this silent declaration on the part of officials: "That the people have no rights that they are bound to respect."; this loose handed, brazen manner of discharging obligations to the people has called down the merited denunciation of careful economists and the matured opinions of foreign as well as native statesmen, are in substance as follows:

"The United States government is raidly proving the assertion of our critics, that a democracy is necessarily the most extravagant form of government. In another way this theory has been implied in the statement that in a democracy the public business is nobody's business. But if this be really the characteristic of a democracy, if democracy must continue to be the prey of private interest, and of the greed of privileged classes it is a failure at least to that extent. If extravagance is to go on increasing, if Congress is never to give a thought to the general interest, if the taxes are to become heavier and heayier, if our unarmed country is to be as expensive to its citizens as the countries of military Europe are to theirs, the blessings of our form of government must grow to be greater than they are, if democracy is not to be proved to be no improvement whatever on the forms of government to which it has succeeded. That the time has come when the people must insist on a revisal of their expenditures is shown by the rapid increase in the cost of government within the last twenty years. It is clear that there is no need of the greatly increased expenditure which has caused the deficiency in public revenue. It is mainly due to extravagance, and if Congress will set about the task of paring down the appropriations that are wasteing the substance of the country, it will be simply doing its duty. To refuse to do this, on the other hand, and to insist upon imposing more taxes in order that there may be more money to throw away on pensions that are not deserved (for every American citizen is glad to pay pensions that are deserved), and in log rolling, river and harbor, and public building schemes, is a crime against the government and the tax payers for which those who are guilty will some day be compelled to make reckoning. In 1880, our population was 50,155,783 and the years expense was $162,404,648. In 1890. the population was 62,622,250 and the appropriations had increased so that for that year they amounted to $218,115, 440, so that while the population of the country had been growing at a rate less than 25 percent, the appropriations had increased more than 34 percent. Now for the year 1897, appropriations will be more than 86 per cent, in excess of expenses for 1880. Let us have Bryan and retrenchment, and the people's money restored etc.

Saturday and Monday the glorious 4th was celebrated, and the declaration of Independence was read, and our patriotism was rubbed down in a gentle manner; we was told what a peculiar and wonderful people we are; that the right of franchise gives us privileges envied by kings: (too true) that we are sovereigns, each and every one of us; by the nature of our institutions, one from the lowest ranks may be elevated to the highest gift the people has to bestow; that we posess in a remarkable degree, the grand realization of individual liberty; our resources are the largest; our development the most complete; the ability of our people overshadows all other nations. And in the face of all this the cry of human distress ascends to God, daily begging for the bare necessities of life. Great is the mystery of our greatness. Selah!

FARMER.

THE

New York World

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THE SONG OF THE "No. 9."

My dress is of fine polished oak,
As rich as the finest fur cloak,
And for handsome design
You just should see mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I'm beloved by the poor and the rich,
For both I impartially stitch;
In the cabin I shine,
In the mansion I'm fine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I never get surly nor tired,
With zeal I always am fired;
To hard work I incline,
For rest I ne'er pine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I am easily purchased by all,
With instalments that monthly do fall;
And when I am thine,
Then life is benign—
No. 9, No. 9.

To the Paris Exposition I went,
Upon getting the Grand Prize intent:
I left all behind,
The Grand Prize was mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889, at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France. This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered—the GRAND PRIZE—giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor—the most prised honor of France.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best it will be your own fault. Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine. If he doesn't keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue and terms. Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory. WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO. Chicago, Ill.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

Prof. Aarporath, of the Cordoba observatory, in Lima, Peru, asserts that the moon is not a satellite of the earth, but a planet.

The duke of Perck, the oldest of the English dukes, always keeps a vacant chair at his table for the Saviour, whom he daily expects.

The board of directors of the state penitentiary at Lansing, Kan., has discarded the regulation striped uniforms. The new garb of the convicts is of gray material.

A New Yorker worth $30,000,000 died recently leaving the bulk of his fortune to the legal fraternity. He accomplished the purpose by making two wills, both of which will be contested.

Lieut. Peary, has started after the north pole, and it will be well to begin at once to arrange for "a relief expedition," so as to be prompt. Even if he gets the pole, he will have to have help to bring it in.

The news from West Virginia is to the effect that Gov. Atkinson was "quietly" married. This will be gratifying information to the people who had expected that he would dance a clog to an accompaniment of tamborines, cymbals and bass drums.

The bureau of engraving and printing has decided to replace the present one, two and five-dollar silver certificates with bills which will present a more artistic appearance. This will be entirely satisfactory, provided they present their appearance oftener.

They are going to establish an experimental farm in Alaska, under Washington auspices. Food is not only dear, but hard to get at high prices. It is believed that Alaska can raise her own farm products and that with an adequate food supply the mines will yield much larger returns.

A record of fires in theaters, music halls and other places of public entertainment in the last 300 years gives a total of 1,234 conflagrations of that kind, with a loss of 22,500 lives. The importance of a careful inspection of public halls will not be disputed in the light of these figures.

A law passed by the Pennsylvania legislature and signed by the governor taxes all men over 21 years old who are unnaturalized citizens three cents per day for each day of labor. The tax is levied upon the firms and corporations employing them. It will cause a rush for naturalization papers.

Mrs. Addie W. Buzzell, of Clinton, Me., has been married and divorced five times, although only 34 years of age. In each case she has been the complainant. She says that when she has found a husband not up to her ideas of thrift, industry and congeniality she has set him aside. She is still looking for the right man to manage her farm.

In the Atlantic Monthly Charles Egbert Chaddock says: "Now, the peculiarity of being literal-minded has special reference to exoteric phenomena introduced for mental contemplation, but it is easily coexistent with the evolution of an esoteric train of ideas, the contemplation of which is nullified by familiarity incident to their production." We are willing to let it go at that.

A venerable man of 92, who lives in Chicago and who has been in the country for 27 years, has at last decided to become a citizen and has applied for naturalization papers. He says that he was not frightened into this action by fear that this state would imitate Pennsylvania in taxing aliens, but because he came to the conclusion that he stood a better chance of reaching Heaven if he was a naturalized American citizen. There may be something in this.

The Baptists of Cincinnati have celebrated the one hundred and seventh anniversary of the Duck Creek Baptist church. The church was built in 1790, rebuilt in 1835, and about 20 years ago a modern building was erected some distance away from the old church, and American reverence for things old not being great the old church was demolished. The organization has, however, been kept up. The minutes of the meeting 107 years old were read at the celebration.

Miss Juliet Corson, of New York, the dietetic reformer, whose death recently took place, merits greater honor than she ever received in her lifetime, or than her memory is likely to obtain now. We are told in "Gulliver" that the person who would make two ears of corn or two blades of grass grow where only one grew before would deserve better of mankind than the whole race of politicians. The person who would make one dollar go as far as two did before in preparing wholesome food for the poor ought to be held in grateful remembrance by society. This work the late Miss Corson did.

In spite of numerous appliances recently invented and of the improved construction of sea vessels the amount of human life annually lost upon the ocean is frightful. A British blue book has just been issued, giving statistics of the casualties to British commerce upon the sea in 1895-6. The total losses and serious and minor casualties were 6,872. In the last 20 years the average loss of life on the sea has been 1,833 persons for each year. The loss last year was slightly under that average. When it is remembered that these figures relate only to British vessels, some idea may be had of what the world's loss is.

It is not generally known that the United States mints make money for other nations as well as for our own. The mint in Philadelphia has just finished making $500,000 in five-dollar gold pieces for Costa Rica and has begun work on 300,000 silver dollars for San Domingo. The designs on the coins are often ideas of the government which send the orders, and are got up in such a way as to make imitations as difficult as possible. The coin is shipped to its destination on the regular line steamers. The report given by the mint as to the amount of precious metal used is never questioned by the foreigners.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Special Session.

Two of the most important provisions of the tariff bill—those relating to the Hawaiian treaty of reciprocity and the duty on coal—were perfected in the United States senate on the 30th ult., while another source of much conflict, the reciprocity section, was matured by the finance committee and presented. Senator Turpie (Ind.) spoke in support of the amendment for a two per cent. tax on inheritances. The nomination of John Russell Young to be librarian of congress was received from the president. The house was not in session.

In the tariff bill revision in the United States senate on the 1st cotton bagging and cotton ties were placed on the free list and the duty on white pine lumber was reduced from two dollars to one dollar per thousand. The bill was completed with the exceptions of the reciprocity section and some comparatively minor paragraphs. In the house Mr. Settle (dem., Ky.) denied the right to adjourn for three days at a time and arraigned the republicans for not acting on the bankruptcy and Cuban questions. Adjourned to the 5th.

Reciprocity and retaliation were the two phases of the tariff bill to occupy the attention of the United States senate on the 2d to the exclusion of all other subjects. Both provisions were agreed to. Senator Thurston introduced an amendment to the bill to prohibit trusts. The nomination of William W. Rockhill, of the District of Columbia, to be envoy extraordinary, minister plenipotentiary and consul general to Greece, Roumania and Servia, was received from the president. The house was not in session.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Republican members of the senate committee on judiciary have practically agreed upon an amendment to the tariff bill making it an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment for any person or corporation to monopolize or conspire with any other person or corporation to monopolize trade in any article protected by the tariff bill.

For the fiscal year just closed the government deficit was $18,623,108, a reduction of $31,821,985 since March 11 last. The receipts from customs in June aggregated $21,560,152, against $11,351,803 for June, 1896. The receipts from internal revenue during June were $12,887,085, a loss as compared with June, 1896, of about $500,000.

The statement of the public debt, issued on the 1st shows that the debt decreased $10,027,966 during the month of June. The cash balance in the treasury was $871,389,358. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to $355,404,344.

In the United States there were 241 business failures in the seven days ended on the 2d, against 216 the week previous and 257 in the corresponding period of 1896.

The president, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, left Washington for Canton, O., for a few days' rest.

THE EAST.

Harvard university graduated a class of 773 men.

At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Cornell defeated Columbia and Pennsylvania in the two-mile freshman boat race, the time being 9:21 1-5.

The Pennsylvania legislature adjourned sine die.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 2d aggregated $1,065,101,490, against $979,269,238 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 3.7.

The four-mile race on the Hudson river at Poughkeepsie between the Cornell, Columbia and Pennsylvania crews was won by the former in 20:47 4-5; Columbia, second, 21:20 2-5.

A monument of the First Minnesota regiment was dedicated on the Gettysburg battlefield.

WEST AND SOUTH.

The oldest soldier in Iowa, Amos Woodin, died at Eagle Grove, aged 93 years. He was a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars.

At Westfield, Ia., Charles McCausland, his mother, his half-brother, Frank Mills, and a girl servant were killed by lightning.

It is said that Judge Thomas M. Cooley, of Ann Arbor, Mich., the noted authority on constitutional law, has become a hopeless invalid.

W. J. Calhoun, of Danville, Ill., has decided to decline the position of comptroller of the treasury.

At Morgan Park, Ill., ten persons—nine men and a woman—were injured by the explosion of a locomotive boiler.

In Salt Lake City the corner stone of a statue of Brigham Young was laid with imposing ceremonies.

The American Baptist Missionary union and the American Baptist Home Mission society have won John D. Rockefeller's provisional gift of $250,000 to wipe out the debt of $486,000.

At Belmont, Ind., the wife and three children of John Stephens died within a short time of each other and poisoning is suspected.

Burglars killed James Burgin, aged 36, a prominent man living near Bentonville, Ark., and his wife.

In special session in Des Moines the Iowa legislature passed a bill putting the new code in operation October 1.

By the failure of the joint wage conference of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and manufacturers to agree upon the scale at the Youngstown (O.) conference all the union mills closed down and between 75,000 and 85,000 men are idle.

At Colorado Springs, Col., in the match race between Walter C. Sanger, the Milwaukee cyclist, and the famous pacing horse, Albatross, the man won two out of three half-mile heats.

Traffic has commenced over one of the largest and finest steel drawbridges in this country, which unites the cities of Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis.

A large number of live stock was killed and many buildings were damaged by a cyclone in Ganeer township, Ill.

At Grant's Pass, Ore., Lemuel W. Melson was hanged for the murder of Charles Perry in Josephine county in March, 1896.

A strike of miners of the United Mine Workers of America was ordered for July 4. Some 375,000 men are involved.

McReynolds and Carruthers, the celebrated tandem bicycle pair, broke the world's tandem records at Colorado Springs. They did the third of a mile in 0:34 4-5, half in 0:55 3-5 and two-thirds in 1:17 2-5.

The Kansas City (Mo.) packers broke all records during the first half of 1897. This is the record: Hogs killed, 1,585,000; cattle killed, 412,000; sheep killed, 470,000.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A general census has been taken for the first time in history of the population of the Russian empire, which is shown to number 129,211,113, of which total 64,616,280 are males and 64,594,833 females.

Flames at Aboo Tor and Mit Hobeish, in Egypt, caused the loss of 92 lives and 4,400 persons were made homeless.

Over 20,000 persons in Galatz, Roumania, were made homeless and destitute by the rising of the Danube river.

The sultan announced to the ambassador of the powers that the cabinet maintains the indefeasible right of Turkey to retain Thessaly by virtue of conquest. The peace negotiations were expected to be concluded in three weeks.

Queen Victoria's jubilee celebration concluded in a blaze of glory with the great military review on Laffan's plain.

Flames in the mountains in the province of Tucharia, Spain, destroyed many villages.

At Barcelona, Spain, a strange phenomenon occurred. The sea rose and fell a yard every ten minutes for several hours.

During a battle between 400 Greek raiders and a detachment of Ottoman troops near Matzovo the Greeks suffered a loss of 120 killed.

LATER NEWS.

Heat caused 50 prostrations and 13 deaths in Cincinnati, O., the 4th. At St. Louis the thermometer registered 100 degrees. At Cleveland, O., there were two deaths.

During the storm at Minneapolis, the night of the 3d, the wind reached a velocity of 60 miles per hour and nearly half an inch of water fell in 10 minutes.

There was a severe snow storm at Leadville, Col., the 3d.

Erastus Brown, a negro, was hanged by a mob at Villaridge, Mo., for assaulting Miss Anna Foerwing, a farmers daughter.

A tornado damaged a number of buildings at Princeton, Minn.

Henry B. Stone, formerly president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, was killed at Chicago by an explosion of fireworks.

A party of seven young people started to cross the bay at West Superior, Wis., and the skiff, being overladen, capsized. Dan McDonald, Mamie McDonald, Christie McDonald and Burton McCreary were drowned.

A number of people were injured at Macon, Ga., by fireworks.

Severe rains did damage to the amount of $200,000 at Duluth and vicinity. Two miles of city paving were washed out, also 20 of the city bridges. The St. Paul and Duluth railroad was rendered impassable from Duluth to Sandstone.

A dispatch to the London Daily Mail from Athens says that the government has already negotiated a loan and that the moment the peace conditions are signed the indemnity will be paid cash down.

There were nine deaths and 28 prostrations from heat in Chicago the 5th. At Detroit Mich., there were four deaths.

The Americans in London celebrated the Fourth through the medium of a dinner at the Royal Palace hotel.

The extreme heat beating down through a skylight at Detroit Mich., caused the blowing out of two automatic fire plugs. The torrent of water thus released flowed down through the building damaging the dry goods stock of Burnham, Stoepel & Co., and the clothing stock of the Peerless Manufacturing company to the extent of nearly $100,000.

Captain General Weyler's special decree at Sancti Spiritus makes a fresh offer of amnesty to insurgents and pacificos in Santa Clara province who rurrender with or without arms.

A cyclone passed over the village of Lowery, a small town on the Soo railway in Minnesota, and almost wiped the place out of existence. The number of deaths is reported from four to ten. The new brick residence of Tom Lauder, near Alexandria, was demolished.

Four people were fatally injured in a street car wreck in Pittsburg, Pa. In coming down a hill the car jumped the track and a second car crashed into it.

A boiler explosion occurred on the farm of W. A. Allen, near Hartsville, Tenn., which killed nine men. Mr. Allen and his men had just finished threshing when the explosion occurred.

During a storm at St. Cloud, Minn., the 6th, the Mississippi river rose a foot in an hour. Much damage was done to streets and culverts.

George Weston and H. S. Coulton, two aeronauts, were frightfully mangled at Eureka, Cal., while making a parachute jump from a balloon.

Lightning struck a church at Johnquiers, Canada, while mass was being celebrated, causing a panic, in which one man was trampled under foot and killed.

It is said a strong effort will be made to arbitrate the miners' wage dispute. Colonel W. P. Rend of Chicago is said to be at the head of this movement. Colonel Rend operates four mines in Ohio and three in Pennsylvania. He has advocated arbitration.

W. E. Culkin of Buffalo, Minn., was confirmed by the senate as register of the Duluth land office.

Secretary Gage, in a letter to the senate finance committee recommends a tax of 1 cent per pound on refined sugar made from the raw material imported prior to the passage of the impending tariff bill.

There were five deaths in Cincinnati, O., the 6th, from heat.

THE MARKETS.

Minneapolis, July 6.

Wheat—No. 1 northern, 71c to 71½c; No. 2 northern, 69c to 69½c; July, 70c.

Corn—No. 4, 18c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 19c to 20c.

Cattle—Steers, $3.20 to $3.75; cows, $3.00.

Hogs—$3.00 to $3.25.

Sheep—Muttons, $3.10; lambs, $3.65.

Butter—Creamery, extra, 13c to 14c; creamery, firsts, 10c to 12c; dairy, fancy, 12c to 13c; dairy, choice, 9c to 10c.

Poultry—Turkeys, 8c to 8½c; spring chickens, 12c to 14c.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Sad Results of Some Independence Day Celebrations.

Chicago, July 6.—Dispatches from all sections note a general observance in the usual manner of Independence day. Among the most notable observances was that of the Tammany club, of New York, at which a letter from ex-President Cleveland was received with hisses, and a letter from Hon. William J. Bryan was enthusiastically cheered.

Ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld, of Illinois, addressed about 2,000 people in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. The meeting was under the auspices of the democratic league of Kings county. Henry George presided and introduced Mr. Altgeld, who was greeted with hearty applause, which broke out repeatedly as he proceeded with his address. In his address Gov. Altgeld cast aside the usual Independence day platitudes and made an eloquent diagnosis of public evils.

At Philadelphia the one hundred and twenty-first anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated in front of Independence hall. The celebration was under the auspices of the Society of the War of 1812 of Pennsylvania. The ceremonies consisted of an address by Mayor Warwick, reading of the declaration of independence and singing by school children. Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, ex-minister to England, was the orator of the day.

At London, England, the celebration was marked by fervid speeches. The principal addresses were by Ambassador Hay and Special Envoy Reid. Each extolled the virtues of Queen Victoria, and each dwelt on the kinship and the close relations of Great Britain and the United States.

At Keokuk, Ia., the tri-state celebration was a magnificent success. Large delegations attended from St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Fort Madison and Burlington. The feature of the morning was a parade of five divisions. The afternoon was devoted to band concerts, races and athletic contests, exercises at Rand park, balloon ascensions and parachute leaps and a bicycle road race.

MONUMENT DEDICATED.

Shaft of First Minnesota Regiment on Gettysburg Battlefield.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 2.—The monument of the First Minnesota regiment was dedicated Friday on the Gettysburg battlefield in the presence of a number of distinguished Minnesotans.

MINNESOTA'S MONUMENT.

The monument was one of the finest on the field and was erected at a cost of $20,000.

Gov. Clough, of Minnesota, and staff and several congressmen arrived and took part in the ceremonies. Addresses were delivered by ex-Pension Commissioner Lochren, United States Senator Cushman K. Davis, Hon. Martin Maginnis, of Montana, and Col. Colville, who was wounded while in command of the regiment.

Big Strike Inaugurated.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 5.—Industrial circles are much excited over the development in the situation among several important trades. On the verge of the declaration of coal miners of the Pittsburgh district to take the lead in the general suspension of the coal mining industry came the concession of the tin plate and Amalgamated Association of the Iron and Steel Workers. The miners' officials here say that idleness will prevail in the majority of all the rail and river mines in the Pittsburgh district. They claim that the struggle for higher wages will be of short duration and that by reason of the great demand for coal for the lake trade at this season of the year they will be granted an advance before the operators lose large contracts for the future delivery of coal. The officials claim that a conservative estimate fixes the number of men who will go on strike in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio and Illinois at 200,000. They hope to increase this number as the strike sentiment grows.

Storm at Duluth.

Duluth, Minn., July 5.—A terrific rainstorm visited Duluth Friday night, breaking all records. The rain fell in blinding sheets. It seemed as though the bottom had dropped out of the heavens. It was a cloudburst. Never during the 26 years the weather bureau has been established in Duluth was there such a fall of rain in such a short space of time, and the streams and creeks all swollen to such enormous size The damage done by the storm in Duluth and surrounding towns will amount to over $200,000. Streets are literally torn out in many places, pavements all over the city are rooted up, parks sadly damaged, and the loss to the city alone will be tremendous. The private losses also will run very high. Houses have been loosened from their foundations, especially at the west end, cellars all over the city were filled, basements of stores were flooded, horses and cows were drowned, and an endless amount of smaller damage was done. Fortunately, so far as known, there was no loss of life in the city.

Winners in the Pullman Road Race.

Chicago, July 6.—Four hundred and eighty men of the 515 entries started in the Pullman road race and 466 finished. Carl Anthony Anderson, a young Swede 23 years of age, was the first rider over the tape. He was in the seven-minute class. Five thousand people lined the ropes on the finish stretch on One Hundredth and Eleventh street. Ten times that number saw the riders along the 16-mile course. The time winner was Charles Lavin, of the Pizen club, with unofficial time at 40 minutes and 10 seconds—1 minute and 9 seconds less than the Pullman record made by James Levy last year.

FOURTH OF JULY CASUALTIES.

How It Was Observed in Various Places.

New Bedford, Mass., July 6.—Henry B. Stone, formerly president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, and president of the Chicago Telephone company, was instantly killed at Nonquitt Monday morning by an explosion of fireworks. Mr. Stone, with his family and other summer residents of Nonquitt, was celebrating the holiday with a handsome display of day fireworks. Among them was a mine which was so devised as to scatter paper animals of various colors. Mr. Stone had applied the torch to this piece but for some reason it did not appear as if the spark was going to reach the mine. Mr. Stone advanced and took the piece up in his hands when it exploded, striking him full in the face. His features were badly mutilated and he sustained a compound fracture of the skull.

Chicago, July 6. — By the careless handling of fireworks and other explosives Monday five persons were killed and more than a score injured. The loss of property by fire was not so great as in celebrations in previous years.

Hedrick, Ia., July 5.—By a premature explosion of fireworks at the celebration here two people were killed and several wounded. A spark in the fireworks caused the accident.

Warsaw, Ind., July 5.—The Independence day celebration at this city was marred by an accident at Lakeside park, a resort north of town. Owing to a careless thumping of the vent a cannon exploded prematurely, injuring the following: Andrew Pollock, arm torn off, recovery doubtful; A. A. Charles, arm broken and body bruised; Vernon Carron, hip torn by ramrod.

Sterling, Ill., July 5.—The town of Erie, one of the prettiest in Whiteside county, with a population of 1,600, is largely in ruins. Fire broke out there at ten o'clock Saturday morning that in a short time consumed 13 buildings—stores and residences. A firecracker started the blaze.

EDUCATORS MEET.

National Council Holds Its First Session in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, July 6.—The National Council of Education, which meets prior to the National Educational association, began its first session here Monday morning, most of the members being present. The morning session was devoted to "The High School and Its Functions" and a report of the committee on secondary schools. W. H. Bartholomew, chairman of the committee, submitted a report covering an investigation as to the high schools of 46 cities, including most of the principal ones in the country. From this report it appears that one-half of one per cent. of the scholastic population, or 15 per cent. of the number entering, graduated from the high schools. With few exceptions the schools are in public favor. Many have well-selected libraries, while others are permitted to use public libraries furnished by the city or state. All the high schools except one prepare pupils for entrance into college. Fifty per cent. have a regular course of physical training. Eighty per cent. are coeducational. The north and east, with few exceptions, tend to coeducation, but the south and west to the opposite. There is a growing sentiment in favor of separation. The afternoon session was given up to "The Athletic Element in Education," which was considered by Mr. John Dewey, of the University of Chicago; W. T. Harris, United States commissioner of education, and Miss Mary E. Nicholson, principal of the normal school at Indianapolis, Ind.

Leaped from Brooklyn Bridge.

New York, July 5.—Another candidate for fame met death Sunday in jumping from the Brooklyn bridge. He was Capt. W. C. Keeble, who had a reputation for jumping from bridges and masts of vessels. The bridge police received a "tip" of the coming event on Saturday evening. Capt. Ward at once ordered three patrolmen stationed at either end of the bridge, while an officer in citizens' clothes was sent to watch the house where it was learned that Keeble lived. The officer remained there until nine o'clock Sunday morning, when he returned to the bridge office. Two hours later Keeble, with three companions, left the house in a coach and drove to the Catherine street ferry, where they crossed over to Brooklyn and from there went to the bridge entrance, paid their fare and proceeded slowly to the center of the span on the north roadway, when the coach stopped and the party alighted. Officer Thomas Grady, who was some distance away, saw Keeble climb to the top of the rail and, running toward him, shouted to him to stop. Before he could reach him the man had leaped feet foremost. His body made two complete revolutions before it reached the water, 140 feet below, when it struck the water with a splash, disappeared and was not seen afterwards. The police arrested the driver of the coach and five others.

Fell from a Balloon.

San Francisco, July 6. — Bertrand Hill, the six-year-old son of Chauncey Hill, of Los Angeles, fell from a balloon 1,500 feet above the earth at Oakland Monday and whirled downward to his death. Three thousand persons saw his horrible fate and women fainted and strong men shed tears. Charles Conlan, an aeronaut, was advertised to make a parachute drop from a balloon at Blair's park Monday afternoon and a great crowd gathered to witness the event. Little Bertrand was there and was heard to say he wanted to go up. The balloon was filled and set free with Conlan on a trapeze. Suddenly a great cry went up from the crowd, for a boy's figure was seen holding fast to one of the sand bags placed on the side of the balloon to turn it over when the aeronaut dropped. The balloonist could not reach the boy, as he was nearly 40 feet below the child.

Four Drowned in Arkansas.

Little Rock, Ark., July 6.—A terrible accident occurred on the river Monday night, which resulted in the drowning of four persons. They are: Miss Josie Sanders and Miss Mary Arbor, both of Little Rock, and Joseph and Jacob Dante, brothers, of Pine Bluffs. Miss Sanders, Miss Arbor and the Dante brothers were in a skiff on the river, where they had gone to view the fireworks. A steamer ran down the skiff, throwing all the occupants into the water.

SHOULD PAY A TAX.

Senator Lodge Proposes a Plan to Increase Revenue.

Washington, July 3.—The provision for a tax on stock and bond transactions in connection with the tariff bill, which was agreed upon at the caucus of republican senators, was suggested by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, and grew out of a statement that with the tea and beer provisions withdrawn the tariff bill was likely to fall short to the extent of $15,000,000 in providing sufficient revenue to meet the demands of the government.

The suggestion as made by Senator Lodge was that a tax of two cents per share should be levied upon every share of stock sold at a stock exchange or at any other place, and that a similar tax of two cents should be collected upon all bonds sold on the stock exchanges or elsewhere. The caucus accepted the suggestion, but decided to leave the formulation of the amendment, with a possible change of rates, to the finance committee. The committee took the matter up at its early meeting Friday, but did not reach a definite conclusion as to the details involved in the proposition. A rough estimate places the amount of revenue the provision will furnish at $7,000,000.

Reciprocity and retaliation clauses were adopted by the senate as part of the tariff bill Friday. The retaliatory clause provides that whenever any country bestows an export bounty on any article there shall be levied, in addition to the duties provided by the act, an additional duty equal to the amount of the bounty.

The reciprocity clause empowers the president, with the advice and consent of the senate, to make reciprocity treaties giving 20 per cent. reduction in duties on designated articles, or placing articles on the free list.

A SPECIAL MESSAGE.

President May Recommend Creation of Currency Commission.

Washington, July 3.—The question whether the president will send a special message to congress recommending the creation of a currency commission will be definitely decided next week. The president is strongly inclined at this time to send a special currency message to congress regarding himself as in a considerable measure pledged to this course. In fact, it was semi-officially announced at the white house late Friday afternoon that such a message would be sent to congress next week, but some of the president's most influential advisers on financial questions are opposed to a message as impolitic at this time owing to hostility to a commission on the part of congress, and the final determination, as stated, will not be reached until Mr. McKinley returns from Canton.

The matter was under discussion at the cabinet meeting Friday, but not in a manner to lead to a definite conclusion or policy, and the matter went over until the president's return to the city next week, when it is probable that Mr. H. H. Hanna, who is chairman of the executive committee of the Indianapolis convention, and perhaps other members of the committee, will come to Washington to discuss the situation with the president and Mr. Gage. Upon the result of the conference will probably depend President McKinley's action as to a special message to congress.

M'KINLEY IN CANTON.

Residents Enthusiastically Welcome the President.

Canton, O., July 5. — President McKinley and party reached the city on the 10:30 train and were met at the depot by the citizens en masse. A large proportion of the populace marched in a parade to receive and escort the party, bands, military companies, old soldiers and the organizations of last fall's campaign being conspicuous in the line. Thousands of others went to the depot unorganized, and the crowd there almost equaled that of the 1st of March, when the president departed for the inauguration. Booming cannon announced the train as it crossed the city boundary line.

Canton respected President McKinley's request that he be permitted to pass a quiet Sunday. While many of his old neighbors and fellow townsmen called at the home of his aged mother to pay their respects, there was no formality about his sojourn in the city, and he and his friends with him were permitted to pass the time as pleasantly and as restfully as the intense heat of the day would permit. The president and his venerable mother attended services at the First M. E. church, of which he is still a director.

Wants Another Party.

Detroit, Mich., July 5.—Col. E. H. Sellers, of this city, who has been a prominent member of the A. P. A. and an organizer in patriotic association movements, has mailed several thousand copies of an address urging the formation of a new political party and calling a convention for that purpose at St. Louis, August 25. Col. Sellers says that the address is authorized by a committee consisting of members from nearly every state. It declares that the people's government is being supplanted by a union of the old political parties with corporate power. The document urges "immediate action toward the formation of a new political party, embracing a national, individual, American republican form of government, with an autonomy of its own, and divested of all the primitive barbarous conditions of the world that have conspired in the past to enslave the conscience and political life of mankind."

Pugilists Can't Fight.

New York, July 6.—The exhibition sparring bout between Robert Fitzsimmons and John L. Sullivan, scheduled for Monday afternoon at Ambrose park, Brooklyn, did not take place. Martin Julian announced to a large crowd of spectators that the police had forbidden the contest, and that therefore the principals had concluded to withdraw rather than violate the law.

Three Drowned.

Highland Falls, N. Y., July 5.—A party of West Pointers, consisting of Charles Mickel, his wife and daughter, Mrs. Holtz and Adam Meisell, were rowing in Long pond Sunday afternoon when the boat capsized and Mrs. Mickel and child were drowned. First Sergt. Anthony Brechbeil, of company E, battalion of engineers, swam out to the rescue, and he, too, was drowned.

HUMMING BIRDS.

A Diminutive Home and Its Tiny Little Eggs.

Suddenly a glint shot from the point where my gaze was dreamily focussed. That was all; but suspicion and savage instincts were aroused. For ten minutes my eyes followed the contour of each of the small boughs 20 feet above me, mere twigs from a higher and greater branch, which in turn declined from a mighty outstretched arm of the giant. Presently suspicion centered in an insignificant, lichen-covered wart on the upper side of a branch as large, perhaps, as a lady's wrist. It was like a dozen others, yet not exactly like them. The lichen seemed to me just a shade grayer and more regular, and the knob was a trifle too round. I feared to take my eyes away, lest it were lost before I had proved it to be only a natural excrescence. The sudden glint again struck my eye, there was a strange, tuneful hum, and—Eureka! Directly above the point I was watching there hovered, with wings vibrating themselves into a misty point, an exquisite ruby-throat. Then it settled on the diminutive cup of lichen, and I had found my first humming bird's nest. By climbing far up above, and then crawling carefully down on a separate limb, one could look over the nest, scarcely a yard away, to admire the tiny white eggs and even more fairy-like nest, marvelously woven inside with the finest and softest fiber, and coated on the outer periphery against the weather with delicate lichen, which just turned the rim, so as to shed any insistent raindrop that might penetrate the manifold roof of leaves overhead. The whole would have fitted in a circle made by joining the index finger and thumb.—C. D. Lanier, in Scribner's.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has been re-elected president of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's clubs, although she was unable to be present at the annual meeting in Great Barrington on account of ill health.

The railway statistics for May developed 121 roads, including certain Canadian and Mexican lines operating 98,280 miles, which earned almost $2,000,000 more than for a corresponding period in 1896. This is an increase of 5.14 per cent.

"Jeanie Deane's" gravestone in Irongray churchyard is being chipped away by relic hunters. The name of the girl, whose story Sir Walter Scott used in the "Heart of Midlothian," and whose appeal to the duke of Argyll procured her sister's pardon, was Helen Walker.

In Bridgeport, Ct., they have a "hat matron," who is appointed by the mayor to visit the leading theaters of the city and request women wearing tall hats to remove them. When a woman refuses to comply, her name is reported to all the managers of theaters, who refuse to sell her any front or desirable seat in the house.

George Dolby, who was Charles Dickens' manager during his readings in this country, says that the great author was always very careful as to what he ate and drank, and that much of his good health was due to this watchfulness.

A moving staircase for passengers, in the shape of an endless leather belt transfering them from one story to another, is now in use in some of the great department stores of Paris. It is called a transporting carpet. Endless belts of canvas have been used for some time to convey packages from place to place within the store.

GAVE THE WAITER HIS FEE.

An Irascible Man's Ignorance of the Law Costs Him a Liberal Tip.

The globular and florid old gentleman, as he sat down at the table, pulled a dollar bill out of his pocket, deliberately tore it in two, handed one piece to the waiter, replaced the other in his pocket, and said:

"Waiter, if I am satisfied, you get the other half. Do you understand?"

"Yes, sir," replied the functionary, and became as assiduous as a mother with her first child.

But for some inexplicable reason the old gentleman grew more and more dissatisfied as his meal progressed, until, as he arose from the table, he simply scowled angrily at the expectant waiter.

"Excuse me, sir, but—" the waiter insinuated obsequiously.

"Naw," snarled the old fellow in reply.

"Oh, yes; I think you will," observed the waiter, his backbone visibly stiffening.

"Don't you be impudent, young man," advised the old fellow, threateningly.

"Don't you be a chump," advised the waiter, contemptuously.

"Why, why, wh—at?" screamed the old gentleman, swelling like an enraged turkey cock. "I'll—I'll report you for insolence, you—you villain!"

"I don't think you will," retorted the waiter, calmly and firmly. "Come, hand over the other half of this bill. I need a dollar to go to the theater."

"Explain yourself, you rascal," demanded the old fellow, a great and portentous calm enveloping him. "Now, what does this mean?"

"It means at this minute you are a lawbreaker, sir," replied the waiter, suavely. "Mutilating the currency is a crime, and you have mutilated a dollar bill. Therefore, unless I get the dollar you'll be pinched. See?"

As the waiter pocketed the dollar, he smiled.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mr. Asbury Peppers.

"Matrimony," said the sweet girl boarder, "is a holy rite."

"Why, then," asked Asbury Peppers, with the air of a man sure of his ground, "why, then, is it that so many who marry find they are wholly left?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Floored Again.

Mr. Hicks—A burned child dreads the fire, you know, Melissa.

Mrs. Hicks—Well, that's where a burned child has the advantage over a man who bets on horse races.—Cleveland Leader.

"Doesn't it make you sad when you think of the poor?" "Why, no, not particularly. It makes me mad, though, when I think of the rich."—Indianapolis Journal.

People are certainly as unfair with their neighbors as they are with prominent officials they happen to dislike.—Atchison Globe.

Scrofula

In its thousands of forms is the most terrible affliction of the human race. Salt rheum, sores, eruptions, boils, all humors, swellings, etc., originate in its foul taint, and are cured by the great and only True Blood Purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. The advanced theory of today that tuberculosis, or consumption, is curable by proper nutrition, care and purifying the blood, finds confirmation in the experience of many who have been cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25c.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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PARTING MOMENTS.

Three minutes! Aye, the fateful clock,
With measured movement seems to mock
My hopes and prayers,
And what I hope I do not know;
I feel my spirits sinking low
With weight of fears.

Three minutes! Will no power restrain
The hand that counts them, and again
My peace restore?
I plead in vain; they will not stay;
They pass, alas! away, away,
Forevermore!

Three minutes, and the end will be!
I'll vainly look that face to see
I now behold.
Yet I these moments' memories will,
Deep in my heart, though good or ill,
Fore'er enfold.

Good-by! What future time may bring
Of pain, or joy, or anything,
We cannot tell.
We know that truth, at last, shall reign,
And God shall make His purpose plain,
And all be well.

—Baltimore American.

A Clever Little Woman.

THe rain was dashing against the hospital window one afternoon in March when I made my rounds. I left Marta to the last, as I felt that on a dreary day like this she would be more than ever glad of a chat.

I had not sat beside her for five minutes before I found that she was in a highly-strung condition, her eyes were so bright, her skin dry, and her pulses quivering with their rapid beats. After a few commonplaces, I said:

"What is it, Marta? What is the matter to-day? You have no new pain—no fresh trouble?"

"No monsieur," she answered, "it is that I cannot still my thoughts—to-day is the anniversary—" and she stopped.

Her beautiful gray eyes were full of tears, and she was trying hard to exercise self control.

"Tell me," I said, "all about the anniversary."

"It was 12 years ago to-day since I met my husband, Jean Louvain," she began eagerly, "and our meeting was a strange one indeed! I was in search of a clever forger—whom the police believed to be a woman—and I had to go to Riviera in search of her. I had been in the Hospital of St. Jacques to see a man whom I thought could give me information, and it occurred to me suddenly that the dress of a Sister of Mercy would be a good disguise. I left Paris in time to reach Marseilles early one lovely morning, and going to the house of a friend I changed my clothes, and scarcely recognized myself as I looked in the great glass at the railway station. No hair could be seen, and the large collar and winged cap gave me quite a different expression. I had bought a smal bag, exactly like those the sisters carry, to hold the things I needed, and I had my papers sewn inside a dress I wore. I was young then and the cases that interested me occupied me so entirely that I became sleepless and suffered at times from sudden faintness, which would be succeeded by violent pains in my head. To alleviate these troubles I carried always a bottle of ether and a tiny phial of chloroform, both wrapped for safety in a square of jewelers' cotton."

"Ah, I see!" interrupted I. "Your forger found them, and used them to stupefy you!"

"Pardon, monsieur," she returned, "my tale is better than that! At Marseilles I got into a compartment whence several people descended, and a man, who was its sole occupant, tried to prevent my entrance, as if unconsciously; but I looked sharply at him and got in. He then placed his arms on the doorway and blocked the window until the train left the station; then he threw himself on the seat in the corner farthest from me on the opposite side, and flung off the large cloak he was wearing.

"To my surprise and horror, I saw he was partly dressed as a woman, and he took from beneath the seat a bag like those in which workmen carry their tools and quietly continued his toilet. Naturally I watched him. He was small and slight, and very fair, and when he took off his coat and waistcoat, collar and tie, I saw a great scar beneath the left ear going right under his chin.

"I knew him instantly; he was Druette, the man whom I believed safely in prison at Toulon, who was the most ingenious and cruel of a gang of thieves who had infested Paris for three years, and who had been cleverly captured three months before. The captor had received 5,000 francs, and now he was at large again, and here before me in this narrow compartment. He stopped his toilet, and said to me, in the quiet, clear voice which I knew to be one of his characteristics:

"My sister, I am running for my life. My life is dear to me, and nothing shall stand in the way of my freedom—do you understand? Nothing!"

"As he said this he took from his bag a large, sharp knife, such as shoemakers use, and laid it on the seat beside him. Judge, monsieur, how I felt. Thought is quick, and my brain had traveled far in the few minutes of the journey. Here was Durette; if only I could capture him—the reward would make my dear invalid mother rich for the rest of her life! I would try, I would think; I would not quail. But first I must act! I shrank into my corner at his words and trembled, and let the tears fill my eyes as I looked up appealingly at him.

"'Fear not, dear sister,' he said mockingly; 'if you do as I say, you have nothing to dread. I shall quit the train at Toulon, and you must talk to me as if I were coming home to my family, and you had made acquaintance with me at Lyons.'

"Of course I promised, and he went on arranging himself. His hair was short, and he put on a black woman's wig and earrings in his ears; he had a skirt twisted around at his waist, and this he let down, then he made me fasten a white chemisette, and he put on a bodice, which I laced. Judge how I was thinking, monsieur! My hands trembled with excitement, for the train was rushing on, and it is barely one hour between Marseilles and Toulon. He talked—I suppose he was glad to speak again after his solitary imprisonment—he reassured me kindly, and said he would not harm me if I obeyed him, and he made me vow on the cross I wore that I would say no word till he was out of sight.

"'And I shall watch your train away, my sister,' he added.

"After I had finished dressing him, I went back to my seat, and then I laughed. He looked furious, and asked me why I was such a fool. I said his face was a fair woman's, and his hair a dark one's, and he would be noticed directly. He scowled at me, and said 'Idiot!' but at the same time he brought from his bag a bottle of dye and a brush, and began to color his hands. The stuff would not run, and he shook the bottle violently, but it came in lumps. 'I want some spirit,' he said, viciously, and he swore—oh, monsieur, so awfully.

"I trembled really this time, for it was so fearful to be shut up with such a wretch! Then an inspiration came to me, and I said: 'See, I have no cognac, but I take a medicine sometimes which is a spirit,' and I poured some of the ether into his bottle and shook it. It ran beautifully, became a clear, brown liquid; he scarcely looked a 'thank you,' but rapidly painted his hands, using his left as cleverly as his right; then he tried his face — and then I laughed again, this time with joy, for I had regained my courage, and I felt I should capture him.

"'Why do you laugh now?' he said, fiercely.

"'Because you are making your cheeks too dark, your eyelids are white, and you have left a rim around your lips,' I said, in as steady a voice as I could command.

"'Good heavens!' he exclaimed, and then he said to me: 'Take this brush and paint me.'

"I took it, and pretended to tremble as I touched his face.

"'Fool!' he shrieked. 'I will not hurt you—see how the train rushes—lose no time!'

"'Bien, monsieur,' I replied; 'you must do as I tell you, then.' I caught up his cloak and put it around him, as a barber puts his cloth, and, telling him to shut his eyes, I began to paint the lids The next moment I transferred the brush to my left hand, and with my right I took out the stopper from the chloroform bottle, and poured half the contents on the wadding that had been around it. Happily, it was a large piece, and, dropping the brush, I pressed it suddenly over his nose and mouth, and saturated it with the ether.

"The suddenness of the action took him so much by surprise that for one second he was quite quiet, and I dashed the bottle of dye right at his eyes as he opened them, still pressing the pad over his nose. He was blinded for the moment, his arms were tangled in the cloak, and if only the chloroform did its work, and I could hold him down! The agony of those few seconds will never be effaced. He tried to reach the knife, monsieur, but I kicked it off the seat away, just as I perceived that his frantic efforts were becoming fainter; and one more violent struggle on my part kept the wadding in its place, and he succumbed; his head dropped back, and his arms fell powerlessly beside him.

"I had no knowledge of the action of anaesthetics, and now a dread possessed me lest I had killed him. I remembered having heard somewhere that slight people of quick brains were specially susceptible to these influences, and I thought perhaps I should only take a dead body into Toulon.

"He looked so ghastly with the streaks of paint on his livid skin. I placed my hand on his heart, and felt his wrist—most thankful was I to find a pulsation. Then I seated myself on the floor, keeping my fingers on his wrist and having in my lap the bottle of chloroform to pour on the pad if I felt his pulses quicken too much.

"I have had many trying journeys, but never another to match this. I am not cruel by nature, and sitting there during the quarter of an hour of the journey that remained, I wondered how I could have acted as I did—it seemed as if I could not be Marta Leclerc.

"At length the train slackened, and then drew up at the platform for examining tickets. Two guards opened the door, and I jumped up and rushed from the carriage: and in my excitement, I shrieked: 'Durette! Durette!'

"'What of Durette?' exclaimed a tall man, who advanced from the carriage behind.

"'He is there—it is he!' I said, and fainted in the arms of the man beside me. I remembered no more till I awoke in the room of the superintendent. I found the chief of the station, some policemen and the tall man standing around me.

"'This is Jean Louvain, warder of the prison at Toulon,' said the superintendent. 'Durette escaped from him yesterday, and he was clever enough to suspect he would return to Toulon, but he did not look for him dressed as a woman.'

"'Nor did I expect to find him caught by a woman,' said the deep voice of Jean Louvain. And that was how I met my husband."—N. Y. Weekly.

He Meant Well.

The story is told in a New Hampshire town of a half-demented boy who one Sunday escaped from the poor farm, and in the course of his wanderings entered the "orthodox" church. The day was hot and the sermon long: the congregation drowsed in their seats, or sleepily fanned themselves and wished the minister would draw his remarks to a close. Suddenly the half-witted boy entered at the rear of the church, with his arms loaded with apples. He threw one of them at the right-hand wall, where it hit with a squashing sound, and scattered down upon the head of a slumbering deacon, who gave a sudden start and sat up very straight. The minister paused and addressed the sexton, who had also suddenly wakened from a nap. "Remove that disturber at once," he said, with some severity. "Don't you mind me, parson," answered the half-wit, as he aimed another apple; "you go right along with what you were saying, and I'll keep 'em awake for you as long as you say."—Youth's Companion.

"Now We Shan't Be Long."

He was an earnest teacher, and was instructing a class in history, at the same time profiting by the occasion to instill a true patriotic feeling in the breasts of his young pupils.

"Now," said he, at the end of the lesson, "what was that famous phrase addressed by Wellington to the guards, and which will never, never die?"

Every boy knew what the phrase was, apparently, for every hand was lifted.

"Well, boys, what is the phrase?"

"Now we shan't be long," was the triumphant answer.—Answers.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

THE OLD COUNTRY ROAD.

From the busy haunts of farmer-folk
It starts on its winding way,
Goes over the hill, and across the brook,
Where the minnows love to play;
Beside the mill with its water-wheel,
And the pond so dark and deep,
Then up to the tavern and village store,
And the church, where the dead lie asleep.

You would never think that the country road,
From the hill to the store, could be
So long to a boy with an errand to do
And another boy to see.
You can never dream how short it is
From the farm to the frozen pond,
Nor how very much farther it always is
To the schoolhouse just beyond.

Oh, the country road! at the farther end
It runs up hill and down,
Away from the woods and the rippling brook,
To the toiling, rushing town.
But, best of it all when you're tired and sick
Of the weary haunts of men,
If you follow it back, it will lead you home
To the woods and fields again.

—Gussie Packard Du Bois, in St. Nicholas.

IMPROVED ROAD MAKING.

An Interesting Interview with the Secretary of Agriculture.

The importance of good roads is recognized by all, and so is the expense necessary to produce them considered of equal significance. Upon the subject William E. Curtis, in the Chicago Record, says: Secretary Wilson has given directions to Gen. Roy Stone, chief of the bureau of good roads at the department of agriculture, to construct a sample steel roadway at the most convenient location he can find at the Nashville exposition, where it may be seen and studied by the visitors who will attend during the summer. Secretary Wilson thinks the steel trackway for wagons is the easiest solution of the good-roads problem, particularly in the west, where stone and gravel are scarce and the soil is deep and sticky.

"No road material promises so much hope to the western farmers as the flat bars of steel at the present cost of manufacture," said the secretary, "and I propose to have sample roads built, not only at the Nashville exposition, but at different points throughout the country, where they will afford practical object lessons to county commissioners and other officials having the highways under their charge. The steel manufacturers are taking hold of the matter with

HON. JAMES WILSON.
(Secretary Department of Agriculture.)

much interest, and are making experiments on their own account, which have already brought out valuable suggestions as to the details of construction. The Cambria Iron company of Johnstown, Pa., has joined heartily in the work of the department, and is cooperating in the development of our plans. The result has been that very promising designs and methods of construction have been evolved, sufficient, at least, for experimental construction, and the Cambria company will soon be prepared to furnish the trackway for experiments or for larger use.

"The advantage of the steel roads in the reduction of the pull required to move a load from an average of 40 pounds per ton on macadam road to eight pounds on the steel track is sufficient to overcome many objections," continued the secretary; "but, in fact, the objections to steel roads have mainly disappeared under the present investigations. The obstacle of original expense is overcome by the reduced price of material, and the anticipated high cost of maintenance avoided by doing away entirely with wood in the construction.

"The danger of horses slipping on the rail in going up and down hill is met by indenting the rails used on grades sufficiently to catch the calks of the shoes without roughing the tread for wheels.

"The difficulty of low joints is met by making the joint stronger than any other part of the track, and the danger of forming a rut alongside the rail is overcome by making every rail joint serve as a 'remount' for wheels. The form of rail proposed is an inverted trough with a slightly-raised bead on the inside. The rail is imbedded in gravel laid in a trench which is well drained. A little gravel is spread between the rails for the horse path. The rails are tied together at the ends and in the middle. The present design is for an eight-inch tread, seven-sixteenths of an inch thick.

"In addition to the steel road, another recent departure is in the direction of building object roads at agricultural colleges and experiment stations," continued the secretary "in accordance with the provision made by congress for aiding those institutions in disseminating information on the subject of road building. Cooperation has now been established by the director of roads under which the manufacturers of road machinery furnish the necessary plant free of charge, the county or city authorities provide the material, and the labor of men and teams, and the government furnishes an engineer to oversee the work and instruct students and visitors, and pays for one or two skilled operators for the machines. In this manner a very slight outlay of public funds accomplishes a large amount of instructive work. The work will begin at the New Jersey agricultural college, at New Brunswick, where a fund of about $3,000 will be provided by the local authorities, and at Geneva, N. Y., where contributions have been made by the city, the experiment station and private individuals amounting to about $7,000.

"In sections where stone is very scarce," said Secretary Wilson, "as in central Illinois, experiments are being made for the construction of brick roads. At Monmouth a road has been made of a single course of vitrified brick set on edge, laid on sand, seven feet wide between curbs of oak plank and borders of broken stone to a distance of two feet on each side. This road has not been in use long enough to be fully tested, but has given a very favorable impression at the outset. It has been recommended that an experiment be made with brick trackways for wheels and gravel between for the tread of horses, and it is quite possible that steel trackways may be profitably substituted for brick.

"Gravel roads cost less than macadam and vary from $1,000 to $2,000 per mile. The seven-foot brick road at Monmouth, Ill., cost 90 cents per running foot, or $4,750 per mile. The eight-foot brick roads at Cleveland range from $8,000 to $13,000 per mile, but this included heavy grading. Material for steel roads of the heaviest class of present design cost, in small quantity, about $3,500 per mile. The amount of material, however, is less than 100 tons per mile, and if the present prices of steel should be maintained material for long lines of road could be furnished for about $2,000 per mile. The lighter class of steel rails for ordinary country roads need not exceed 50 tons per mile, and need not cost much over $1,000 per mile. The cost of grading and track-laying will be additional, but that need not be heavy on the western prairies, for the rails are all prepared to be bolted together."

COOPERATION PAYS.

A Wisconsin Dairyman Points Out Some of Its Advantages.

The success of the cooperative system is brought about in the main by its predominating simplicity. No business enterprise can meet with success without a complete understanding of its details by the promoters. In the cooperative system in vogue to-day the monthly statement issued shows to each and every patron the part he has enacted to accomplish the given whole. He sees just what he has done, and what it has benefited him in dollars and cents. He sees just what his employes have accomplished, and sees just what they receive for the same. He knows the value of his milk product for the month in point of test. He knows the test is true, unbiased, and he questions it not. His weights are actual. He has full confidence and pride in the enterprise and realizes that he himself is a part of the corporate body, with rights unquestioned. On the other hand, in the case of the noncooperative creamery, the patron is in no way consulted as to the management of its affairs. He has no voice in the selection of its officers. If he questions the accuracy of his weights or tests or insinuates that the price for his product is less than he reasonably supposes it should be, he is trespassing upon dangerous grounds. He has no right to an insight of the working of its affairs. He is simply expected to be a patron, whose duty is merely to furnish the material from which others are to make profits.

The marked success of the cooperative creamery is noticeable in almost every locality in which it has been established. It almost invariably increases the area of its territory and supplants all other systems, its honest, open, simple methods winning the admiration of all observers. In my county, where five years ago the cooperative system was unknown, there are to-day in successful operation 16 creameries, averaging in receipts 5,000 to 20,000 pounds of milk per day, and in the summer months some of them reaching over 30,000. Almost every one of these factories supplanted other systems, and it is a noticeable fact that in nearly every instance the same territory under the cooperative system has largely increased, and in many cases doubled its product, owing to the popularity of the system and the unshaken confidence of the producers. I predict for the system a successful future.—H. S. Bell, in Orange Judd Farmer.

THE CANKER WORM.

Its Presence Is an Evidence of Neglect and Carelessness.

The canker-worm is a leaf-eating insect and should, therefore, be dispatched with Paris green. In fact, it is the very insect upon which the first efficient experiments were made with that insecticide and from which the recent development of the spraying of trees has come. An insect which has done so much good as to have demonstrated the means of its own destruction and to have given the hint for the annihilation of all its allies, should be held in pleasant remembrance.

Yet the orchardists complain that they cannot kill the canker-worm with poisons. Some persons even declare that its keenest delight is to feed on Paris green. It is well known, however, that the insect is as susceptible to poison as other leaf-feeding worms, and there are experiments enough on record to show that spraying is capable of wiping out the pest. It is evident, therefore, that the reason why so many people fail to kill it by spraying is because they do not perform the work thoroughly and in season; and then, it is a fact that the worm very often becomes thoroughly established and settled in an orchard before the orchardist ever notices it, or at least before he decides to do anything about it. It is probably impossible to rid an orchard of the worm in a single season if the pest is so numerous as to devour all the leaves.—Rural World.

SHORT DAIRY NOTES.

Milk is sensitive and so is the cow.

Stagnant pools are no places for the cows to drink.

Milk the cow where the flies will not be eating her up.

The palate that prefers sour cream to sweet cream butter is depraved.

Warbles damage cattle to the extent of millions of dollars, taking the world together.

The very utmost care must be taken in hot weather to keep the dairy utensils sweet.

That dog that has fun barking at or chasing the cows is an expensive animal on the farm.

Good cows are pretty high in price, but it will probably be a long time before they are much lower.

If you have no ice or other means of keeping the butter cool, you will soon need a jug to market it in.—Western Plowman.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS

The Carnival.

"The Carnival of Polaris" is the unique name which has been chosen for the name and theme of the carnival next fall at Minneapolis. A committee was recently appointed to select a name and make out an outline program for the carnival, and it has reported to the directors suggesting this name as the most satisfactory and significant, and as well adapted to the requirements of the occasion.

On the first night, on the street, the program will be: Triumphal march of Polaris and his hosts; pageant of Ceres and her hosts; betrothal of Ceres and Polaris; Cronus and Rhea (parents of Ceres) deliver Ceres to Polaris; Polaris orders Pluto to restore to Ceres her daughter, Peresphone, who has been six months within the earth, thus symbolizing the process of nature by which seed sown in the ground comes forth into life. In the Exposition Building the first night will occur the wedding of Polaris and Ceres; presentation of the gifts of the gods (merchants' donations); celebration of the marriage feast; procession of the Planets; tableaux of fixed stars; chorus of 50 voices.

The second night, on the river front, will be devoted to farewell ovations to Polaris and Ceres; festivities; carnival of the Constellations, and a grand display of fireworks.

Raised Their Wages.

The schedule presented by the switchmen of the Duluth & Iron Range railway about May 10, has been acted upon and partially conceded. The main concession is an advance of 10 cents per night, the pay previously allowed, and a stipulation regarding overtime. Several minor things asked for were not conceded, but the committee was informed that another conference would be given. The new scale of wages took effect June 1, though it was not generally known until the 1st of July. This involves the pay of about 150 men.

The State Fair.

At a meeting of the managers of the State Aricultural society, the first day of the fair, Monday, Sept. 6, was set aside as Labor day, and the secretary was instructed to confer with labor leaders in order to interest them in the exhibition. The other days of the fair have been set apart as follows: Tuesday, Sept. 7, Minneapolis day; Wednesday, Sept. 8, Minnesota Territorial and State day; Thursday, Sept. 9, St. Paul day; Friday, Sept. 10, Farmers' day; Saturday, Sept. 11, Bicycle day. These arrangements are subject to change on the part of the executive committee if it should be deemed advisable.

Dead Indians.

Five Indians, including Chief Wee-Sug, are dead at Malone's Point, on Mille Lacs Lake, and several others are expected to die as a result of drinking "pain killer," hair oil and other preparations containing alcohol. The Indian payment has been going on there, and the Indians gorged themselves with this stuff, which was bought from Malone's trading post. Indian riders are now scouring every part of the reservation to bring the band together at the Point, and serious trouble may result, as the redskins think Malone is to blame for the deaths.

Knocks Out Kandiyohi

The supreme court has handed in a decision, signed by Judge Canty, knocking out the claims of the Kandiyohi county people to the state capitol site. It seems that years ago a tract of land was set apart in that county for capitol purposes, but the supreme court holds that the legislature can go about building a capitol without first disposing of that land, given for the purpose.

Kidnapped.

Elizabeth A. McDonald, of Duluth, who was given the custody of the two children when she received a divorce from her husband, Jack McDonald, a few weeks ago, has complained that her children have disappeared. Mrs. McDonald says she has learned that her former husband has gone to Canada, and she fears that he has kidnapped the children.

News in Brief.

The postoffice at Granada was robbed of $15 in cash and $125 worth of stamps.

The Congregational church of Zumbrota celebrated its 40th anniversary.

Several buildings at Stewart were unroofed by a tornado. H. W. Lee lost a new barn and granary.

The high school building at Zumbrota was totally destroyed by fire.

The Tower logging railway has just completed an additional seven miles of track and is now hauling logs 14 miles over its own tracks.

Secretary Bliss has approved for patent a Minnesota swamp land list, embracing 613 acres in the Duluth district, and the Northern Pacific railroad land list, embracing 160 acres in the Crookston district.

The indictment against George J. K. Jackson, indicted as one of the participants in the robbery of the National German-American bank of St. Paul, was nolled, as there was nothing to show that he was implicated.

John Hodkeeper, 13 years old, residing near Pipestone, was thrown from his horse while herding cattle, and dragged to death.

In the libel suit of Ignatius Donnelly against the St. Paul Pioneer Press for $50,000, the jury gave Mr. Donnelly a verdict for $1,000.

George Allen, chief deputy sheriff of Ramsey county, committed suicide at Kohlman's lake by shooting himself. He was the only surviving son of Col. Allen, of the Merchants hotel of St. Paul, and was a brother of Ehle Allen, who committed suicide at Lake Minnetonka three years ago.

Wm. Taylor, after finishing his dinner, laid down to sleep under some freight cars in the railroad yards at Minneapolis. A switch engine backed up and pinned Taylor to the track. He was, however, rescued.

Edward Stafford, aged 9 years, was drowned in the river at Minneapolis while bathing.

Bush Bros.' store at Dover was robbed of about $75 worth of goods by burglars.

Reynard Saull, a saloonkeeper at Ely, was fatally stabbed by some Italians.

Ground has been broken for the new $10,000 library at Rochester.

John Sky and Red Otter got drunk at Tower on essence of peppermint and became blind. Both are Indians.

Word comes from Koochiching, on the American side of the Rainy river, that the vast fields of spruce south of that town are to be utilized in the manufacture of paper.

BEAUTY IS BLOOD DEEP.

Pure, Healthy Blood Means Beautiful Complexion — Intestinal Microbes Poison the Blood When the Bowels Are Constipated. Drive Them Out by Making the Liver Lively.

"Beauty is skin deep." That is wrong. Beauty is blood deep.

A person constipated, with a lazy liver, bilious blood, dyspeptic stomach, has pimples and liver spots and a sole leather complexion.

No one with a furred tongue, a bad breath, a jaundiced eye, can be beautiful, no matter how perfect are form and features.

To be beautiful, to become beautiful, or remain beautiful, the blood must be kept pure and free from bile, microbes, disease-germs and other impurities.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic will do it for you quickly, surely, naturally. They never grip nor gripe, but make the liver lively, prevent sour stomach, kill disease-germs, tone up the bowels, purify the blood, and make all things right, as they should be. Then beauty comes of itself and to stay.

Buy and try Cascarets to-day. It's what they do, not what we say they do, that will please you. All druggists, 10c, 25c or 50c, or mailed for price. Send for booklet and free sample. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York.

An Actual Occurrence.

One of the recently-arrived Irish girls obtained a situation in a fashionable house on Madison avenue, where there is a telephone, something that was utterly unknown to Bridget. After she had been in the house a day or two she appeared before her mistress, with her wardrobe under her arm, and said:

"Oi'm after lavin' yer, mum."

"This is rather sudden, Bridget," remarked her mistress. "Can't you remain a day or two until I supply your place?"

"Not another hour, mum. Me sowl is quite distressed out of me. There is a banshee in the house."—Tammany Times.

Over a Ton a Day.

Last year 425 tons of steel were used by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct., in the manufacture of rifles and shot guns. This enormous amount represents a consumption of over a ton a day. This information may surprise people who are not familiar with the great demand for Winchester guns, but it will not anyone who has used a Winchester, for they appreciate the excellence and popularity of this make of gun. Winchester guns and Winchester ammunition are unequalled for their many points of superiority. Uniformity and reliability are watchwords with the Winchesters and the results their guns and ammunition give show the great care taken in manufacturing them. Send for a large illustrated catalogue free.

The Shoe on the Other Foot.

Miss Strongmynd—Have one of my new brand of cigarettes—I assure you they are delicious.

Miss Bloomer—Thanks, dear, but I've stopped smoking.

"You astonish me. I never dreamed that you would become a backslider."

"Don't think so hardly of me, dear; I've only stopped till I'm married. You see, the trouble is, Cholly complains that the odor is disagreeable to him."—Yellow Kid Magazine.

Home-Seekers, Look!

The Grand Prairie of Arkansas—lying on both sides of the Little Rock & Memphis R. R., and extending along its tracks for miles—offers special inducements to home-seekers. The best pasturage, the richest cereal lands and finest farming country in the New South. This Vast Tract of Land now thrown open to settlers. Come and buy while you have the chance to make your own selection. For any information, call on, or address, Rudolph Fink, General Manager Little Rock, Ark., W. H. Morrison, Gen. Frt. & Tkt. Agt., Little Rock, Ark., Little Rock & Memphis Railroad.

Mistakes and Mistakes.

It was the eve of their bridal day.

"Perhaps, after all," he faltered, gazing tenderly yet seriously down into her lustrous eyes, "we shall make a mistake in marrying."

"How you frighten me, Edwin," she exclaimed, with a shiver. "Come, let us rehearse again, and make assurance doubly sure."—Detroit Journal.

Sound Reasons for Approval.

There are several cogent reasons why the medical profession recommend and the public prefer Hostetter's Stomach Bitters above the ordinary cathartics. It does not drench and weaken the bowels, but assists rather than forces nature to act; it is botanic and safe; its action is never preceded by an internal earthquake like that produced by a drastic purgative. For forty-five years past it has been a household remedy for liver, stomach and kidney trouble.

Stories.

She did not proclaim her story to the world. She was proud.

"Fourth," she said to the elevator boy, in a loud voice.

That is to say, she proclaimed the third story below hers, and then go out and walked the rest of the way up.—Detroit Journal.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE. Write to Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Shirt-Waist Damages.

First Summer Resorter—Isn't that Cholie Bowled just horrid? I hadn't known him for a day when he tried to kiss me.

Second Summer Resorter—And me, too. But it is only business with him. His father owns the laundry.—Indianapolis Journal.

The people who think they suffer most generally manage to have a pretty good time.—Washington Democrat.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medicine.—F. M. Abbott, 383 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

A physician who has much practice never signs his name "doctor."—Washington Democrat.

EXCELLENT CROP PROSPECTS.

Western Canadian Farmers in Excellent Spirits.

The reports that have been received from the farmers of the Canadian Northwest are exceedingly good. The June rains, which are looked upon as a factor in forwarding the wheat crop, and is inestimable in forcing the growth, have been numerous and the wheat fields are now in the highest condition. The result will be that with the acreage of this year and the prospect of a big average, the lot of the Canadian farmer is a most enviable one. Along the lines of the railway that have been constructed and those under construction, there are still a limited number of homesteads that can be had actually free. In other districts improved farms can be had at low figures. The opportunity is now offered all who desire to better their condition to take up lands there. Excellent climate, good laws, free schools, and the best of social conditions, churches, societies, etc. For particulars and pamphlets and information as to the best means of reaching there, apply to Mr. Ben Davies, Agent for the Canadian Government, 152 Third street, St. Paul; W. Ritchie, Grafton, N. D.; R. H. Swallow, Watertown, S. D.

Up to His Looks.

One of the many private secretaries at the national capital is still new to his honors. One day a newspaper woman, full of business, burst into the office of this secretary's chief. The great man was out. "Can you tell me when he will be in?" she asked. "Really," drawled the clerk, "I haven't an idea." "Well," said the newspaper woman, as she turned to go, "I must say you look it."—Washington Post.

A Test.—"You needn't say woman has no mechanical genius. I can do anything on earth with only a hairpin." "Well, here, sharpen this lead pencil with it."—Detroit Free Press.

"Star Tobacco."

As you chew tobacco for pleasure, use Star. It is not only the best, but the most lasting, and therefore the cheapest.

No matter in what part of the house a man leaves things, a woman will always move them.—Washington Democrat.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

It is needless to say that a man must possess a good eye to thread his way.

FULL of HEALTH

Every ingredient in Hires Rootbeer is health giving. The blood is improved, the nerves soothed, the stomach benefited by this delicious beverage.

HIRES Rootbeer

Quenches the thirst, tickles the palate; full of snap, sparkle and effervescence. A temperance drink for everybody.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Mr. Vores, of Buffalo, will conduct the service in the Presbyterian church next Sunday.

—Farmers are improving the time between showers in plowing corn or in making hay.

—The self feeding flat irons seem to be received with satisfaction by everybody. It saves both wood and time.

—Messrs Strauch and Brenner have in a patch of broom corn on the Minneapolis road on the Jim Young farm.

—C. W. Kerrick sent a crew of men from here to Larimore Tuesday evening, to do some grading at that place.

—On Wednesday several Soo Trains ran by this place over the G. N. their track having been torn up by the storm the night before.

—A large number of Delanoites attended the celebration at Waverly on the 5th. They report a big crowd present and a good time generally.

—Presiding Elder Chaffee preached one of his best sermons Sunday evening at the M. E. Church. The audience was of fair size for hot weather.

—Mrs. Mowatt gave a surprise party to the Kittell boys, of Minneapolis, who were visiting at her home Monday evening. Ice cream and cake were served.

—Mac Belt nearly had a serious accident. The team but for a lucky fall of one horse would have dragged the heavy wagon over his head; as it was a few bruises was the extent of injury.

—The old pine tree on the highest point of the bank of the Crow between here and Rockford, whose boughs had nearly all been taken for Christmas trees and whose memory is preserved in poetry, was torn from its roots this week.

—An entetainment will be given on Friday evening, July 16, at 7:30 for the benefit of the free kindergarten. A program will be rendered by the children, consisting of drills and songs. Ice cream and lemonade will be served. Admission 10 cents. 42-2t.

—Harry Young's pony took another runaway a few days ago. He left the cart near John Sturman's residence; ran over Dave Reibel's child and went home. Ira Walquist has had him in charge since and has about conquored him so that he is getting quite docile.

—Henry Parslow, depot agent at Hankinson, got robbed a few days ago. The robbers went to considerable trouble to get in and got at the money drawer and get only 15 cts for their trouble. They were more fortunate with his neighbor on the N. P. road getting several hundred dollars for their work.

—It is a strange thing that our village authorities can't get up sand enough to follow grade when building sidewalks and that when people are going to build, they can't give them the proper grade until the building is up wrong. If we are to have a grade we should follow it or change it by law as it should be.

—A quartette of life preservers cut a fine figure running up and down the river bank this a. m. Capt. Greear, of Ky., Misther Guy Murphy, Mine Her Ed Buck and Stacy Redmond. Several of them deposited their coats and money purses on the bank, but by this time Buck and Greear had hooked a stick onto the poor horse that had got into deep swift water, and drawed him ashore. A narrow escape.

—Clark Sturman had another of his periodical runaways last Monday. His big team started from near the watering fountain and ran to Mann's residence. Mr. Grant, who was with him jumped out and escaped with a few bruises while Clark hung on to the wagon until the team snubbed it around a tree when he went on up against the house luckily striking feet first. He was bruised and scratched a good deal, but no serious damage seems to have resulted.

—The 4th of July celebration held last Saturday, did not come up to some former occasions of the kind Delano has seen. There was not so many people present as there has been before. After the street parade which was not very elaborate, the band led the crowd to the ball ground where the "Wilmots", the boys say a very few of them, and some men who came with them, played ball with the Delano Crickets, who were not in trim, the pitcher having a base ball finger, the first baseman a lame leg, and who were entirely outclassed. The Crickets got almost their usual score, however, making 10 tallies; but owing to bad fielding allowed the "Wilmots" to make 32. After the ball game the crowd repaired to the grounds and listened to music by the band, speaking by Senator Culkin, followed by dancing. Although the speaker said he wished that great document, the Declaration of Independence, had been read before he began his speech, the committee did not take the hint and we had a 4th of July with the Declaration of Independence left out. Games and sports of various kinds helped fill out the day, and in the evening a dance was held at the City Hall. The day was pleasant and people seemed to enjoy a good time.

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Among Our Exchanges.

From the Oregon Agriculturist and Rural Northwest we clip the following:

"Don't forget to scald out the milk cans and milk vessels thoroughly. The greatest "hoodoo" of butter making and the dairy work in general is uncleanliness. "Cleanliness is next to godliness", but in the dairy business it almost comes first. Always in working your milk vessels remember that aside from dirt you have a troublesome little foe—bacteria—to fight. Always rense out the vessels with cold water first—do not add hot water to them the first thing as the milk will be scalded on and therefor harder to take off—then after washing rense them or scald them out with boiling water and they will always keep sweet and clean.—Gilchrist Stewart in Field and Farm.

Personal.

Miss Bauman returned home for a visit last Thursday.

Prof. Hawker made a trip to the cities Monday evening.

Geo. Darrow, wife and daughter visited Delano Thursday.

A. C. Riggs, of Monticello, was a Delano visitor yesterday.

Vernon Wilder and his friend Harvey Stark, of the U. spent Sunday in town.

Miss Stella Davis has returned home after closing her school near Buffalo.

Stephen and Truman Senear, of Rockford, drove over yesterday on business.

John Brandser now occupies his new shop on R. R. Ave. He lives upstairs.

Mrs. Craig and son Joe, of Princeton, is visiting with Mrs. Alice Davis, this week.

The Misses Bauman have closed their dress making shop for a couple of months vacation.

Mrs. Cross, of Minneapolis, is sojourning for a season, with her sister. Mrs. Geo. W. Bolton.

Mesdames Louis and William Rausch and children, of Howard Lake, celebrated at Delano.

Mrs. Utter, went to Minneapolis to celebrate. She is contemplating a journey to California soon.

Miss Isa Kerr, of Minneapolis, spent the 4th with her parents and Delano and Rockford friends.

School District no. 23 which Miss Francis Bauman has been closed for the summer vacation.

I. H. Graff, of Hamline, spent his 4th of July with his daughter, Mrs. Buckley and Delano friends.

Mrs. Farber drove to Buffalo yesterday with her daughter Mamie, who is to attend the training school there.

Frank Curry and family, of Cedar Mills, visited at William Stanley's several days, returning home Tuesday morning.

Cal. Stewart and wife are back from Tennessee. Mrs. S. we understand, thinks grass is much better here than there.

Mrs. Thompson, of Melrose, visited with her daughter Mrs. Dugan, this week, on her way home from a trip to Wisconsin and Iowa.

Prof. Charles S. Hawker and his mother left last night for the state of Maine and other eastern points. They are to be gone a month.

Miss Mary Reinhart accompanied by Miss Lizzie Peterhensel, of Cleveland, Ohio, visiting her aunt and cousins Mrs. Bauman and family.

E. J. Swedeback, of Hibbing, and his daughter and her husband, Harry Haines of St. Paul came up to spend the 4th with the family at home.

L. K. Flanders and wife and Joe Streeter and Mr. and Mrs. Krous of Montrose, came down early Saturday to help Delano Keep July 4.

Rev. Fairbanks, of Cedar Mills, came down Wednesday. He was hunting a chance to ride out toward home, but thought he could get there some way.

Al Hitzman has returned from a trip to Michigan. He says that country may do for folks that never seen another; but for him, one farm here is worth two there.

County Cullings.

Reports from Waverly say that Tom Kelley was shot through the cheek at Waverly, Wednesday, by Jack Muldoon, and that it is another case of intoxicating drink.

Special terms of court will be held, commencing at 9 a. m. on August 17, in Delano, at City Hall; August 18 and 19 at Town Hall, Cokato; August 20 at Cotton's Hall, Annandale.

The Annandale Post, in speaking of the attempt to have the Younger boys pardoned from Stillwater says: "The attempt to secure their pardon is a disgrace to civilization and an outrage on humanity."

Charley Coollen claims to be one of the fastest men in the country. His ability to get from one goal to the other at the celebration here the third, was something of a surprise to several individuals who trailed in behind and hankered after the $2

In a telegram of July 5 the Minneapolis Times says:

"W. E. Culkin, of Buffalo, Minn., who was to day confirmed by the senate as register of the Duluth land office, passed muster much easier than even Representative Morris, who recommended him for appointment, really anticipated. About the only charges or rather protests which came to the senate were from Duluth. These were principally on account of the fact that Culkin is not a resident of Duluth.

It was expected by many that the labor organizations of Minnesota would protest against Culkin's appointment, but so far as can be ascertained no charges from this source were laid before the senate.

The confirmation of Culkin was rushed through in order to anticipate any charges that might be made by labor organizations who were opposed to the appointment. As senators Nelson and Davis both favored confirmation no attention was paid to any protest from Duluth or elsewhere."

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Since our fathers fell asleep all things remain the same.

This year every thing seems to be very prolific except prosperity and that is looked for every day by the short line rout.

Corn is coming on better than was expected and wheat and oats is getting very rank.

The low meadows will be very wet when haying comes on unless it stops raining soon.

A good many Independence people attended the 4th at Delano last Saturday; the music was good and also the speaking.

"And King Solomon turned his face and blessed the whole congregation of Israel and all the congregation of Israel stood," and so did the people on the 4th of July at Delano, while listening to the oration of Senator Culkin, of Buffalo.

Frank Herrick, of Minneapolis, was doing business in our town one day last week.

C. R. Gould will start for Maine this week.

Special town meeting to day, will report results later.

Spiritualists at Markville.

If you can spare the space in your valuable paper, I would like to state that the spiritual meeting Sunday, July 4, was more than was anticipated. The demonstration of Immortality was most positive and startling. Mr. Foster is one of the best in his line. Dr. Ewell, of Denver, inspirational speaker, was particularly pleasing and instructive. One could listen to such counsel with much profit, and we only regret that his time is so limited. But will you kindly announce to your many readers (among whom are many spiritualists) that we have the services of both gentlemen mentioned, secured for next Sunday, July 11, and other attractions will be with us. Would like to have all our friends, in or out of the faith, come and hear what the spirits say to the earnest searchers after truth. Come and have immortality demonstrated to you without a doubt; bring double slates and you can nail them together yourself, here, and receive on the inner sides, a written message from the spirits side of life.

ONE OF 'EM.

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VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1897. NUMBER 42.

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T. J. CATLIN, Publisher and Proprietor

Entered as Second-Class Mail Matter, at the Post Office in Delano, Minn

ONE DAY AT A TIME.

One day at a time! That's all it can be;
No faster than that is the hardest fate,
And days have their limits, however we
Begin them too early and stretch them late.

One day at a time!
It's a wholesome rhyme,
A good one to live by
A day at a time.

One day at a time! Every heart that aches
Knows only too well how long that can seem;
But it's never to-day which the spirit breaks,
It's the darkened future, without a gleam.

One day at a time!
It's a wholesome rhyme,
A good one to live by,
A day at a time.

One day at a time! But a single day,
Whatever its load, whatever its length!
And there's a bit of precious scripture to say
That, according to each shall be our strength.

One day at a time!
It's a wholesome rhyme,
A good one to live by.
A day at a time.

—HELEN HUNT JACKSON.

IF repentance gets a man serving a life sentence out of prison, why was Blixt ever put in? Didn't he repent before going to Stillwater?

FROM Minneapolis papers one must infer that the order of Elks is not a temperance society; also, that their next annual meeting will not be in the Sawdust city.

IT is not for the 21 years of good behavior that people wish the Younger's to remain in the penitentary; but for many years of evil doings culminating in murder at Northfield.

THE Duluth News Tribune sent out a neat advertisement this week. The News Tribune is surely enterprising, and claims to be the only morning daily outside of the twin cities in Minnesota.

IF the prison board and officials are so positive that the Younger boys ought to be turned out of the penitentiary, it might be well to put a few new men about the place. It might hapen that someone would forget to lock up the back door some dark night.

FROM some of the evidence that has cropped out since people were enabled to compare notes with Cole Younger's letter to the public, whats left of the Northfield robbers will have to keep on being good boys or they may be tried and hung yet.

REPUBLICANS appear to be having about as serious a time with the tariff bill as did their democratic brothers a few years ago. It is almost an impossibility to suit everybody with tariff schedules; and Republican members seem to be no exception to the rule.

WE never did take any stock in the so called civil service reform, not even when President Cleveland was providing places for his friends to occupy for years to come; therefore we are pleased to see the Republicans get back onto good old Andrew Jackson ground, and hope Democrats will profit by experience.

MINNEAPOLIS advertised the coming of the Elks in fine style. They seem to be fully as glad it's over and they are gone, but they are not saying half so much about it. Some of the papers claim the Elks had gone to St. Paul, and it was the "hoodlums" that were having fun about saloons in the wee sma hours of next day.

THAT Attorney for the Younger's before the pardoningboard, who tried to lay the murder of the Swede at Northfield onto the doctors who probed for the ball, made a great point. Did that make the crime of the man who shot to kill, any less? Why didn't he go on and advocate the hanging of Dr. Wheeler who killed one and wounded another of the robbers?

WE are in receipt of the annual announcement of the Hamline University. It is well up to the front among the educational institutions of the state. It adds to its advantages yearly and keeps up to the times. Before making arrangements for attending other institutions look over the catalogue of Hamline University and see if it wil not be to your advantage to select it as best for you.

AMONG politicians who appear uncommonly interested in having the Younger boys pardoned were Gov. Clough, Auditor Dunn, Warden Wolfer, and a few others. Several daily papers published colums of cuts and articles favoring their release, including Cole's letter. The poor old Pioneer Press had a hard time of it, keeping on the fence, sometimes she dragged awfully on one side and at other times most of her weight was on the other side. Of course we have no positive knowledge on the subject but we believe several individuals were paid or promised big pay for their assistance in getting a pardon.

PEOPLE have a right to suppose that Lyman Gage and others occupying high office in this country know that the Constitution of the United States prohibits the passing of export-facto laws, and yet it is claimed that the present Treasurer suggests that an internal revenue tax be levied of one cent a ponnd on all sugar imported since the work on the tariff commenced. Why limit the ex-post-facto law? Why not put the tax on all sugar imported for a year, or for five or ten years? Why not make it go back over time enough to insure the treasury being full for a long time? No, oh no, ex-post-facto laws don't work in this country.

THE Minneapolis Tribune says, concerning the Northfield robbery and murder, that the Youngers know who the murderer of Haywood was. "If they will tell, we believe that the majority of the people of this state would be willing to let them go free in exchange for that atrocious murder, in order that he might receive his just deserts at the hands of this commonwealth." We differ from the Tribune. We don't believe the people fools enough to think the Younger's crime any less, because they swore another into their place in order to escape. The temptation is very great to swear it onto Frank James, whether or not he is the guilty man, from the fact that one Northfield man is very sure it is he. And if it was Frank James who did the deed, isn't the boss of the gang at least equally guilty?

EDITOR C. F. MCDONALD, of the St. Cloud Times says, reports to the contrary notwithstanding, that he did not resign from the Land Office at St. Cloud, and that his term of office don't expire until January. But he publishes a letter from President McKinley informing him that his successor, Alvah Eastman, Editor of the St. Cloud Journal Press, has beeb appointed. Mr. McDonald says the administration makes a great ado about old soldiers haying fair play, and the G. O. P. professes to give the old soldier his share of office. But, when it comes tohaving comrade McKinley send him his discharge from the land office, while he is an old soldier and a G. A. R. man, before his term has expired, to make room for a man that is neither, but is a republican, it looks to him as if, with this administration, old soldiers are no good unless they vote Republican.

England Taking the Country.

An English Syndicate has purchased seventy coal mines in Kentucky. Now, perhaps the coal barrons of Pennsylvania will find a competitor whom they are not able to coerce or freeze out of the market.—Litchfield News Ledger.

It looks as if England was determined on having this country if possible.

FULL SHARE.

Washington, July 12.—(Special to The Duluth Herald.)—With the appointments of Minnesota Republicans already made, and those to be sent in this week, the state will have received its full share of federal patronage and, according to President McKinley, a larger portion of appointments than has been the case under any administration in the past. Nobody, however, seems to be particularly enthusiastic over the president's seleetions. None of the men appointed are regarded as factors in Minnesota politics.

Goodnow and Snider are personal appointments. Stanford Newel has long been a back number, and had no claims for such an important post as minister to Denmark. Ozmun Listoe and Von Bauenbach were selected as a personal favor to Senator Nelson. Capt. Castle was appointed deputy auditor at the request of Senator Nelson, and Bordewick was appointed consul to Christiana through the influence of his son in law, M. J. Dowling.

The House members have not been consulted in the case of a single appointment.

Pardoning Board.

According to a law passed last winter the Governor, the Attorney General, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota constitute a board of pardons. They can receive petitions for pardons from parties confined in jail, or their friends and act on them. It has been claimed that this board was made with the purpose of dividing the responsibility of the Governor in granting a pardon for the Younger brothers.

The board commenced a session on Monday, a large number of petitions for pardon were presented. That of the Younger brothers was taken up and arguments were made by Mr. O'Brien of the Prison Board; by Warden Wolfer; by J. J. McCofferty of the reform school board, Bob Dunn and others. It is quite evident that a strong power has been at work to liberate these prisoners. Cole wrote a letter claiming that instead of killing people he had saved several lives.

Some queer arguments were produced favoring their pardon. It was claimed that because they didn't shoot Heywood they should not be held for it. Yet it was thought necessary to mention the names of those whose lives were saved because the chief of the band ordered so.

The people of Northfield, not having forgotten their fellow townsmen whose lives were taken, and the narrow escapes of others presented strong petitions against their release. Several affidavits were read going to proye that instead of the inoffensive Scandinavian who had been in this country but a short time, having been killed by a stray bullet from a citizens gun as suggested by Cole Younger, in his recent letter, that the leader of the band deliberately shot him himself.

It seems the people living at Northfield at the time of the robbery and murder did not see things quite as Cole Younger claims to have seen them; or at least they do not remember them the same. In his letter to the public, Cole does not make an honest, open confession, like a penitent asking for pardon. He covers up the identity of those who escaped and it is claimed he says he never will tell whether or not the James boys were with them at Northfield. A Northfield man says he went to Missouri and identified Frank James as the man who shot Heywood.

And yet Frank is at large, aspiring to be chief of police in some city, and at last accounts was going to some southern fair to be a drawing card and exhibit himself for so much a head to those who might care to pay the price to look on him.

It looks like poor business to be bringing up petitions for the liberation of such men, and seriously discussing them before the public.

The Pardoning Board, after learning both sides, and a two days session, concluded wisely to allow the Younger brothers to remain where they are.

Morris Turns Down a Duluth Soldier.

The veterans of the Union army deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition.—McKinley National Republican Platform, 1896.

The only point we have raised in relation to the St. Cloud Receivership is that the removal was a violation of this provision and the full term rule. We have pointed out the fact that the aboye much talked of love for the old soldier is a sham! We wish to make this plain to the veterans of the war. Here is another case:

A. G. A. R. comrad writes us from Duluth the following; Bartlett Minot, of Willis A. Gorman Post, No. 13, was a Special Agent G. L. O. under Harrison, and was removed by Cleveland. Last spring, under a rule that all old soldiers who had been removed by former administrations for political reasons should be reinstated, he made such an application, and about June 1st received a commission from Secretary Bliss reinstating him. Congressman Morris was at home in the latter part of June. Upon his return to Washington, Comrade Minot's commission was revoked by telegraph, at the request of Judge Morris, and for political reasons, as there were none other although a Republican he supported O. A. Towne.

And such is the boasted "fair treatment and generous recognition" to "the veterans of the Union army" that we are engaged in exposing.—St. Cloud Times.

Alignment of Forces.

The forces in the states in which elections are to be held this fall are aligning themselves for the fray. In Ohio Chairman Towne has recomended to the Free Silver republicans that they put up no ticket; that they make no effort but to haye silver win; and to this end that they yote for the party which advocates the same cause they do.

In Kentucky, the gold democrats, so called, are to unite their forces with the protection party, Henry Watterson and all to come out for McKinley nominees in order to try to knock out the silver sentiment. Old Billy Breckenridge is to be one of the main spokes in this new combination wheel. Everything that can be is to be combined to down the silverites.

This will have a a tendency to break up old party lines still more, if possible than they haye yet been shattered.

At the present stage of politics it looks as if the people were bound to decide for themselves one question at a time. First now comes the money question, afterwards tariff, liquor, and other important issues. In order to do this there must be but two parties. A majority shall rule, and it is hard to get a majority to agree on more than one question at a time.

The Tariff Bill.

The McKinley or Dingley tariff bill is being knocked about from one place to another, amended time and again until it is difficult to see just where it will come out, and when. There is a division on the lumber schuedule, pine boards have been a bone of contention for a long time. The tariff was fixed once at $1 a thousand and now it has been raised again to $2 per thousand. If tariff don't cut any figure in prices, as some try to make us believe why all this haggling over a few cents or a few dollars difference in protective schedules? It looks as if the G. O. P. is in no hurry to bring prosperity by passing a tariff bill as they claimed they would. So far as Democrats are concerned they consider the silver question of so much more importance that they are willing to allow the republicans to pass almost any kind of a high protective bill, the higher the better to show to the country its uselessness.

Good Reading

Every family should be provided with books and papers. Printed matter is now so cheap and so easy to get that there is little excuse for its absence from most houses. Children like to read stories, or to read the locals in newspapers near home, where they know the parties about whom they read; they learn to read readily in this way. Women and men are not up to the times unless they know what is going on in the world, especially in their own neighborhood. Where news is published, it is, if carefully obtained, usually more correct than where passed along from mouth to mouth and changed and altered until one in the evening would scarcely recognize his own story of the morning.

Our county papers can be had for $1 per year, 52 copies for one dollar. No family can really afford to be without at least one. Get that which suits you best. Get one you had rather your children would read than not; one that you would not be ashamed to read to company, one that stands up for morality in all lines.

Advertise in the Gazette.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1897

M. B. Lloyd, Minneapolis, Washboard. L. G. Loye, Minneapolis, Babe-carriage. H. H. Vaughan, St. Paul, Lever-support for interchangeable brake-beams.

Another proof has been given of the power of the money kings over this administration. Mr. McKinley has virtually been compelled to send a special message to Congress, asking for legislation to carry out the wishes of the bankers for the apointment of a commission to report what financial legislation the country needs. Mr. McKinley must know that the silver Senators will not allow this legislation to be voted upon at this session; if he doesn't, he will very soon learn if an attempt is made to push it in the Senate.

The Senate this week passed the tariff bill; the House declined to accept the Senate amendments, and the trust-made document is now in the hands of a conference committee. The confidential agents of the various trusts are in Washington in force to see that their interests are taken care of by the conference committee. The length of time that the bill remains in conference will depend entirely upon the strength of the fight that will be made against some of the extraordinary favors granted the trusts.

Knowing that the will of Czar Reed, his utter disregard of the Constitution, and his parliamentary somersaults when cornered as representative McMillin cornered him this week when he moved to suspend the rules and adopt the Morgan Cuban resolution, are sufficient to prevent any action by the House, the republican Senators are trying to bamboozle the voters of the country by a little anti-Spanish buncombe. This week, Senator Lodge, from the committee on Foreign Relations, reported a resolution authorizing the President to use force, if necessary, to compel Spain to pay the iddemnity demanded by two naturalized American citizens who were illegally arrested in Cuba in 1895. If there were any intention to put this resolution through Congress, it would be a commendable thing to bring it forward, as Spain has refused to pay any attention to diplomatic demands for this indemnity for two much wronged citizens of the U. S.; but to bring it forward with no real intention of having it adopted by both branches of Congress, merely as a political play, is adding insult to the injury already received by the two unfortunates.

For some unexplained reason, the members of the Senate committee on Foreign Relations have changed their minds about not reporting the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii until the regular session, and will report it at once with a recommeedation that it be ratified. An attempt is being made to get the consent of the opponents of the treaty to vote at this session, it having been ascertained that the necessary votes to ratify can be obtained.

It is not surprising that men of ordinary comprehension should find it difficult to understand the theory of "protection" upon which the republican tariff bill, passed by the Senate this week, was constructed. Take coal, for instance. The duty on foreign coal is advanced from forty cents to sixty-seven cents a ton, yet Senator Elkins, himself heavily interested in coal mines, says the increase will not result in adding one cent to the pay of the miners, although he admits that the price of coal to the consumer will undoubtedly be advanced. In other words the 27 cents a ton added is a gratuity to the mine owners. Senator Jones, of Ark., thus expressed himself on this subject:—"The coal miners would be justified in asking and expecting higher wages after the new tariff goes into effect, if the republicans were sincere in their arguments in support of higher tariff taxes. The burden of their speeches on the coal duties, and on every schedule in the bill, was that higher rates were necessary to protect American labor from the competition of cheap foreign labor, and to enable American employers to pay higher wages, but every one knows that is not what the tariff was increased for. It was to give the coal mine owners and other employers of labor large profits.

Notwithstanding the increase in the duty on coal from 40 to 67 cents a ton, the miners will be fortunate if their wages are not reduced instead of increased. Consumers will have to pay more for coal, and the increase will go to the mine owners and the railways. The tariff was not increased for the benefit of the wage earners, notwithstanding the declaration of the protectionists that the high duties were for the benefit of American laborers."

Country Newspaper.

Everybody likes to read the newspaper printed nearest to his home; to read of what his nearest neighbors are doing; to learn what the village officers, the town supervisors, the school district board, and the county officers are doing. People want to know who has been born, got married, or died. They want to know all the news. When they meet a neighbor they don't like to have to admit that they don't know any important piece of news; that they haven't read the paper. Everybody likes a paper that is clean, that gives the news in a plain, straightforward manner; that is honest and can be relied on. They like a paper to haye opinions on all important subjects and to give their opinions; they want to know what the paper thinks is right, and they like to be sure the paper is right.

Currency Commission.

Several papers, among them the New York world, advocate the appointment of a currency commission, to fix on a financial system for our country. The World claims we should have experts in finance to tell us what kind of money we want. It claims they could do the work better than Congress could. We don't take any stock in that argument. Our American Congress represents or should represent the people of every state. They know what kind of money we want, better than a half dozen narrow-minded bankers who know little outside of figuring interest could tell them. Then they can get the ideas of bankers, of country people, and all, just as well and understand them much better and make their own financial laws. No experts are needed for a commission. We are not yet ready to turn the business of the country over to a few gold standard bankers to make our money; to a few manufacturers to make our tariff laws; to a few monopolies to make the price of labor, or strikes.

INDEPENDENCE INCIDENTS.

Mr. Editor we are lunching along through life, waiting and hoping for better days.

Crops are looking well but we cannot yet tell what the haryest will be.

The potato bugs haye made bad havoc on many a potato patch this year they have not been so bad for several years.

At a special town meeting held in Independence on last Tuesday, to vote on the proposition of establishing a graded school in said town, the vote was largely against it.

Herbert Bursell, of Minneapolis, preached at A. C. Church last Sunday afternoon.

Tame hay is being cut but most of the low meadows are wet and it will be some time yet before they will do to go out on to.

Not much news this week Mr. Editor the 4th is over and business is dull, but we hope for better times in the future.

Frank Engel is building for himself a nice house.

Annual school meeting next Saturday evening 7 P. M. come out everybody.

Seen and Heard at Watertown.

On Monday, Superintendant Kiernan was on hand and opened up the Teacher's training school. 42 were on roll before noon. From present prospects a profitable session will be had.

Dr. E. E. Shrader's mansion on the hill has been so far completed as to give some idea of its large size and general apearance when done.

Mrs. Mamie McKee has been on the sick list for a long time. Her aunt, Mrs. Lucy Hewitt, of Minneapolis, came up Monday to help attend to her.

Watertown expects a newspaper of its own soon. Two offers haye been made to furnish a paper. The Delano Eagle talked some of taking them in under a wing; but that don't seem to be so well appreciated as the plan to move an entire plant into town and do business after the regular way.

Dr. Harry Halgren took a trip to the southern part of the state this week, looking for a good place to hang out his shingle. We have since learned that he is located for the present at Minneapolis.

A Scandinavian graduate of the Hamline University is considering the advisability of locating at Watertown. He might do worse.

Advertise in the GAZETTE.

Demorest's magazine for July is a Victorian Diamond Jubilee number, and besides numerous portraits of the Queen, representing her at different ages, it contains an interesting biography of Her Majesty which is very valuable.

The Fashion Department in Demorest's Magazine for July, is, as always, up to date and helpful, abounding with practical information, handsome models and newest ideas regarding dress. A Pattern Order published in each number entitles the holder to patterns of all the designs at the uniform price of four cents each, and this is an advantage that the furgal woman cannot afford to overlook.

Latest News

LATEST.—This morning's Pioneer Press says it is reported that a prisoner named Doyle escaped from the prison at Stillwater, yesterday afternoon.

Senator Mark Hanna, of Ohio, has moved into a room in the White House it is claimed.

Japan and Uncle Sam are watching each other to see that the Hawaiian Islands don't get annexed.

The Cubans don't seem to be creating so much disturbance in this country as they were. Perhaps they are doing more in Cuba.

The powers are haying a terrible time trying to settle the difficulty between Greece and Turkey.

Silver Republicans in Ohio Will Not Nominate a Ticket.

Washington, July 13.—Chairman Towne, of the silver republican organization, has sent a telegram to the chairman of the committee in Ohio advising against putting a separate state ticket in the field. In an interview he states that no ticket will be placed in the field and that the silver republicans of Ohio will support the party declaring for silver.—St. Paul Dispatch.

The New Tariff Law

Which has just been signed by the President, may be appropriately considered an Industrial Declaration of Independence. An official text of the law has just been published by the American Protective Tariff League, and should be carefully examined by every citizen. Protectionist ought to have a few copies of this law for distribution. Five copies will be sent to any address for ten cents. Ask for Document No. 30 and address W. F. Wakeman, Gen'l Sec'r, 135 West 23d Street, New York. 42-1

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

JULY—1897.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
....	....	....	....	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

It is very evident that financial embarrassment did not drive the late Barney Barnato to suicide. His estate figures up about $25,000,000, after allowing for all shrinkage.

The Washington postal authorities will hereafter send a swift tug to meet incoming mail steamers in New York, and the mail will be received and on its way on trains before the steamer reaches its docks.

Queen Victoria has 33 great-grandchildren living, and 19 of them boys. Empress Frederick, the queen's eldest daughter, has 17 grandchildren. There is no kind of danger of England running short of rulers.

We are told that in the Garden of Olives at Jerusalem there are eight flourishing chestnut trees that are known to be over 1,000 years old. If this is true we know now where some of the latter day jokes come from.

Nansen, the explorer, is at present in St. Petersburg and is said to be organizing a novel business enterprise. He is forming an international company with a capital of 50,000,000 rubles to exploit the riches of the far north.

American insurance companies are leaving Austria, just as they left Prussia, in consequence of the recent discriminating regulations established by the government. A business amounting to $20,000,000 will thus be practically lost.

Grasshoppers are now worth 50 cents a bushel in South Dakota, that being the rate paid by the state authorities for the destruction of the insects. They are so numerous in some localities that they are a more profitable crop than wheat.

H. B. Chamberlain, formerly of Denver, Col., who recently died in England, made a failure of 36 branches of business before he started to boom western real estate, and he conducted his operations on such a large scale that when he died he owed $15,000,000.

A new kind of gold mining has been developed out in Arizona, where a cattle raiser has discovered gold in considerable quantities in the stomachs of slaughtered steers. But it does not necessarily follow that the worship of the golden calf would be justifiable even under such circumstances.

After all the spring and early summer rains, which caused such destructive freshets, especially in the west, the level of Lake Michigan has been raised only five or six inches. Yet even this advance is looked upon as remarkable. The inland seas are of such wide extent that masses of water, which, pouring down the river beds, bring devastation, affect them only as a drop in a bucket.

One hundred and forty-six bright young maids from Wellesley, Mass., have taken the degree of bachelor of arts. But why, by the way, call them bachelors? Isn't it a misnomer? The word is from the old French bachelier, meaning a young man, and the corresponding female word is bachelette, meaning a young and pretty girl, especially one who has a lover, and who does not love a young and pretty girl?

A phrenologist should accompany all picnic parties that venture upon the water. A fellow narrow between the eyes or with a soft spot on his head should be tied fast to a tree on the shore, for he would be certain "to rock the boat" or do some fool act to show his smartness and endanger the lives of the pleasure seekers. Not a week passes during the picnic season but there comes an account of disaster from just such semilunatics.

The days of perilous mountain climbing are rapidly passing. The Jungfrau, once a terror to venturesome tourists in Switzerland, will lose much of its charm when the railway to its summit, which has just been started, is finished. When the alpenstock gives way to the railway ticket, the Jungfrau will be esteemed common and vulgar by those who take delight in accomplishing feats that call for personal daring. But the thrifty Swiss will make no objection to this, for he knows that with a railroad in operation ten tourists will favor him with his patronage where one comes at present.

The official figures of the shipment of American bicycles to foreign countries this year afford interesting reading. The value of the bicycles sent to other countries during the month of April amounted to $1,117,824, against $330,990 for April, 1896. For the ten months of the fiscal year ended with April the shipments amounted in value to $5,283,504, while for the corresponding period of the previous year the value was but $1,001,347. These statistics show the growing favor with which American bicycles are regarded abroad. It takes Yankee ingenuity to turn out the most finished article.

The death in Philadelphia the other day of Christian K. Ross recalled the heart-breaking story of the disappearance of his little son Charley 23 years ago. The boy was abducted by three men, and since that time the father had never ceased to search for the missing boy. Some years ago the leader of the men who were supposed to have stolen Charley was killed in Brooklyn, but he died without revealing any knowledge of the boy's whereabouts. If he is alive he must now be about 30 years of age, and it is extremely doubtful if he will ever make himself known, if, indeed, he is aware of his own identity.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Special Session.

By the decisive vote of 38 to 28 the tariff bill was passed in the United States senate on the 7th and a committee was appointed to confer with the house. The bill as it goes back to the house has 874 amendments, of various degrees of importance, which must be reconciled between the two branches of congress. In the house no business was transacted

The session of the United States senate on the 8th was devoted to considering the deficiency appropriation bill. In the house the tariff bill was sent to conference. The afternoon was spent in listening to eulogies on the life and public services of the late Judge Holman, of Indiana.

In the United States senate on the 9th the death of Senator Harris, of Tennessee, was announced, and as a mark of respect an adjournment was taken. In the house no busines was transacted. The conferees on the tariff bill were in session all day.

No work was done in the United States senate on the 10th, the senators adjourning to attend the funeral of the late Senator Harris, of Tennessee. The house was not in session.

FROM WASHINGTON.

At the age of 79 years Isham G. Harris, United States senator from Tennessee, died in Washington. Mr. Harris was a congressman from 1849 to 1855, governor of Tennessee from 1857 to 1863 and was chosen as senator in 1877.

In the United States there were 206 business failures in the seven days ended on the 9th, against 241 the week previous and 215 in the corresponding period of 1896.

An order of President Cleveland reducing the number of pension agencies in the United States from 18 to nine will be revoked by President McKinley.

THE EAST.

At Stamford, Conn., in a 20-mile bicycle road race R. M. Alexander, of Hartford, made the distance in 41:53, beating the world's record.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 9th aggregated $1,070,967,397, against $1,065,101,490 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 0.8.

At her home in New York city Mrs. Abraham Rosenthal celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birth.

The president will spend most of his summer vacation on the shores of Lake Champlain, five miles from Plattsburg, N. Y.

In Pittsburgh, Pa., labor leaders met to devise means to assist the miners in their contest for increased wages.

While asleep at their home in Beadling, Pa., Samuel Brown and his wife were burned to death.

Fire destroyed the First Methodist church in New Rochelle, N. Y. It was more than 100 years old.

In the National league the percentages of the baseball clubs for the week ended on the 11th were: Boston, .726; Cincinnati, .683; Baltimore, .656; New York, .617; Cleveland, .540; Brooklyn, .469; Pittsburgh, .468; Philadelphia, .455; Louisville, .417; Chicago, .415; Washington, .377; St. Louis, .203.

In Philadelphia William Duffy, a linotype operator, set in six days the enormous amount of 469,300 ems of nonpareil, breaking the type-setting record.

One hundred Polish Jews who arrived in New York from Europe were deported because they were in a destitute condition.

WEST AND SOUTH.

The doors of the First national bank of Mason, Tex., were closed, with liabilities of $30,000.

At Akron, O., the Morgan Boiler company, manufacturers of steam heating boilers, failed for $100,000.

The death of William Slocum Groesbeck, aged 81 years, occurred at his home near Cincinnati. He was a member of congress from 1857 to 1859 and in 1872 was the presidential candidate of the liberal republicans against Horace Greeley.

The two daughters, aged six and eight years, of David Hartman, a farmer, near Springfield, O., burned to death.

Many more deaths were reported from the excessive heat throughout the country.

Reports from the United Mine Workers' headquarters at Columbus, O., say that 125,000 to 130,000 miners are out.

At Moline, O., Edward William Cowells, the 18-year-old son of a widow, and Miss Nellie A. Lusher, a girl slightly younger than her boy lover, took their own lives because they were too young to marry.

After electing James M. Greenwood, of Kansas City, Mo., president, the National Educational association closed its meeting in Milwaukee.

In Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Missouri many persons were prostrated by the extreme heat and numerous deaths occurred.

At Lexington, Ky., an explosion killed five colored railway workmen.

In western Kentucky and southern Illinois a tornado did great damage to property and several persons were fatally injured.

At the age of 103 years Mrs. Priscilla Spooner died in Kent, O.

Julia Maffitt, a pioneer of St. Louis and the richest woman in the city, died at the age of 81 years.

Advices say that the excessive heat, storms and industrial disturbances have caused a slight check to business throughout the country.

In St. Louis Dr. Richmond Cornwall, who killed his brother Herbert while defending his father, has been exonerated by the coroner's jury.

In Detroit Tom Cooper rode a mile on a circular track in 1:44 1-5, breaking the world's bicycle record.

Throughout the northwest the breaking of the heated term was signalized by terrific electrical storms in many places.

Christian Endeavorers in session in San Francisco decided to hold their 1898 meeting in Nashville, Tenn.

A mob took Erastus Brown, a negro who made a criminal assault on Miss Annie Foervinger, near Villa Ridge, Mo., from the jail at Union and hanged him.

Anthony Dollar and Tom Stergul became involved in a difficulty over a woman near Greenwood, Ark., and killed each other.

During a quarrel at Possum Creek, I. T., Paul Elliott shot and killed Lillian Stewart, Will Nave and John Condor.

Flames destroyed a portion of the Viles & Robbins packing establishment in Chicago, the loss being $100,000.

Roswell D. Valentine, one of the best known physicians in Springfield, Mo., committed suicide.

Great destitution prevailed among the miners at Jelico, Tenn.

At Anoka, Minn., the coffer dam on the Rum river gave way, entailing a loss of $100,000.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Edward H. Baker, United States consul, who was injured recently in a railway accident, died in Buenos Ayres.

In Paris four young women suffocated themselves with the fumes of a charcoal stove because of poverty.

Turkey has been warned by Austria that the harmony of the powers is not impaired, and that the policy of the Turkish government is doomed to failure if it counts upon a disagreement.

The ambassadors of the powers acting upon instructions received from their respective governments presented a collective note to the Turkish government demanding a cessation of the obstruction of the peace negotiations.

In southern Wurtemberg, Germany, a hailstorm killed 13 persons and thousands of cattle and damaged crops to the extent of $4,000,000.

Gen. Saraiva, the Brazilian chief of the revolutionist forces in Uruguay, has declared that he will not accept the terms of pacification offered by the government.

Advices from London say that no power is inclined to undertake coercive measures to bring about a settlement between Greece and Turkey.

LATER NEWS.

At Gjentofte, Denmark the express from Belsingoer ran into a passenger train standing at the station, wrecking eight carriages, killing 40 persons and injuring 60 others.

Hawaii has offered to refer to arbitration the immigration question between herself and Japan, but Tokio government has so far ignored the proposition.

The miners at Rope's gold mine at Ishpeming, Mich., have struck for their back pay.

Sixteen men and boys were placed in jail at Cedar Rapids, Io., for illegal fishing.

It is announced that an understanding has been reached between France and Great Britain, looking to the completion of the Panama canal, and that the United States has been asked to come in and form a quadruple alliance.

A single masted sloop on which were supposed to be several persons, was sunk off the coast of Long Island in a storm.

Hon. George V. N. Lothrup, ex-minister to Russia, died the 12th at Detroit, Mich. He was stricken with the heat a week before.

The U. S. senate unanimously confirmed the nomination of John Goodnow as consul general to Shanghai.

Lightning struck the militia camp at Peekskill, N. Y., killing Corporal J. J. McDonald.

Following is the text of the collective note of the powers to Turkey: "The great powers have adopted the project of strategical rectification as it has been worked out by the military attaches and communicated to the sublime porte. In consequence, they have agreed to assure the Ottoman government that they have arrived at a firm determination to put an end to the obstruction, the only effect of which is the prevention of the conclution of a peace eminently in the interest of Europe."

A west-bound fast meat train on the Northwestern railroad crashed into eight box cars which had run off a switch at Boone Io., wrecking the whole train. Cars were piled twenty feet high and eight tramps are in the wreck killed. Two bodies have been recovered and six others in the debris. Several of the train crew were injured.

The big steel bridge uniting Superior and Duluth was opened for traffic the 13th with appropriate ceremonies. These included selections by bands of both cities, an invocation by Rev. C. C. Salter, adresses by Mayor Starkweather of Superior and Mayor Truelsen of Duluth.

The Chicago city council has passed an ordinance taxing bicycles $1 per year.

Miss Kate Ensminger, of Des Moines, Io., horsewhipped C. J. McNuitt for making derogatory remarks regarding her character.

Rev. Francis Herman, who in 1895, it is alleged, murdered and cremated Miss Henrietta Claussen, of Salt Lake, has been arrested at Pembroke, Ont.

The funeral of the late Senator Harris occurred at Memphis, Tenn., the 13th.

The Midland National bank and the National Bank of Commerce, of Kansas City, Mo., will consolidate.

The Minnesota State Board of Pardons refused the application for the release of the Younger brothers, sentenced to Stillwater for life for the Northfield bank robbery.

Emery Latanner, late a banker of Bryan, Ohio, is under arrest at Toronto, Ont., for bigamy.

The Christian Endeavor registration committee has made a report by states and counties of the number of people registered. The total number of people from other states, territories and foreign countries in attendance is 11,224. From California the registration is 12,694, making a total of 23,918 at the convention at San Francisco.

Advices from Constantinople indicate that the sultan is obdurate regarding the acceptance of the peace proposals. Edhem Pasha is hastening back to Domoko and the furloughs of all Turkish officers have been canceled in readiness for a renewal of hostilities.

Ole Carson of Ashland, Wis., died while at the dinner table. He had been ailing for several days, but it was not thought he was seriously ill. The entire meal was eaten with the corpse staring over the table and it was not noticed that he was dead until the diners had risen from the table.

THE MARKETS.

Minneapolis, July 13.

Wheat—No. 1 northern, 74¼ to 75¼c; No. 2 northern, 72c to 72½c; July, 73⅝c.

Corn—No. 4, 20c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 18c to 19c.

Cattle—Steers, $3.20 to $3.75; cows, $2.75.

Hogs—$3.00 to $3.25.

Sheep—Muttons, $3.10; lambs, $3.65.

Butter—Creamery, extra, 13c to 14c; creamery, firsts, 10c to 12c; dairy, fancy, 12c to 13c; dairy, choice, 9c to 10c.

Poultry—Turkeys, 8c to 8½c; spring chickens, 12c to 14c.

A BIG JUMP.

Coal Prices Advanced 150 Per Cent. Since the Strike Began.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 13. — The miners' strike is causing the price of coal to still advance and it is selling at $1.80, an increase of 150 per cent. since the commencement of the struggle. The feature Monday in matters pertaining to the strike was the presence in the city of the joint arbitration board, who are endeavoring by every means possible to bring to a peaceable conclusion the strife now in progress. The board held informal sessions and in the intervals interviewed quite a number of operators, the big majority of whom are in favor of arbitration, provided all of the operators will abide by the decision rendered.

At a mass meeting held at West Newton Vice President McKay, of the miners' association, said he believed the West Virginia mines would be closed down within two weeks. If they are not, he said, the railroad men would be called on to bring work to a standstill in that state.

There is a strong indication of a coal famine confronting the country within the next ten days. It is claimed by conservative operators that the marketable supply at present, which is placed at 10,000,000 bushels, would be only able to meet the demands for the market for about a month under ordinary conditions. With the scarcity of coal already prevailing at the lake ports, it is claimed the supply will not last over two weeks at the longest.

Cleveland, O., July 13.—Positive information has been received in this city that the Ohio railroads have decided to refuse to haul West Virginia coal. These roads include the Baltimore & Ohio, the Cleveland, Lorain & Erie and the Cleveland, Canton & Southern. An effort is now being made to verify the information. Railway officials deny the report.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 13. — Gov. Mount said Monday that his sympathy is all with the strikers in the present contest between the operators and miners. He is investigating his authority as chief executive to take a hand in the struggle, and if he sees his way clear will appoint an investigating commission. The governor's action in that event will depend upon the report of the commission from actual contact with the strikers. The governor's pet aversion is the "pluck me" store.

Springfield, Ill., July 13.—President J. M. Carson, of the Illinois United Mine Workers, arrived here Monday night from Danville. The 1,500 miners in the Vermillion field, he stated, were out, and the miners in every shaft in Illinois north of and including Pana were out or had voted to come out. "By Saturday," President Carson stated, "every miner in Illinois, we believe, will have joined the strike." President Carson stated that if left to Illinois and Indiana operators a settlement would be effected with the men at once. He predicts that a general settlement will be brought about within the next two weeks.

BOAT CAPSIZED.

Two Girls Drowned in a Disaster on Eagle Lake, Ind.

Eagle Lake, Ind., July 13.—An accident that will cast a gloom over Winona pleasure seekers for many days occurred here at 6:30 Monday evening. A sailboat carrying five young people capsized in the middle of Eagle lake in a high wind. The drowned are Bertha, aged 15, daughter of Edward F. Yarnell, of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Georgia, aged 15, youngest daughter of Prof. John M. Coulter, of Chicago university. The other occupants of the boat, who were saved with difficulty, were John C. Coulter, fellow in Chicago university; Miss Eunice, daughter of F. W. Munson, of Chicago, and Will Grey, a grandson of Editor W. C. Grey, of the Interior, Chicago. Details of the accident are hard to obtain, owing to the great confusion. John Coulter, who was able to give a general idea of the wreck, says that the boat was sailing in a stiff breeze about a mile from the landing when it became necessary to tack. Misses Yarnell and Coulter were in the bow and failed to take the windward side as the boat came about. The boat went over, righted and then went over again. The two young men succeeded in getting all the girls into the boat, when she capsized a third time. Young Coulter saved Miss Munson. After diving for the others for half an hour the party was picked up. Later steamers went out for the bodies. Miss Yarnell's body was found tangled in the rigging, but that of Miss Coulter lies in 90 feet of water. Divers have been sent for. William Schemer, a boatman, made a hero of himself diving for the bodies, and is now in a precarious condition as the result of his efforts.

OPEN DEFIANCE.

Uncle Sam Will Not Brook Japanese Interference with Hawaii.

Washington, July 13.—The administration has taken steps to keep its grip on Hawaii. Any aggressive interference on the part of Japan will result in the landing of marines and the hoisting of the American flag, with or without the ratification of the pending annexation treaty. The administration, realizing that some crisis might arise while the treaty still hangs fire in the senate, has taken steps to be prepared for any emergency. Rear Admiral Beardsley will have, when the next steamer arrives in Honolulu, instructions giving him power to act at the first sign of aggression on the part of Japan or trouble of any kind with which the local authorities are not able to cope.

Conference of Charities.

Toronto, Ont., July 9.—The national conference of charities and corrections was slow in getting together Thursday morning and was in session until 12:20. The section was called to order by Alfred O. Crozier, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who read the report of the committee on organization of charity. The committee favors organizing charity bureaus from the national capital down to the smallest hamlet in the country; keeping a description of every migratory pauper and tramp; enacting stricter vagrancy laws, and the appointment by the president of a commission to thoroughly investigate the field and the creation of a charity clearing house through which various organizations of the entire country could cooperate. Addresses on topics of interest were delivered by many delegates.

Below the Normal Average.

London, July 13.—According to the Mark Lane Express, it is said that the English wheat crop will show an average of 28 bushels to the acre, which is about two bushels below the normal.

A GREAT CONVENTION.

Christian Endeavorers End Most Successful Meeting in Its History.

San Francisco, July 9.—It may now be said that the Christian Endeavor hosts have completed their conquest of this city. They have arrived in such numbers during the last 24 hours as to permeate every quarter of the city. The scenes at the pavilion resemble a national political convention except that more women remain in evidence on this occasion than usually attend great gatherings.

Promptly at 9:30 the great gathering was called to order by Rev. F. R. Wilke, of this city, and after a musical welcome by the choir brief devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Philip F. King, of Benton, Tex. Then the welcome of the committee of '97 was delivered by Rolla V. Watt.

Lieut. Gov. Jeter then ascended the platform, and in a brief but well expressed speech welcomed the delegates and their friends on behalf of the state of California. An anthem was rendered by the choir, and in behalf of the visiting Endeavorers Rev. Ira Landrith, of Nashville, Tenn., responded to the various addresses of welcome.

When President Clark stepped forward to deliver his address the entire convention arose in enthusiastic greeting, and the Chautauqua salute was given with hearty good will. It was some minutes before the vast assemblage quieted down, and President Clark was able to begin his speech. His topic was "A World Encircling Religious Movement; How Shall It

After singing John Willis Baer, general secretary, delivered his report, which contained the following:

In 1881 there was one society and 57 members. In 1897 there are 50,780 societies and a total membership of 3,000,000. Of the states having more than 1,000 local societies, Pennsylvania leads with 3,443; New York has 3,049; Ohio, 2,383; Illinois, 2,013; Ontario, 1,783; Indiana, 1,387; Iowa, 1,336, and Michigan, 1,071. These figures do not include the Junior, Intermediate, the Senior and Mothers' societies. Pennsylvania leads the Junior societies with 1,397; New York has 1,288; Illinois, 993; Ohio, 970; California, 551; Indiana, 542; Iowa, 518, and Massachusetts, 517. The banner given to the state that has made the largest gains goes this year to Ohio. The second Junior banner goes from Mexico to Spain. There are 366 Intermediate societies, California leading with 51; Illinois having 44; Ohio, 32, and Pennsylvania, 27. The Mothers' societies number 70; Illinois leading with 30; Pennsylvania having 20 and Kansas 11. Twenty-seven Senior societies have been organized, California, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania each having three and Connecticut two.

England has 3,925 societies; Australia, 2,124; Scotland, 438; Wales, 311; India, 250; Ireland, 169; Madagascar, 93; France, 68; Mexico, 100; Japan, 66; West Indies, 63; Turkey, 41; China, 53; Africa, 52; Germany, 22—in all 7,919 societies in other countries. In addition Canada has 3,390.

The badge banner for the greatest proportionate increase in the number of societies, now held by Scotland, will go to the Endeavorers on the Emerald Isle.

In the United States the Presbyterians have 5,531 Young People's and 2,934 Junior societies; the Congregationalists are next with 4,156 Young People's and 1,322 Junior; Baptists, 1,640 Young People's and 1,080 Junior; Cumberland Presbyterian, 867 Young People's and 361 Junior; Methodist Protestants, 871 Young People's and 251 Juniors; Lutherans, 869 Young People's and 324 Juniors, nearly 40 denominations being represented.

During the last 11 months 25,264 of the Juniors have joined the church, and from the Young People's societies, 187,125; in all, 213,389.

San Francisco, July 13. — With the meeting Monday in the Mechanics' pavilion the most successful Christian Endeavor convention ever held was brought to a close. The programme for the day and evening was an interesting one. The attendance at the morning and afternoon meetings was large, and at night those who managed to obtain entrance to either of the main meeting places were fortunate, for only 25,000 could be accommodated and 10,000 more sought admission. All the leaders of the movement are pleased with the success of their efforts and with the outlook for the future of the society.

Tuesday the visiting delegates were tendered a public reception by the citizens of Oakland. About 10,000 attended. With the end of the convention, the thousands of visitors, delegates and others will take advantage of the opportunity and the cheap rates to visit the many places of interest throughout the state. Arrangements have been made for excursions to Monterey, Hamilton, Yosemite, Santa Clara mountains, Stanford university, and other interesting places, even taking in the southern country as part of their journey.

SENATOR HARRIS DEAD.

Impressive Funeral Services Over the Remains in the Senate.

Washington, July 9.—Senator Isham G. Harris died here Thursday afternoon. He was born in February, 1818.

He was engaged in the practice of law until 1857, with the interruption necessary to allow him to become a presidential elector in 1856. He was three times in succession, before the war, beginning in 1857, elected governor of his state, and was serving in that capacity when the war broke out. He took a pronounced stand for the southern confederacy, and was known as one of the southern war governors. Mr. Harris was allowed to follow the pursuits of the private citizen until 1877, when he was elected to the United States senate, defeating Hon. L. L. Hawkins, republican. He has remained a member of the senate ever since, and would have completed his twentieth consecutive year in that body on the 4th of next March if he had lived to that date.

Washington, July 12. — Impressive funeral services over the late Isham G. Harris occurred in the senate chamber at noon Saturday in the presence of President McKinley and members of the house of representatives, members of the diplomatic corps and officials from all branches of public life. The casket remained in the senate until nine o'clock Saturday night, when it was borne to the funeral train for the late senator's home, at Memphis, Tenn.

A SLIGHT CHECK.

It Is Shown in the Volume of General Trade.

New York, July 10.—Bradstreet's says:

"There is only a moderate volume of trade throughout the country, the more noteworthy changes being a checked demand west and northwest, due to the excessive heat and to storms, continued favorable reports as to the cereal and other crop prospects and disturbance in industrial lines due to the strike of about 120,000 bituminous coal miners. The reluctance of West Virginia operatives to join in the strike complicates the situation.

"The prospect of an early settlement of the tariff has strengthened the widespread feeling of hopefulness that the autumn will bring a revival of consumptive demand. Orders for clothing, shoes and hardware for fall delivery are already more frequent at Baltimore, Chicago and Omaha. The movement of dry goods is checked by midsummer stock taking, but retail business in seasonable lines has been stimulated by midsummer weather. There is no improvement in demand for cotton or woolen goods, but the latter are higher, based on the cost of wool.

"Prices show an advance of one-fifth of one per cent. during June and mark the beginning of a turn in the outward flow of the tide of prices which continued from January 1 to June 1."

RELIEF FROM HEAT.

Rain and Cool Breezes End the Protracted Hot Spell.

Chicago, July 12.—The breaking of the heated term throughout the northwest was signalized by a terrific electrical storm and a drenching rain Saturday afternoon. Dispatches show that considerable damage was done by lightning and wind, and in some instances by flood. Some loss of life is reported.

Chicago, July 12.—The first ten days of July broke all records for violent and sudden death during a corresponding period in the history of Cook county. During the ten days closing Saturday night there were 110 deaths in Chicago requiring the attention of the coroner. This is an average of 11 deaths each day, which is a high rate at the coroner's office. The largest number of deaths reported and acted upon in one day was on July 5, when 34 cases were reported. Saturday reports numbered 23, and was the second largest day in point of numbers. Most of the deaths were due to excessive heat.

Throughout Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio Friday was the hottest day of the season. Dispatches show that the temperature ranged from 95 to 110 in the shade, accompanied in many instances by such high humidity that intense suffering prevailed.

At St. Louis, where the heated term lasted 13 days, with an average of 96 degrees, 42 persons died from sunstroke on the streets. The number of deaths in New York from sunstroke for the week ending Saturday night was 14. Cincinnati reported 53 for the same period; Kansas City, Mo., 8; Cleveland, O., 5; Buffalo, N. Y., 7; Pittsburgh, Pa., 22; Philadelphia, Pa., 2; St. Paul, Minn., 2. The number of deaths in Milwaukee resulting from the intense heat for the past few days shows a total of three, with 13 prostrations. A review of the state of Wisconsin outside of Milwaukee, as far as reported, shows six deaths and about 25 prostrations.

At New Orleans, La., the actual deaths from heat prostrations during the week were 15. A much larger number of sick persons and children, however, died as indirect result of the heated spell. Since the commencement of the heated term there have been 17 deaths in Louisville, Ky., and about 50 serious prostrations, all due directly to the intense heat. Up to six o'clock Saturday night ten deaths and about 50 prostrations as a result of the excessive heat were reported in Indianapolis. The highest point reached by the thermometer during the heated term was 99 degrees. The number of deaths resulting from heat in Michigan last week was 12. In Boston four deaths resulted. At Toledo, O., there were ten deaths. Six deaths occurred at Peoria, Ill.

TEACHERS IN SESSION.

Continue Their Discussions at the Final Day's Gathering.

Milwaukee, July 9.—Friday was the closing day of the National Educational association convention. When the morning general session was called to order the gathering was the largest of any day session of the convention.

James M. Greenwood, of Kansas City, Mo., the newly-elected president, had for his subject: "Shall American History Be Taught in Cross Sections or in Parallels?"

The final department meetings in connection with the National Educational association took place Friday afternoon.

The convention closed Friday night. Richard G. Boone, principal of the Michigan state normal school, delivered an address on "Lines of Growth in Maturing," and George T. Winston, president of the Texas university, spoke on "Higher Education in the South."

The report of the committee on resolutions was then read. In substance the report is as follows:

It proclaims the unswerving allegiance of the association to the highest ideals of our public educational system; stands for sound training, thorough discipline and good citizenship. It emphasizes in particular at this time the duty of the school to the community that it represents; demands that school administration in all its departments shall be wholly free from political influence and dictation of every sort; appeals to educated public opinion and to the press of the country to enforce this demand. It believes that the public schools are increasing in efficiency as the tenure of teachers is made longer and more secure; believes it to be the duty as well as the opportunity of the American college to open its doors to the largest number of students possible. The report urges more attention to the study of the history and principles of education in colleges and universities; asks the attention of the executive and legislative departments of the government to the valuable work of the bureau of education and to the pressing need of adequate appropriations for its support.

After the introduction of the president-elect, Mr. James Greenwood, the convention adjourned sine die.

FATE OF THE YOUNGERS.

Minnesota Board of Pardons Considers Case of Famous Convicts.

St. Paul, Minn., July 13.—The state board of pardons met Monday afternoon and began consideration of a large number of applications for their official clemency, the one of most prominence being that of Cole and Jim Younger, who have served 21 years of their life sentence for complicity in the attempted raid of the Northfield bank. The Younger application was taken up at once, and the presentation of the case and arguments in its support filled the entire afternoon, being unfinished when adjournment was taken for the day. Much pressure is being brought to bear to secure the pardon of the two surviving Younger boys.

POWERS' REPLY.

Sultan Finds Little Comfort in Answer to Recent Circulars.

Constantinople, July 12.—Queen Victoria, Emperor William, Emperor Nicholas, President Faure and King Humbert have replied to the telegram received by them from the sultan, and all give advice similar to that sent by Emperor Francis Joseph. Emperor William says in substance that he regrets his inability to disassociate himself from the views held by the other powers. Replies to the circular of the Turkish government to the powers relative to the frontier question have also been received by the ambassadors. They all decline to admit the Turkish pretensions.

Conference Over Tariff Bill.

Washington, July 13.—The tariff conferees have struck some snags in their work. The minor matters were easily adjusted, but on all important features there has been no agreement, and the outlook Monday was that several reports would have to be made before an adjustment could be reached. The house conferees are standing solidly for their bill, and the senate conferees are no less tenacious.

EXCELLENT CROP PROSPECTS.

Western Canadian Farmers in Excellent Spirits.

The reports that have been received from the farmers of the Canadian Northwest are exceedingly good. The June rains, which are looked upon as a factor in forwarding the wheat crop, and is inestimable in forcing the growth, have been numerous and the wheat fields are now in the highest condition. The result will be that with the acreage of this year and the prospect of a big average, the lot of the Canadian farmer is a most enviable one. Along the lines of the railway that have been constructed and those under construction, there are still a limited number of homesteads that can be had actually free. In other districts improved farms can be had at low figures. The opportunity is now offered all who desire to better their condition to take up lands there. Excellent climate, good laws, free schools, and the best of social conditions, churches, societies, etc. For particulars and pamphlets and information as to the best means of reaching there, apply to Mr. Ben Davies, Agent for the Canadian Government, 152 Third street, St. Paul; W. Ritchie, Grafton, N. D.; R. H. Swallow, Watertown, S. D.

Her Regret.

He was worth a good deal in money, but not in anything else.

"I am sorry to have to leave you so much," he said, as he put on his overcoat and started for the club.

"I am sorry you can't leave me more and do it sooner," she returned.

And somehow that bothered him all the evening. In fact, he was somewhat tempted to change his will.—Chicago Post.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE. Write to Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

In order not to be an exception to the rule, Guibollard ran down his mother-in-law. "Briefly, what have you against her?" asked his friend, impatiently. "Her daughter," was the laconic reply.—L'Illustre de Poche.

New Jersey Grocers Sued.

Trenton, N. J., June 24 (Special). Suit has been filed here by The National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio, against Edwards & Vreeland, grocers of Paterson, N. J., who use a Globe cash register, which the National Company claims infringes its patents. An injunction and damages are asked for.

"Dear me," said an old lady, who probably never knew of such a game as baseball, "dear me! How this craze for china is growing. Here's a club in New York city that is paying $3,000 for a pitcher."

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. Williams, Antioch, Ill., April 11, 1894.

The boy who bit a green apple remarked, with a wry face: "'Twas ever thus in childhood—sour!"

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

How to Keep Well

The Practical Experience of a St. Louis Family.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in my family for several years and by its use warded off sickness. I have four children and they are all healthy and none of them have ever had any serious sickness. We keep ourselves well by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. F. H. SOLLER, 2850 St. Louis Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25c.

$75 RIDE A CRESCENT BICYCLE. $50
Western Wheel Works
MAKERS
CHICAGO ILLINOIS
CATALOGUE FREE

WHAT IT IS? A 48 page handsomely illustrated brochure, with description of the Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition, to be held at Nashville, Tenn., May 1st to Oct. 30th, the NATIONAL EVENT of 1897. Can be obtained by sending eight cents postage to C. L. STONE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, C. & E. I. R. R., 355 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

AGENTS WANTED To Sell ACME WASHING COMPOUND. Steady sales; good profit; saves time and labor in washing; no rubbing, no injury. Send for free sample and terms. Acme Compound Co., Minneapolis.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

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WHEN MOTHER TUCKED US IN.

Our little bedroom, "way upstairs," was heated by the sun,
That did its duty grudgingly when summer days were done;
Yet modern rooms steam-heated ne'er will be so cozy, quite,
As ours was, when mother came and tucked us in at night!

How long the winter evenings were before the open fire,
With rosy apples roasting there and sputtering in their ire;
The popcorn snapping blithesomely above the ruddy bed
Of coals, that glowed right furiously, with good rock maple fed;

While father read the paper through, or, when our neighbor came,
Discoursed at length of church and state, dispensing praise or blame
Impartially; and mother sat, with needles clicking fast
That helped the staid old clock to count the moments as they passed;

While fitful firelight flashes fell upon her gentle face
That shone with steady light—the outward sign of inward grace.
And so the happy moments ran till brands began to fall;
The neighbor donned his well-worn coat, and tramped out through the hall;

Then father brought the Bible worn, and read, with reverent voice,
Some "portion" of the Sacred Word, to chasten or rejoice
Our hearts. Oh, while with him we knelt, how glowed his face
As his petition humbly rose up to the throne of grace.

The slow sonorous stroke of nine made Lion lift his head
From shaggy paws; and mother said: "Come, children—now to bed!"
We left our sturdy "copper-toes" the shining hearth before,
Our "daytime clothes" in tumbled heaps beside them on the floor,

And, holding up our trailing gowns, we scampered up the stairs;
Past the big chimney, where, we made believe, lurked polar bears;
Across the floor that creaked with cold—then into bed we hopped,
Drawing the homespun blankets close about each head closely cropped;

And there we listened, still as mice, for mother's gentle tread;
Right well we knew that she would come to tuck us up in bed.
Was ever such a tender "knack" for making life all rosy?—
A touch so deft, a loving pat, and we were, oh, so cozy!

The wind might rack the rattling sash and twist the elm trees tall,
The storm rage at the pane—to us it mattered not at all.
It seemed a shame to go to sleep and lose the dear delight
We had when mother came upstairs and tucked us in at night!

—Minnie Leona Upton, in Good Housekeeping.

A Brush With Apaches.

BY P. WILBUR SHOOP.

THE long string of pack mules wound down through the dark, narrow ravine of the Hasayampae river canyon, and crossing the dry bed of the stream disappeared behind a ledge of rocks jutting out from the overhanging cliff. It was a lonely spot. Ten miles below a quartz mill had been erected, and five miles up the river was a sheep ranch. But here no sign of life appeared, save the sinuous line of mules wending their way across a stretch of alkali plain to the foothills just beyond. The alkali dust, dry as tinder, crushed under the feet of the animals and was wafted away in little puffs at each successive step.

The straps fastening the load to the back of one of the animals became loosened, and I stopped to fix them. The other mules filed past and left me about a quarter of a mile behind. As I was tugging away at the straps, with the mule occasionally looking back at me with a quizzical expression showing plainly on its face, I heard a sound as of some one slipping over the rocks above. The mule looked up, sniffed the air, gave a sudden lurch, wrenching the straps from my hands, and dashed madly off toward the animals in the lead, probably now a mile ahead, and already on the summit of the nearest foothill. The tin buckets, provisions, etc., that formed the contents of its load, were strewn over the ground quite promiscuously.

The other animals in the train, who previously had been walking along in a sleepy, mechanical way, and only twitching their ears and swinging their tails to vary the monotony, seemed to be infected with the terror of the animal that had broken away from me, and joined it in a mad disorder. I stepped back under the overhanging ledge of rock, and gazed after the animals, wondering as to the cause of their sudden fright. Just then a sharp report rang out. I felt a stinging sensation in my right ear, and could hear a distinct "ping." I clapped my hand to my ear; it was bleeding. Then the reason for the mad fear of the mules came to me. A mule that has been used where Indians are around soon learns to tell by intuition, it seems, whenever one is near and, as they have an inborn antipathy toward them, never lose any time in getting out of the reach of their rifles. This one had fired at me through a crevice in the rocks, but had done no damage save to clip off the tip of my ear.

We were not then expecting an outbreak. A few months before Gen. Cook had gathered in the hostile Apaches and placed them under military control. The former horrors were forgotten, and we were at ease and off our guard. The only weapon I carried was a navy revolver, a poor instrument to cope with a rifle in the hands of a bloodthirsty savage.

I glanced up through the break in the rocks and saw an Apache, in full war dress, peering down to ascertain the result of his shot. As I kept still, he thought he had finished me, and so, losing his caution in his cupidity for scalps, he ventured out from behind the rocks and began climbing down. This was my opportunity, and I drew my revolver and fired at him, and had the somewhat gruesome satisfaction of seeing him fall across a rock. His rifle dropping from his hands, bounded down the rocks and fell at my feet. I picked it up. I had previously supposed him to be alone, but now a dozen or more yells burst from among the rocks, and I knew that I was in for it.

Keeping close to the rocky cliff and dodging from bowlder to bowlder, I ran for some distance up the dried-up bed of the river unperceived. I hid as best I could, and looked back. There were 50 or more warriors, it seemed to me, examining the place where I had been when the shot was fired.

Apparently there was no time to be lost, and taking advantage of their searchings, I ran as rapidly as the rocky ground would permit me. I gained the shelter of a ravine that ran down the river. I clambered up the sides. I was not now more than a quarter of a mile away from where I shot the Indian, and I could easily hear their yells when they realized their prey had escaped. To my relief, their cries grew fainter and fainter, and in a few minutes they ceased altogether. They were looking in the wrong direction for me, and had passed down instead of up the river. This gave me some relief, but I was still in a dangerous locality. For aught I knew, other bands were in the vicinity and anxious for the scalp of anyone who might appear.

Accordingly I carefully and cautiously picked my way along; creeping most of the time and always keeping close to the protection of a rock or large tree. Seeing no signs of Indians, I lost much of my fear and ran openly across the hills. I ran on for some distance, and was finally brought up sharp by fairly running into a camp of the Apaches. They had built a small fire and were devouring the provisions that our excited pack of mules had spilled. All were so busily engaged in eating, however, that I was unperceived. I retreated carefully, but a sentinel that they had posted saw me, and sent a rifle ball whizzing in my direction, much too close for comfort, I can assure you. I ran madly along, stumbling over logs and rotten stumps. I had a good start, and kept in advance of them, quite out of gunshot. Several shots were sent after me, but all apparently fell short. I continued running, scarcely knowing how or where, and at length came out upon the alkali plain. I had run in a circle of about six miles in circumference, and had arrived at the place where the mules had stampeded. I was so exhausted I could scarcely move.

I was now in desperate straits, indeed. I could still hear the yells of the Indians, although their cries were becoming weaker. I looked over toward the foothills, expecting to see some one coming, and to my intense relief I saw, partly obscured by the flying dust, a troop of cavalry from the fort. I could make out the tints of their uniforms, and nothing I have seen, before or since, was as pleasing as that army blue. The fort was only about 20 miles away, and word had been received that afternoon that a portion of the Apache tribe had escaped and were on the warpath, and this troop had been sent to intercept them. I guided the soldiers to the Indian camp, where the Apaches had all returned, having given up their search for me.

When they saw they were surrounded by the soldiers, they submitted without a struggle. Their arms were taken away from them, and they were forced to return to their reservation, very sullen, it is true, but without further hostilities.

Thus ended my first experience with the redskin warriors, and I am perfectly willing to let it be the last. At that time I was so much so, in fact, that I resigned my position as pilot of a packmule train and returned to a civilized region.—Peterson's Magazine.

STORY OF A CAPTURE.

Wit of a Wife Saved Her Husband from the Officers.

"If I hadn't seen it with my own eyes," said the old forty-niner, "I wouldn't be a tellin' it. In our camp we had got kinder civerlized and unless a feller was strung up immediate fur liftin' dust what didn't belong ter him, or ridin' off with a hoss not havin' title ter th' same, we locked him up and held him fur a fair trial. We had a reg'ler officers an' guards an' the convicts had ter work gettin' in wood an' cleanin' up 'round camp.

"One fine-lookin' feller came in there with his wife, an' she war finer lookin' nor he was. I never knowed yet whether he done it or not, but it war charged that he was caught crawlin' out from a tent with his pardner's swag. We caught him an' put him inter th' workin' gang till the gran' jury could set on him. He had a mighty fine hoss that a lot of us wanted ter buy, but his wife wouldn't sell an' took care of him as good as a man could do.

"On a Saturday night that feller broke guard. While we was chasin' 'round a Chinerman noterfied us as how th' man was at home with his wife. They must have heerd us comin', fur there was a rush from th' back door, there was as purty a spring into the saddle as you ever see an' all of us went clatterin' after th' big hoss while his rider waved a hat an' mocked at us. We follered fer miles, droppin' out one by one till me an' th' sheriff had th' trail. We could change hosses, but fur ten hours that there big black kept th' road an' showed us his heels. Then his rider jist coolly got off and set down on a log ter wait fur us. We galloped up with guns in both han's an' ordered a surrender. Durn me if it wasn't th' purty woman, an' we never see either of 'em again."—Detroit Free Press.

Nature's Shrewdness.

When anything ceases to be useful nature begins work at once to get rid of it. Hence, all natural forces work to do away with the seed in oranges which depend for propagation not on seed but on cuttings. The same tendency is seen in flowers, where by cutting, graftings and other modes of artificial propagation they are very much improved and made very "double," they tend to become seedless. Improvement by natural processes is steady. Where we hasten artificially we are not allowed to relax our efforts. If we do it reverts to the natural at once. Such things may be commonplace, but they are wonderful.—Every Where.

It Was Settled.

"When me and Jane was marrit," said the old man, "the fust thing I says when we got to the house wuz: 'I guess the fust thing fer us to do is fer us to settle who's goin' to be boss.'"

"And did you settle it?" asked the youth.

"We didn't."

"You didn't?"

"No. She done all the settlin' uv it herself."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Culinary Device.

Young Husband—Dear, what was that white powder you dropped into the fire?

Young Wife (cooking)—That was baking powder, stupid! I'm ready to put the cake into the oven.—N. Y. World.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

USEFUL HAY RACK.

One That Is Handy and Has Given Excellent Satisfaction.

At this season of the year we look around to see if we have all the tools necessary to do a successful job of harvesting the hay and grape crops.

Some of us will find ourselves with a broken half dilapidated hay rack almost if not altogether beyond repair. Of course, this calls for a new hayrack, which is almost a total necessity on the farm, and you will never regret it if you build a good one while about it.

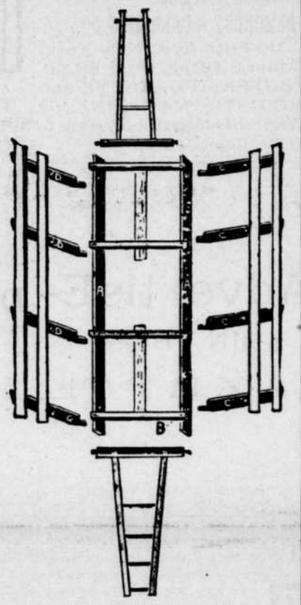
I have had one in use for the past four years, which I find very handy and which has given good satisfaction, and I might say it is in as good condition as when made.

In the illustration the sills A A are 2x7 and 15 feet in length. Cross benches B B on sills are 2x4 and 3 feet 5 inches long, or to suit width of your wagon. These are bolted onto sills as in engraving, using 10-inch bolts, putting them in from under side of sill with nut on top of cross bench. These bolts you will find are an inch too short to reach through, but are countersunk, an inch, beneath and a small nail driven through the hole crosswise to prevent loss of bolts should a nut work off, as they are apt to do. The nuts are on top where they can be seen. The corresponding cross-benches C C on wings are 3 feet 6 inches in length and made by 2x4 stuff. These are cut as shown in engraving to slide on over sills and fit under the boards on center of rack. These boards are 1x6 and cut right length to reach as shown in cut of rack.

The side boards or wings are the same length as the sills and 1x6 stuff. These are bolted and nailed to benches C C.

The end ladders can readily be made after the rack is ready to fasten together. Will say that ladders on my rack are 5 feet high and back ladder is arranged with a loose iron pin to boom the load on at any desired height.

The holes of D D inside wings are made for purpose of hinging wings onto



EXCELLENT HAY RACK.

main frame of rack, and correspond with holes in cross-benches B B, where a one-half-inch bolt 5 inches in length fastens them together and is itself held in place with a key through it. This makes a combination rack which, by attaching endgates and tight board floor, can be used to haul hogs, tile, pumpkins, etc., and by placing a few boards on side wings a large load of corn in the ear can be hauled. As I have always hauled a great deal of feed each winter I detach the sides, place it on a sled and make a very good feed rack of it, upon which to haul feed from the field to the barn.

My rack is all made of red elm and painted with two coats of oil and Venetian red, which makes quite a durable paint for farm tools, and better by adding a few pounds of white lead. A rack of this kind will be found very convenient upon the farm, and I assure you I would not trade it and go back to the old platform rack.—George W. Brown, in Ohio Farmer.

Arrangement of the Hive.

The bottom-board of the hive should not rest directly upon the ground. This will, in a short time, rot out the bottom of the hive, and will also draw dampness to the interior. Cleats for each end of the bottom-board should be three or four inches wide, and when nailed on brings the bottom proper of hive the same distance from the ground. This will allow space for a free circulation of air under the hive, and not so high from the ground but that the ground can be banked up on a level with the entrance of the hive. The embankment should gradually slope from the entrance, and on a level from the same, back two feet from the hive.—Rural World.

New Potato Industry.

The opening up of a demand for potatoes peeled, sliced and dried like apples promises to give a fresh impetus to potato cultivation, as decay will be prevented and freight cost lessened. The potatoes are peeled and sliced by machinery, soaked two minutes in strong brine, drained and dried at a temperature of about 194 degrees. Before using the slices are soaked from 12 to 15 hours, and then have all the freshness and flavor of new potatoes.

New Food for Cattle.

A long-continued diet of molasses has been found injurious to cattle, but Louisiana sugar planters have discovered that "black strap" mixed in proper proportions with corn, hay or oats forms a good food for fattening cattle. There is already a great demand for it in Texas, and it is expected that the western states will soon consume quantities of what has been considered the nearly useless portion of the sugar-cane product.

Cost of Strawberry Boxes.

The little baskets in which strawberries are sold by the quart cost at the factory about .35 of a cent each. Barnesville, O., is a great manufacturing point for these goods. The baskets are shipped by thousands direct to the big berry fields, or sent out through the commission houses, that sell them at .425 of a cent each.

CORN FOR POULTRY.

By All Odds the Best Grain Food for Laying Hens.

Samuel Cushman, who is authority on matters pertaining to poultry, said at a recent farmers' meeting held in Boston if he was confined to one kind of grain he would take corn. With this he would feed, clover, fodder, corn, meat and other like food. Upon being asked if wheat does not stimulate laying, Mr. Cushman replied that he would not think of giving up wheat, but wanted to impress his hearers that too much stress is put on feeding wheat and too much said against feeding corn by poultry writers.

This agrees with our experience exactly. We believe that corn is the best single grain for poultry and feed it every day. Do not underrate wheat, for it is a good feed to stimulate egg production, but it is not indispensable to the poultry keeper.

The great trouble with farm poultry is, usually, that it gets corn every day and all the time. If the hens run at large they have free access to the yard where the hogs are fed, and a good many times the corn crib is open to them at any time. Under these circumstances the hens fill themselves with corn and do not eat enough other food to keep them in laying condition.

Corn is essentially a fattening grain, and when we remember that the yolk of an egg contains a large proportion of pure fat we see how necessary a good supply of fat-forming food is to the production of eggs. No single food provides this so plentifully as corn does, and the poultry keepr who does not use it will not have the greatest possible success.

If laying hens are given a light feed of corn in the morning they will hunt insects and eat grass enough to satisfy their appetites and maintain the balance of the nutritive element in the food they eat.

Grass is a perfectly balanced food for live stock and poultry, and to one who never gave the matter attention it is a source of astonishment to learn how much of it poultry will eat. In the normal condition of things a hen will live on grass, but if she is laying she must have something in addition to furnish the egg material, and this can be supplied by giving her corn more cheaply than in any other way.

Long observation convinces us that corn fed to laying hens makes the yolk a richer yellow and gives consistency to the whites of eggs. Eggs laid by a half fed hen have whites that are thin and watery and the yolks are often pale and thin, falling flat when the egg is broken instead of standing up in the shape of a half globe.

Corn is the best grain food for laying hens, but too much of it checks egg production. It is hard to convince people sometimes that if a little is good a great deal is better, but in the case of feeding corn to laying hens it is almost safe to say that too much is worse than none.—Farmer's Voice.

HINTS FOR BEEKEEPERS.

Combine bee keeping with fruit growing.

Bees consume a large quantity of honey while they are raising brood.

A colony of bees during the breeding season should have a reserve store of honey.

In hiving swarms all washes for the hive are useless. All that is necessary is to have the hive clean and sweet.

The queens of the Italians are decidedly more prolific. This is in part due to the greater activity of the workers.

A young queen just emerging from the cell can always be safely given to the colony after destroying the old queen.

One advantage with Italian bees is that they have longer tongues and can gather honey from flowers where the black bees cannot.

By at once dividing colonies that show an inclination to swarm and destroying their queen cells the swarming may readily be stopped.

The best time to extract the honey is just as the bees begin capping. In this way uncapping is avoided, and the honey is thick and nearly ripe.

In order to free the honey from small pieces of comb and other impurities it should be passed through a coarse cloth or wire sieve before sending it to market.

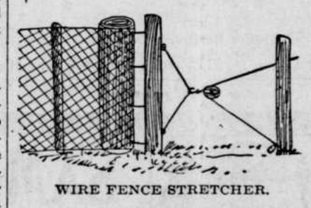
The best honey is apt to crystallize, but this may be prevented by keeping it at about 80 degrees. Unripe honey will granulate quicker than that well evaporated.

To secure an abundance of comb honey the colonies must be strong and the brood combs full of brood at the beginning of the honey harvest. The swarming fever must also be kept down. —St. Louis Republic.

PUTTING UP FENCING.

How to Make the Poultry Yard Look Neat and Attractive.

Wire netting is so commonly used now for the yarding of fowls that some plan for properly putting up the fence is important. Ordinarily this fencing is slack and very untidy. It needs to



WIRE FENCE STRETCHER.

be thoroughly stretched. To do this, the plan showed in the sketch may be used to advantage. A strip of board has four or more hooks arranged on one side to hold the roll firmly and to stretch each section as it is unrolled. A pulley attached to the following post draws the netting tightly past the preceding post, when it is secured firmly with staples and the work advanced to the next post. A fence thus put up will look neat and will be more serviceable in retaining fowls, as a sagging top wire invites attempts at flight.—American Agriculturist.

Mow Down the Weeds.

If you have any land that cannot be cultivated to corn or potatoes do not allow it to remain for the weeds to exhaust it, but mow down the weeds when they are young and in August sow the land to crimson clover, to be plowed under next spring. It is a good plan to sow crimson clover on every vacant spot and thus improve the soil by taking advantage of its capacity for gathering nitrogen.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS

County Exhibits.

One of the most important departments in connection with the Minnesota state fair is that set apart for county exhibits. The managers of the fair are doing their part to stimulate these county displays by offering $1,200 in premiums for this year, against $200 in 1896 and $500 in 1895.

Each county will be allotted space with 20-foot front, with shelving covering about 120 square feet and wall space in the rear 6 by 20 feet. To secure space entries must be made by August 26.

The scale of points on which judges will make their decisions will be on the ratio of a hundred, and displays of wheat, corn, oats, barley, flax, rye, grains in chief, flax fiber (50), sugar beet (25), sorghum (25), native grasses, tame grasses, rape, sorghums and other forage plants, stock vegetables and peas, culinary vegetables, fruits, miscellaneous, greatest number of varieties, design and taste in arrangement will be considered.

The $1,200 will be provided pro rata according as the exhibit averages in aggregate the nearest to 100.

Determined to Die.

Miss Caroline Riste, a young lady living near Perley, attempted suicide. After the folks were in bed she got up, secured an old case knife and hacked her throat very bad, the knife being dull. Then she went to the barn, got up in the hay loft and threw herself out of the window backwards, but was only slightly hurt. Then, going to a neighbor's, about half a mile, she awoke them and wanted the men to go up and take care of her folks, claiming they were after her. Mr. Meibustad persuaded her to go back with him, and her brother took her in charge. Thinking her safe, the folks again retired, and next morning she again tried suicide by taking two spoonsful of carbolic acid. Temporary insanity is the cause.

Reject the Bids.

The capitol commission, after an all day session, decided to reject all bids for stone. This action was taken in view of the important changes determined upon in the revised specifications about to be issued. It is the desire of the board that all bidders shall receive fair consideration, and in consequence of the proposed changes, the only course seemed to be to reject all bids and advertise anew.

After carefully tabulating all the bids recently opened, it was found impossible to designate the lowest bidder, owing to the fact that while one bidder was lowest on one kind of stone for the walls and roof, another was lowest on a different stone for the interior work, and still another was lowest on a third variety of stone for the dome.

Instantly Killed.

Jonah Reynolds, an old man, was instantly killed in Minneapolis by falling from a sprinkling cart which he was driving; Reynolds has just loaded his cart with water and was driving on Lake street. At Pleasant avenue a trace broke and one of the horses turned suddenly and sharply. Without a moment's warning the old man was thrown from his seat to the ground and both wheels of the heavy loaded wagon passed over his chest, crushing it and causing death.

Younger Is Non-Committal.

Cole Younger was seen at the prison in regard to the statement that the James boys participated in the Northfield raid, but refused to affirm or deny it. Said he: "Frank James is enjoying his liberty and Jesse is dead, so I can't see what good it will do for me to say anything either for or against them. No living man has ever heard me say they were with us."

News in Brief.

Lewis Peterson, a young man 17 years old, was killed in the saw mill of the Butcher Lumber company at Red Wing. He was working a lath saw and a slab from the saw and struck him over the heart, killing him almost instantly.

The body of Jack McLeod, apparently killed by lightning, was found in the woods near Grand Rapids.

Lightning struck the homes of James Sherry and W. S. Kingston at Grand Rapids, tearing the latter's bed to pieces.

A man, woman and child were drowned in Skunk brook, at Royalton. The bridge over the stream had gone out and they were attempting to ford with a team. The current tipped the wagon over and they were all drowned, including the horses. The bodies were recovered soon after the accident, but who the unfortunates were is not yet known.

Mrs. Rachel Spellman, wife of a well known resident of the west end of Duluth, was sentenced to a year at hard labor in the penitentiary for arson in the third degree, of which she was convicted a few weeks ago.

Work preparatory to the erection of the school building at the state training school at Red Wing, provided for at the last legislative session, is now well under way.

W. F. Betlock and J. Rodd, strangers, were arrested at Wykoff for passing counterfeit money. Quite an amount was found on their persons. They are detained awaiting the arrival of the United States marshal.

After Mary Hale, a pauper at Marine died, $180 was found in her hovel.

The people in the vicinity of Swan River held a picnic, at which beer was freely imbibed, and soon after a general row started, in which men and women both took part. In the fracas several were badly hurt and others were stabbed.

Dennis Dorgan, 13 years old, became involved in a heated dispute at St. Paul with two other boys of his age, John Farley and Patrick Larkin. The quarrel ended suddenly when Larkin stabbed Dorgan in the shoulder. The blade of the knife penetrated the lung, inflicting a dangerous wound.

A four weeks' training school is in session at Rush City.

Ellis Loomis, of Fulda, attempted to assault a 14-year-old girl and was put in jail. Soon after a mob took him out for the purpose of lynching him, but better judgment prevailed and he was returned to await the action of the law.

A. O. Dahl, under life sentence at the prison for murder, died of heart disease.

P. O. Stevens, deputy game warden of Detroit, was shot at Star Lake by a man who was fishing with nets, whom Stevens was about to arrest. He has since been unconscious and cannot recover.

SHE SPANKED FOR THE FAMILY.

The Stranger's Kind Offer Was Indignantly Refused.

People never get encouragement for doing the Good Samaritan act in the interests of the public, as the man decided who offered to assist a distracted woman and ameliorate the sufferings of a lot of people on a suburban car.

The boy who howls was in evidence, the curled darling of his only own mother and the terror of everybody else, and he had kept the car in a state of wild excitement and exhausted the patience of everybody, including his doting parent.

"Oh, if your father were only here!" she had said for the fiftieth time, as she tried vainly to restrain the howling terror.

At that he stopped howling long enough to beat the air with his small shins, and the woman on the other side of him remarked audibly that a cage was the proper place for savages like him.

"Johnny, dear," asked his mother, "won't you be a good boy?"

Roars and kicks from Master Johnny.

"Oh, I wish your father were here to give you a good trouncing this very minute!" she wailed, as she struggled with him.

Then it was that the philanthropist of the company asserted himself. He had been trying in vain to read his morning paper ever since he started from home.

"Allow me, madam," he said, blandly. "I am a father myself, and I will be happy to chastise your cherub in behalf of his absent parent."

"Oh, no, you won't, not if I know it!" said Johnny's mother, rising in her wrath like a tigress. "There ain't that man living dare lay a finger on that boy—his own father or any other ugly catamount who thinks he knows it all," and she shut off debate by going into the next car and taking the sweet infant with her.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Short, Cheap and Pleasant Route to the East.

The Flint & Pere Marquette Steamships leave Milwaukee every evening, except Saturday, at 8:45, and the big car ferry "Pere Marquette" (largest in the world) leaves Manitowoc every evening, except Saturday, at 11:00 o'clock. Both lines arrive at Ludington the following morning in time to connect with trains for all points in Michigan, Ohio, Canada, East and South.

Passengers will save money and time, as well as enjoy a pleasant journey, by purchasing tickets via F. & P. M. R. R. Ask your local agent for tickets via this route, and for further information apply to your agent, or H. F. Moeller, Asst. Genl. Pass. Agt., Saginaw, Mich.

Mathematics.

There are people who tell us the distance old Mother Earth is from the stars, counting miles upon miles into millions, as the distance from Neptune to Mars. The way they throw figures is awful, on the size of the little sun spot, and how long it would take to walk round it if it wasn't so deucedly hot. They measure the depth of the ocean, and the distance across it as well, get the weight in the air of a meteor, and locate the right spot where they fell. But astronomers and mathematicians all confess that they can't get just right the miles gone over by papa, when he "totes" the cross kid in the night.—N. Y. World.

The New Navy Rifle.

The strongest shooting gun in the world is the new Lee rifle made by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct., for the U. S. Navy. When fired there is a pressure on the breech of 60,000 pounds to the square inch. To build a gun that would withstand such tremendous strain was a great undertaking, but the Winchesters, with their vast and varied experience and wonderful plant, succeeded in turning out a gun entirely satisfactory in every way to the Navy. Like all Winchester rifles they shoot to perfection, work smoothly and easily and are strong serviceable arms. The Winchesters send a large illustrated catalogue free upon request.

A King's Humor.—"We have a long account to settle with Turkey," said Prince Constantine, grimly. "Yes," said King George, with a smile, "and it's a running account at that."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Enterprises of Great Pith and Moment

Have, ere now, had their currents "turned awry," as Hamlet says, by an attack of dyspepsia. Napoleon failed to improve his advantage at Austerlitz in consequence, it is said, of indigestion brought on by some indiscretion in eating. In order to avoid dyspepsia, abstain from over indulgence, and precede the meal by a wineglassful of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, more effective than any dietetic in improving the tone of the stomach. Liver complaint, chills and fever, and rheumatism are annihilated by the Bitters.

A woman really has no good luck in marrying unless she marries a man on his deathbed and he leaves her his life insurance.—Atchison Globe.

"Star Tobacco."

As you chew tobacco for pleasure, use Star. It is not only the best, but the most lasting, and therefore the cheapest.

Every evening we make resolutions about getting up earlier, and break them the next morning.—Washington Democrat.

A HEALTHY WIFE

Is a Husband's Inspiration.

A sickly, half-dead-and-alive woman, especially when she is the mother of a family, is a damper to all joyousness in the home. I sometimes marvel at the patience of some husbands. If a woman finds that her energies are flagging and that everything tires her, her sleep is disturbed by horrible dreams, and that she often wakes suddenly in the night with a feeling of suffocation and alarm, she must at once regain her strength.

It matters not where she lives, she can write a letter. Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., will reply promptly and without charge. The following shows the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, accompanied with a letter of advice:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I have suffered for over two years with falling, enlargement and ulceration of the womb, and this spring, being in such a weakened condition, caused me to flow for nearly six months. Some time ago, urged by friends, I wrote to you for advice. After using the treatment which you advised for a short time, that terrible flow stopped. I am now gaining strength and flesh and have better health than I have had for the past ten years. I wish to say to all distressed suffering women, do not suffer longer, when there is one so kind and willing to aid you."—MRS. F. S. BENNETT, Westphalia, Kans.

There Was Fight in Him Still.

"What's the matter?" inquired the foreman, as he entered the sanctum for copy and noted the editor's bleeding nose, swollen forehead, puffed, red eye and tattered, dusty coat. "Fall downstairs?" "No—only that," replied the editor, pointing with his finger to a paragraph in the paper before him. "It's in our account of the Crapley-Smith wedding. It ought to read: 'Miss Smith's dimpled, shining face formed a pleasing contrast with Mr. Crapley's strong, bold physiognomy.' But see how it was printed." And the foreman read: "Miss Smith's pimpled, skinny face formed a pleasing contrast with Mr. Crapley's stony, bald physiognomy." "Crapley was just in here," continued the editor, throwing one blood-streaked handkerchief in the waste basket and feeling in his pockets for a clean one, "and he—but just send that fool of a proof reader in here! There's fight left in me yet!"—Typographical Journal.

Very Natural.

He—They tell me your husband is a great artist.

She—That he is. He painted a picture of some onions for the last exhibition, and they were so natural that the committee put them on the top line, so that the people wouldn't smell them.—Yonkers Statesman.

It Might Pay.

Great Editor (meditatively)—I wonder if it wouldn't pay for us to start a religious department in our Sunday edition?

Managing Editor—It might. I've got a scrap book at home full of first-rate jokes about bishops.—N. Y. Weekly.

She Knew What She Wanted.

Medium—The spirit of your wife wishes to speak with you, Mr. Jones.

Jones—Tell her I lock the door and put the cat out every night.—N. Y. Journal.

Mrs. Newed—"Was I nervous, dear, during the ceremony?" Miss Spitegirl—Well, a trifle at first, darling, but not after William had said 'yes.'"—Truth.

If a man has a little money and doesn't work, he is called a capitalist.—Washington Democrat.

Rattlesnakes, Butterflies, and . . . ?

Washington Irving said, he supposed a certain hill was called "Rattlesnake Hill" because it abounded in—*butterflies*. The "rule of contrary" governs other names. Some bottles are, supposedly, labeled "Sarsaparilla" because they are full of . . . well, we don't know what they are full of, but we know it's not sarsaparilla; except, perhaps, enough for a flavor. There's only one make of sarsaparilla that can be relied on to be all it claims. It's Ayer's. It has no secret to keep. Its formula is open to all physicians. This formula was examined by the Medical Committee at the World's Fair with the result that while every other make of sarsaparilla was excluded from the Fair, Ayer's Sarsaparilla was admitted and honored by awards. It was admitted because it was the best sarsaparilla. It received the medal as the best. No other sarsaparilla has been so tested or so honored. Good motto for the family as well as the Fair: Admit the best, exclude the rest.

Any doubt about it? Send for the "Curebook."
It kills doubts and cures doubters.
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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Conzet has moved his harness shop into his new building, corner of Bridge and River street.

—Charley Eppel has commenced his new cement sidewald around his building on the corner of Bridge and River streets.

—The Delano Fair was not so largely attended as it has been sometimes. A large number of small pigs were offered for sale.

—W. D. Freeman has a fine lot of raspberries, and will soon be able to supply some of our villagers with luscious fruit freshly picked.

—Threshing machines and outfits are beginning to go west. Nearly every train shows that people west hope to reap a crop this fall.

—A Brass Band Concert is advertised for Saturday evening, in the City Hall, Delano, July 24. This is something extra, everybody be there.

--With our warm days and cool nights and vegetation of every kind growing rapidly, this is the time of year when people enjoy life in Minnesota.

—The base ballists evidently had all the Sunday games they wanted for some time a week ago last Sunday. Last Sunday was observed a little more decorously.

—Fish taking advantage of the high stage of the Crow find their way to Delano. Frank Mann caught a fine pickerel from the rail road bridge Tuesday evening.

—Hear the Nashville Students' solo band at noon Monday and attend their performance at the City Hall at night. They are good and deserve a full house. Prices only 15, 25, and 35 cents. 1t.

--Most of Delano's citizens favor the village paying the men who work on the streets and others, before donating $50 or any other amount of village funds to anybody, even 4th of July.

—Some of John Raders neighbors, of Independence, accuse him of having attended the spiritualist camp meeting at Markeville. Just on what grounds the accusations are made, deponent sayeth not.

--Crow River is now at a fine stage. If it would remain as it is the year round it would be navigable for small steamers, and afford fine sport for people who love boating, fishing, swiming, and skating.

—An entetainment will be given on Friday evening, July 16, at 7:30 for the benefit of the free kindergarten. A program will be rendered by the children, consisting of drills and songs. Ice cream and lemonade will be served. Admission 10 cents. 42-2t.

—The Delano Crickets will play a game of ball with the Howard Lake boys next Saturday, all players under 18 yrs. of age. The game will be on the home grounds, Saturday afternoon, July 17. Everybody who enjoys a good game of ball come and see it.

—The Nashville Students Colored Comedy Co. will appear at the City Hall on next Monday night, July 19. They are first class and you make no mistake by going. Best of singing, dancing, and specialties, just what all want. Secure your tickets in advance. Now on sale. Prices only 15, 25, 35.1t.

—School meeting at the School House at 7 o'clock tomorrow, Saturday evening, July 17, to elect three members of the board of education. Be on hand every body that can vote and choose the very best material for a school board that the town affords. Nothing beats first class schools to advertise a town for desirable immigrants.

--John Leudasher, who fell from the freight train to the river one night last week, is recovering from the injuries received. The G. N should plank over and put a rail along this end of the bridge, for the safety of the passengers who wish to get off. A few years ago Mr. Row Brasie got off a good deal the same way as Mr. L. did last week. It is an unsafe landing.

—Justice Walter had before him yesterday State of Minnesota vs. Louis Bramer, who plead guilty and paid fine and costs amounting to $10.30. State vs. Jos. Badnorz, and State vs. John Holuptzok were continued till July 21. These cases were all for assault and battery brought by Gus Brock, of Delano, weo was at Waverly when the offenses were committed. Holuptzok wanted to wait until he could get the free lawyer furnished by the Liquor Association, he being a saloon keeper at Wavealy, and a member of the Liquor Association. Gus Brock was arrested on a similar charge and taken to Waverly in the evening.

—The Howard Lake Herald advises the "GAZETTE to attend to its own knitting; to reform the wrongs in its own burg; and see that the law is enforced in its own home" Very good advice, Mr. Editor, but when you see a chance to aid even a single individual in your own village to have laws enforced, help him, don't wait for us to tender our advice. The law makes it obligatory on all peace officers to enforce the liquor laws, wherever they know they are broken. The penalty is the loss of their office. Perhaps Mr. Mc Cornock could do something on that line.

--Our citizens want a good school; they want it up to the best in the country; they want it economically run; but, many of them, when it comes time to elect members of the board of education, forget, or are too busy, or have not enough interest in school matters to get them out to vote. The way to have a good school, with good teachers and run as economically as possible, is to elect men who will see after the school; who will visit it occasionally and acquaint themselves with what is going on, and what is being neglected, and the whyfore, and attend to remedying what needs it. Three members of the Delano Board of Education are to be elected Saturday night. Be there promptly at 7 o'clock and say your say and vote your vote.

—A good many of those on the picnic grounds July 3, and who have read the Eagle's account of the days doings, and especially of Senator Culkin's speech would like to know what kind of a speech Mr. C. would have made, anyway, if he been given half a chance, and the Declaration of Independence had been read before he begun, or even after Mr. C. had called attention to the neglect. The Eagle's reporter must have been one of the favored few who found a seat from which to listen to the oration; for when a fellow was obliged to make nearly a complete circle arouud the orator in order to escape the vile tobacco and cigarrette smoke in which the speaker was kept, it was difficult to get so wrapped up with the speech as to think it the best ever made in Delano, or even the Senators best effort of his life. The Eagle would have pleased her readers, present on that occasion, had she not soared quite as high in her praises.

County Cullings.

Some of the best and most scientific road work has been done on roads leading into towns throughout the county that Wright county has ever seen.

The summer school for teachers being held at Buffalo, we understand, is successful. Every teacher that can attend should do so, and derive as much benefit as possible.

Tom Kelly, who was shot by John Muldoon, of Waverly, is said to be rapidly recovering from his wound in the neck.

The Boxell murderers still keep out of the grip of the law. Although so many people are so perfectly positive who did the awful deed, but none seem able to prove the case.

Wayerly now has a first grade High school, so we are informed. It is pronounced the best school, so Wayerly people say, between Minneapolis and Litchfield.

The Father Mathew Temperance society at Wayerly is a large one. J. F. McDonnell is President, and work is being pushed all along the line. Jim says the temperance question is of more importance to the people of this country than is the silver, or any other question.

Even the elements help Clearwater be temperate. Water was too much for the saloon. The river got so high the St. Cloud Times says as to wash the saloon away clean and clear, no insurance. When dame nature takes the saloon business in hand like that it wan't be long until we have a temperance county. If Wright County was strictly total abstinence it would soon be one of the best counties in the state. The intoxicating bowl is one of its worst enemies. It does far more harm than all the floods and storms the inhabitants ever saw.

Wright County is coming to the front in politics a little bit. Mr. Saylor, editor of the Howard Lake Herald has a place on the Governor's staff; wears soldiers clothes; and, it is said has something to say about pensions for old soldiers; also that an old soldier had to be "reconciled" from the position in order to let Mr. S. have it.

Then Senator Culkin, and his congressional aspirations have been neatly sidetracked, switched off for Duluth, where they will be shelved, or pigeon holed in the land office. Though it is said "Billy" will retain his residence at Buffalo, while doing a Land office business at Duluth, thus spreading himself over the whole sixth district, in order to keep before the people, the scheme is plain; the Senator thus spread out is too thin, too thin to cover the ground, or even keep out the mosquitoes, which want post offices and such, and are already making life hard for the ex-chairman of Republican League, etc. He may apply for membership in the Duluth Labor organization now that his job is there.

Among Our Exchanges.

Congressman Morris has announced that he will recommend Dr. N. K. Whittemore to be member of the pension board of examining surgeons at Anoka.--Sherburne County Star-News.

Duluth News Tribune:--David B. Hill fears that "there is too much demagogism abroad in the land." Mr. Hill can assist in reducing the visible supply by returning to his cave.

Litchfield Independent:--Charley Pillsbury last fall talked pretty big about how he would employ 1000 more men in case Bryan was defeated. It turned out as he wished, but the 1000 extra men are still waiting for those jobs, while on the contrary Pillsbury has been obliged to discharge some of the men he already had on his rolls.

--Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

Personal.

Bill Kohler, of Lester Prairie, was in town Monday.

Ed Stewart, of Lyndale, did business in Delano, Wednesday.

Dr. Catlin and sister Mary drove to Watertown Fair Day.

Miss Grace Davis is visiting with her grandparents at Hamline.

Mrs. Craig and son Joe returned home to Princeton, yesterday.

David Flannigan, of Waverly, made Delano a business visit Tuesday.

Dr. O'Hair, of Waverly, was a visitor with Delano relativer yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Halgron, of Watertown, drove over this morning.

John McGary and John Williams, of Independence, were in Wednesday.

Len Terry, of Smith Lake, was a passenger for the circus, Monday morning.

Rev. Mr. Vores, of Buffalo, preached at the Presbyterian church Sunday morning.

Sylvanus A. Merriman, an old Jackson Democrat, of Lyndale, was in town today.

Miss Anna Parslow is visiting for couple of weeks with the Lutz family at Lake Beebe.

John Cunningham and son Emery drove up Tuesday and made the old homestead a visit.

Andy Bertram, ex-Dairy Commissioner, of Monticello, was a Delano visitor Wednesday.

Rev. Ray, of Litchfield, held Episcopal services at the Presbyterian ceurch Thursday evening.

James McDonnell and son Charley, of Waverly, made the GAZETTE a pleasant visit Tuesday.

Miss Merrel Jones, and brother Guy, returned home Wednesday evening, after several weeks visit with friends at Dassel.

Mrs. Helen Bain transacted business in Delano, Wednesday. She manages to get to town several times during the year.

Mrs. W. M. Mowatt and son Willie drove to Minneapolis and took a look at the circus this week. They returned home Tuesday night.

Charles Brandes was anxiously watching for a well screen to arrive this morning so he could complete a drive well near Montrose.

Mrs. C. M. Johnson and daughter Kittie left last night for Mayville, N. D. to make their home for awhile with Prof. Willis E. Johnson.

H. Elmer Coffin, of Minneapolis, passed through town Early Monday morning on his way home from the West. He was looking well.

W. M. Kespohl, of Duluth, who was to Minneapolis attending the Elk's meeting, visited his old home over Sunday. Bill is a strong silver man.

Misses Stella Davis, Josephine Plattner, and Francis Bauman and Amanda Sturman are among those from here, attending summer school at Buffalo.

Miss Ollie Williams, who has been to Mayville, Dak., for about a year, returned home Saturday. Her sister Jennie, who has been at Rockford for several months, came over Sunday, thus completing the family reunion.

Rev. F. E. Fairbanks, of Cedar Mills, made us a call Monday, on his way home from a visit at the old homestead, near Watertown. His father has sold his farm and intends moving to York State soon.

Editor Whorton and boys, Frank Zaun, Charley Green, Gotlieb Epple, Capt Grecar, John Nitzel, and Mrs. S. S. Ball, were Delano's representatives to Barnum & Bailey's circus Monday, at Minneapolis.

BEWARE OF THE BAR-ROOM BANK.

JAMES ALBERT LUTZ, WISCONSIN, PA.

Beware of the bar-room bank, my boy!
Deposit no money there;
Though profits accrue, they are not for you—
The bar-room bank you should never choose,
Depositors there have so much to lose!

Beware of the bar-room bank, my boy!
It's a place to loathe and abhor,
For honor and truth, independence and youth,
Come not from its open door;
But a sad procession of sorrow and care
Comes staggering forth to eternal despair!

Beware of the bar-room bank, my boy!
God gives us talents of gold—
Hope, honor and health, contentment or wealth,
And promise of joy untold.
In the bar-room bank, if we hide them away,
What account can we give at the Judgement Day?

Beware of the bar-room bank, my boy!
And help us to close the door;
If people to-day would vote as they pray,
We'd close it forever more;
And homes would be happy and hearts would be light,
For want would depart like a dream in night!

Beware of the bar-room bank, my boy!
Deposit no talent there;
Though profits accrue, they are not for you,
But yours is an awful share
Of sorrow, remorse, and eternal despair—
Oh, my boy, of the bar-room bank, beware!

N. Y. Witness.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents. Opp. U. S. Patent office Washington, D. C.

J. Danz, St. Paul, reversible compartment lid for dinner pails. C. Lindberg, Duluth, electric motor. C. I. Travic, Minneapolis, bicycle, etc. A. E. Watts, Duluth, Attachment for riveting machines.

For copy of any patent send 10 cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

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DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:45 p. m
Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:45 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
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Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.
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REV. J. L. FARBER Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching every 3rd Sunday in each month at..... 11:00 a. m.
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GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on every third Sunday.
DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... "
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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

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REV. T. DAVIES.

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THE FLIES.

(With Apologies to Poe.)

Hear the buzzing of the flies—
Stupid flies.
What a melody of paw-slap their melodies arise.
How they flit and fly and sting you
Through the noises of the day,
And their buzzing finally brings you
First to curse and then to pray.

How they buzz, buzz, buzz,
In a sort of maddening rhyme
To your jawing and your pawing,
And you miss them every time.
They are neither man nor woman,
They are neither brute nor human,
They are flies.
And you often want to rise
In your might and kill "them flies,"
But you can't.

Fist they're here, here, here,
Then they're there, there, there,
Then they're here and everywhere,
And they make you rant and swear,
Paw the air and tear your hair
In your madness of despair.
An a con-confabulation is ever on the rise
From the flies, flies, flies, flies,
Flies, flies, flies,
From the buzzing and the biting of the flies.

HARRY BOLAND.

—Louisville Courier Journal.

WHAT TO EAT, published at Minneapolis is already out for August. A live number too.

KENNEDY'S OWN for July is up to the usual grade of that highly interesting magazine. "Monarchial tendencies in the United States" by David B. Johnson; "Uniform Federal Marriage and Divorce laws in the United States" by I. W. Arnold, L. L. B. and several other well written articles applicable to the times are found in its pages.

THE SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY issued an order prohibiting its employes from entering saloons when either on or off duty. The board of trustees representing the liquor merchants of the state held a meeting and adopted resolutions requesting the Santa Fe to modify its order, which they claim is a discrimination against many of the large interests of the state.

REPUBLICAN papers are having a good deal to say about the bimetallic money commission that is across the water discussing with interested parties, even to Rothschilds, as to the advisability of returning to a bimetallic system. Some of them seem to be in earnest, and claim that if all nations would agree to the plan that it would be a good thing. Now, if that is true, why not the United States start in? And those countries who do agree can soon fall into line. Other papers act as if they actually believed that a single gold standard was the only safe money plan; these are saying that the commission will surely not meet with success in its efforts to bring about international bimetallism. One thing is quite clearly established and that is, that many of the G. O. P. believe still in the teachings of James G. Blain and of William Windom, and others, that gold and silver both should be used as primary money. Others have been led to vote and act with those who desire a contraction of the currency to the smallest possible compass. Some of these don't seem convinced in their own minds just why they want a gold standard but act as if it was because a stronger minded person had told them they must.

Admires Bryan.

The Messenger acknowledges a pleasant call from Mr. Edward Past, of Lincoln Neb., who is visiting his sister-in-law Mrs. Past and neices Mrs. A. A. Jewett and Mrs. Geo. Rackliff. He was a member of the old First Minnesota in the days of '61, and accompanied the survivors of that gallant regiment on their recent pleasant trip to Gettysburg. Mr. Past is also a near neighbor and admirer of Hon. W. J. Bryan in Lincoln:—Maple Lake Messenger.

From some of the stories found in our exchanges we could hardly suppose it possible that a member of the old First Minnesota in '61, and a man at that who lives neighbor, and is acquainted, could be an admirer of Mr. Bryan. But then as a matter of fact, there are several members of the gallant First, and other noble warriors and many neighbors who are acquainted with Mr. Bryan who admire his stand, and who cannot help admiring the manly qualities of Mr. Bryan.

Very Effective.

"And Italian genius has invented a rifle which fires eighty shots a minute. It is constructed on the general plan of William Jennings Bryan's mouth."—St. Paul Dispatch.

The Dispatch evidently thought the above something funny, as it had it under the head of "Hot Tomales" whatever it may mean by that.

Shots from a rifle are very sure and effective; and when one which shoots 80 times a minute is compared with the plan of William Jennings Bryan's mouth, it is admitting that great truth we didn't suppose the Dispatch cared to admit, that Mr. Bryan has a very effective mouth. Just think of it! William Jennings Bryan's mouth going off 80 times a minute! and a rifle ball hitting the mark every time! Don't the Dispatch think it might have been more apt in its comparison of the inventive Italian's rifle?

Adulteration vs. Overproduction.

A great mania for economizing has, from the necessities of the situation, seized the people of this country. Naturally our people prefer the best. Nothing is too good for them. Even though it costs more they are willing to pay for the best. The same notion prevails yet, and often we hear "the best is the cheapest." But owing to a lack of money with which to pay for higher priced articles, people are buying much that is not the best: that is cheaper when compared in money value alone. They feel as did the man who thought "if corner lots with houses were worth a dollar apiece he couldn't buy a nail." As good articles are wanted and needed but for lack of cash they are not obtained.

To meet this demand for articles costing less money, and that will partially substitute the real, many imitations and adulterations have found their way to the shelves of merchants or to the markets. Articles hard to tell from the real, often are sold to people because they cost less money; they eat, drink, wear or use them as the case may be, only to learn that they have been sold; have paid too dear for their whistle; their sugar, coffee, tea don't taste right: their molasses or honey is glucose or some mixed up mess, to look finer than the real; their drinks, if they use them, are manofactured to make money; even drugs are not always what they should be. These adulterated eatables, drinkables, and medicines, when taken into the stomachs of the people, do not sit right. The stomach demands the real, genuine, and is not to be fooled with adulterations and rebels; indigestion comes, and even death by "heart failure."

While poor people are eating, drinking and dying from the use of "imitations, the real articles are depreciating in price until they do not pay to market, and are left to spoil on the hands of the producers. This state of affairs is no good to the country. It only injures the producer of real products, and injures the would be consumer of them, while the bloated trusts who make "imitations" fatten their pocket books and go to insane asylums, or commit suicide or set some other example for a warning to those who would profit thereby.

It is claimed that even with strawberries at 5cts per quart or 6 boxes for a quarter, in Minneapolis, laboring people couldn't buy them, while in Wisconsin they couldn't afford to pick them and market them at that price. People can buy "sauce" made from they know not what, so cheap that they can save a little more money at the expense of their health and happiness, to help bloat up the "sauce" barons.

Isn't it about time something was done to bring about a condition of affairs where people can once more live by eating the products of the farms, and not the products of the factories; where industrious people can earn a livelihood by tilling the soil, good healthy work, instead of being cooped up like convicts in a jail, day after day, the profits going to the trusts?

Among Our Exchanges.

New York World:—If the country wants a tariff to suppress trade, minimize revenue and promote trusts, then President McKinley's special session is giving it the kind of tariff it wants.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of John Goodnow as consul to Shanghai. If reports as to Goodnow's character are true, this is a good way to even up with the pigtails.—Wabasha Democrat.

John Goodnow will be confirmed by the Senate as consul to Shanghi; notwithstanding the fight of ex Senator Washburn and others. We have always been a consistent supporter of McKinley and believe he is the right man in the right place, but we believe the appointment of Goodnow was a mighty poor one, and it won't help the party either.—Sherburne County Times.

No American should sign a "gold" note or contract. American money is good enough for Americans, and if the gold bugs of Europe don't like American money under our American laws let them stay in Europe. Every gold contract made is in violation of the spirit and intent of our American laws. Whenever a man wants a gold note from you, the best thing that you can do is to drop the deal. Every gold note is a swindle on the person who gives it. "American money for Americans" should be our motto.—Waseca Herald.

Duluth Herald:—Even such a strong Republican organ as the Omaha Bee is forced to protest against Mr. Powderly's appointment as commissioner of immigration. It says: "Terrence V. Powderly's appointment as commissioner of immigration does not commend itself to workingmen, neither does it to any other class of citizens who know Powderly and his career. As a labor leader he leads nobody, because he has long since forfeited the confidence of his former followers. As a politician he has no claim on the Republican party."

Sought the Source.

The bimetallic commission sent from this country to Europe to work up an international agreement for the free coinage of silver, have actually called upon Baron Rothschild to privately discuss the situation. This is too awful to think about:—Wabasha Democrat.

Echo Answers, Why?

Every bond, every treasury note, all the indebtedness of the United States is payable in silver coin. Every such debt, by special proyision of the law at the time the debt was contracted, was made payable in silver dollars (ratio of 16 to 1) at option of the government. Why, then, should the bondocracy repudiate that contract and demand gold? By what authority or right did Cleveland refuse to pay out silver coin to plutocracy—or why should McKinley follow in his footsteps?—Waseca Herald

G. N. Watch Inspection.

The Great Northern has issued a bulletin extending the inspection of watches, which up to this time has only applied to engineers and conductors, to firemen, brakemen and yardmen. They are required to proyide themselves with watches not below the minimum standard of excellence prescribed by the company and to have these watches inspected between the 1st and 5th of each month, and to conform to the same rules governing watches as is required of the engineers and conductors. Watch certificates will be issued August 31st, indicating that the employes are to conform to this rule before Sept. 1st.—St. Cloud Times.

Hon. Charles A. Towne.

It is really wonderful what great respect the Republican papers of this State have for the influence and ability of Hon. Chas. A. Towne. They appear willing to accord to that gentleman almost as much power as Czar Tom Reed. Not long ago, they gave him credit for the reduction of the tariff on lumber from $2 to $1 per thousand and yet the entire Minnesota delegation favored the $2 duty. Yesterday, the Pioneer Press special as to the holding up of Eastman's confirmation said that "the fine Italian hand of Mr. Towne has been exhibited," and yet the two Senators favor the confirmation.

Verily, the opposition have a very perceptible fear of Mr. Towne's influence, even though he is not in Congress, and well they may have, for he is the peer of any of them, and the superior of eight-ninths of the delegation.—St. Cloud Times.

Teller and the Tariff

Senator Teller, while he walked out of the Republican convention of St. Louis because it adopted a gold standard platform, has always steadily insisted that he was a protectionist and in accord with the Republican party on the tariff. Still, with the streak of independence that is in him, he is disgusted with the Dingley bill, pandering to the trusts as it does. On its final passage in the Senate last week he voted against it, explaining his vote in a few pointed remarks, in which he said:

"In my judgement it is the worst tariff bill ever passed. The rates are exceedingly high. It takes care of all the trusts in the country, and, I say it without offense, the trust combinations and syndicates have had too much to do with this bill.

He has been on the ground ever since the tariff bill was introduced, and knows all the ins and outs of this notorius measure, and he does not hesitate to say that the trusts have dictated its schedules. Does any sane man believe that these schedules, named as they have been by the monopolies, have been adjusted in the interest of the people.—Litchfield Independent.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents. Opp. U. S. Patent office Washington, D. C.

J. Dickson, St. Paul, Adjustable handlebar for bicycles. C. P. Dole, Duluth, Clam-shell hoisting or dredging apparatus. W. H. Hastings, Minneapolis, Grain-washer. C. G. Hawley, Minneapolis, Acetylene-gas lamp. T. Mc Glashan, Minneapolis, Padlock. G. D. Munsing, Minneapolis, Knitting-machine. A. Steinfeldt, Luverne, Ball-bearing hinge.

For copy of any patent send 10 cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C A. Snow & Co., Washington, D C.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1897

Another disgraceful chapter in the disgraceful history of Congressional sugar scandals was written this week. The thoroughly up-to-date brigands do not rob individuals upon the public highway; they stand in with those who control the making of a new tariff bill and utilize their advance information to make fortunes by speculating in the stock market. By giving it out that the tariff conference committee had agreed to a compromise sugar schedule that was more favorable to the sugar trust than the Dingley schedule sugar stock was pushed up sufficiently high to make thousands of dollars for those who bought before the rise and sold at the highest piont, and there are good reasons for the belief that members of both branches of Congres were among those who did so.

A prominent republican was asked when the tariff bill would get out of conference, and he replied disgustedly. "When its schedules can no longer be profitably worked on the stock market." It is remarkable how often the assertion is heard that the conference is being purposely prolonged for speculative purposes.

Jerry Simpson had to smile when his resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five to investigate the sugar trust and its relation to Congressional legislation was referred to the Judiciary committee of the House, which has not been appointed yet.

Probably the majority of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations seek to ease their consciences by such "hot-stuff" as the report made this week on the resolution directing the President to demand the release of the three Americans who are in Cuban prisons, having been captured on the steamer Competitor. They know the House will not act on it.

Senator Tillman never looses an opportunity to remind the country of the contempt he feels for the Democracy of ex-President Cleveland. The latest occurred during the debate which resulted in the insertion by the Senate of a claus in the General Deficiency Appropriation bill limiting the cost of armor plate for naval vessels to $300 a ton. Senator Tillman referred to the remitting of a fine that was imposed upon the Carnegie Steel Co., by the Secretary of the Navy, for furnishing bad armor, by the President, when he was interrupted by Senator Allen who remarked: "And it was a democratic President who remitted that fine." Mr. Tillman turned to the gentleman from Nebraska and said with studied politeness: "Please don't leave out 'so-called' in referring to the democracy of that President, as it hurts my feelings to hear him referred to as a Democratic President. As for his remitting the fine, I have never sought to fathom the mystery of how he tried to override law and decency by that action."

The Senators do not enjoy being snubbed up by Mr. McKinley any more than they did being snubbed by Mr. Cleveland, as they have very plainly shown in their private talk to each other since it became known that Mr. McKinley had decided not to furnish the Senate with the correspondence with Great Britain relating to the seal fisheries, asked for in a Senate resolution unanimously adopted nearly two months ago. Copies of the correspondence have been prepared, but this week it was decided not to send it to the Senate, on the ground that it would be "incompatable with the public interests" to do so. As an additional reason for not complying with the respectful request of the Senate, officials say it was feared that a publication of the correspondence might result in making the English mad. Probably the uniqueness of this excuse is expected to make up for its lack of plain, everyday common sense. Meanwhile the administration has made public its instructions to Ambassador Hay, which charge the government of Great Britain with trickery.

Republican Senators resorted to filibustering to break a quorum in order to prevent a vote on the Pacific Railroad resolution of Senator Harris, of Kans., which Senator Morgan declares will save the people of this country $30,000,000, if adopted in time to prevent the commutation of the scheme started during the last administration to get possession of the road through an alleged reorganization and purchase, not to mention what will be saved to other creditors and stockholders. Republicans were afraid to kill the resolution by a direct vote, so they resorted to such round-about methods of doing it as refusing to vote thus breaking a quorum. Under the Senate Rules a "counted quorum" doesn't go.

INDEPENDENCE INCIDENTS.

Where are we, for since our fathers fell asleep, we have had no such trials and tribulations financially.

Our people are lost in bewilderment, many of our people know not where they are, whether in the body or out of the body.

A man that is independent thinks for himself and has views of his own; is not controlled by any party faction or clique; is called a crank, a fool, and only fit for the crazy house. Our politics are broken into factions and corrupted by those who are looking for the honors and spoils of office. All kinds of trickery and deception is being manufactured by the power house (the chief apostles in politics) to fool the people, and too many people are looking only for fun and pleasure, and paying no attention to the state of affairs by which we are surrounded.

Men are anxious to be masters rather than servants. A President, a Governor, a Congressman are servants of the people, only, but after they are elected to office in their imagination they are lords, and salaried officers get very important, and what belongs to them above their shirt collar they think is of more importance than the rest of the world.

Our people are getting too aristocratic for a Republican form of government. We read in the book of books that God made the world and the fullness thereof We are all one flesh both Jew and Gentile, all made of the same kind of clay, and I, for one was not born to worship the golden calf nor man in the flesh.

It is said the Queen's Jubilee cost millions of dollars, and yet the people of India are starving.

Mc Kinley's Inauguration cost much money, thousands upon thousands, and yet there are thousands of the poor that do not have half enough to eat. Many people may think these things all right but God will not long recognize such things. There are some things that money cannot buy. Simon Magnus tried to buy salvation but could not make the purchase.

That great issue that was before the people last fall, the money question, has been put before the people in panoramic view in most every form, but I can see but one solution of the problem and that is, that both gold and silver is money of the constitution, and Congress had no right to demonetize silver in order to bring a premium on gold, and if gold is coined on private account, silver should be coined the same A man told me the other day that silver was not government money. I am sorry men are so short sighted. There is not a government bond issued that is payable in gold, but they are payable in coin, both gold and silver (silver dollars). The Mathews-Stanley resolution says it is not in violation of law to pay government bonds in silver dollars. Gold is now being coined on private account; yon can take your bullion to the government mint and waite until they coin it or they will weigh it out and pay you for it then, and some people try to make others believe that the government buys it. Call it what you please, it is free coinage just the same, and so it was with silver until it was demonetized.

Men last fall tried to make themselves believe in a 53 cent silver dollar. The firm of Willoughby, Hill & Co., of Chicago, originated the 53 cent silver dollar fad, that is the Mexican silver dollar, and put it on sale at 53 cents, but they have busted up long ago, and financially they have gone to their reward.

Now if Dingley gets his tariff bill through all right a wave of prosperity may be expected by the shortest route, and there are thousands of men who depend only upon their days labor, think that this high protective tariff is going to help them; high protection on sugar, high protection on lumber, and high protection on wool and woolen goods, will benefit the poor man will it? For the Lord's sake will you please tell me in what way? I know men have argued that the employer will pay more wages. This is a sickly argument, and no truth in it. Is it to be supppsed that the manufacturer will pay more to his men just because he has high protection on his goods? Not a bit of it.

What money is most in circulation now?—silver, silver certificates, and bank currency. Where are the greenbacks? They have been withdrawn for a purpose. I know the party now in power does not like to hear anything about the money question, but they will hear more and more about it all along the line. They also try to make the people believe Bryan is a back number, but all they say about Bryan is doing no harm, just keep on. The more they say the better.

It is said Mark Hanna has moved into the White House. Must say I admire McKinley's choice of company. I had rather be a door keeper in the house of the Lord than to be Mark Hanna, as reported by good authority. Mr. Editor, I am for this government, for Union and the Constitution as given to us by our fathers. You may talk party until you are black in the face but that will never bring reconciliation, nor establish a righteous form of government, there is too many men trying to fool the people and it seems there are too many people willing to be fooled. My sympathy is with the poor first, the rich can take care of themselves.

Now Mr. Editor I am just a plain simple farmer, never have acquired much of this world's goods, but so far have managed to pay debts, keep out of jail and the poor house, but can't tell how long this may continue; for there is rich blood at my heels. My father came to Hennepin county 40 years ago. I was only a kid as they say, but I was put to clearing land and working among the stumps, and if any one has envied me my position there is yet opportunities where they can partake of the same privilege, but while I live I shall be in the fight for what I think is right.

The stars and stripes that unfurls itself to the breeze on landand sea is no dirty rag, and our subjects are of as good blood as any nation; let us stand by principal and right if politics goes to the dogs. Now some will read this (if they read it at all) and say that fellow is a fool and perhaps they will be right, but I think I know when I am getting my share of the feast

The politicians in this country have got a disease that is worse than hog cholera, the devoted love of office. It might be a good thing to cut the salaries down one half and thereby save some tax, and get better men for the office.

Retrenchment and reform must begin soon.

A. FARMER.

Sherburne County Star-News.—Washburn, McKinley, Pillsbury and Goodnow are mixed up in a question of veracity. A suffering public is willing to admit that all are guilty and let it go at that. It is subline irony to talk of veracity in politics anyway.

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You just should see mine—
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I'm beloved by the poor and the rich,
For both I impartially stitch;
In the cabin I shine,
In the mansion I'm fine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I never get surly nor tired,
With zeal I always am fired;
To hard work I incline,
For rest I ne'er pine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I am easily purchased by all,
With instalments that monthly do fall;
And when I am thine,
Then life is benign—
No. 9, No. 9.

To the Paris Exposition I went,
Upon getting the Grand Prize intent:
I left all behind,
The Grand Prize was mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889, at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France. This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered—the GRAND PRIZE—giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

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But how to determine which make is best is what puzzles you, isn't it?

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And you would like to hear of one puzzle that has been solved for the people of the whole world, wouldn't you?

Well, we will tell you about that very puzzle, and its solution.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889 at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France.

This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered, the GRAND PRIZE, giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French Government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the most prized honor of France.

That is how the puzzle of the best sewing machine in the world was fully solved by the most competent authority in the world in favor of the No. 9 and No. 12 Wheeler & Wilson machines.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best, it will be your own fault.

Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine, and if he does not keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue, prices and terms.

Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO., 195 and 197 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

A surgeon who is a specialist in diseases of the ear says more ear troubles are brought about by dust in the ear than by any other cause.

A Boston man undertakes to teach journalism by mail, and it is not unlikely that the results will compare favorably with a journalistic course in college.

Queen Victoria on the occasion of her diamond jubilee added to her titles those of queen of Canada, Australia, East and West Africa, Rhodessa and the West Indias.

A Calais (Me.) correspondent, in writing of a recent slugging match pulled off in that city, says the ring was pitched in a "secluded spot, near the center of the city."

American iron and steel selling in England, American tinplate in Wales, and now American butter in Australia! Truly, coals may yet be carried to Newcastle and sold at a profit.

A St. Louis confectioner has converted a bicycle into an ice cream freezer, and mounting his wheel, which, of course, is stationary, he easily freezes a seven-gallon can of ice cream in 20 minutes.

It is possible to go around the world and touch on British territory all the way—viz.: From England to Halifax, N. S.; across Canada to Vancouver; across the Pacific to Hongkong; thence to Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Cape Town, St. Helena, and England; or from Penang to Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Perim, Malta, Gibraltar, and home.

Mrs. Mary C. Rouse, a Missouri woman, has applied for a divorce from her husband, alleging that he is subject to vagaries and, among other things, insisted upon naming his son Nixcom Rouse. The court should have no hesitation in granting the decree if the law will permit it. A humorist who would handicap his own flesh and blood with such a name is not entitled to possess a wife.

Last year was one of the most profitable for the fire insurance companies ever experienced by them, but this year promises even better results. The fire losses in the United States and Canada, according to the New York Journal of Commerce, has amounted to $57,940,450 during the first half year, against a loss of $63,959,559 in the same time last year, and over $66,000,000 in the first six months of 1895.

At last we know exactly how old the earth is, for Lord Kelvin, the eminent British savant, has, after the calculation of years, reached the defininte conclusion that this terrestrial sphere has been such for 30,000,000 years. This is not the chimerical assertion of a theorist, but the result of long and laborious study by perhaps the man best qualified of all to make an authoritative statement to humanity.

In the last year 72 persons credited as New Yorkers disappeared, dropped out of sight more completely than if the ocean had swallowed them up; and this 72 does not include the real number of people swallowed up by the sea of mystery. Only the humble seek police aid to search for lost ones. The dwellers behind the brownstone, as a rule, swallow their grief in silence, and seldom seek the aid of the police.

Telephone wires seem to have an important influence in preventing lightning from striking, according to the investigations of the German telephone department. Three hundred and forty towns with telephone systems and 500 towns without them were under observation. In the former the lightning struck three times for every hour of the storm; in the later five times. Moreover the violence of the lightning was much less in the former case.

There is no country in the world that is so bountiful in its products or that gives such rich rewards to legitimate industry as our own green land, says the Philadelphia Times. Here there should be plenty at all times for those who in any degree merit it, and it would be so, regardless of the mutations in business and trade, if the people were not diverted from legitimate channels of effort to go rainbow chasing for ease and fortunes which tempt all to destruction.

It is becoming evident that the czar of Russia has among his subjects some of the most depraved and ignorant wretches in the world. Recently it was announced that the practice of burial alive was common among certain religious fanatics, and now comes the news that beggars in southern Russia make it a practice to kidnap and mutilate children so that their condition would excite public sympathy and enable them to obtain alms. The Siberian penal system has been criticised as inhumane, but apparently it is only the application of this system which should be criticised.

There is no need of flag laws to enforce respect for the national emblem in this country. Statistics of flag manufacturers and the use of the national colors are proof of the fact. More than 50,000,000 flags of all kinds are bought for the Fourth of July season each year. A vast number are of cheap description, and wear out or are destroyed after the temporary use which they serve. This keeps the industry of flag manufacture constantly active. The times are never so hard that the people are without money to buy the American colors for purposes of display on Independence day.

The appeal made by the remnants of the once powerful and warlike Sioux tribe for permission to erect a battle monument over the graves of the warriors who fell at Wounded Knee seven years ago is not only pathetic, but gives evidence of the turning of these Indians from the paths of savagery. The erection of monuments has never been a characteristic of nomadic races, and the appeal shows a desire upon the part of the Indians to settle down to the pursuits of civilization. But a "storied urn" or "animated bust" erected to the memory of red men is certainly something new in mortuary art.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Special Session.

A resolution was reported in the United States senate on the 14th for the ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty and another asking the president to interfere in the case of the schooner Competitor prisoners who are imprisoned in Cuba. A resolution to prevent the disposal of the government lien on the Union Pacific railway under the terms of an alleged agreement caused a long discussion. In the house Mr. Simpson (Kan.) introduced a resolution directing the speaker to appoint a committee of five to investigate the sugar trust.

Pacific railway affairs occupied the attention of the United States senate on the 15th. A joint resolution was passed accepting the invitation of France to participate in the Paris exposition of 1900. In the house Mr. Lorimer (Ill.) introduced a bill to appropriate $500,000 for a monument to Lincoln in the city of Washington.

The session of the United States senate on the 16th was brief and uneventful. A bill was passed to give the consent of congress to a compact entered into between South Dakota and Nebraska respecting the boundary between said states. The house agreed to the partial conference report on the general deficiency bill and concurred in the senate amendment fixing the limit of cost for armor plate at $300 per ton.

Senator Morgan (Ala.) occupied most of the time in the United States senate on the 17th in support of a resolution relating to the Union Pacific railway. In executive session a number of nominations were confirmed and the nomination of Terrence V. Powderly, of Pennsylvania, to be commissioner-general of immigration was received from the president. In the house no business was transacted.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The president has issued an order suspending the operation of ex-President Cleveland's order consolidating the pension agencies of the country and reducing their number to nine from 18.

At the age of 77 years Gen. John F. Farnsworth, a member of congress for 14 years from the Second district of Illinois, died at his home in Washington.

The excess of exports over imports during the last fiscal year was $287,613,186, being $23,000,000 over any previous year.

A counterfeit ten-dollar silver certificate of the series of 1891, check letter D, has been discovered in Washington.

In the United States there were 263 business failures in the seven days ended on the 16th, against 206 the week previous and 269 in the corresponding period of 1896.

No credence is given at the Japanese legation in Washington to the report that the Spanish and Japanese governments have entered into an alliance against the United States.

THE EAST.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 16th aggregated $1,032,479,114, against $1,070,967,397 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 7.8.

On the New York Central railroad the Empire state express went from Syracuse to Buffalo, 149 miles, in 143 minutes, beating all previous records.

At the age of 92 years Mrs. Amelia Kohler, who prompted the writing of the immortal song, "The Last Rose of Summer," died in Mount Vernon, N. Y.

In the national league the percentages of the baseball clubs for the week ended on the 18th were: Boston, .706; Cincinnati, .682; Baltimore, .657; New York, .588; Cleveland, .565; Philadelphia, .466; Pittsburgh, .456; Brooklyn, .443; Chicago, .431; Louisville, .429; Washington, .388; St. Louis, .214.

J. B. Angell, new United States minister to Turkey, accompanied by his wife, sailed from New York for Turkey.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Frank W. Phelan, of St. Louis, fatally wounded Kittie M. Wadsworth in a Chicago saloon and then killed himself. Jealousy was the cause.

The Baptist Young People's union, in session at Chattanooga, Tenn., re-elected as president John H. Chapman, of Chicago.

In session at Salt Lake City the trans-Mississippi congress adopted resolutions favoring the annexation of Hawaii, the construction of the Nicaragua canal, recognition of Cuba as a nation and the free coinage of silver.

Will H. Tolbert and Ernest H. Taylor, of Los Angeles, Cal., started on a cycling trip around the world, to be made in 18 months.

In Missouri the fruit crop this year is estimated to be worth over $20,000,000.

In St. Louis Anthony Edwards, aged 104 years, joined the Grand Army of the Republic.

Every feature of the business outlook throughout the country was said to be encouraging.

Charles W. Spalding, ex-treasurer of the University of Illinois, was for the second time found by a jury in Chicago not guilty of embezzling endowment bonds of the institution.

A dozen residences were burned near the town of Red Bluff, Cal., and cattle ranges destroyed by a forest fire, the loss being over $100,000.

In the last fiscal year 1,629 immigrants entered this country through San Francisco, against 1,411 in 1895-6.

Charles F. Crocker, of San Francisco, first vice president of the Southern Pacific Railroad company, and worth $20,000,000, died of paralysis, aged 42 years.

Judge Falconer acquitted Jacob S. Harris for killing Thomas H. Merritt, his wife's lover, at Lexington, Ky., holding that the act was justifiable.

Reports of great gold discoveries in Alaska have caused intense excitement at Seattle, Wash., and hundreds of persons were leaving for the new gold fields.

Buffalo, N. Y., was selected as the place of meeting next year at the annual meeting in Chattanooga, Tenn., of the Baptist Young People's Union of America.

At Goldfield, A. T., John Stevens, who was entombed in the Mammoth mine on July 4, has been rescued alive. During his 15 days underground he was without food.

Fire destroyed the sawmill, pulpmill and 100,000 feet of lumber belonging to the Royal Paper Mill company at East Argus, O., the loss being $150,000.

In a mile race at Cincinnati for time Harry Sidwell, of Covington, Ky., made the distance in 1:46 3-5, breaking the world's former amateur bicycle record.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

At Laibach, Austria, an earthquake shock did great damage to many buildings and the people were panic stricken.

Flames in Berlin, Germany, in the center of the dress and mantle trade caused a loss of 7,000,000 marks.

Great discoveries of gold were reported just across the Alaskan boundary in British territory.

The letter of Secretary Sherman to Lord Salisbury on the Behring sea regulations has raised a storm of indignation in the London newspapers.

On the Thames at Henley, England, E. H. Ten Eyck, the American oarsman, won the finals in the great diamond scull races.

The Australian bush murderer, Frank Butler, who was captured in San Francisco, was executed in Sidney, N. S. W. He confessed to having committed four murders.

The sultan of Turkey is said to have agreed in the principle of the demands of the powers and was prepared to accept their views on the peace conditions.

The Epworth league at the annual meeting in Toronto, Ont., selected Indianapolis, Ind., as the place of meeting next year.

At Spitzbergen Herr Andree, the aeronaut, ascended in his balloon for his proposed trip to the north pole.

LATER NEWS.

An United States mail car was broken into at Willmar, Minn., during the temporary absence of the mail clerk about 1 a. m. and the mail was partially looted. The thieves evidently worked in the dark, for they did not discover the registered mail.

Gov. Taylor, of Tennessee, has appointed Hon. Thomas B. Turley as United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Isham G. Harris.

The conference report on the tariff bill was adopted shortly after midnight the 20th, by a vote of 189 to 117, and at noon the report went to the senate for action there. This eclipses all previous records. The result was accomplished after 12 hours of continuous debate. But two speeches were made by the republicans, one by Mr. Dingley in opening the debate and one by Mr. Payne, of New York, in closing it.

Judge Fisk, at Grand Forks, N. D., decided that August Normand, already under conviction for the murder of Andrew Hillestad, could not be tried again, and he will be taken at once to the penitentiary to serve a life sentence.

The amount of treasure brought down from the Clondyke by the steamship Portland is now placed at $1,500,000. Each passenger is required to place his gold in the ship's safe, but the miners secreted their dust in blankets and luggage, which were taken either to their stateroom or thrown carelessly about the ship.

The jury in the case against George Defender, for the murder of the Spicer family at Winona, N. D. case came into court after having been out 60 hours, and reported that they were unable to come to an agreement and were discharged.

C. B. McIntosh, governor of the Northwest Territory, in which is included the far-famed Clondyke district, is in Seattle. The governor freely subscribed to the truthfulness of the stories sent out as to the richness of the new diggings. He estimated that Clondyke and its tributaries yielded over $3,000,000 in gold last winter. Of this amount he says $2,000,000 and upward came via the steamships Portland and Excelsior. More than a million dollars in dust, he says, is now stored away in the cabins of miners along the creek being developed.

The steamer Baltimore City of the Furness line, from Montreal to Manchester, is reported lost in the Straits of Belle Isle.

It is stated that Emperor Nicholas has telegraphed the sultan that if the Turks do not evacuate Thessaly, Russian troops will enter Turkey.

By the explosion of a lamp the farmhouse of E. Gruel, near Appleton, Wis., was burned to the ground. Mr. Gruel, who was 70 years old and had been bed-ridden for several years, was burned to death. His wife was fatally burned in trying to save him.

It is reported that Rev. Dr. Talmage has been forced to sever his connections with the First Presbyterian church of Washington, D. C., owing to dissension among its members.

The cotton mills at Salem, Mass., have closed on account of bad business and 2,000 operatives will be thrown out of work.

Commissioner Herman, of the general land office, has recommended that two land offices be established in Western Alaska.

A white man, Dr. W. L. Ryder, who murdered Miss Sallie E. Owen a year ago, was lynched by a mob at Talbotton, Ga.

The United States senate has passed the joint resolution empowering the president to take steps for the release of Ona Milton and other Competitor prisoners held by Spain.

Twenty-two seamen of the lost British ship Kinkora, who spent nearly two months on the barren island of Clipperton, in the South sea, have been landed at San Francisco.

A race war is on at Riverton, Ala. A negro was lynched for attempting a criminal assault on Mrs. S. L. Vaughn, a white woman. After the lynching the whites became incensed and threatened to exterminate the negroes.

John A. Creighton was held up at gate of his home in Omaha, Neb., and robbed of a valuable diamond and considerable money. His brother-in-law, who answered his cries for help, was also robbed.

MARKETS.

Minneapolis, July 20.

Wheat—No. 1 northern, 76¾ to 78¾c; No. 2 northern, 75⅛ to 77¼c; July, 78⅜c.
Corn—No. 4, 23½c.
Oats—No. 3 white, 20 to 21c.
Cattle—Steers, $3.20 to $3.75; cows, $2.75.
Hogs—$3.00 to $3.25.
Sheep—Muttons, $3.10; lambs, $3.65.
Butter—Creamery, extra, 13 to 14c; creamery, firsts, 10 to 12c; dairy, fancy, 12 to 13c; dairy, choice, 9 to 10c.
Poultry—Turkeys, 6 to 7c; spring chickens, 12 to 14c.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

May Take a Month to Adopt True Uniformity Plan.

Arbitration Commission of the Five States Effects a Permanent Organization—Situation Reviewed by President Ratchford.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 17.—True uniformity may eventually win in the Pittsburgh mining district through the efforts of the peace commissioners, but it will take time. It is expected that it will require several weeks, perhaps a month, to secure the signatures of the operators to the proposition, and Gen. Little has advised that no time limit be put on the movement, as at the former attempt.

The position of the miners' officials in this new phase of the strike movement is queer. M. D. Ratchford, the national president will have nothing to do with it. President Dolan and Secretary Warner have cut loose from their national executive in the movement and propose to give it their hearty support.

Permanent Board Formed.

The arbitration commissioners of the five states, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia and western Pennsylvania, have formed a permanent board, with the object of urging the uniformity plan with all operators. Gen. Little, of Ohio, was made president, and B. Frank Schmidt, of Indiana, secretary.

President Ratchford Talks.

Columbus, O., July 19. — President Ratchford sums up the strike situation in an interview to the State Journal as follows:

"The manner in which the miners are conducting themselves commends itself to the country and gives their officers renewed encouragement, and strengthens the belief that victory will ultimately crown their efforts. We have started into this movement realizing fully the importance of the work before us and the responsibility resting upon us, and after two weeks of suspension, involving more than 150,000 miners, we are well satisfied with the results. Only those who are best acquainted with the condition of the miners have any idea of the extent of this suspension and its paralyzing effects upon the labor and business of the country. It has not yet reached its full proportions. The coming week will add 20,000 men to the idle column. The week following will bring greater accessions to our ranks. The movement will continue to grow, not only from the point of number involved, but public opinion will become crystallized more fully and through the press of the country will demand a solution of this great difficulty. The organized trades of the country are to-day in closer touch than ever before. Never in the history of labor troubles have they been found so closely allied. Our demand for living wages and the determination of our miners to secure it have brought expressions of sympathy and moral and material support from almost every branch of organized labor, whose efforts in our behalf will endear them to all lovers of fairness and establish for the miners, with their own efforts, a living rate of wages."

Strike Not a Choice.

Columbus, O., July 20. — President Ratchford and Secretary Pearce have issued a letter to the public giving the causes leading up to the present suspension. The circular says that the suspension is not a choice but an alternative forced upon the miners in their demand for living wages. An operator is quoted as saying in a joint conference prior to the suspension: "Go on and fight; we are ready for you." The movement is characterized as "nothing less than a spontaneous uprising of an enslaved people who have determined to submit no longer to the cruel, heartless and inhuman conditions imposed upon them by unscrupulous employers, which has reduced them and their dependents to actual starvation."

Will Return to Work.

Huntington, W. Va., July 19.—The miners at Thacker, Logan and Dingess, who on Saturday afternoon decided to strike, held a mass meeting Sunday afternoon and reconsidered their action. They will return to work as usual Monday. The Elkhorn miners, who also decided to strike, will, it is believed, follow their example.

Debs Talks to Miners.

Fairmont, W. Va., July 20.—Eugene V. Debs addressed the entire male population of Fairmont Monday night and about 200 miners from the neighboring collieries. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one. Besides the 650 miners who laid down their tools at Monongah Monday morning, 27 of the 14 men at Pritchard joined the strikers.

Charleston, W. Va., July 20. — The strike movement among the miners in the Kanawha valley received a slight impetus Monday morning when the coal diggers at two more mines decided to go out. This increases the number of idle miners to ten and the number of idle men to about 800.

President McKinley's Aid Asked.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 20. — Pittsburgh council Monday in regular session passed a resolution calling on President McKinley to use his good offices in the settlement of the coal miners' strike. The resolution advocates arbitration on a true uniformity basis and urges the president to act promptly in the matter before the strike develops into an industrial war that threatens to violate the public peace and seriously interfere with the business interests of this community.

To Try to Start the Mines.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 20.—Unless the miners' leaders are able to get the West Virginia diggers out early this week, the local strike situation promises to grow very interesting about the last of this week and to come to a crisis next Monday morning, as indicated in the dispatches Sunday night. Several of the local operators have announced that they are tired of seeing their contracts get away from them, and that the mines now supplying their trade must be stopped or their own mines will be put into operation.

More Illinois Miners Go Out.

St. Louis, July 20.—Information just received is to the effect that 450 miners employed in the shafts of the St. Louis Consolidated company at Collinsville, Ill., went out Monday at the request of the marching delegation from Staunton, Glen Carbon and Mount Olivet coal mines. They created no disorder.

Rock Island, Ill., July 20.—The miners at Sherrard and Cable, Mercer county, struck Monday afternoon.

Rescued.

Phoenix, A. T., July 19.—James Stevens was rescued from the Mammoth mine, after an imprisonment of 14 days without food or water. At seven o'clock Saturday morning, at a depth of 125 feet, the rescue party broke into the drift where Stevens has been confined. Stevens is fearfully emaciated, and has lost fully 70 pounds during his confinement, but his mind is clear.

BAPTISTS MEET.

Young People's Convention Opened at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 16. — The seventh international convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America began in this city Thursday morning, with about 4,000 delegates and some of the most prominent Baptist leaders in the country present.

The convention was opened with a short song service, led by Dr. L. L. Henson, of Fort Wayne, Ind., formerly secretary of the board of managers. At the close of the song service Dr. Henson read the Forty-sixth Psalm and delivered a fervent invocation, after which President Chapman arose to deliver the opening address.

As President Chapman walked to the front of the platform he was greeted by a great volume of applause.

The afternoon session was presided over by F. L. Fowke, of Ossawa, Ont., vice president of the B. Y. P. U. A. After a 15-minute praise service the reports of officers were read and a number of addresses were delivered. At the evening session President Chapman delivered his annual address, which covered the work of the past year in a very complete manner.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 17. — The principal business transacted at the meeting of the Baptist Young People Friday morning was the election of officers. The head officers remain the same, while the remaining ones are changed to a certain extent. The officers elected are:

President—John H. Chapman, Chicago.
Vice presidents—Rev. Curtis Lee Laws, Baltimore; Rev. George B. Vosburg, Denrea, Cal.; Rev. J. H. MacDonald, Amhurst, N. S.
Recording secretary—Rev. H. W. Reed, La Crosse, Wis.
Treasurer—Frank Moody, Milwaukee, Wis.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 19. — The Baptist Young People's Union of America closed its successful convention here Sunday night with a most impressive consecration service. Buffalo has been conditionally chosen as the convention city in 1898.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Young People of the Methodist Church Meet in Convention.

Toronto, Ont., July 16.—Delegates to the convention of the Epworth League overwhelmed this city Thursday. Decorations on the principal buildings have given a general holiday appearance to the city.

The opening meetings were held in the afternoon in the pavilion of the Metropolitan church. In the evening four monster meetings were held. In Massey Music hall 5,000 people gathered. At the pavilion more than 3,000 assembled, at Coke's church there were 1,800, and at the Metropolitan church 3,500 people present.

Bishop John P. Newman delivered a lecture on the advance of Christianity, in the course of which he made a vicious attack on the press, stating that instead of doing good they served up for breakfast a hash of crime, murder and scandal.

Toronto, Ont., July 17.—The Epworth leaguers have kept on coming for two days till Friday they numbered over 20,000 strong, and carry everything in front of them. Meetings they have in profusion, and speakers "from Greenland's icy mountains" and from India's missionary fields, all full of eagerness. Friday the meetings numbered no less than 16.

Toronto, Ont., July 19.—Five monster farewell rallies Sunday night closed the greatest convention the Epworth league has ever held.

LOOKS BRIGHT.

Dun Says Every Feature of Business Outlook Is Encouraging.

New York, July 17.—R. G. Dun & Co. in their weekly review of trade say:

"Excepting the great coal miners' strike, which may terminate at any time, there is scarcely a feature of the business outlook which is not encouraging, the season considered. Crop prospects have been improved by needed rain in some regions and foreign advices continue to promise a large demand. In many home industries, particularly in building, there is more activity than in any year since 1892, and the week has brought a better demand in boots and shoes and in woolens, while the movement of freight, mainly iron ore, through the Sault Ste. Marie canal is the largest in its history. With money markets unclouded, there is nothing in sight to hinder rapid improvement when uncertainty about legislation has been removed.

"The advance in wheat to 81⅛ cents was not due to the government estimate, which was followed by a decline, but to foreign advices and considerable buying for export. Demand is already felt from Australia, Brazil and even Argentina, while the promise for European crops is not considered bright. The disposition of farmers to keep back wheat for higher prices may affect the outward movement."

TO MOVE NEW WHEAT.

Thousands of Empty Grain Cars Sent to Carry the Crop.

Kansas City, Mo., July 19. — Long trains of empty freight cars have rolled out of Kansas City for two weeks and dropped off in twos and threes and fives on side tracks along the lines of the railroads in Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma. These empty cars, of which there are thousands, will be filled with new '97 wheat inside of four or five weeks. A tremendous grain rush is expected, and the best of management by railroad officials will be needed to prevent a huge grain blockade, or a grain-car famine. Conservative estimates of crop statisticians place the yield of wheat for this year in Kansas alone at 60,000,000 bushels.

HONORS FATHER MARQUETTE.

His Namesake City Unveils a Statue in His Memory.

Marquette, Mich., July 16. — Father Marquette's namesake city held a great celebration at the unveilng of the bronze monument of the explorer and priest whose name it bears. A feature of the great parade was a band of 30 Indians on horseback, dressed in feathers and war paint. The band was augmented by as many more men and boys painted to represent Indians. The exercises were held on a platform built at the foot of the statue.

Flint Glass Workers' Conference Ends

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 19.—The American flint glass workers' convention, which has been in session here for two weeks, adjourned finally Saturday afternoon after selecting Zanesville, O., as its next place of meeting, and reelecting the following officers: President and treasurer, William J. Smith, Pittsburgh; vice president, F. H. Williams, Baltimore; secretary, John Kunzler, Pittsburgh.

Dies Suddenly at Rome.

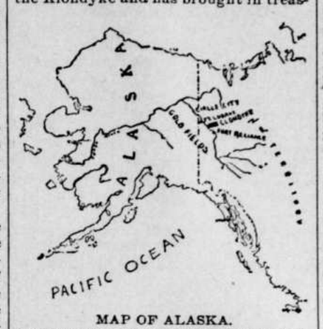
Rome, July 19.—Rev. Father Butler, bishop-elect of the Roman Catholic diocese of Concordia, Kan., died here Friday of intestinal paralysis. The deceased was to have been consecrated bishop by Cardinal Satolli Sunday.

NEW ELDORADO.

Wonderful Stories from the Alaskan Gold Fields.

Seattle, Wash., July 19.—The reports of great gold discoveries in Alaska have caused intense excitement here. Policemen are resigning from the force; every street car man that can raise a stake has given notice to his company. In fact, all classes of society are represented in the feverish rush to get north. Men neglect their business and congregate in groups on the streets in excited discussions. People are telegraphing friends and relatives in the east to come and join them in the new Eldorado.

The steamer Portland is here from the Klondyke and has brought in treas-



MAP OF ALASKA.
(Showing Klondyke and Other Gold Fields.)

ure weighing more than a ton and valued at not less than $1,000,000. Capt. Kidston said that the richness of the Klondyke had not been exaggerated. He predicted that many millions would be taken from the placers during the present season—perhaps as much as $18,000,000.

Seattle, Wash., July 20.—One hundred men took passage on the steamer Al Ki Monday, most of them starting on what is called the overland trip to Klondyke. From Juneau they go 100 miles farther by water to Dyea, then over the mountain passes, down Lakes Linderman and Bennett to the Yukon river, and from that river to the new discoveries.

Thomas Moran, an old miner, who has just come from the Klondyke after a three years' sojourn, bringing with him $25,000 worth of gold dust, left this morning for San Francisco. Before going he said that it was beyond the power of one's mind to realize the wealth that was being taken from Mother Earth. "Pockets are being discovered," he said, "that contain large amounts of pure virgin gold."

Mr. Moran also gave the first account of what is known in the Klondyke as "Too Much Gold Creek." Only two white men have ever reached it, and they had to give up and turn back because they had no provisions. This creek of fabulous wealth is about 700 miles from the Klondyke and is known to Indians, who refuse to reveal its location. The Indians say there is too much gold for white men, meaning that if the secret is given out there will be another rush of prospectors.

J. W. Moore, of Seattle, who sent a man to the Klondyke last March, has just received 24 ounces of the precious metal. Moore, who is in the woolen business, will take his entire stock to the mines on the next steamer. Harry Durken, a young man, who has been in the Klondyke for three years, writes to his sister in Seattle that he has two five-gallon oil cans filled with gold dust.

EXPORT RECORDS BROKEN.

High Mark in Trade Is Reached During the Year.

Washington, July 16.—The monthly statement of the exports and imports of the United States, issued by the bureau of statistics, makes the remarkable showing that never before in the history of the country have the exports of merchandise, which include practically all the exports except gold and silver, reached so high a figure as during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, nor has the excess of exports over imports ever been so large. The only time these figures were approached was in 1892, when the United States was making heavy shipments of grain to feed Europe after a series of deficient harvests. The statement of 1897, with comparisons, is as follows:

Exports of domestic merchandise, $1,032,998,880; increase over 1896, about $170,000,000; total exports of domestic and foreign merchandise, $1,051,987,91, as compared with $882,606,938 for 1896. The total imports of merchandise during the fiscal year just closed amounted to $764,373,905, of which $381,932,605 was free of duty. The total imports were about $15,350,000 less than last year, and the excess of exports over imports for the year was $287,613,186. This is an excess of about $185,000,000 over last year and an excess of about $23,000,000 over any previous year.

PEARY IS OFF.

Arctic Explorer Leaves to Prepare for His Journey to the Pole.

Boston, July 20.—The steamer sealing bark Hope, with Lieut. R. E. Peary and party on board, bound for northern Greenland, left this port at nine a. m. on Monday, fully equipped for the voyage. The work of provisioning the vessel was completed only a short time before she sailed.

The object of the voyage is to establish a settlement at a remote northern point in Greenland, which shall be used as a base of supplies for an expedition in search of the north pole under Lieut. Peary in 1898. To this end a party of Esquimaux will be established at the new settlement and will, during the next year, be engaged in making preparations for Lieut. Peary's expedition.

LOOKS LIKE A BLUFF.

Startling Bit of News Telegraphed from Paris.

London, July 16.—A dispatch from Paris to a news agency here says that inquiry at an American embassy there has elicited a confirmation of the rumor that the governments of Spain and Japan have arranged an offensive alliance against the United States. The understanding is for the mutual protection of Cuba and Hawaii.

Washington, July 16.—Little credence is placed in official circles here in the statement that the Spanish and the Japanese governments have entered into an offensive alliance against the United States for the mutual protection of Cuba and Hawaii. Indeed, so far as could be learned no intimation of such an agreement has reached the state department.

Japan Will Arbitrate.

Yokahama, July 20. — The official press states that it is probable that the Japanese government will agree to the proposal of Hawaii and submit the dispute between the two countries to arbitration.

How They Came to London.

The following conversation took place between two gentlemen in a crowded London club room. They had been talking about the condition of things when they first came to London. Mr. Rawson said:

"When I first came to London, I had only a ragged coat, with a knife and a few marbles in my pocket."

"You were better off than I, then, for I had neither a coat nor a waistcoat, nor a knife, nor even marbles."

"Nonsense!" was the reply. "How could that be?"

"Well, I will tell you. When I came here I was a baby in long clothes."

The roar of laughter that arose could have been heard miles away.—Tit-Bits.

It's Different, You Know.

It was during a controversy over the value of a bicycle.

"There are cases, mamma," explained the young woman, "when the proper use of a bicycle is almost imperative, and I'm sure that mine is one of them."

"Nonsense," returned the elder woman. "That's very nice talk from the point of view of a dealer in bicycles, but that is all. Now if you want exercise—"

"But I don't mamma," interrupted the young woman, hastily. "It isn't exercise that I need, but recreation, and there's no recreation in doing the housework—none at all."—Chicago Post.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE. Write to Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Always Doing.

"What does that man Slicky do for a living?"

"For board and lodging he does the hotels, and for clothes he does his tailor. Outside of that he does the best he can."—Detroit Free Press.

No Such Thing.—"Five dollars!" exclaimed an indignant man, who had used the long-distance 'phone for as many minutes; "and yet they say 'talk is cheap.'"—Judge.

"Queen Victoria always looks so solemn." "You'd look solemn if you had had the prince of Wales for a son all these years."—Chicago Record.

She Had Scrofula

Purified the Blood with Hood's.

"I was troubled with scrofula for eight years, and I had as many as eight running sores at one time. Nothing seemed to do me any good until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I continued using this medicine until I had taken six bottles, when the sores on my side were perfectly well." MRS. A. G. HANCHER, Rolfe, Iowa.

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Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion. 25c.

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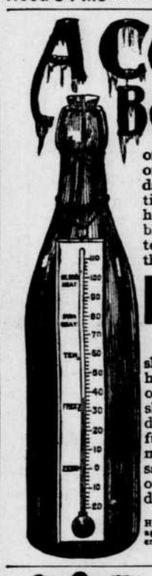

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A. N. K.—G 1666

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THE LONG, HARD HILL.

They were standing in the sunlight
Of the summer time of life:
She was still without a husband,
He was waiting for a wife.
And her cheeks were rich and rosy,
And her lips were luscious red,
So he pressed her dimpled fingers
As he looked at her and said,
As they stood there in the heather
Where the road had crossed the rill:
"May we not fare together
Up this long, hard hill?"

Now her hand began to tremble
And her eyes were full of tears
As she trained them on the road that
Wound away among the years; ;
But she had no voice to answer
Him; she could not understand,
For the future lay before her
Like a far-off fairy land.
There was sunlight on the heather,
There was music in the rill,
As they went away together
Up the long, hard hill.

Oftentimes the way was sunny,
Other times 'twas full of lures,
But the love that had come to them
Was the true love that endures.
Though the bonny brow is wrinkled,
Though the raven lock be gray,
Yet the road might have been rougher
Had she gone the other way.
Now the frost is on the heather
And the snow is on the rill,
And they're coasting down the short side
Of the long, hard hill.
—Cy Warman, in N. Y. Sun.

JUST IN TIME.

BY C. N. BARHAM.

AS SEEN from the sea, the town of New Haven, Mass., appears embosomed between two hills. These hills are not more than five hundred feet in height; but what they lack in altitude they make up for in picturesqueness. They present a bold front of trap rock, which, combined with the harbor in the foreground, and a long line of low hills stretching away toward the sky line, constitute a scene of loveliness which is not easily forgotten.

The whole neighborhood is of historical interest. It was in one of these two hills—that which is called the West Rock—that the celebrated regicides, Goffe and Whallley, once found refuge. A cleft in its rugged sides is known, far and wide, by the name of the "Judges' Cave."

This cave is a mere den, lying between two immense boulders of about twenty feet perpendicular. One of these is somewhat conical in shape, while the other is almost a perfect parallelogram. Between these, at some remote period, another large stone would seem to have fallen, and become tightly wedged. This is all that justifies the name of a cave. The place must have been a fitter dwelling for the bears and cougars which at that period infested the eastern states, than for two famous Englishmen.

On one of the stones, which is covered with inscriptions, some visitor has taken pains to renew the inscription which, tradition says, the occupants placed over their retreat. His enthusiasm must have been brighter than his orthography, for he has only succeeded in informing posterity that "opposition to tyrants is obedience to God."

Hither one hundred and twenty years ago came Reginald Flanders, an English soldier, who had served in the French and Indian war. It was a solitary situation for such a man to have chosen as a settlement; but he knew no fear, and craved for no companionship. He cultivated a patch of the wilderness which stretched far away inland, and, as the Indians were quiet, the wild hillside seemed to him, his wife and Basil, his eight-year-old son, an earthly paradise.

It was a September morning. The leaves, beginning to change, shone like gold in the sun. Reginald Flanders had thrown a sack of corn across the back of his plow-horse and was taking a farewell of his wife and child, preparatory to starting for New Haven, where he proposed to exchange his marketable commodity for household necessaries. Throwing his gun over his shoulder—for no prudent man would then go on a journey without his tried weapon of defense—he strode away, and was almost immediateiy lost to view.

Shortly after the dispatch of a frugal breakfast, Basil left the log house and wandered towards the verge of the woods. A small stream came trickling down toward the sea, and beside it the little fellow halted. A floating acorn, the first of the season, caught his eye, and, with the thoughtlessness of childhood, he drew it to the bank. Somehow, that early fruit of the wilderness appealed to his roaming instinct. He craved for more, and, reasoning that there must be plenty up stream, perceiving that his mother's eye was not upon him, he started on his quest.

The rivulet ran through a ravine. The banks, composed of rocks, fretted by storm and decay, rose almost perpendicularly on either side. A few scattered trees and shrubs sought nourishment from the earth, which had fallen from above. Beyond these, up the gorge, Basil pushed on—whither he did not know.

The mother soon missed her son, but at first, thinking he was in the vicinity, checked her fears. The hours passed, and, as he did not return, her anxiety changed to absolute terror. Forsaking all else, Mrs. Flanders hurried to the fields, and, with rapid footsteps, traversed the gloomy glades. Search as she would, she could discover no trace of the missing one. She shouted, called his name, but there was no response.

At length she came to the stream. There, with a cry, half of gladness, half of dismay, she hailed the child's footprints in the soft, yielding soil. She saw that they pointed upwards to the gorge, into which she had never before ventured. But a mother's love fears no consequences. She entered.

For some time she rushed onward, experiencing all the bitterness of hope deferred. The cry: "Basil! Basil!" rang out of the stillness of the wood, but no answer came.

Suddenly she stopped, and gazed into the gloom with straining eyes; then she pressed her hand to her heart, reeled and almost fainted. There, not 50 yards away, stood Basil!

It was but for a moment that she so yielded to her conflicting emotions. Conquering her feelings, she rushed forward and clasped the child to her breast. As the now overjoyed mother did so, to her horror, looking up into the tangled foliage, she perceived a huge panther, stretched, crouching, upon an extended bough, apperently ready to spring. Probably the brute had only then observed Basil, for now, upon his mother's approach, it hesitated to attack, lashing its tawny sides with its tail, as if to work itself into a state of greater fury.

What was to be done? A weak woman was powerless against the strongest and fiercest denizen of the New England woods.

Scarcely knowing what she did, the poor mother seized her child and turned to fly. As she did so, the panther made its spring.

Owing to the height and the distance, it sprang short, barely touching the rock upon which the two were standing, and fell backward.

The respite was but brief. Recovering itself, the savage beast returned to the attack.

Mrs. Flanders clasped Basil closer to her side, being resolved, in her desperation, that the destroyer should only reach his life through herself.

She could not escape by flight, and had no means of defense. She could only wait and pray.

Once more the assailant made its attack, this time with a greater measure of success. It struck the edge of the rock, and managed to cling to it. Struggling desperately to recover itself, it stretched forward until its jaws seemed but a short yard from its intended victim.

At this moment overwrought nature gave way under the strain, and she swooned. As for Basil, he had hidden his face in his mother's gown.

Meanwhile, Reginald Flanders sold his corn, and expended the proceeds in flour, sugar, a small, prized packet of tea for his wife, powder and lead, and other simple necessaries.

Having transacted his business, he set out on the journey homeward. The sun rose high in the heavens, and, anticipating no evil, he suffered the slow-paced plow-horse to subside into a walk.

There was joy in the calm peacefulness of the surrounding wilderness. The birds were merry, the sea gleamed behind him like glass, the hills rose on either side. He was surrounded by the pure beauties of nature, and the sweetness of contentment filled his soul. He seemed to dream, and left the horse to wander as it liked.

How it occurred Reginald Flanders could never tell. To his surprise, arousing himself from pleasing reverie, he found that Dobbin must have taken the wrong course, for they were on the upper instead of the lower side of the "West Rock."

This mattered little, excepting that it made the journey somewhat longer; for which he was sorry, as he knew his wife would be looking out for his coming; only now he must cross the stream high up in the woods. So, pressing the faithful old horse into an apology for a trot, he pursued his way.

At length he came to the precipitous bank of the brook, down which with some difficulty he guided his horse. Pursuing a downward course in the direction of his home, he was suddenly startled by a shrill, weird cry.

It sounded as if it were the voice of his wife, and yet it was strangely unlike. What was it? What could it portend?

There it rang again. Some one must be in dire peril.

There was no time for delay. The mystery must be solved at once. Forward!

The old horse lumbered heavily on, over rocks and projecting tree-stumps, but its best efforts failed to keep pace with its master's ever-increasing anxiety.

The cries had ceased. All was once more as silent as nature, on an early autumnal day, can be. With the recurring silence the man's fears became intensified.

As he came within sight of the rock, he was surprised to perceive an enormous panther, making strenuous endeavors to climb its slippery sides.

With the instinct of the hunter and the coolness of the practiced soldier, Reginald Flanders grasped his rifle, shook the priming in his hand, placed a fresh flint in the lock, and took a long and deliberate aim. Had he known the real state of affairs, it mgiht have unnerved his arm, but the knowledge was happily spared him.

And now the savage animal made its foothold good. With a snarling cry it crouched, leaped and—rolled back, lifeless, into the stream, with the settler's bullet through its brain!

Curious to find out what had been the panther's object, yet not for a single moment guessing the truth, the marksman set himself to climb the rock.

Who shall describe the mingled horror and thankfulness with which he perceived the unconscious forms of his loved ones, and realized that he had been providentially enabled to save them from an awful fate?

With difficulty the loving husband won his wife and boy back to life, and bore them, pale and weak, but safe, to his cabin.

That evening the sun went down into the west with his last red rays resting upon a family giving thanks for an almost miraculous escape from a dreadful death.—Golden Days.

Not Likely to Catch Him.

"Hi, boy!" exclaimed a traveler who, in journeying through the wilds of Arkansas, had been thrown from his horse, which had galloped off and left him to pursue on foot. "Have you seen a loose horse go by here?"

"Big roan hoss, with a saddle on him?" the lad asked, unconcernedly.

"Yes, yes! Did you see him?"

"Believe so."

"How long ago?"

"'Bout two years ago last Fou'th o' July, as near as I kin rickylect. Looks sorter like rain, off to the northeast don't it?"—N. Y. World.

Anxious to Get There.

Bobbie—Sis, the next time that boarding house beau of yours comes here, please tell the cook not to ring the bell for dinner.

Miss Bubbleton—Why, Bobbie?

"Because the wear and tear on the furniture's somethin' awful. He knocked over four chairs and nearly kicked a hole through the settee, today, when the bell sounded, before he remembered where he was."—Cleveland Leader.

—Chief Justice Judd, of Hawaii, who is now in this country, was graduated from Yale in 1862, and his two sons will be graduated from the same institution at the coming commencement.

HAD VOTES TO SPARE.

Conference Report on the Tariff Bill Passes the House.

Adopted by a Vote of 185 to 118—The Act Expected to Yield a Revenue of $225,000,000—Changes in the Schedules.

Washington, July 20.—The conference report on the tariff bill was adopted by the house shortly after midnight by a vote of 185 to 118 and at noon today the report will go to the senate for action there. This eclipses all previous records. The result was accomplished after 12 hours of continuous debate. But two speeches were made by the republicans, one by Mr. Dingley in opening the debate and one by Mr. Payne, of New York, in closing it. The democrats were thus forced to put forth speaker after speaker, but their bombardment of the republican position was unanswered.

Every republican in the house who was present voted for the report. The democrats, with five exceptions, voted against the report. The exceptions were Slayden (Tex.), Broussard (La.), Meyer (La.), Davey (La.), Kleberg (Tex.) The populists and silverites did not vote solidly. Mr. Shafroth (Col.) and Mr. Newlunds (Nev.), silverites, abstained from voting. Mr. Hartman (silverite, Mont.) did not vote. The populists who voted against the report were as follows: Baker, Barlow, Botkin, Fowler, Jett, Lewis, Marshall, Martin, Peters, Simpson, Strowd and Vincent. Four did not vote: Howard, Kelly, Stark and Southerland. The other populists were absent. An analysis of the vote shows that 180 republicans and five democrats voted for the report and 106 democrats and 12 populists against it.

Expected to Raise $225,000,000.

As to the question of revenue to be raised by the bill, Mr. Dingley, in his speech, pointed out the difficulty resulting from the large anticipatory importations. The bill next year, he calculated, would raise $225,000,000, $75,000,000 more than the present law. Over $40,000,000 had been lost in this year's revenues by the importations of wool and sugar and other things, the duty on which was raised in the bill, so that he calculated that the bill this year would raise $185,000,000.

Main Points in the Report.

Washington, July 20.—The tariff bill was pushed through the conference stage Monday after two hours' discussion before the full conference committee—democrats and republicans—held in the senate finance committee room Monday morning. At the outset the democratic conferees asked until Tuesday morning to go over the report, saying this course was preferable to going over it with the republicans. To test this question, Senator Vest (dem., Mo.) moved an adjournment until today, which was defeated by a strict party vote. The democratic conferees then offered amendments to the report, but were met with the statement that it would merely consume time to urge amendments, as they would be rejected. Representative Wheeler (dem., Ala.) offered amendments placing cotton bagging and cotton ties on the free list; also a substitute proposition for rebates on these articles. These and other amendments were withdrawn, however, as there was no prospect of favorable action on them. Shortly before noon Mr. Dingley moved that the report be submitted to the two houses. This prevailed by a party vote, and the meeting adjourned. There was little clash during the discussion, and the democratic members of the conference contented themselves with a protest against the report and the manner of agreeing to it.

The new tariff bill is to become operative immediately it is signed by the president.

The Sugar Paragraph.

The paragraph in relation to sugar in full follows:

"Sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses testing by the polariscope not above 75 degrees ninety-five one-hundredths per pound and for every additional degree shown by the polariscopic test thirty-five one thousandths of one cent per pound additional and fractions of a degree in proportion; and on sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard in color and on all sugar which has gone through a process of refining one cent and ninety-five hundredths of one cent per pound; molasses testing above 40 degrees and net above 56 degrees, three cents per gallon; testing 56 degrees and above, six cents per gallon; sugar drainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty as molasses or sugar as the case may be, according to polariscopic test. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the king of the Hawaiian islands on January 30, 1875, or the provisions of any act of congress heretofore passed for the execution of the same."

The conference restored the house rate of 20 per cent. on sugar cane. Saccharine is made one dollar and fifty cents per pound and ten cents advalorem.

The confectionery paragraph is changed to read as follows:

"Sugar candy and all confectionery not specially provided for in this act, valued at 15 cents per pound or less, and on sugars after being refined when tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated, four cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem; valued at more than 15 cents per pound, 50 per cent ad valorem. The weight and the value of the immediate coverings, other than the outer packing case or other coverings, shall be included in the dutiable weight and the value of the merchandise."

Other Schedules.

The statement of the republican conferees made the following explanation of the effect of the changes agreed upon by the conferees in the schedules other than the sugar schedule:

"Metals and Manufactures Of—The reductions of duties on some forms of iron and steel proposed by the senate are accepted in part as proposed and several new paragraphs are introduced not heretofore specifically provided for.

"Cotton ties, which were placed on the free list by the senate, are restored to the dutiable list at a reduced duty of five-tenths of one cent.

"Tin plates are placed at the rate of duty provided in the bill as it passed the house.

"Structural iron is reduced one-tenth of one cent.

"The senate amendment (270) on pocket-knives, which is substantially the same as the paragraph passed by the house, is agreed to, and compromise rates adopted on guns.

"The house agrees to senate amendment 316, increasing the duty on lead ore to 1½ cents, and the duty on pig lead (321) is placed at 2½ cents.

"Nickel ore and nickel matte are left on the free list, as provided by the house.

"Wood and Manufactures of Wood—All sawed lumber, except sawed timber exceeding eight inches square, is left at the rate of two dollars per thousand, as provided by the house. Planed lumber is also placed at the house rates.

"Tobocco and Manufactures Of — The duty on wrapped tobacco is placed at $1.85 per pound, a compromise between the house rate of two dollars and the senate rate of $1.75, and the senate reduction on filler tobacco accepted.

"The several amendments on lead paints adjust the rates to the increased duty on lead. The other amendments in the chemical schedule concur with the senate in slight reductions of rates on many chemicals and other articles, including linseed, olive oil and coal-tar dyes, and an increase of the rates on camphor and ground drugs.

"Earths, Earthenware and Glassware—Crockeryware is restored to the duties provided by the bill as it passed the house, which are substantially the duties of the act of 1890.

"Glassware is left in the main at the rates provided by the house bill, the reductions being in paragraphs relating to bottles, molded and pressed glassware and cylinder and crown glass.

"Agricultural Products—A compromise between the house and the senate rates on cattle (371) is agreed to.

"In general the duties proposed on agricultural products are the same as those in the act of 1890.

"Oranges and lemons are raised from the house rate of three-fourths of one cent per pound to the senate rate of one cent.

"Fish are placed at rates a little higher than those which were provided by the act of 1890, and a little lower than the house rates.

"Spirits, Wines, Etc.—The senate rates on spirits, wines, etc., are adopted in the main.

"Cotton and Cotton Goods—The duty of 20 per cent. on imported cotton, as proposed by the senate, is not agreed to, for the reason that the only cotton imported is Egyptian cotton, which is a quality between our uplands and sea island, and not produced here. The cotton schedule, as a whole, remains substantially the same as in the bill as it passed the house. The changes are mainly in the high grades of cotton underwear, with some modifications of hosiery.

"Flax, Hemp and Jute, and Manufactures—The senate changes in flax and hemp are adopted. Compromise rates on manufactures of jute, flax, etc., are agreed to, the object being to develop the industry in this country.

"The senate amendments to place burlaps, bags, cotton bagging and straw mattings on the free list are disagreed to, and these manufactures placed on the dutiable list at reduced rates."

Wools and Woolens.

"Wools and Woolens—The house rates on wool of 11 cents on class one and 12 cents on class two are adopted, and the senate specific rates on carpet wools agreed to with a modification raising the dividing line so as to place a duty of four cents per pound on such wools valued at 12 cents and less, and seven cents on such wools valued at more than 12 cents. The duties on manufactures of wool are placed at substantially the same rates as in the act of 1890.

"Silks—The duties on silks remain at substantially the same rates as provided by the house.

"Paper and Pulp—The duties on wood pulp for paper and on paper are converted into specific form at substantially the present ad valorem rate, with a proviso added for an additional duty as against any country that imposes an export duty on pulp or goods. The duties on manufactures of paper are substantially as they passed the house.

"Sundries—This schedule remains substantially as it passed the house.

"Coal, however, is reduced to 67 cents per ton, and coal slack or culm to 15 cents per ton, as proposed by senate amendment 674.

"A duty of 15 per cent. is placed on hides of cattle, which were placed on the free list by the house. The senate amendment (698) proposed a duty of 20 per cent., but this has been reduced to 15 per cent. A proviso is added for a full drawback of the duty paid on hides subsequently exported as leather.

"Paintings and statuary for private use are made dutiable as provided by the house, but at 20 per cent.

The Free List.

"The Free List—The free list as it passed the house is in the main adopted, except that bolting cloths and several kinds of essential oils have been added.

"The house provision applying a remedy to the wholesale introduction of goods into this country free of duty, by Americans visiting Europe, is substantially adopted.

Reciprocity Provisions.

"Reciprocity Provisions—The house and the senate reciprocity plans are united and adopted with modifications. In the senate plan any commercial treaty must be approved by congress before it goes into effect, and in the house plan chicle, silk, laces, sugar, mineral waters and hides have been stricken out, and tonka and vanilla beans added.

"The senate provision imposing an equivalent counter-veiling duty on imports from foreign countries which have been paid an export duty is adopted.

The president is authorized to enter into negotiations or commercial agreements in which reciprocal concessions may be secured in favor of the products of the United States. He is empowered to revoke the concession when satisfied that the agreement is not adhered to in good faith by any other country with which an agreement shall have been made.

What may be termed the retaliatory clause of the provision is that which empowers the president to suspend by proclamation the provisions of this act providing for the free introduction of coffee, tea, Tonquin or tonka beans and vanilla beans coming from any country which imposes duties upon products of the United States he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable. The rates which he is thus empowered to fix are: On coffee, 3 cents per pound; on tea, 10 cents per pound; on tonka beans, 50 cents per pound; on vanilla beans, $2 per pound; on cuts, $1. The president is required to act within two years in securing these reciprocal trade treaties, and they are to be submitted to the senate for its ratification. Articles are to be reduced to the extent of 20 per cent. in these treaties, and the president is specifically authorized to enter into negotiations which will place certain articles upon the free list for a specified period of five years.

"Internal Revenue Provisions—The senate provision increasing the internal revenue tax on cigarettes is agreed to with an amendment covering cigarettes wrapped in tobacco, and provisions to enforce the collection of tax.

"The senate provision, changing the law so as to allow no rebate on beer is agreed to.

"The senate provision for a stamp tax on the issue and transfer of stock and on bonds issued by corporations is omitted from the bill.

"The administrative sections, added to the bill by the senate, are substantially the same as those passed by the house in the Fifty-fourth congress, and are agreed to with alight amendments."

A NEW SENATOR.

Thomas B. Turley, of Memphis, Named for Senator Harris' Seat.

Johnson City, Tenn., July 20.—Gov. Taylor on Monday evening made the official announcement that he had appointed Hon. Thomas B. Turley, of Memphis, United States senator to succeed the late Isham G. Harris. The governor wired his choice to Mr. Turley and received a polite telegram of acceptance.

[Thomas B. Turley was born in Memphis, Tenn., April 5, 1845. His father was the late Thomas J. Turley, who died in Memphis August 1, 1854. His mother was Mrs. Flora C. Turley, a daughter of William Jattle, one of the earliest settlers about Memphis. She died a few years ago. Mr. Turley's father's family was Virginian and his mother's North Carolinian. He attended various schools of Memphis up to the breaking out of the late civil war. He enlisted in the first year of the war in the Maynard rifles, company L, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Tennessee regiment. He was wounded twice—once at Shiloh and again at Peach Tree creek in front of Atlanta. He was captured in the battle of Nashville and taken to Camp Chase, O., where he was held until March, 1865, when he was exchanged and returned south. After the war Mr. Turley passed two years at the University of Virginia, where he was a law student. Since 1869 or 1870 he has been practicing law in this city. At the present he is a member of the firm of Turley & Wright. He has never held office of any kind. He was married in 1870 to Miss Irene Rayner, daughter of the late Eli Rayner, of Shelby county. Five children have been born to himself and wife, all of whom are living.]

Tariff in Sweden.

Christiania, July 20.—The customs committee of the storthing has adopted a report proposing the introduction of differential tariff duties on several agricultural products and giving greater protection to small manufacturing interests.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS

Interesting Experiments.

A number of interesting experiments in soil, moisture and temperature are being conducted on the state experimental farm. Electrodes are sunk in the ground and the current passing between them is dependent on the amount of dampness in that particular patch of soil in which they are placed. The more moisture in a given area, the less the resistance offered to the current for that area. When the resistance is found, the moisture contents can be calculated for that particular locality. In the same way the temperature of the soil can be computed by knowing the resistance.

Will Test the Law.

Jacob Schmitt, the oldest and one of the best known barbers of Winona, is going to give the new barbers' law a test. He says he does not believe in the right of the state to compel him to take out a license, or for any board to examine him as to his ability as a tonsorial artist. He was in business before the members of the board were born, and he thinks he is as well up in the qualifications of his business as they are. He says, positively, that he will not apply for any license and will let events take their course.

Burglars.

While Hummel, Hamilton & Co.'s circus was giving a performance in Owatonna, two hangers on went through a house in the northern part of the city. They secured considerable stuff and made their exit, but were observed and on being arrested were identified. They were arraigned and pleaded not guilty, but as some of the goods were taken from one of the men in the court room they will eventually land in Stillwater. They were bound over to await the action of the grand jury.

Sentence Commuted.

The state board of pardons commuted the sentence of Louis Kellihan, from hanging to life imprisonment, for the murder committed in the Sherburne bank robbery.

H. H. Rose, a life prisoner, was pardoned, and when he left the prison gates he could scarcely believe he was free to go and was afraid his actions would subject him to a loss of grade credit. He returned to St. Paul, accompanied by his brother. Rose served 22 years and 41 days.

Suing the Bank.

Corporation Attorney Markham has begun an action against the Allemannia bank of St. Paul and the sureties on its bond as a depository for city funds, to enforce the payment of $120,479, the balance of city funds held on deposit when the bank suspended, Jan. 4. The bond was given before the bank changed its name from the Commercial bank to the Allemannia bank, and this will undoubtedly be pleaded by the defendants as a release from liability.

For the Navy.

Lieutenant Commander J. M. Hawley, assisted by Captain H. R. Brayton, of the United States navy, have arrived in Duluth and will open a temporary recruiting station. This is the first time that men have had an opportunity to enlist in the navy except at the seaboard. It has been found that no vessel in the navy has a full complement of men and because of enlistments only being made at the seaboard few western men have been enlisted.

We Beat the Danes.

Minnesota butter now outranks Danish butter in the English market, not because it is ranker, but quite the contrary. Danish butter has heretofore stood at the head of all markets for superiority in all the essential qualities of the finest butter in the world; but in the latest test, made two or three weeks ago in London, it fell a point and a half below the Minnesota product.

Hog Cholera.

The hog cholera situation in Minnesota is much less serious than it was a year ago. Dr. H. M. Reynolds, of the state board of health and chairman of the committee on infectious diseases, says that the board felt greatly encouraged over its success in controlling the disease and that it would continue the warfare.

News in Brief.

George Asche, while bathing near Sumter, was taken with cramps and drowned.

The young child of Olaf Lanson, of Caldrum, fell into a well and was drowned.

Dr. O. A. Gilman, one of the oldest physicians of St. Cloud, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. He was laboring under mental aberation.

The store of J. D. Shroder, at Mountain Lake, was robbed of three or four hundred dollars worth of goods.

The Western Minnesota Telephone Co., with a capital stock of $30,000, has filed articles of incorporation.

Prof. John A. Sanford, one of the oldest instructors at the Central high school, at Minneapolis, and one of the best Latin and Greek scholars in the country, has accepted an appointment of professor of classical languages at Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, N. Y.

An engine on the Milwaukee road ran wild out of the round house at Mankato, turned on the turn table all right and then jumped the track. The engine was not injured, but several hours' delay was caused to passenger traffic.

The receipts of the collector of internal revenue for the district of Minnesota for the fiscal year ending June 30 were $2,224,305.85. This amount is about the same as the receipts for last year. The receipts for June were $218,053.56.

Michael Fleming is held by the Minneapolis police for the authorities of LeSueur county on the charge of grand larceny. Fleming was taken into custody by Inspector Nick Smith, who has been quietly working up a case against him.

At a special term of district court at Canby, 163 persons were admitted to full citizenship.

The general store of Alex Cherry, at Cormorant, was burglarized. Thirty dollars in cash and some goods were stolen.

The state fish hatchery has supplied Minnesota streams and lakes with more than a million trout and pike fry this season.

James Gavin, the driver for the Northern Exress company at Minneapolis who disappeared, was found roaming about the streets a week later in a dazed condition. He could not tell where he had been and it is supposed that he been affected by the intense heat.

A FAST COLT.

He Had Earned the Right to Be Called Cyclone.

Several men gathered about a horse near the western market the other morning, commenting upon the prominence of the beast's ribs and general lean and lankiness. The animal belonged to a farmer living near Ypsilanti, and, it was said, never permitted grass to grow under its feet on the road. The farmer was not pleased with the remarks and the strong inferences that the poor thing had never realized the sensation of corn and oats.

"What do you call your horse?" was asked.

"Cyclone, and don't he look it?" replied the man from the rural districts.

"Cyclone! What a name. He certainly looks as if one had struck him."

"That's what happened to him, my friend. It was just like this. You remember the awful breeze we had out to Ypsilanti about three years ago. This feller was a sucking colt at the time and was in the barn with two horses. The cyclone, regular old hummer, came along and thrashed the barn off its legs and dropped it nigh on to 100 yards away. After the twister had raised all the hob, fences and sheds it could we went out to look things up. The two horses were stone dead, and the colt, would you believe it, was nowhere to be found.

"Next day I turned over the hen coop, which lay in the field half a mile away. Right in the coop and laying on the door which faced down was the colt. He commenced kicking when he heard us and we took him out in a hurry. He wasn't scared a bit, I tell you, and was cool as a cucumber. The neighbors say they saw the coop goin' through the air and the colt after it. The little feller caught the coop and got inside of it to save himself, that's what he did. That's the plain truth, and if you don't believe it ask the colt. Good day, strangers."—Detroit Free Press.

His Superior.

"I am usually rated as a clever performer," modestly remarked the well-known prestidigitator. "The press and public accord me a gratifyingly high standing, and my fellow artists are pleased to look upon my work as being skillful beyond that of my competitors; I have always regarded myself as being a past master in the art and science of legerdemain. But yesterday I met a gentleman who is so clearly my superior that now I know myself to be but the merest tyro, struggling with the rudiments of my profession. I can cause a small flowering plant or shrub to grow from the seed in a few moments in full view of the astonished audience, but the man of whom I am speaking has created an enormous family tree, hundreds of years old, in a few hours."—N. Y. World.

Hints to Hunters.

To get good results in any kind of shooting, uniform, reliable ammunition is absolutely necessary. Experience has taught the most successful hunters that it pays to always use ammunition made by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct., as it is unequalled for accuracy, reliability, uniformity and strong shooting qualities. Winchester ammunition can be bought everywhere as it is in great demand all over the world. Like Winchester guns, it is the standard of the world. It costs no more than inferior makes and it is a thousand times better. Send for a large illustrated catalogue free.

The Appropriate Place.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself," said the judge to the gentleman who had been caught picking pockets at a funeral. "Have you no sense of decency?"

"Yes, judge; but you know people in a place like that are so easily touched."—Indianapolis Journal.

Real Warm Weather Rest and Comfort.

There is a powder to be shaken into the shoes called Allen's Foot-Ease, invented by Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., which druggists and shoe dealers say is the best thing they have ever sold to cure swollen, burning, sore and tender or aching feet. Some dealers claim that it makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It certainly will cure corns and bunions and relieve instantly sweating, hot or smarting feet. It costs only a quarter, and the inventor will send a sample free to any address.

"Well, Whirley, did you find the divine creature returned your love?" "Yes, just as soon as I offered it to her."—Detroit Free Press.

Dead beats all know just what property is exempt from execution.—Washington Democrat.

THE LARGEST SINGLE ORDER FOR CREAM SEPARATORS EVER GIVEN.

A Noted Iowa Creamery Operator Orders Five Hundred at One Time.

W. I. Moody, Iowa's greatest creamery operator, estimates that it costs an average of 10 cts. per 100 lbs. to haul milk to a creamery and haul the skim milk away again.

He is going to save all this by placing with his patrons Dairy Separators, and have wagons call for the cream.

In this way the farmer will get the full advantage of the Separator and creamery systems, will have the warm fresh skim milk at home for stock feed and will not be at expense of carting his milk to a creamery.

Before ordering these 500 Separators, valued at over $50,000, the merits of all the different Dairy Separators on the market were very thoroughly considered and practical tests were made by Mr. Moody.

It was finally decided that the Sharples Separators, made at West Chester, Pa., were the most desirable and best made machines, and though costing a little more money, it was thought they were well worth the difference asked, and the order was given to that company.

"There are a great many laws on the statute books which don't seem to command much attention," remarked the political protege. "Young man," replied Senator Sorghum, "you are looking in the wrong place. Some of those laws may not amount to much in statute books. But they have made a heap of difference in bank books."—Washington Star.

Home-Seekers, Look!

The Grand Prairie of Arkansas—lying on both sides of the Little Rock & Memphis R. R., and extending along its tracks for miles—offers special inducements to home-seekers. The best pasturage, the richest cereal lands and finest farming country in the New South. This Vast Tract of Land now thrown open to settlers. Come and buy while you have the chance to make your own selection. For any information, call on, or address, Rudolph Fink, General Manager Little Rock, Ark., W. H. Morrison, Gen. Frt. & Tkt. Agt., Little Rock, Ark., Little Rock & Memphis Railroad.

"Mine is a pitiable case," said the man who had reached the melancholy stage as he leaned against the bar. "What a woe it is to have a wife who has a habit of locking you out of your own house." "You ain't one, two, three with me," said the other melancholy man. "Mine has a habit of locking me in."—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

Use Gentleness.

Be gentle in stimulating the kidneys, otherwise you will excite and weaken them. The happiest results follow the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to overcome renal inactivity. Avoid the unmedicated, fiery stimulants of commerce. The kidneys have a delicate membrane easily irritated, and upon this the action of such excitants is pernicious. Malarial complaints, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia and biliousness succomb to the corrective influence of the Bitters.

There are 250,000 words in the English language, and most of them were used on Sunday by a woman who discovered after coming out of church that her new hat was adorned with a tag on which was written: "Reduced to 6 shillings 11¾ pence."—Tit-Bits.

The Mead Cycle Company, Chicago, is the original house to sell reliable bicycles at low prices direct to the rider. They have built up a large business by their honorable dealings and have won the confidence of their customers. They ask the public to believe that the house which leads and controls the best source of supply is the best house to do business with.

"His valet got even with Reginald for discharging him," said one young man. "How?" inquired the other. "Set his watch ahead, so that Reginald got his evening clothes on at half-past five!"—Washington Star.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. Lotz, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

The more commendable your undertaking, the fiercer the opposition will be.—Atchison Globe.

Every man thinks he is the hardest man to shave in town.—Washington Democrat.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

A cold church can only be warmed by fire that comes from Heaven.

Pertinent Questions.

Why Will a Woman Throw Away Her Good Looks and Comfort?

Why will a woman drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence and miss three-quarters of the joy of living, when she has health almost within her grasp? If she does not value her good looks, does she not value her comfort?

Why, my sister, will you suffer that dull pain in the small of your back, those bearing-down, dragging sensations in the loins, that terrible fullness in the lower bowel, caused by constipation proceeding from the womb lying over and pressing on the rectum? Do you know that these are signs of displacement, and that you will never be well while that lasts?

What a woman needs who is thus affected is to strengthen the ligaments so they will keep her organs in place. There is nothing better for this purpose than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The great volume of testimony which is constantly rolling in, proves that the Compound is constantly curing thousands of just such cases.

The following letter from Mrs. Marlow is only one of many thousands which Mrs. Pinkham has received this year from those she has relieved—surely such testimony is convincing:

"My trouble commenced after the birth of my last child. I did not know what was the matter with me. My husband went to our family physician and described my symptoms, and he said I had displacement and falling of the womb. He sent me some medicine, but it did little good. I let it go on about two years, and every time I did any hard work my womb would come down. Finally a lady friend advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which I did. The first bottle helped me so much, I continued to take it right along. My back was almost the same as no back. I could not lift scarcely any weight. My life was just a drag to me. To-day I am well of my womb trouble, and have a good, strong back, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. L. Marlow, Milford, Ill.

CONSTIPATION—Caused by { Over-Work! Over-Eating! Over-Drinking!

No part of the human body receives more ill treatment than the bowels. Load after load is imposed until at last the intestines become clogged, refuse to act, worn out. Then you must assist nature. Do it, and see how easily you will be

Cured by Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC. CCC

Not a violent mass of mercurial and mineral poisons, but a PURE VEGETABLE COMPOUND, that acts directly upon the diseased and worn out intestinal canal, makes it strong, and restores muscular action, at the same time gently stimulating the liver and kidneys. Not a patent liquid or pill-form dose, but a CANDY TABLET—pleasant to eat, easy and delightful in action.

They are indeed NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.

ALL DRUGGISTS. 10c., 25c., 50c. 865.

"A HANDFUL OF DIRT MAY BE A HOUSEFUL OF SHAME." CLEAN HOUSE WITH

SAPOLIO

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—J. E. Borsch has completed his new brick store on River Street and is moving in.

—Coffin and Babb are at work rejuvinating several fine pieces of furniture for use in the new River Street Stores.

—Lots of good hay is being put up from high lands not always furnishing a crop, while sloughs are under water and uncut.

—Harvesting of rye was commenced in earnest Monday morning, and with favorable weather the week has served for harvesting the entire crop. Wheat and oats will soon follow.

—Don't forget the Rosser Family Cornet Band concert to be given at the City Hall, Saturday evening, July 24. Half of the proceeds will go to the aid of the M. E. Church, of Delano.

—Delano has three horse shoers and yet business men drive to neighboring villages for shoeing, and some of the neighbors from these same villages drive to Delano where they get good shoeing.

—Henry Bock has about completed the building of a fine residence on the West Side hill. Wm. Zabel has his new residence on West Bridge street well under way, also. Hard times don't prevent a few houses from being built anyway.

—The celebrated Rosser Family, consisting of Geo. W. Rosser, and his three sons and two daughters between the ages of 12 and 20 years, will give a first class entertainment in the City Hall, Saturday evening, July 24. Band music, singing, and recitations. Admission 10 and 20 cts. The entertainment is well spoken of by the press.

—The Nashville students, with their car, stopped over here Monday and Monday night. In the afternoon, members of the troupe and a picked up nine about town played ball, 16 to 15 in favor of Delano. Had the full nine innings been played there is no telling how many scores would have been made. In the evening they gave their entertainment in the City Hall to a fair sized audience for the hot weather. They are a genuine typhical negro troupe, and make plenty of noise and keep the people awake.

--The school meeting was not so largely attended as it should have been, but 53 were present. Quite a lively interest was taken by those present. The polls were kept open from 7 to 8 P. M. and the following received votes.

	for 3 yr.	for 1 yr.
A. W. Wittman,	22	5
J. E. Borsch,	40	5
C. M. Conzet,	16	18
W. M. Mowatt,	7	12
T. J. Catlin,	5	3
N. K. Coffin,	4	
J. A. Wharton,		3
I. Gutzwiller,	1	

Two votes and part of five others were thrown out on account of not being written right. The officers elected were for three years, A. W. Wittman and J. E. Borsch; for one year, C. M. Conzet.

—The Delano Cemetary officers complain that several parties who have friends buried in the cemetary still owe for their lots, and that, although they have been repeatedly notified of their indebtedness, for a burial place, are still delinquent. Part of the fence has been blown over and the grass needs cutting; trees need trimming, and other things to beautify the last resting place of our dead friends should be done. The board is willing, even anxious to have these matters attended to, but have no money on hand with which to pay for doing them.

R. M. Walter is Secretary and Treasurer of the Association. Parties owing the Association should see him and and leave the amount with him. No one can be proud of our grave yard in its present fix. If your friends should visit with you one of the last places you would probably care to point out to them would be the cemetary with the grass as high as some of the tombstones, and a large part of the fence down. Delinquents take warning and pay up and have things look better.

—Had the Health officers recommendation to provide for hauling all swills from the village, during the hot weather at least been put in force by the Village Council, several neighborhood disputes might have been obturated. It is unpleasant and at times unhealthy, to inhale the auroma arising from sink holes where swills, slops, and other refuse matter are deposited on your neighbor's premises; and it is positively disagreeable, and breeds unpleasantness between neighbors, more especially where some throw such things on their neighbors premises. Several complaints have been made. Some have informed us that they had a barrel full but could get no one to haul it away. The Village should provide for hauling that not fit for feed. If kept as it should be, clean enough for feeding hogs, there would be plenty who would remove the slops for that purpose. The Council should provide for an abatement of this nuisance. Swills and slops poured into alleys and about back yards are, many times, worse than pigs properly kept would be.

—The cemetary board will meet at Dr. Catlin's office Saturday evening, July 24 at 7:30.

—Next Sunday evening, Rev. J. L. Farber will begin a course of sermons on man. The first to be, origin of man.

--The game of base ball between Delano and Watertown scheduled for next Saturday, has been postponed one week at Watertown's request.

—George P. Schaffer has his new counters in his new store, and expects to move in soon. He will have one of the largest and finest stores in town when he gets moved.

--The name of Helena Steffes, of Delano, now appears on Uncle Sam's pension list as original, widow, etc. Mrs. S. has waited patiently a long time for her pension.

—A large audience enjoys the Thursday evening concert given by the Delano Concert Band every week, in the band stand opposite the depot. The music grows more and more attractive.

—The state of Minnesota vs. John Holuptzok and Jos. Badnorz came up yesterday before Justice Turngreen, on a change of venue. The state came out ahead. We understand an appeal is to be taken.

—Knowing ones seem quite sure that F. H. Lindsley will be the new post master at Delano. Messrs W. H. Frazee and J. W. McDonald were in the field, but from all accounts, were distanced from the start.

—Joseph Leudasher marketed half a dozen fine hogs Wednesday. Al Hitzman was purchaser. Delano is supplying some of the finest pork in the country now-a-days. Quite an improvement on the "razorbacks" of long ago.

—Scorchers are occasionally seen on our sidewalks yet. Several ladies entered warm protests this week; one determined feminie stood her piece of sidewalk and defied the wheelman who finally turned out.

LATER, the Village Council has finally passed an ordinance prohibiting riding bicycles on sidewalks. Good.

—Mayor Borsch discovered some boys in swimming near the wagon bridge, a few days ago. His honor thought it did not look just right, and soon had the offenders ashore; and proposes to enforce the laws against a repetition of such disgraceful business. There are plenty of good swimming places besides that at the bridge.

—Owing to a rise in the price up to seventy two cents per bushel, wheat has been coming into town quite lively. Provident farmers with a year's supply ahead have been induced to spare a little. Now should storms, hail, or any other thing destroy the new crop some of them would be doubly sorry. But they have taken the chances, trusting Providence to refill their recently emptied granaries.

Personal.

J. T. Hanna took a trip to Waverly Tuesday.

Hon. John Belden, of Montrose, visited Delano yesterday.

Andrew Bertram, of Monticello, was a Delano visitor this week.

Sam Coffin and his mother, of Independence, drove over Wednesday.

Sanford Dodge, of Minneapolis, was in town professionally this week.

Jacob Beal, of Independence, made Delano a business visit yesterday.

Dr. Oakey and several friends wheeled up from Minneapolis Sunday.

Alfred Holstrom, of Minneapolis, paid Delano friends a visit this week.

J. S. McIntyre, of Maple Plain, drove up with a load of raspberries Tuesday.

John Elliot and Jos Mc Lain, of Rockford, were seeing Delano Wednesday.

E. C. Austin, of Lakeview, Oregon, has been visiting friends in Delano this week.

A. L. Lano and family drove to Chaska the other day on a brief visit with friends.

James Stoddart, one of Rockford's prosperous husbandmen was a caller Wednesday.

Mr Louis Lawrence, of Minneapolis is spending a few days with his sister Mr. Dr. Soper.

Frank Yantos, of Minneapolis, has moved into the N. K. Coffin house on Second street.

Mrs. M. C. Staples and children, of Howard Lake, visited with Delano friends this week.

Ed Freeman came up last week from Minneapolis, and spent a few days with his parents.

Mrs. cal Steward and Earnest are making a prospecting tour to the Pacific coast this week.

Frank Gorman, Buffalo's hustling liverymay, made Delano a a professional visit one day this week.

Paul Kolbe, of Lester Prairie, came over on his wheel last week for a few day's vistit with his old friends.

Miss Mary Catlin left Wednesday morning for a few week's visit with relatives and friends at St. Peter.

Paul Durley and wife, of Minneapolis, passed through town Monday on their way home from a visit at Buffalo.

Rev. J. L. Farber and wife attended the ice cream sociable at Montrose. Friday evening. Had a good time of course.

Henry Baker, of Independence, has been supplying some of the Delanoites with fine black cap raspberries this week.

Rev. B. E. Sherwin, of Dassel, was a passenger through town one day this week on his way to Anoka, to attend a wedding.

Mr. Stringer, a St. Paul printer, was up Wednesday to attend the funeral of his Uncle, C. W. Ingerson. He made us a short visit.

Henry C. crandall, of Peckford transacted business in Delano Wednesday. Henry and clinton are doing some extensive building on the farm.

L. M. Maxfield is visiting for a couple of weeks with his brother at Kensington and his sister at Benson, taking a much needed rest from business cares.

Mr. J. N. Deller and mother of St. Paul, and Mrs. Wm. Zerbis of Minneapolis, who have been visiting with relatives the past week returned home Friday morning.

Subscribe for the Buffalo Gazette. One year one Dollar Six months $.50 Three months, 25 cents. Take it. now

Salesmen Wanted.

To sell the largest stock of Northern Grown Fruits, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, etc., in the West. Steady work. Pay weekly. Three plans. Write at once for terms.

THE JEWELL NURSERY CO.,
Lake City, Minnesota.

DIED.

INGERSON.—In Franklin, on Tuesday, July 20, Mr. Charles W. Ingerson, aged 68.

Mr. Ingerson purchased the farm formerly owned by Luther Cunningham, and moved from Independence into our vicinity several years ago. He was a prominent man, having held several offices, among them, Town Clerk, Justice of the Peace, and member of the School Board. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. He leaves a wife and one son to mourn his death. The bereaved relatives have the sympathy of a host of friends in this their hour of affliction.

County Cullings.

We are pleased to note a somewhat more law and order tone to the Howard Lake Herald this week. It says two men were arrested for being drunk on the streets. Wonder if the officers of the peace made complaint.

The County Commissioners evidently have concluded to run some things the way they think they should be run, and have passed the following resolutions:

"Be it resolved that the board hereby repuest C. A. Pidgeon, County Attorney of Wright County, to ask the Judge of the District Court, before whom the case of the State of Minnesota vs. John R. Howard shall be tried, to appoint D. F. Larabee as substitute Co. Attorney to prosecute said Howard at said trial, wherever the case shall come up for trial."

The people of Wright County except a few interested ones, will be well pleased with this substitution.

"What," asks the Superior Leader, "will be the outcome of the mission of Messrs. Wolcott, Stevenson and Paine, sent to Europe by President Mc Kinley in behalf of international bimetallism?" The outcome will be three cases of gout if they don't break away from the banquet table.—Duluth News Tribune.

Village Ordinance,

AN ORDINANCE TO PROHIBIT THE RUNNING OF BICYCLES ON THE SIDEWALKS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO, MINNESOTA.

The Common Council of the Village of Delano do ordain and establish as follows:

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Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication.

Adopted, July 19th, 1897.
Published, July 23rd, 1897.

L. M. MAXFIELD, Recorder. J. E. BORSCH, President.

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TWO INKY WAYS.

(New York Sun.)

There was a man who advertised
But once—a single time.
In spot obscure placed he his ad
And paid for it a dime.

And just because it didn't bring
Him customers by score,
"All advertising is a fake"
He said, or, rather, swore.

He seemed to think one hammer tap
Would drive a nail clear in;
That from a bit of tiny thread
A weaver, tents could spin.

If he this reasoning bright applied
To eating, doubtless he
Would claim one little bite would feed
Ten men a century.

Some day, though, he will learn that to
Make advertising pay
He'll have to add ads to his ad,
And advertise each day.

TALK about the "intrinsic value of gold." Where is it when men have to eat horse meat while they dig it?

WHAT has become of Senator Keller and his beet sugar manufactory? Also the state's investment in beet seed?

WARDEN WOLFER denies the rumor that a man named Doyle escaped from the penitentiary a couple of weeks ago. It is claimed that such a man left the supervision of the county lockup, at Stillwater but not the penitentiary.

THE steamer Acte on Lake Minnetonka caught fire, supposedly from her fires not being properly extinguished Saturday night, at Excelsior, and burned. The boat was owned by Capt. Charles Cheeley and was one of the most popular on the lake. The boat is said to have been insured for $800 which will nearly cover the loss.

MINNESOTA has secured a chairmanship of a committee at the hands of Speaker Reed, the committee on ventilation and acoustics. Mr. Heatwole is the chairman appointed. What does he know about either ventilation or acoustics of buildings? If it is meant to let off the profanity for the House he's the man.

EDWARD EGGLESTON is reported as being in a hospital at Yonkers, N. Y. suffering from a compound fracture of the skull, caused by a fall from a horse he was riding. Rev. Eggleston formerly preached for the M. E. church, at St. Peter, St. Paul, and other appointments. He was also an author of renown, Hoosier Schoolmaster being one of his first stories to attract attention. He is 60 years of age.

SPECULATION in tickets to Alaska seems about as paying as the best diggings would. It is said that a few days ago when a ship which had sold 111 tickets was about starting on the trip, the last of the season, to make connections with the Yukon steamers, that three times the original price was freely offered to ticket holders for their tickets, and that one passenger after being offered $1500 for the ticket for which he paid $150 concluded to sell.

SPEAKER REED has finally announced the appointment of the Congressional Committees. It is said that at the united request of the Minnesota delegation Congressman Morris was appointed on Rivers and Harbors; Fletcher re-appointed on interstate and foreign commerce and territories; McCleary to his old place on banking and currency committee and committee on labor; Heatwole, foreign affairs and chairman of committee on ventilation and acoustics; Eddy, public lands, mines and mining and Indian affairs; Tawney, ways and means; Stevens on public lands and pensions.

SOME of our gold standard friends should explain to the people how it is that Brown University compels President Andrews to resign or quit talking for the free coinage of both gold and silver. Last fall they were quite prompt to deny that employers were compelling their employes to vote for gold standard; but this case hardly admits of denial; and we believe that many of the denials referred to above could now easily be proven false. The employer may not consider it compulsion but where a poor man with a family depends on his daily work at his trade for a living [illegible] to understand that in case a certain party don't win he will lose his job it comes pretty close to being compulsion these times.

THE gold fever comes periodically, something like 17 year locusts, and probably does as much harm to most of its victims as do these pests to Western farmers. A generation ago, covered wagons were numerous pointed for the west and labeled "Pike's Peak or bust." Some of them reached the neighborhood and wished they hadn't come. A few years ago "To the Black Hills" was the cry. Gold was to be picked up plentifully. Many went. Some of them, not far from here, we understand, after they had reached there got hungry and came home afoot. There may be gold in Alaska. The probabilities are there are now men enough on the road to dig it. Let those who have anything to do at home attend to it and when the gold is shipped into this country you will have something to exchange for a fair share of it.

MARYLAND Democrats are said to have come to an agreement to once more take their place as the controlling party of the state, and have adopted resolutions declaring that the fundamental principles of Democracy have remained unchanged.

The Democracy of Maryland, in common with the Democracy of the Union, believe now, as they always have believed, in honest money, the gold and silver money of the constitution and the coinage of both metals without discrimination against either, into standard dollars of final payment and redemption.

They express gratification at the fact that the six and a half millions of votes cast for bimetallism has brought the administration to appoint a commission to provide for international conference and express a belief that bimetallism must come, sooner or later.

THE Minneapolis Times in replying to a question by "A Few Readers" gets caught in its own trap. The question asked was "we would like to ask why he (President Andrews) as president of Brown University, should be deposed and criticised for publicly expressing his views in favor of silver, while President Northrop of the University of Minnesota at the same time publicly championed the gold cause and escapes criticism?" The Times argues that Brown University is run by donations from wealthy men who don't believe in the free coinage of silver and gold, and that they have a right to turn him off for talking and teaching such doctrine. Who hires the President of the Minnesota University? And is he hired to advocate gold standard? And can't the Professors at the "U" have their own politics? We don't want a University professor muzzled. Not so long as they properly discharge their duties. And President Northrop is pronounced a model President.

Liability of Bondsmen.

General Laws of 1887. Chap. 6.

SECTION 1. Any person applying to the county commissioners of any county, or to the municipal authorities of any city, village, town or borough in this state for a license to sell intoxicating liquors shall, before the same is issued, file with the clerk of said board of commissioners or with the clerk or recorder of such city, village, town or borough, a bond, with two or more sureties who shall be freeholders of the county and who shall justify in twice the amount of said bond, to be approved by the said board of county commissioners or by the common council or other governing body of any town, village, or borough, or the common council of any city to which such application is made, in the penal sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000) conditioned that the said person so licensed will not sell or otherwise dispose of any intoxicating liquors at any place other than the room named in such license, nor on the Sabbath, nor on any general or special election day, and that gambling with cards or with any other means or device for money or its representative, or other thing of value, in the house or place of business of such person, and will not sell, barter, give away or otherwise furnish or dispose of such liquors to any minor person, or to any pupil or student in any public school, academy, seminary or other institution of learning, nor to any intemperate person nor habitual drunkard. No person shall be accepted as sureties on any such bond who are already on any other bond given pursuant to the provisions of this section.

From the reading of the above law it would seem little likely that a saloon keeper would break his contract, made in his license from the proper authorities. That intoxicating drinks could be had on election day, or on Sunday, or after eleven o'clock at night; that old drunkards, or minors would ever get intoxicated; that cards and other games would be permitted in any saloon; or in case he did that he or his bondsmen would not pay the penalty. And yet, strange as it may seem, men supposed to be clothed with the usual amount of intelligence go to the saloon and help violate the contract for which they are surety. Business men on the bonds allow buckets of beer brought by children and often, sold to boys of tender years, into their shops, offices or houses. In Minneapolis some surities have been made to feel the responsibilities they had assumed, and how responsible men can sleep soundly at night while their names are affixed as surety to a bond they know is being broken about every day and night in the year, and which they often assist in breaking, and which any minute they may be called upon to make good in these pressing financial times we don't understand; unless it be they are well under the hypnotizing influence of the stupefying liquors themselves.

Village officers, Justices, Constables and others are, for neglect, or refusal to do their duty in enforcing liquor laws or the issue of license therefor, "deemed guilty of malfeasance in office and shall thereafter be disqualified from holding the same for and during the remainder of the term for which he was appointed and shall be liable on his bondin an amount not more than (500) dollars nor less than (100) dollars, recoyerable in any court having jurisdiction." It looks then as if officers and their bondsmen would look out a little for their own interest. At any time a mine is likely to explode all along the line, officers and bondsmen are liable to wake up to the realization of the fact that Minnesota has a license law, for the regulation of the liquor traffic, and which may be used for its regulation and not exclusively for its protection.

Penalties on saloon keepers for violating their license contract are very heavy; for several offences they may even loose their license. It looks as if people wished to continue in the business they would not have their saloons full of boys playing cards and other games; that they would not keep open Sundays; that they would not have a gang of boisterous, chronic drunkards, shouting in their places; that they would endeavor to keep the contract made with the village, according to law, to furnish adult citizens at certain hours of the day, and not on Sunday, with what intoxicating drinks they can take without becoming drunk.

Somebody may read up the liquor laws and conclude to enforce them. They are peculiarly strong laws, and the penalties are not light, and they are quite plain and can be enforced if anyone goes about it properly.

So long as the letter or the law is observed, the saloon keeper is well protected in his business. But unless he wants the law looked up for his case we would advise him to keep the boys out; to close on time; and on Sunday; to stop games; to not have drunken men about, nor furnish them with drinks; and to not lay himself and his bondsmen liable from any breach of his contract.

Double Dose.

It is bad enough for poor folks to be obliged by law, to pay protective tariff prices for what they wear, and what they use, to help build up rich monopolies and trusts which are continually cutting down the wages of their help, until unable longer to bear it they must either become regular slaves or quit work. But when it comes to the trusts aiding in getting up strikes to lay their wage earners off for weeks or months while the bosses take their summer vacation, and turning them out to live on the charity of the people it is kind of doubling the dose. Farmers and people of the Northwest generally have enough to eat, and when necessary are willing to aid those in need. But when the trusts hire men when they please, and then turn them off during hard times, by cutting wages below living rates, expecting people to keep them while paying protective rates for what these same workers have produced, they are asking a good deal. It looks as if the laborers and those who stand by them in need might get together about voting time on some questions.

Dingly Tariff Bill.

The Dingly tariff bill with which Congress has been juggling for lo, these many moons, has finally been passed, and the signature of William Mc Kinley, President, has been affixed; and the Dingly tariff is now in operation.

Of course we want see much of the benefits to be derived from such a protective tariff until we go to lay in our winter's supply of clothing and find our woolens have gone up; that the shoes for the whole family have advanced; of course we may feel it a little on sugar and a few little things.

We may be brought to a realization of the fact that Dingly bills are as poor revenue raisers as any too, when the fact develops that every importer that could and that had faith that Congress would eventually pass the high protective tariff bill has stocked up with all the goods he can carry, that high rates are placed on, and that imports for months will not reach what they have for several months past, and consequently, in order to keep the gold reserve in the Treasury. More government bonds will have to be sold or some other way provided to meet the running expenses of the country.

If prosperity don't come at once of course the new tariff bill will be blamed with a portion of the reason therefor. We don't think it can possibly injure the country as much as can the contraction of the currency to the smallest point; but the two together must be terrible.

Rumor is that Whitelaw Ried may succeed John Sherman as Secretary of State in the near future.

Alvah Eastman, of St. Cloud, has received a recess appointment of Receiver of the St. Cloud land office.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1897

The Senators who opposed the tariff bill began their kicking several weeks too late. Had they not allowed themselves to be tricked by the trust-bound supporters of the bill while it was being considered in the Senate they might have had everything that they kicked too late for, and might even have succeeded in defeating the bill. When cotton ties, cotton bagging and burlaps were put on the free list, and the duty on white pine lumber was reduced to $1, the trust-bound Senators did it merely to keep the opposition quiet and with no intention of allowing them to remain. Had the kicking been done at that stage of the game it would have been easy to have secured pledges that would have insured those items being let alone in conference. To kick on the conference report could accomplish nothing, unless backed by votes enough to reject the report, because the report had to be accepted or rejected as a whole. The new tariff will do more for the democrats than any idle kicking on the floor of the Senate could do.

The fight against the confirmation of J. V. Powderly to be Commissioner General of Immigration has become so warm that Mr. Mc Kinley has requested republican Senators not to have a vote taken upon the nomination until the regular session of Congress. The labor leaders who are fighting confirmation say they have pledges from a sufficient number of Senators to make the rejection certain, if the vote were taken now, and Mr. Mc Kinley regards rejection as so probable that he has promised to give the place to another man. He wants Powderly to hold it during the recess of Congress, in payment of campaign obligations.

Senator Tillman was a very mad man when Czar Reed made the House committee on Rules refuse his request for a special order for the House to vote upon his Dispensary bill, already passed by the Senate, at this session. Representative Elliot, of S. C., opposed the granting of Senator Tillman's request.

According to an expert business man, the following is the tax that will be paid to the sugar, tobacco, and leather trusts, on account of the new republican tariff: An average of 50 cents more for each pair of shoes; from 25 cents to $1 more for every leather satchel or trunk; from 15 to 25 per cent advance in price of belts, straps, harness and other leather goods, ¼ to 1 cent a pound more for sugar, and a general advance in prices and deterioration in quality of all candies and preserves, an advance of 50 cents a box on imported cigars and a general lowering of quality in all grades of cigars and cigarettes.

Some of Speaker Reed's admirers are very sore because they accepted that little fairy story about the House conferees standing out for a sugar schedule that would operate against the trust, and played sugar stock to fall. Its tremendous use, which is now history, caught them for large amounts.

Although Senator Wolcott, Mr. Stevenson, and Gen. Paine may not know it they are, unless all indications are at fault, being used as tools by the single standard gold men. While they suppose themselves in Europe for the purpose of making friends for international bimetallism it looks as though they were there merely to help the single standard gold men retain their grip on the United States. It will be remembered that these gentlemen were instructed before their departure for Europe that all their negotiations must be conducted through or in conjunction with the U. S. Ambassadors. Therein lies the whole plot. The U. S. ambassadors to Great Britain, France and Germany are each as strong advocates of the single gold standard as Secretary Gage is. They had privately made known the situation in the United States to the governments to which they are accredited before the arrival of the silver commission - that unless the single gold standard countries came to the rescue the silver men would elect a majority of the next House, the Senate already having a silver majority, and be in a position to pass a free coinage bill. Nothing more substantial was asked than that those governments should agree to the holding of an international conference next year, and now the announcement has been made that one will be held next fall. The date will be specially arranged so that the Congressional elections will take place before it is known that the conference is a failure as it is certain to be.

The conference is relied upon to keep those republicans who believe in the possibility of international bimetallism in the party traces. It is quite a nice scheme, but its success depends upon the willingness of many voters to allow themselves to be hoodwinked into the belief that the international monetary conference will do something.

What's the Matter with These Three?

Washington, July 24.—(Times Special)—Among the nominations that failed of confirmation by the senate are the following: Terence V. Powderly, of Pennsylvania, to be commissioner of immigration; Thomas Fitchie, of New York, to be assistant commissioner of immigration, port of New York, and Alvah Eastman, to be receiver of the St. Cloud, Minn., land office.

Fight Them With Finances.

Mr. Towne is so indignant over the President Andrews affair that he calls upon the friends of liberty for another subscription.—Duluth News Tribune.

Should Mr. Towne succeed in securing a larger amount than that said to be already offered Brown University and for which President Andrews lost his place because of his financial views perhaps the President of the Free Silver Republican party could induce the Brown University Board to give President Andrews his old place as head of the school. When things are for sale there's nothing like raising the price.

Mr. McKinley's Betrayal.

The President still withholds his Currency Commission message.

The excuse is that it might interfere with the Tariff bill.

But the President was elected on a pledge to reform the currency. That was the only real issue in the campaign. It was on that pledge alone that hundreds of thousands of Democrats voted for him who did not and do not believe at all in his policy of a tariff for trusts only.

His failure to make the currency issue a matter of primary concern is already a scandal. His persistent and insistent subordination of that vital buestion to the tricky political problem of getting through a trust tariff bill for the rewarding of campaign contributors, in face of the fact that the men who gave the votes that decided his election are utterly opposed to any such bill, is a shameful betrayal of trust.—N. Y. World.

Exemplary Leaders.

Inasmuch as State Auditor Dunn, Warden Wolfer, and Editor Wheelock were the three most pronounced and the three most conspicuous friends of the Youngers in this raid they are certainly entitled to all the honor and all the credit they can get out of it. But since their course in this matter was actuated entirely by that sublime sense of human love so characteristic of these three champions let us leave it to their own personal acquaintances to award the merits. At the same time it is strictly proper that raiders on public sentiment should be made an example of as well as bank raiders. If murderous outlaws and hypocritical leaders of public opinion are permitted to control state affairs what will become of society? There ought to be something done to deter others from championing the cause of robbers and murderers in the community.—Midway News.

HOT ONE FOR PRATT.

Rev. Thomas McClary Mentions No Names, but—

Rev. Thomas McCleary of the Western Avenue M. E. church was the speaker at the gospel temperance meeting at No. 20 Hennepin avenue yesterday. In touching the financial side of the liquor question, he said:

"Give us the money that the saloon receives and controls and we can let the Goulds and the Vanderbilts and the trusts and monopolies keep their money, for we can build railroads and conduct business that will give employment to our industrious idle people. One billion two hundred million dollars, put into the channels of legitimate trade, would start the busy hum of industries that would furnish employment for all the idle who wish occupation. It is a business whose blighting influence on every worthy object in life is such that, if society is to be perpetuated, it must die. And the church must swing into line. Within her she has the power to destroy the horrible damnable business; for, after all, the church is the greatest, strongest influence in our civilization. She has the numbers, she has the brains, she has the wealth, and if she would be true to her Master, she must strike down this abomination that is carrying souls for whom Christ died to drunkards' graves and drunkards' rewards ten times as fast as the church can save them."

He digressed to touch on the local situation, upon which, among other things, he said: "It is time we see to it that the man who is elected to enforce the laws obeys the law himself. How can we expect that those who make gain out of the violation of the law, and those who have no regard for the law, will obey it if the chief executive who is sworn to obey and enforce the laws fails to do his duty? But God is marching on, and sooner or later, perhaps sooner than we think, the curse will go. Peacable if it can, but forceable if it must. But it will go."—Minneapolis Times.

MONOPOLY'S IRON HAND.

The Dismissal of President Andrews Pointed Out as an Evidence of Plutocracy's Power.

London, July 28.—The Daily Chronicle this morning devotes an editorial article to the dismissal of E. Benjamin Andrews from the presidency of Brown University, which action it regards as the most serious blow the capitalist oligarchy has yet struck at social, economic and intellectual liberty in America. The Chronicle says: "There is no doubt that, like Professor Bemis, who was dismissed from the University of Chicago, President Andrews was dismissed because he warned his countrymen against the growth of great monopolies. It seems certain that a conflict is approaching that will shake the Union as it was shaken by the great slavery question. It looks as though the splendid millionaire endowments of American Universities had the unworthy motive of the promotion of the interests of the monopolists. We anticipate a great wave of opinion against the pretensions of the monopolist class as dangerous to freedom. This movement will lead to the substitution of public for private control and ownership of the big trusts and monopolies and the substitution of state for private universities and colleges.—Minneapolis Times.

Our Third Senator.

The Republicans persist in laying to the influence of Charles A. Town with the U. S. Senate, most everything that don't go just to suit them. While ago they claimed Towne had gor the tariff on lumber from $2 down to $1 per thousand feet. Now they are claiming that he is keeping Editor Alva Eastman, of St. Cloud, out of a land office business. Senator Towne must be bigger than Congressman Morris.

INDEPENDENCE INCIDENTS.

Wet weather most of the time; poor weather for making hay, but good for catching frogs and going fishing.

Out in the country we do not have good roads anymore, it keeps so wet.

Oscar Nelson has a very interesting Bible work that he is canvassing the town for. It is just the thing for students.

Numan Hall, of Montana, was calling on friends in Independence last week.

Can't see as times have improved any during the last week, but perhaps they will come along soon.

The mosquitoes and black flies have not been so bad for ten or fifteen years. They make it very hard on the milk man.

B. L. Hall, of Fargo N. D., was calling on friends in our town one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Calos Blodget, of Waubay, South Dakota, was calling on friends in Independence last Saturday and Sunday. They were on their way home from old Va. They seemed to like the South very well and talk some of locating there.

Can't see much change in business or times since the passage of the Dingley bill and the moving of Mark Alonzo Hanna into the white house.

If good times and prosperity comes by promise, only, then we should have had them long ago. Our last administration was a failure, and should it be repeated again our country will be in a bad fix.

Not much news this week, Mr. Editor, everybody is busy working between showers.

Late Literay News.

With five delightful stories in the August Cosmopolitan, one might judge that it was intended solely for light reading in mid-summer; but a second glance shows that it contains as well much of serious interest. The second paper by the special commissioner sent by the Cosmopolitan to India tells a tale the like of which has never before appeared in any periodical. We have in histories second hand accounts of great famines, but they lack that startling destinctness which comes from beholding at first hand the sights described. Twenty millions of people slowly starving to death, many of them in sight of the railways! No American can form any idea of the state of affairs now existing in India. Mr. Hawthorne has gone into the interior and stood amongst the dead and dying. It is the first time that we have had an American investigation of the condition of affairs in India. The report will open the eyes not only of the civilized world, but of the English Parliament and the Queen herself to the necessity of extraordinary exertion in behalf of these unfortunate millions.

President Dwight, of Yale, furnishes this month's consideration of the question, "Does Modern College Education Educate in the Broadest and Most Liberal Sense of the Term?"

A charmingly illustrated and charmingly written article on "Japan's Stage and Greatest Actor," by Robert P. Porter; the second part of Le Gallienne's "New Rendering of the Rubaiyat;" a sketch of that most wonderful crusader Godfrey de Bouillon, and a new poem by Bret Harte are also part of the contents of this August Cosmopolitan.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

Brooklyn estimates from a new directory that its population is 1,350,000. It is the largest city that has ever given up its identity.

The city of Cambridge, Mass., with a population of 85,000, has had no saloons since 1886, the people voting no license for 11 consecutive years.

The money that was raised to give Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe a statue will probably be applied to the purchase of the old Hartford home of the family for her daughters.

The fellow who points "an empty gun" at you, or "rocks the boat to hear the girls scream," should have the hose turned on him at the very first indication of an outbreak.

New York city is running ten vacation schools this summer on the lines of manual training. They provide moderate studies for 100,000 children who would otherwise be in the streets.

Thomas A. Edison says he can close the Golden Gate against the navies of the world by "torpedoes propelled by an endless chain." He declares that electricity will be the great agent in the next great war.

A Florida man has experimented with the sugar in watermelons until he can produce an ounce of fine candy from eight ounces of melon pulp. The idea of Americans spending $100,000,000 a year abroad for sugar is one of our national absurdities.

During the last few years nearly 150,000 Hebrews have entered Jerusalem, and the arrival of another host is said to be imminent. Already the railways are opening the country between the coast and Jerusalem and Damascus, and a Hebrew migration on a large scale may cause Syria to become once more of vast importance in the east.

The frequent desertions from the navy during the last few years and the evident growing disinclination of men along the seaboard to enlist in that service has prompted the department to open recruiting stations in Duluth and Chicago for the purpose of augmenting the navy from the interior states. The pay is considerably above that in the army and the work not much harder.

The reclamation of submerged land in Jamaica bay, Long island, has now been in progress for about four years. In this bay are about 40 or 50 small islands which will be gradually reclaimed. The present plan of improvement includes about 22 islands, embracing about four square miles of territory, and some of this land is now ready for occupation. The land lies within Greater New York.

A waterspout in and about Lake Erie picked up a vast volume of water and picked up also an assortment of fish, water snakes and turtles, and after carrying them for miles dropped all upon Middle Sister island, much to the astonishment of the keeper of the lighthouse, Capt. West, and his family. Lake Erie this year has been famous for waterspouts, and half a dozen have been reported by hosts of witnesses whose veracity cannot be doubted.

A writer in answer to the question, "Where is the hottest place on earth?" names "the lower valley of the Ganges, where the daily summer temperature is from 105 to 110 degrees. During the monsoon the Euphrates country registers from 115 to 120 degrees. The sandy wastes of Arizona frequently send the thermometer to 110 and 115 degrees, but Massowah and the Red sea country lead all. In the sun the thermometer reaches 170 degrees, and in the shade 130 to 145 degrees, and life in the open air is sacrificed."

Twenty-five years ago scientists predicted that abundant coal fields would be found on both sides of the British channel, and the predictions have been fulfilled. Besides the great Kentish fields discovered several years ago and yielding bountifully ever since immense tracts of coal have been recently found between Calais and Cape Grisnez. The French discoveries were the result of those in England, geologists being sure that the same belt of coal extended under the water from one country to the other. This last discovery is of the greatest importance to industrial France.

Australians are figuring up their losses as the result of the severe drouth of the past summer. It is found that sheep and cattle have died by thousands and tens of thousands, and every colony is poorer by hundreds of thousands of pounds. It would seem as if Australia had had its full share of ill luck. For three years past things have gone awry because of unprecedentedly unfavorable weather. The full amount of the losses will probably never be known, and the reputation of the colonies has suffered more than all. Better fortune should be in store for one kin of the antipodes.

Edward Hanlan Ten Eyck, the first American to win the Diamond sculls, the coveted prize for amateurs at the annual Henley regatta in England, comes of a rowing family. He is descended from a race of watermen who have lived for many generations at Peekskill-on-the-Hudson. His grandfather ran or rather sculled a ferry across the river at this well-known point. His father was an oarsman of the first class. And as if heredity were not enough to make a waterman of Edward, christening was called in to lend its suggestive aid to the exercises which was to lead him to fame.

As an outcome of old wars and differences in South America all diplomatic relations between Brazil and Colombia and Ecuador were severed 27 years ago, and none of these countries has since been represented at the capital of the other by a minister. The governments have come to the conclusion that this state of affairs has lasted long enough, and Brazil has sent a special envoy to reopen negotiations and put matters upon the usual footing. South American pride has stood till now in the way of such a compromise. Brazil has taken the initiative and the other countries will meet it half way.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Special Session.

The United States senate on the 21st concluded the formal reading of the tariff conference report. The debate was spiritless in the main. In the house a joint resolution was passed requesting the president to make such investigations as will elicit all the facts in reference to the restrictions put upon the sale of American tobacco in foreign countries.

The debate on the tariff conference report in the United States senate on the 22d was participated in by Senators Chilton, Jones and Pettigrew in opposition, while Senator Aldrich defended the report against their criticisms. Mr. Turley, the new senator from Tennessee, took the oath of office. In the house Mr. Dalzell (Pa.) introduced a bill to authorize the president to suspend in part or in whole the discriminating duties imposed on the vessels of foreign countries which impose similar duties on our vessels, and Mr. Stone (Pa.) presented a measure to authorize the appointment of a monetary commission and to provide for its expenses.

The tariff debate came to an end in the United States senate on the 23d and it was decided to take the final vote on the 24th. A house bill was passed authorizing the president to suspend discriminating duties imposed on foreign vessels and commerce. In the house the senate bill to ratify the compact entered into between the states of South Dakota and Nebraska relative to the disputed boundary line was passed.

The Dingley tariff bill as amended is now the law of the country. By a vote of 40 to 30 the United States senate at 3:04 o'clock on the afternoon of the 24th accepted the conference report and at 4:07 the president signed the bill. A currency reform message was received from the president and referred to the finance committee, and then the senate adjourned sine die. In the house Speaker Reed signed the tariff bill, the currency reform message from President McKinley was received and a bill was passed putting the president's recommendations into execution, and then, after the committees were announced, a final adjournment was taken.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Advices say that an international conference will be held in Washington early in October to consider a new arbitration treaty between the United States and England.

In the United States there were 227 business failures in the seven days ended on the 23d, against 263 the week previous and 281 in the corresponding period of 1896.

A dangerous counterfeit coin was shown to the secret service officials in Washington. It is a silver 50-cent piece, with the letter S under the eagle.

THE EAST.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 23d aggregated $1,097,646,291, against $1,032,497,114 the previous week. The increase compared with the cirresponding week of 1896 was 10.1.

By an explosion on the steamer Nutmeg State at Bridgeport, Conn., four men were killed.

In the National league the percentages of the baseball clubs for the week ended on the 24th were: Boston, .707; Cincinnati, .658; Baltimore, .649; New York, .595; Cleveland, .560; Pittsburgh, .473; Philadelphia, .468; Chicago, .443; Louisville, .436; Brooklyn, .427; Washington, .387; St. Louis, .221.

In Central New York heavy rains damaged crops to the extent of $500,000.

Near Utica, N. Y., John Phelps, aged 28 years, and his wife, aged 17 years, were killed by the cars.

Patrick Sullivan and his cousin, Annie Sullivan, killed themselves by inhaling gas in a Westchester (N. Y.) hotel because they could not marry and be consistent Catholics.

Flames damaged the Spring house, a fashionable hotel at Richfield Springs, N. Y., to the extent of $100,000.

On a wager "Dakota Bob" started from New York to walk to San Francisco, and will win if he gets back to New York by the latter part of November.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Fire destroyed the Casino summer theater at Romona park in Paducah, Ky., and in the panic that ensued 100 persons were crushed and burned, some probably fatally.

A mob hanged Jim Grey, a negro near Goldville, S. C., for assaulting a child.

Upper Hinton, W. Va., was almost entirely swept away by a tornado and several persons were killed.

Advices from all portions of the country say that business is increasing and confidence growing.

In St. Louis the Brownell Car company, one of the largest concerns of the kind in the country, failed for $182,000.

Fire wiped out the plant of the Peoria (Ill.) Grape Sugar company, the loss being $600,000.

The doors of the Bank of Mammoth Springs, Ark., were closed with liabilities of $71,000.

In San Francisco Dr. Donald MacLean, dean of the California Medical college, was probably fatally shot by Patrick Walsh, a janitor, who subsequently committed suicide.

In Oregon the wheat crop is estimated at 18,000,000 bushels, the largest in the history of the state.

In Dayton, O., M. S. Swain and John A. Lants, old veterans, committed suicide, and John Our dropped dead at the national military home.

Fire destroyed the extensive plant of the Badger Paper company at Kaukauna, Wis., the loss being $250,000.

Frank E. Russell, William W. Shier and Edward Stubenstay were drowned in the river at Detroit, Mich., by the capsizing of a boat.

Near Marietta, O., an excursion train went through a trestle, and 15 persons were injured, two probably fatally.

The burial of J. A. Morton, ex-governor of North Carolina, took place at Hart, Mich. He was acting governor during the civil war, and in 1865 came north to Michigan.

Star Pointer defeated the pacing whirlwind, Joe Patchen, in three straight mile heats at Washington park, Chicago, the best time being 2:03.

John D. Sargent was hanged by a mob near Jackson's Hole, Wyo., for abuse that caused the death of his wife.

Twenty colored troops of the Twenty-fifth United States infantry under Lieut. Moss reached St. Louis from Fort Missoula, Mont., having made the 2,000 miles on bicycles in 40 days.

A mob took Jim Sellers, a negro murderer, from the county jail at Pittsboro, Miss., and shot him to death.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Dispatches from Athens say that the evacuation of Thessaly by the Turks had commenced.

Alarm was caused in Havana by the report that Gomez was marching on the capital, and the panic was heightened by the extraordinary preparations for defense ordered by Capt. Gen. Weyler.

At the age of 108 years John O'Brien, at one time the "champion fowler and angler of Ireland," died at Newmarket.

A report of the capture of a carrier pigeon in the vicinity of Tromsoe island, Norway, stamped with the words and figures "North pole, passed 15," is not true.

Japan has agreed to the proposal of the Hawaiian government to submit the questions at issue between the two governments to arbitration.

In a squall the Chinese steamer Srihengann was wrecked off Malacca and 120 persons, including the captain, were drowned.

Dispatches say that Great Britain has been taking possession of islands in the South seas that belong to Hawaii.

The Sunday Times in London predicts war betwen Great Britain and the United States over the seal fisheries question.

According to an official report, since February 24, 1895, 22,700 Spaniards have been killed on the field in Cuba.

LATER NEWS.

A tremendous hail storm struck McPherson county, South Dakota, doing great damage. There is a total loss in a strip four miles wide and ten miles long, about 28,000 acres in all.

The market price of bar silver reached low water mark the 26th. Government assay bars were quoted at 59 cents, which made the silver in a standard silver dollar worth 45.63.

Over 2,000 garment makers in New York and Brooklyn have struck. One hundred and twenty-five shops are affected.

The house of Henry Wetzel, treasurer of the town of Luddington, Wis., was entered by burglars, who secured $100 in gold and a watch.

The boiler of a threshing outfit at Argyle, Texas, exploded, killing the engineer and injuring nine others, two of whom will die.

The president and Secretary Alger have decided to detail an army officer and a company of soldiers from the regular army for service in Alaska.

A boy shooting at birds in the woods near Madrid, Spain, came near hitting the queen regent and King Alfonso, who were walking in the vicinity.

The secretary of the treasury holds that the new tariff act was in effect at the beginning of the day on which it received the approval of the president and therefore became operative after midnight of Friday, July 23.

The British government has again declined to interfere in the execution of the sentence of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, on the ground that there is no reason for a change of judgement in the matter.

Half a million of gold was drawn from the treasury for shipment the 26th

Hail storms swept portions of Nebraska, doeing considerable damage to crops and buildings.

Crownover and Birch, two horse thieves, were killed by a mob near the Scott and Yell county line in Arkansas.

Otto Munchnuyer, U. S. consul at San Salvador, committed suicide because another man had been appointed to his place.

Ex-United States Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, died in Providence, R. I., the 27th, aged 82 years.

Edward Eggleston, the author, was thrown from his horse at Yonkers, N. Y., and suffered a compound fracture of the skull.

Poof. Charles H. Marcy, the musician and composer, died in Brooklyn, N. P., of heart failure.

The W. A. Reed & Co., hat manufacturers; Pass Bros., silk manufacturers, and the Yonkers Silk Company, at Yonkers, N. Y., were burned out, causing a loss of $500,000.

C. F. Manahan, of Ackley, Iowa, lowered the state bicycle record for 50 miles by 11 minutes. He made the run from Ackley to Marshalltown in three hours, three minutes, ten seconds.

Tramps entered Prosser's meat market at Chinook, Mont., took Ed Morris, an attendant, and bound him to a stake. They then robbed the market clean of meat.

The United States treasury the 27th had an available cash balance of $239,975,253; gold reserve, $143,968,270.

The president the 27th renominated T. V. Powderly as commissioner general of immigration, and Robert J. Tracewell, comptroller of the treasury.

The president has appointed Major Moses P. Handy, of Illinois, special commissioner to the Paris International Exposition of 1900.

Peop'e returning from the Yukon deny the story of 2,000 graves at Forty Mile Post, Alaska.

Cloyd Margell was arrested at Denver, Colo., charged with committing murder in Iowa.

At the close of the meeting of the Conadian Cabinet the 27th, the decision was announced to impose a royalty on all placer diggings on the Yukon in addition to $15 registration fee and $100 annual assessment. The royalty will be 10 per cent each on claims with an output of $500 or less, monthly, and 20 per cent on every claim yielding above that amount yearly.

A dispacth from Constantinople says that as the result of the initative of Germany, backed by Austria and Italy, a clause has been drafted for embodiment in the peace treaty whereby European financial control will be established at Athens.

MARKETS.

Minneapolis, July 27.

Wheat—No. 1 northern, 79¼ to 80c; No. 2 northern, 77 to 77¼c; July, 79c.

Corn—No. 4, 23¼c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 20 to 21c.

Cattle—Steers, $3.20 to $3.75; cows, 2.75.

Hogs—$3.00 to $3.25.

Sheep—Muttons, $3.10; lambs, $3.65.

Butter—Creamery, extra, 13 to 14c; creamery, firsts, 10 to 12c; dairy, fancy, 12 to 13c; dairy, choice, 9 to 10c.

Poultry—Turkeys, 6 to 7c; spring chickens, 12 to 14c.

IS NOW A LAW.

President McKinley Signs the Dingley Tariff Bill.

Senate Gives Conference Report a Majority of Ten—New Rates Took Effect Midnight of July 23—Congress Adjourns.

Washington, July 26.—The tariff bill passed its last legislative stage at three p. m. Saturday, when the senate, by the decisive vote of 40 to 30, agreed to the conference report on the bill. The announcement of the result was greeted with enthusiastic applause by the crowded chamber. The bill was at once sent to President McKinley, who signed it at 4:07.

The Vote.

Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Carter, Clark, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Hale, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Jones (Nev.), Lodge, McBride, McEnery, McMillan, Mason, Morrill, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Quay, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Stewart, Thurston, Warren, Wetmore—40.

Nays—Bacon, Bate, Berry, Caffery, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Faulkner, Gorman, Harris, Jones (Ark.), Lindsay, Mallory, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Murphy, Pasco, Pettus, Roach, Smith, Tillman, Turley, Turner, Turpie, Vest, Walthall, White—30.

Although the result was a foregone conclusion, yet this did not abate the eager interest attached to the close of a great contest. Early in the day the debate was listless, though enlivened at times with virulent criticism by Senator Allen and by a speech from Senator Burrows of the finance committee.

Senators Caffery, Morgan and Stewart occupied the time up to three o'clock, when the vote was promptly taken. Then came a long parliamentary battle over final adjournment. The opposition endeavored to score a point by compelling a vote on laying the president's message before the senate, and, succeeding in this, attacked the majority for refusing to act on the president's recommendation. The main desire of those opposing adjournment was to secure a vote on the Harris resolution calling on the president to stop the sale of the government interests in the Union Pacific railroad. For four hours an acrimonious parliamentary contest was waged. Gradually the tactics of the opposition were overcome, and shortly before seven o'clock Senator Morgan withdrew further opposition and the resolution for final adjournment was passed. Complimentary resolutions to Vice President Hobart were adopted and at nine o'clock the final scene was enacted by the formal adjournment of the session.

Last Session of the House.

Washington, July 26.—The last session of the house was marked by many interesting events. In addition to the final act of the speaker in affixing his signature to the Dingley tariff bill, a bill providing for the creation of a currency commission was crowded through in the closing hours and the spectators who thronged the galleries were treated to a continuous, if not very brilliant, fusillade of oratory for several hours.

THE DATE FIXED.

New Tariff Rates Took Effect Midnight of Friday, July 23.

Washington, July 27. — The secretary of the treasury holds that the new tariff act was in effect at the beginning of the day on which it received the approval of the president, and therefore became operative after midnight on Friday, July 23.

Sufficient data upon which to base a close estimate of the amount of duties involved have not been received, but it is stated roughly that it probably will be between $100,000 and $200,000. The internal revenue department probably will save even a greater amount by the new ruling than the customs branch of the service. During the five days from Tuesday, July 20, to and including Saturday, July 24, the internal revenue stamp agencies sold approximately $5,181,800 in beer stamps alone, and of this amount it is estimated that not more than one-third, or $1,727,266, reached their destination before the act went into effect. The saving to the government on these sales of beer stamps alone is expected to aggregate not less than $183,000. Commissioner Forman Monday telegraphed all stamp agents to settle only on the basis of the increased rate of 7½ cents per barrel, and it is expected that these instructions will apply to all cases where the stamps were not actually affixed to the packages before the rate became operative.

Glucose Companies Unite.

New York, July 27.—The long-anticipated combination of the half-dozen glucose companies in the United States is understood to have been consummated. The combination was effected through the foundation of one large company, which will be chartered under the laws of New Jersey with a capital of $40,000,000. This company has purchased the American Glucose and Peoria Grape Sugar companies at Peoria, Ill.; the Chicago sugar refinery, the Rockford sugar works, the Davenport sugar refinery and the Fermenich Sugar company, of Marshalltown, Ia.

Low Price of Silver.

New York, July 27. — The market price of bar silver reached low water mark Monday. Government assay bars were quoted at 50 cents, which made the silver in a standard silver dollar worth 45.63 cents as against 45.70 in 1894. The market opened at 59.18 cents an ounce and later declined to 58⅞ cents.

Gets a Recess Appointment.

Washington, uly 27.—The recess appointment of Hon. T. V. Powderly as commissioner general of immigration was signed by the president Monday afternoon. Mr. Powderly's nomination for that office failed of confirmation in the senate because of the opposition to him on the part of labor organizations.

President Andrews Resigns.

Providence, R. I., July 23.—President N. B. Andrews, of Brown university, has sent a letter to the faculty resigning his office. The letter was in response to a communication sent to President Andrews by the special committee appointed by the trustees and fellows in June, who at that time called him to account for his silver utterances.

McCord Qualifies.

Washington, July 24.—Myron H. McCord took the oath of office as governor of Arizona before Associate Justice Harlan, of the United States supreme court, Friday. Secretary Bliss has notified Gov. Franklin and directed him to turn over the office to the territorial secretary.

A SPECIAL MESSAGE.

President Asked Congress to Create a Currency Commission.

Washington, July 26.—Immediately upon signing the new tariff law President McKinley sent to congress a message asking for the creation of a special non-partisan commission to make recommendations regarding our banking and currency laws. The house quickly responded by passing the Stone bill, introduced some days ago. The senate, however, adjourned without taking any action. Following is the full text of the document:

"To the Congress of the United States: In my message convening the congress in extraordinary session I called attention to a single subject—that of providing revenue adequate to meet the reasonable and proper expenses of the government. I believed that to be the most pressing subject for settlement then. A bill to provide the necessary revenues for the government ahs already passed the house of representatives and the senate and awaits executive action.

"Another question of very vast importance is that of the establishment of our currency and banking system on a better basis, which I commented upon in my inaugural address in the following words:

"'Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put on an enduring basis, not subject to easy attacks, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the government and imperil a safe balance in the treasury.'

"Nothing was settled more clearly at the late national election than the determination upon the part of the people to keep their currency stable in value and equal to that of the most advanced nations of the world.

"The soundness of our currency is nowhere questioned. No loss can occur to its holders. It is the system which should be simplified and strengthened, keeping our money just as good as it is now, with less expense to the government and the people.

"The sentiment of the country is strongly in favor of early action of congress in this direction, to revise our currency laws and remove them from partisan contention. A notable assembly of business men with delegates from 29 states and territories was held at Indianapolis in January of this year. The financial situation commanded their earnest attention, and after a two-days' session the convention recommended to congress the appointment of a monetary commission.

"I commend this report to the consideration of congress. The authors of the report recommend a commission 'to make a thorough investigation of the monetary affairs and needs of this country in all relations and respects and to make proper suggestions as to any evils found to exist and the remedies therefor.'

"This subject should receive the attention of congress at the special session. It ought not to be postponed until the regular session.

"I therefore urgently recommend that a special commission be created, non-partisan in its character, to be composed of well-informed citizens of differnt parties, who will command the confidence of congress and the country, because of their special fitness for the work, whose duty it shall be to make recommendations of whatever changes in our present banking and currency laws may be found necessary and expedient, and to report their conclusions on or before the 1st day of November next, in order that the same may be transmitted by me to congress for its consideration at its first regular session.

"It is to be hoped that the report thus made will be so comprehensive and sound as to receive the support of all parties and the favorable action of congress. At all events such a report cannot fail to be of value to the executive branch of the government as well as to those charged with public legislation, and to greatly assist in the establishment of an improved system of finance.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

"Executive Mansion, July 24, 1897."

WORK OF A CLOUDBURST.

Flood at Youngstown, O., Disastrous to Life and Property.

Youngstown, O., July 23.—At seven o'clock Thursday night a terrific cloudburst struck this town, flooding the entire valley, and causing great damage to property, both in the city and along the railway lines. Many persons are supposed to be drowned. The entire country east and west for 20 miles was flooded, and the damage will be enormous, the railroads being the heaviest losers. The Erie railroad west of Warren, 14 miles, and north of Sharron for the same distance, was washed out and orders were issued to discontinue all trains. Many residences here were flooded out, and the occupants were taken away by the police and fire departments. The Mahoning valley electric lines were washed out, and all the bridges washed away.

The Cathoiic church at Niles was struck by lightning at the same hour, and nearly destroyed by fire, while business houses and manufacturing concerns were washed out. Henry Myers, a tailor, while standing at his residence in Mill street, was struck by lightning and killed instantly.

Along Crab creek, running into the city from the northeast, along the Erie and Lake Shore railroads, and emptying into the Mahoning river, near the Lake Shore depot, a cloudburst occurred about ten miles out, and the water did not begin to rise much in the city until after nine o'clock. At about ten o'clock the water came down the valley into the city and formed into a flood, sweeping everything before it. The bed of the creek was not more than 20 feet wide, and the flood spread out to a width of about 2,000 feet. It rose quickly, and in less than 30 minutes the water was up to the second story of all the dwelling houses in the flooded districts and was still rising. It was a certainty at 11 o'clock that none of the people escaped from the houses.

Operations Resumed.

Providence, R. I., July 27.—The cotton mills in the Blackstone valley, operated by the Goddards and Chaces, which were shut down a week ago, throwing out of work a large number of employes, started up on full time again Monday, and at the same time the dye works and bleacheries connected with the Lonsdale mill also began to run on full time. The shutdown was ordered on account of the dull condition of the cotton market.

Loss of 120 Lives.

London, July 24.—A dispatch from Singapore says that the Chinese steamer Srihengann, bound from Singapore for Malacia with 190 passengers, was wrecked in a squall off Malacia on June 19. One hundred and twenty persons, including the captain of the steamer, were drowned. The remainder of the ship's company were rescued by a passing steamer.

Ten Stores Burned.

Wiarton, Ont., July 27.—Ten of the largest stores of this town were burned Monday. The fire was in the heart of the business portion of the town. It was controlled with great difficulty. The loss will be heavy.

Harvesting in South Dakota.

Sioux Falls, S. D., July 27.—Harvest commenced in all the southern counties of the state Monday. The oat fields received first attention, but some wheat was cut. Wheat is a large yield, but oats are above the average.

NAMED BY REED.

Speaker of the House Announces a List of Committees.

Washington, July 26.—Speaker Reed Saturday night at 8:30 announced the house committees. The committees on ways and means, accounts and mileage were announced at the beginning of the session. The chairmen of the various committees and the positions occupied by the Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin men are as follows:

Foreign Affairs—Robert E. Hitt, Illinois; Robert G. Cousins, Iowa; William Alden Smith, Michigan; Charles J. Hendy, Indiana, republicans.

Appropriations—Joseph G. Cannon, Illinois; James A. Hemenway, Indiana; Samuel S. Barnum, Wisconsin; William H. Moody, Massachusetts; Samuel J. Pugh, Kentucky, republicans.

Judiciary—David B. Henderson, Iowa; Thomas Updegraff, Iowa; James A. Connolly, Illinois; John J. Jenkins, Wisconsin; Jesse R. Overstreet, Indiana, republicans.

Banking and Currency—Joseph H. Walker, Massachusetts; Henry U. Johnson, Indiana; George Spalding, Michigan; George W. Prince, Illinois, republicans.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Charles W. Stone, Pennsylvania; Edward S. Miner, Wisconsin; Thomas Updegraff, Iowa; Daniel W. Mills, Illinois, republicans.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce—William P. Hepburn, Iowa; John B. Corliss, Michigan; James R. Mann, Illinois, republicans; William H. Hinrichson, Illinois, democrat.

Rivers and Harbors—Warren B. Hooker, New York; Henry A. Cooper, Wisconsin; Walter Reeves, Illinois; Roswell P. Bishop, Michigan, republicans.

Agriculture—James W. Wadsworth, New York; Vespusian Warner, Illinois; Edward Sauerhering, Wisconsin; Horace G. Snover, Michigan; William Lorimer, Illinois, republicans.

Military Affairs—John A. Thull, Iowa; Benjamin F. Marsh, Illinois; Michael Griffin, Wisconsin; Hugh R. Belknap, Illinois, republicans; Thomas M. Jett, Illinois, democrat.

Naval Affairs—Charles A. Boutelle, Maine; George E. Foss, Illinois, republicans.

Post Offices and Post Roads—Eugene F. Loud, California; George W. Smith, Illinois; William Lorimer, Illinois, republicans.

Public Lands—John F. Lacy, Iowa; Samuel S. Barney, Wisconsin; C. D. Sheldon, Michigan; Daniel W. Mills, Illinois, republicans.

Indian Affairs—James S. Sherman, New York; James F. Lacy, Iowa; Horace G. Snover, Michigan; Charles B. Landis, Indiana, republicans; William T. Zenor, Indiana, democrat.

Territories—William S. Knox, Massachusetts; M. Griffin, Wisconsin; J. A. Hemenway, Indiana; William S. Mesick, Michigan, republicans; J. Hunter, Illinois, democrat.

Public Buildings and Grounds—David H. Mercer, Nebraska; George E. White, Illinois, republicans.

Pacific Railroads—H. Henry Powers, Vermont; William P. Hepburn, Iowa; George W. Faris, Indiana, republicans.

Invalid Pensions—George W. Ray, New York; Vespasian Warner, Illinois; Sam W. Smith, Michigan, republicans; Robert W. Miers, Indiana, democrat.

Immigration and Naturalization—Lorenzo Danford, Ohio; Joseph V. Graff, Illinois, republicans.

Labor—John V. Gardner, New Jersey; William Lorimer, Illinois, republicans; Ferdinand Brucker, Michigan, democrat.

Militia—Benjamin F. Marsh, Illino's; George Spalding, Michigan, republicans.

The following are chairmen of the less important committees:

Elections No. 1—Robert W. Taylor, Ohio.

Elections No. 2.—Henry U. Johnson, Indiana.

Elections No. 3.—James A. Walker, Virginia.

Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River—Richard Bartholdt, Missouri.

Education—Galusha Grow, Pennsylvania.

Merchant Marine and Fisheries—Sereno E. Payne, New York.

Railways and Canals—Charles A. Chickering, New York.

Manufactures—George W. Faris, Indiana.

Mines and Mining—Charles H. Grosvenor, Ohio.

Patents—Josiah D. Hicks, Pennsylvania.

Pensions—Henry C. Loudenslager, New Jersey.

Claims—C. N. Brumm, Pennsylvania.

War Claims—Thaddeus M. Mahon, Pennsylvania.

Private Land Claims—George W. Smith, Illinois.

District of Columbia — J. W. Babcock, Wisconsin.

Revision of the Laws—Vespasian Warner, Illinois.

Reform in the Civil Service—Marriott Brosius, Pennsylvania.

Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress—John B. Corliss, Michigan.

Alcoholic Liquor Traffic—H. C. Brewster, New York.

Ventilation and Acoustics—Joel T. Heatwole, Minnesota.

Irrigation of Arid Lands—William R. Elliss, Oregon.

Expenditures in the State Department—Lemuel E. Quigg, New York.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Robert G. Cousins, Iowa.

Expenditures in the War Department—W. W. Grout, Vermont.

Expenditures in the Navy Department—J. F. Stewart, New Jersey.

Expenditures in the Post Office Department—Irving P. Wagner, Pennsylvania.

Expenditures in the Interior Department—Charles Curtis, Kansas.

Expenditures in the Department of Justice—Cyrus A. Sullowey, New York.

Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture—C. W. Gillet, New York.

Expenditures on Public Buildings—D. G. Colson, Kentucky.

Accounts—B. B. Odell, Jr., New York.

Printing—G. D. Perkins, Iowa.

Library—Alfred C. Harmon, Pennsylvania.

Important Decision.

Chicago, July 24.—A decision was rendered Friday by Judge M. F. Tuley in the circuit court of Cook county recognizing the right of fraternal benevolent societies to change the rates of assessment against members for death benefits. It was made in the suit involving the supreme council of the Royal League and seeking an injunction restraining that body from enforcing a recent law which raised the amount of the assessment upon the members. The court gave a full opinion in denying a motion to enjoin the supreme council. As this point has never been passed on before by an Illinois court of record and as there are only a few decisions in other states covering the question, Judge Tuley's finding will be of interest to every member of a secret society in this state which has a mutual life insurance feature. It affects probably more than three-fourths of the voting population of the state, and many societies composed of women.

Has Liabilities of $1,000,000.

Chicago, July 26.—The liabilities of Theodore H. Schintz, the lawyer and real estate dealer who assigned last week, have been found to reach $1,000,000, while the available assets have dwindled down to less than $100,000. Only one mortgage has been found among the papers in Schintz' office of the scores that were given to him. Schintz is now believed to have got about $125,000 out of four or five banks in the city on collateral that is almost absolutely worthless. The best that can be realized on any of it was stated by one of the banks which held it to be less than 50 cents on the dollar.

Massacred by African Natives.

Lisbon, July 24. — In the chamber of deputies the colonial minister, Senor Candido, announced that the crew of a Portuguese gunboat had been massacred near Chinde, on the Zambesi river, East Africa. He said the government had instructed the local commandant to punish the rebellious natives.

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE most wonderful wine cellars in the world are underneath a nobleman's palace at Warsaw. They have been used for storing wines for over 400 years, and the whole place is one mass of fungi and stalactities.

INSANITY is increasing in Ireland. English statisticians say that one serious cause of lunacy is the abuse of tea, another an over-indulgence in alcohol, a third the disappointment of having tried emigration and failed.

EMERGENCY brakes for railroad and trolley cars have a lever on the platform of the car to be depressed and force a toothed wheel down into the ground or against a roughened surface at the side of the track.

THE shah of Persia is fond of rough hunting trips, and is said to be the best gunshot in his domain. He has bagged quantities of big game, and one of his favorite tricks is to shoot a hole through a copper coin tossed into the air.

To strengthen weak ankles when skating, a new device is formed of a bracer running up the side of the leg with clamps for the ankle and attached to the skate at the heel, thus keeping the ankle from twisting or turning.

SPAIN, among her desperate resorts to procure money for the war in Cuba, has established a monopoly for the sale and manufacture of gunpowder. In the call for bids it is announced that none under $600,000 a year will be considered.

MISS KUEHNE BEVERIDGE, the Chicago girl who has won fame by her work in art in New York, has almost completed a life-sized bust of William Jennings Bryan, and will have the work ready for transferment into bronze in a few days.

BEFORE he started on his visit to England the king of Siam formally opened the first section of the Korat railroad, which has recently been completed between Bangkok and Clathia, and the first sod of which was cut by him in 1892.

DOORS in the dining rooms of hotels and restaurants can be automatically opened by a new device, consisting of a lever attached to the bottom of the door, to be pressed by the foot and unlatch the door and swing it open at the same time.

A RECENTLY patented pail can also be used as a dipper, the middle of the pail extending into an angular strip bent to one side to press against a catch on the side of the pail and fasten so that the bent portion of the pail forms the dipper handle.

MISS GORDON CUMMING is raising money in all the principal cities of England for the purpose of teaching the blind in China. She will found a large blind asylum at Peking, and is doing this in commemoration of the diamond jubilee.

IN Norway, Me., is a cat that appears to take to water as would a duck. It is said she may be seen every day taking a swim in the stream a short distance back of the store.

TO FILE a saw evenly a new guide has a frame which carries the file to the center and two parallel strips at the sides which rest on the teeth of the saw and keep the file from tilting and cutting the teeth uneven.

ONE would scarcely expect to find bicycles and a bicycle club in the heart of Africa, 800 miles away from any railroad. One club in Buluwayo, Matabeleland, South Africa, is in a flourishing condition, having 25 members.

AN expert gas fitter contends that the blackening of ceilings above gaslights is not always due to poor gas. "Ceilings are blackened because the gas burners are worn out," he says. "They cost a trifling sum, and should be often replaced by new ones."

LILLE is trying the experiment of saving the students that frequent the university there from usurers by loans of money made by the municipality to the students on no security but their honor. The plan has been tried on a small scale with success by the Association of Students of the University of Paris.

A BIRMINGHAM workingman made use of the parcel post recently to send his three-year-old boy home by mail. The post office, under the new British rule regulating the conveyance of live nimals, was obliged to accept the child and charged 9d for the service.

A man likes to rake up a lot of rubbish and make a bonfire as well as a woman likes to clean house.—Washington Democrat.

All Worn Out

Able to Work Since Taking Hood's.

"My husband was afflicted with a worn out, tired feeling and could not do much on his farm. He heard and read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla that he concluded to try it and it helped him and now he is able to carry on his work." MRS. L. L. OLSON, Nevinville, Iowa.

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SHADOW PICTURES.

When twilight shadows gather and the evening lamp is lit,
A troop of tender memories amid my dreaming flit.
I recollect when I, a child, within a blissful nest
At eventide was rocked to sleep upon my mother's breast.
And all the thrilling stories that were so entrancing then—
Those legends of the nursery world—steal through my mind again,
And with a gleam of youthful joy my clinging thoughts recall
The wondrous shadow-pictures that she drew upon the wall.

Long since were stilled the hands that formed those figures quaint and rare,
Yet come they never back to me amid the lamp-light's glare;
As dew to thirsting flowers, so within their spell is felt
A soothing, blissful presence from the home where mother dwelt.
And oftimes from my reverie I rouse me with a start,
Half-dreaming I shall find again those witching works of art,
And when I see but gilded frames, I sigh: "I'd give them all
For just those shadow pictures that she threw upon the wall."

—Nixon Waterman, in L. A. W. Bulletin.

Romance of the Golden Bass.

THROUGHOUT the Thousand lakes region of northern Wisconsin Dave Gallup is famous as a guide and angler. The submerged secrets of ten scores of tiny island seas have been wrested from their pellucid depths by this remarkable native of the great pine belt.

If there be a shaded pool in all this region where dwells the mighty muskellunge or the fighting bass, a hidden bar where lurks the green-coated, wall-eyed pike, or a bed of reeds from whence the voracious pickerel darts at spoon or minnow, to which Dave Gallup cannot pull his client, no man has discovered it. In his day he has conducted many famous men to such royal sport that falsehood fell into disgrace and truthful yarns of rod and reel are bitter fruit and held up their relators to scorn and contumely.

Men of well-known voracity like W. S. Forrest, Jacob Newman, Moritz Rosenthal, A. H. Darrow and Tom Prior, when telling of catches made in waters to which Dave Gallup had led them have been outrageously derided, and friends of ancient standing have gazed with stern reproach ere they fled from the presence of the returned pilgrims to the north woods. But the fame of Dave Gallup did not rest entirely upon his abilities as a guide. In the region round about his prowess as a slayer of muskellunge or bass or as the successful caster for speckled trout was a subject of familiar gossip, and over the camp fire in the black depth of the wilderness or in the ruddy glow of the barroom grate such tales of finny battles and victories were recounted that would have driven the late Mr. Walton into retirement or a madhouse.

More than all, Dave Gallup was a specialist in the art of angling. From distant lakes frequently came stories of "strikes," of "muskies" of prodigious size, or of mammoth bass that gave the merry laugh to the cleverest of fishermen and swam away, carrying in their noses adornments of pretty spoons with triple hooks and gaudy feathers. Well-authenticated stories of this character coming to Dave Gallup's ears were but signals for immediate preparation on his part for a journey. Then his acquaintances would lay bets, even to the extent of all their possessions, as to the size of the fish Dave would bring back with him. So great was the man's success that the fortunate outcome of his ventures carried heavy odds.

It was in the spring of 1890 that the "golden bass" of Clear lake was first heard of in the Tomahawk region. According to the story a Chicago man of the name of Finnegan, while trolling along the west bank of the southern bay had received a strike that set his sporting blood on fire. The whizzing reel, the tremendous pull that met his attempt at snubbing, as well as the mighty dashes made by the fish, told him that he had a battle before him entirely beyond anything he had ever experienced. Finnegan was a sportsman of rare accomplishment. The fight was magnificent. Twice the great fish leaped in the air, but the silken thread-like line, reeled by a master hand, remained taut and the battle went on. A half hour passed. The great bass—eight-pounder at least—was the fresher of the two. At last, while Finnegan was reeling home his catch his tired thumb momentarily relaxed its pressure on the shining spool and in that instant the great bass leaped three feet above the surface of the water, shook himself clear of the spoon and darted into the depths.

While the monster bass was in the air a ribbon of sunlight fell upon his shining sides. Finnegan was astounded to notice that his body back of the gills for at least three inches and extending in a band across the belly was a brilliant gold color, while the middle and tail of the fish were of the dark green which distinguishes the full grown black bass.

The story of Finnegan's lost "strike" was received by Dan Gallup with contempt. That part of it concerning the golden band was what prejudiced him. In all his experience he had never met with such a freak of nature. The following fall two men came to Gallup's camp and told a story almost identical with the one that concerned Finnegan's experience. This set Dan to thinking, but the band of gold caused doubt. Next year the "golden bass," as it had now come to be known, was heard of five times, always in the southern bay of Clear lake. By this time the bass was declared to weigh at least 12 pounds and to measure three feet. But Gallup made no move, much to the wonderment of his friends.

The autumn tints gave way to winter and the spring came again ere Gallup emerged from the logging camp to accept the position of head guide at Darrows, on Kewaunquesaga lake. And here something happened that brought disaster to the golden bass and wrought a great change in the life of the famous guide. With the opening of the resort came on the last day of May a quartette of Chicago men anxious to take advantage of the first day's legal fishing. Gallup was busily engaged in looking over the tackle to be used on the morrow when the train from the north rolled up to a little station and paused long enough to permit one passenger to alight.

It was a woman—more, it was a cook. And anybody who knows about these things knows that a cook in the Wisconsin woods is a mighty important personage. The entire population of Darrows turned out to welcome her, Gallup with the rest. The lady looked over the group and then, raising her hand as if to request—or command—silence, gave speech in these words:

"My name is Matilda Jones. I can cook anything and cook it well. I can catch fish with any man that lives, can lick my weight in panthers and consequently am not to be trifled with. There is no chip on my shoulder, nor anything like that. I'll 'tend to my business, treat everybody right, and expect the same from everybody. Now let's all be good fellows and let it go at that."

This little speech, delivered with the utmost good nature, as well as unembarrassed emphasis, created a profound sensation with everybody in general and Dave Gallup in particular. He gazed upon her with a species of awe. In detailing to himself, later in the evening, her "points," he declared her to be probably 25 years old, features regular, body supple and indicative of great strength, lips thin and nose aquiline. On the whole, not bad looking. On the whole, "well put up." On the whole, "the right sort." Just one possible objection, Miss Jones had fiery red hair, and she twisted it in a vicious knot on the extreme top of her head.

And that night Dave Gallup dreamed of a red-headed woman. Yes, gentle reader, Cupid had taken to the woods.

The courtship was unique, although characteristic. Dave cut the dryest cedar for kindling the kitchen fire and Miss Jones was pleased to acknowledge the courtesy. The finest fish that Dave caught in early morning hours was "especially for you, Miss Tilly"—for Dan progressed rapidly in the matter of addressing his lady love. At night they would sit out on the porch and, between killing mosquitos and telling fishy yarns, got along very comfortably. Several times Dave and Miss Jones went out for bass or "muskies" together. Dave's love grew to adoration when he found Miss Jones handled a rod as well as any man he knew.

All this spring the stories of the "golden bass" kept coming to Dave and Miss Jones became deeply interested in the mighty inhabitant of Clear lake. She urged Dave to go, but he jealously regarded her requests. Miss Jones was not without admirers other than Dave. The green-eyed demon whispered that were he to pack off to Clear lake another might capture the prize at home. Red hair was more potent than the gold band about the body of a 14-pound bass. The fish had grown.

One day Miss Jones landed a 30-pound "muskie." She did it in most approved style. Dave's heart seemed to beat within him. He threw himself on his knees in the wet bottom of the boat and, disregarding the struggles of Miss Jones' catch—he being in great danger from the monster's fins—announced his passion.

Miss Jones heard him calmly. Dave demanded that she ask him to prove his love. And Matilda "took him up" with a promptness that made his head swim. "Go bring me the golden bass and I'm your'n," is what she said.

"Darn'd if I don't," replied Dave.

And this was the betrothal.

A blood red sun rose majestically from a dense mass of green. It forced through the gently waving pinetops, bars of carmine light and glinted the indigo ripples of Clear lake. On the rare morning air arose the song of the marten and the hum of millions of insects. Partridge, kissed by the morning light, drummed in the swamp or with a whirr swept along the bank. Across the southern bay a little craft cut the blue waters. The sun lit up the features of Tilly Jones and Dave Gallup. The former rowed. The latter held a bending rod.

The west bank was reached and the woman slowly and noiselessly held the craft in a parallel course along the shore. The morning passed. Exciting sport at other times, Dave hauled in a score of fighting bass and muskellunge, and cursed each strike. The one strike dear to his ambitious hopes came not.

For three days the couple patroled the home of the "golden bass."

On the morning of the fourth day it happened. Tilly at the oars saw something leap at the whirling spoon 20 yards behind in the wake of the craft. She saw Dave Gallup's face turn white, saw the slender split bamboo bend in a graceful curve and then, with eyes glistening, sat quiet to witness a battle such as never even she dreamed possible. The "golden bass" was a reality. The "golden bass' had been hooked. Standing in the stern of the boat Dave Gallup, his coolness all returned, played that bass in a way that sent Tilly's heart to thumping. With the point of the supple rod high above the water so that the line played well upon the jeweled bearings of the reel Dave gave the bass its head. The flimsy silk cut the water with a razor-like slash as the fish darted for midlake. The reel seemed propelled by electricity. It gave a whirring sound that denoted tremendous speed. Held tight against the punctured mouth of the great bass was the cruel spoon. Not a thousandth part of an inch was given slack. The line was almost run out ere Gallup pressed his thumb to turn the bass' course. The fish kept flying toward the main waters. Tilly saw her lover's danger. She grasped the oars and with all her strength began to back water. It saved the day. Just as the last yard of line was leaving the reel the bass turned suddenly. Then came the fastest reel work she had ever seen. The bass swam like a devil. It came so fast that Dave yelled for her to pull. She gave way and what with the momentum of the boat and the work of Dave's fingers they kept the line taut. Twice on that inward run the bass leaped in the air, once at least four feet above the water's surface.

For more than one hour the fight went on. The fish was still wary. Thrice he was brought within ten feet of the boat and then he was off again. At last Dave cried: "I am most beat." To this she replied: "Land that bass and I'm your'n."

"Do you, David Gallup, take this woman to be your wife?"

"Do you, Matilda Jones, take this man to be your husband?"

And both answered: "I do."—Chicago Chronicle.

—Some butterflies have as many as 20,000 distinct eyes.

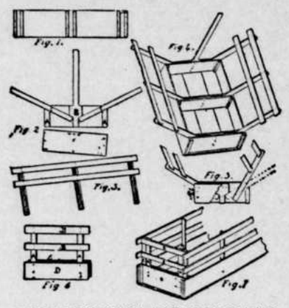
AGRICULTURAL HINTS

HAY AND HOG RACK.

A Combination Structure Which Seems Hard to Beat.

A late number of the Canadian Farmers' Advocate contained the accompanying description and illustrations of a combined hay or sheep and cattle rack by one of its correspondents:

"The accompanying figures represent a combined hay and sheep rack which is easily detachable and convenient to store away under cover. Any ordinary strong wagon box will answer if cleats are put on to hold the double end and center-boards. Fig. 1 represents the side of the box, 1½ inches thick and any desired width and length, with cleats on each end and in the center, nailed on with 3-inch wire nails to receive the cross pieces of the sides of the rack. Fig. 2 represens the front board, which is double. The lower portion of the figure is removed from its proper position to show how the sides are held in place. A is of 2x4-inch scantling. B is of 2x6-inch hard wood. The stake



COMBINED HAY AND HOG RACK

is to build the front of the load against and hold the lines while loading. These double boards are bolted or nailed with heavy wire nails, well clinched. C is of 1½x4-inch hard wood. The center and hind boards are made the same as Fig. 2 except that no stake is needed. Fig. 3 shows one of the sides held together with bolts or wire nails. A 7-foot rack requires side pieces 3 feet 7 inches long. Fig. 4 represents the hay rack complete. It is necessary to have a good, strong bottom. It is also well to have wagon rods having thumb nuts pass through the box across the center and ends to hold it firmly. A long rack should have four cross pieces. Fig. 5 shows how the sides are lifted off or placed in position. A boy can readily do this. The box is shown 13 inches deep, but 11 or 12 will answer. Fig. 6 represents the end boards for the sheep rack. Standards A are 2x4-inch scantling 3 feet 7 inches long. D is the double backboard 12 inches wide which holds the hind shelving or hurdle in place. B B are nailed to standards A on the outside. Fig. 7 shows the sheep rack. The end boards are placed in position, and the right-hand shelving is put on the left side of the box and the left on the right. The end uprights of the sides slip down between standards A of the end and the sides of the box. This holds the shelvings upright. The end boards slip up and down on C, Fig. 7. The rack is my own contrivance. I gave it a good trial last year and am well satisfied with it."

HINTS FOR STOCKMEN.

It is claimed that there are not enough heavy draft horses to supply the market. Make that plain and the supply will be coming.

Misrepresentation as to the pedigree of a stallion is a crime that should be severely punished. Yet it is harmless if people will only investigate.

There is complaint against the work done by dehorning clippers and preference expressed for the saw. The clippers are all right if used according to directions.

The balky horse and the swearing driver are two nuisances where the horse should have the monopoly. Keep your temper and in some way get the horse to think of something else. As soon as you do he will go.

Hard roads bang up the feet of the horse, and it is a question if hard roads are not as wearing on the horse as soft roads are. But independent of that hard roads are desirable when they can be had without too much burden to the farmer.

The 1,200-pound hog—and one man claims to have one—is not desirable or profitable. We once saw a pen of ten hogs where aggregate weight was 10,000 pounds. Hogs to weigh must be kept until the second year, and that of itself is not advisable.

Secretary Wilson thinks that hog cholera can be "abolished" and will study the thing from A to Z. It has been studied already, but the more it is studied the worse it is. Feed less corn, breed from more mature stock and keep the hogs under healthful conditions are all the science there is to the subject.—Western Plowman.

Small Hogs Pay Best.

Immense size is no longer sought as in former times. Smaller animals are made ready for the shambles more economically, the meat is more palatable and maturity is gained in a shorter time. It has been the constant aim of intelligent breeders to produce an animal that will fatten at any age and a great measure of success in that direction has been attained. Formerly the farmer believed it to be necessary for his pigs to be farrowed in August or early September for his pork supply in the autumn of the next year. Thus they would be several months more than a year old when slaughtered, while now, by the aid of improved breeds and a better system of feeding, a 200-pound hog can be produced in less than half time, better, more salable and of course at less outlay.—Rural World.

Home Market the Best.

What would a farm be that did not contain a flock of hens? The eggs are considered adjuncts to the farm, and they enter into many of the household dishes. In estimating the profits from poultry the eggs and poultry consumed by the family should be given the same value as though such supplies were purchased. The "family" markets in the United States excel all others, and no farmer should sell his eggs and live on something less desirable, but enjoy the same luxuries as those who are willing to have the best in the cities. Supply the home market first.—Farm and Fireside.

CULTIVATING GRASS.

No Crop Grown on the Average Farm Pays Better.

There is no part of farming at the present day so much neglected as the meadow, and there is no crop grown that pays better. The general idea of the farmer is that the meadow does not require any cultivation or care. "The meadow," he says, "is all right. I seeded this field three or five years ago; but I cannot see why I get so light a crop."

It is quite plain you have been robbing the land for three years and returning nothing. Worse than that; you have allowed the moss to creep in and smother the roots which you have robbed of their natural sustenance, without returning anything to them or driving off the moss from the root-bound grass. What kind of a corn crop would you get if you did not cultivate it? To insure a big crop of hay cultivate it. Haul, during the month of December, say from six to eight loads to the acre of barnyard manure and spread it while hauling as evenly as you can with a fork. Then as early as you can get on the meadow in March, or as soon as the frost is out and the ground dry enough to get on with a team, take a good harrow and drag it thoroughly, and then cross-harrow it. You will imagine you are going to ruin your meadow, but you are simply loosening the roots and giving them a chance; and when harvest time comes you will find you not only did not injure your meadow, but greatly increased your crop of grass, and also improved your ground. This matter of cultivating grass is not a mere "theory." It is a principle, proved to be correct by actual trial with profitable results. In 1882 Josiah Bagley, of Serena, from a six-acre meadow took 12 loads of hay, with no after-crop. The following season he manured and cultivated the same six acres substantially as outlined above. Some of his neighbors laughed at him; but about the 10th of July, 1883, he cut 19 loads of grass from these six acres, and in the last of September cut a second crop of nine loads. He says: "I am an advocate of cultivating grass."—J. E. Porter, in Prairie Farmer.

TREATMENT OF MANGE.

Recipe for a Salve Which Is Said to Produce Good Results.

Scurf or mange is sometimes difficult to cure. It is caused by a small mite that burrows in the skin, and to get rid of it the mite must be destroyed. The treatment mentioned has such a tendency, but as the application is most effective when applied locally there has been too much reliance upon the internal treatment. The sulphur internally is not harmful, but it will take too much time; the process is too slow, says Breeders' Gazette.

In the first place, the pens and sleeping quarters should be frequently disinfected with crude carbolic acid and lime. The surface affected should be treated with a salve made as follows: Four ounces of salicylic acid, the same amount of hyposulphite of sodium, eight ounces of cosmoline or lard; and if the lard is used a small amount of beeswax should be added to make the mixture firm. The cosmoline or lard should be melted over a slow fire, and while it is warm enough still to remain a liquid stir in the other ingredients slowly until they are thoroughly mixed. When cold apply to the diseased skin of the hogs every day until a cure is effected. If many hogs are to be treated the amount should be doubled or quadrupled, as the necessities may require. In stirring in the salicylic acid care should be used to keep the face away from the mixture, or the person who does the work will have a violent case of sneezing. The salve mentioned is good for man or beast where there is a violent and persistent eruption of the skin. Do not forget to disinfect the pens and sleeping quarteres of the animals. The crude carbolic acid is good, but when applied strong enough to be effective it is likely to make the animals sick.

FOR CUTTING STALKS.

A Homemade Contrivance That Does Its Work Well.

A cheap stalk cutter is made by taking a sound log, A, about 4 feet long and 18 to 24 inches in diameter. Blades of steel, B, 3 feet long and 4 inches wide, edged as in sharpening a plow, are se-

STALK CUTTER.

cured to the log as shown in the cut. The shanks that hold the blades should be set forward so that in revolving the edge will strike the ground perpendicularly. A common roller frame is put on and the tongue (C) is fastened behind a cart or wagon, and it is ready for operation. The number of blades to put on depends on the size of the log and the length pieces the stalks are to be cut into. For a log 18 inches in diameter 5 blades will suffice. The log must be heavy enough so that the weight will cut through the stalks.—G. W. Waters, in Ohio Farmer.

Our Wealth in Grass.

Mr. Scribner, of the department of agriculture, has recently collected some very interesting facts about American grasses. He says: "We have better grasses and a greater variety of them native to our soil than we can ever get from Europe." Of clovers we have no less than 60 species, all native to the country, and there is an equal number of different "blue grasses," besides 20 "grazing grasses" and a great variety of others. Yet, Mr. Scribner says, hardly more than a dozen of all these kinds of native grasses have been brought into cultivation.

Barometers on the Farm.

The farm is full of barometers, all more certain than the best almanacs ever concocted. Before the rain comes the dog is lazy and wants to sleep, the cat washes its face, and the horses are restless and easily frightened. The geese are noisy, the poultry seek their roosts, ants are in a hurry and skurry laying in supplies, spiders crowd together on the wall, toads and snails and slugs are on the garden paths and birds cry "weet, weet," the frogs croak, and peafowl become very excitable and talkative.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS

Unearthed by Storms.

The very severe storms of the past week have brought to light some strange things in Stearns county. During the freshet the stream along the township line between St. Augusta and Fair Haven tore out its banks, and there has been disclosed there a collection there of some 50 heads of bison, which had been lying underground from time immemorial. It is supposed that the animals were overtaken by a flood similar to that which uncovered their bones, or that they perished from cold during some hard winter. In times past buffalo bones have been found in that locality, and it is history that they were as thick in that section at the time of La Salle and Hennepin as on the plains further west.

Gold in Minnesota.

Gold has been discovered on one of the famous sections in St. Louis county.

State Auditor R. C. Dunn was waited on the other day by one of the best known men of St. Louis county, who wanted a lease on that section, saying that he had discovered gold there in paying quantities. He went on to tell how he had made the discovery. With a couple of gold miners of long experience he has been conducting a series of experiments on and near section 30 for several months. Finally a rich vein was discovered. The auditor refuses to make public the exact location of the find, but says there can be no question as to the entire reliability of the information.

Peculiar Suicide.

B. Neuman, a German about 52 years old, committed suicide by strangling himself with a bed sheet at St. Cloud, and in a manner that showed considerable eccentricity. Neuman was the proprietor of a confectionery store and bakery, and together with his two daughters, lived over his place of business. Previous to committing the deed Neuman had dressed himself in women's clothing from the underwear to the outer garments. He had then tied the sheet to the bed post, and laying himself down on the floor, had placed his head through the sheet and allowed the weight of his body to accomplish the desire.

Still Crowded.

The state insane asylums are being much overcrowded. Fifty patients were sent from Rochester to Fergus Falls, and yet there are 25 patients sleeping on the floor at Rochester. At the present time, Rochester has 1,150 patients, St. Peter and Fergus Falls, 1,000 each. The management of the asylums weeded out the number some time ago by sending away those who were not entitled to treatment because of non-residence in the state, and yet the condition is one of congestion. The two new wings at the St. Peter hospital, for which bids are to be let, will relieve the condition somewhat, but more room will soon be needed.

A Good Appointment.

Dean Liggett, of the University Department of Agriculture, announces that Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith will be the dean of the woman's department at the farm school, when it opens in October.

This appointment is considered a most excellent one, and the regents and the dean are much pleased that they have been able to get such a competent person to take charge of the young women.

Mrs. Meredith comes from Indiana, where she is known as one of the best farmers in the state, and one most interested in the social life of farm women.

Can't Retaliate.

The insurance commissioner has been advised by the attorney general that he cannot retaliate in the Iowa cases, and as a result the commissioner has decided to withdraw all action for the present, or until the Bankers' Life, of St. Paul, brings a suit in the Iowa courts to test the right of the state auditor to shut it out of that state. In passing upon the case, the attorney general says the only legal question presented is whether a case has arisen for the application of the Minnesota retaliatory law. This question he answers in the negative.

Will Go to Duluth.

A. D. Thomson & Co., grain dealers of Duluth have purchased 11 country elevators in Iowa on the Sioux City & Northern road. This territory has heretofore been tributary to Chicago. Its grain crop will now go to Duluth. The Independent Elevator Co. has purchased 20 elevators in northern Minnesota and South Dakota and shipments from these points will now be made to Duluth instead of Minneapolis.

News in Brief.

Fire at Rush City destroyed several business houses, causing a loss of $10,000.

The St. Paul police arrested Wm. Wall, a laborer, for drunkenness. Upon being searched at the station $600 in cash was found in his clothes.

The postoffice at Walnut Grove was broken into by burglars and the safe containing $200 in stamps and $35 in cash, was blown open.

The Great Northern passenger train ran into and instantly killed a farmer named Martin Lubbermeyer near St. Augusta, five miles east of St. Cloud.

Rev. Dr. S. G. Smith, of St. Paul, will preside at a social reform convention, to be held at Battle Creek, Mich., on Oct. 12 to 17.

Word comes from the country districts that there is some one traveling about the state, victimizing the farmers under a claim that they represent certain supply houses. The scheme is to collect a dollar for twine, which is to be delivered at once, the balance to be paid on delivery. Many people have been victimized in this way already.

The annual festivities of the Austrian and Polish societies at Tower drew a large attendance and passed off peaceably.

Lightning struck the barn of Jim Cain, of Clifton. It burned the barn, horses and a quantity of grain.

From the present outlook there may be no Duluth entries in the Minnesota-Winnipeg regatta this year. The dates that have been finally settled on between Winnipeg and the Minnesota boat club are Friday and Saturday, Aug. 6 and 7.

The Typographical union has established a branch in Winona, starting in with a charter membership of twenty.

In anticipation of the new federal law which will do away with the 7½ per cent discount, the Minneapolis brewers purchased $45,000 worth of stamps, which means a saving of about $3,000

CHANGES WROUGHT BY TIME.

Not So Noticeable When Relatives See Each Other Daily.

"There ought to be a law that families shall live in communities, and not go straggling apart to the ends of the earth," said the woman who was reading a letter in the car to her friend who accompanied her.

"What led to that remark?" asked her friend; "anything in that letter?"

"Yes. It is from my sister Amy, whom I have not seen since she went west. That was 15 years ago. She writes me that her hair is perfectly white and she weighs 50 pounds more than she did when I last saw her. As she only weighed 100 then, she will not be immense now, but I think of the change. A slight, fragile young woman of a fairylike physique and the loveliest black hair—why, she is simply another person."

"But she would have changed as much if she had stayed here, in all probability," said her friend, trying to comfort her.

"Yes, but the change would have been so gradual that I would not have noticed it. Now I seem to have two sisters, one with coal black hair and one with snow white. One is a stout, healthy, middle-aged woman, the other a dreamy-eyed romantic girl whose waist I could span with my two hands. Probably her face is lined with care and her character changed as much as her features."

"What of yourself?" inquired the friend; "has time stood still with you?"

"I? Myself? I never thought of that. Yes, I have changed, too, and no doubt Amy will be as much disappointed in me as I will be with her. But that gives another argument in favor of families keeping in touch. Or if that is not possible then let them remain separate or as strangers. There is enough of the pathetic in life without these shocks of reunion."

And she thoughtfully folded her letter while her friend looked out of the car window and was silent.—Chicago Times-Herald.

WANTED HER MONEY'S WORTH.

Something Lacking from Her Repair Kit.

Anyone who had not seen the woman with an angry eye wooble just before she dismounted from her wheel would have taken her for an experienced rider; a heroine of century runs. She strode with majestic confidence through the store, and so impressed another woman that she forgot herself and let the newcomer be waited on first.

"I suppose," she said to the clerk, "that I looked rather new at bicycling, and you thought that there wasn't very much use of bothering about me, because I wouldn't know the difference, anyhow."

The clerk assured her to the contrary, and said he was sure there was some misunderstanding.

"There was a misunderstanding," she answered. "I understand that when I bought this repair kit I was getting all that a repair kit ought to contain."

"Certainly," he answered. "Isn't it all right?"

"Didn't you expressly state that it contained everything that would be required for repairs in an ordinary accident?"

"Yes."

"And I bought it with that implied guarantee, didn't I?"

"Undeniably, you did."

"And if things didn't turn out just as you represented them it's your business to make good the deficiency?"

"I suppose so."

"All right. There's your repair kit. You can either put in a paper of pins and some sticking plaster, or else give me back my money."—Washington Star.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE. Write to Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Clever Boy.

"How in the world did you get Old Curmudgeon's consent to wed his daughter?"

"Finesse, me boy, finesse. I told all around that he caught 17 four-pound bass on that last fishing expedition of his."—Detroit Free Press.

Strong Probability of It.

"Is it a fact that Miss Frost has a cool million in her own name?"

"I wouldn't be surprised if she had. Her father was in the ice business, you know."—Cleveland Leader.

We can tell a school teacher as far off as we can see her, and if she marries, she has to be married at least 20 years before the trademarks are effaced.—Atchison Globe.

Occasionally we hear of a man who "laughed heartily at the joke on himself." No man ever enjoyed a joke on himself.—Atchison Globe.

What an immense amount of laziness there is going on in the name of poor health.—Ram's Horn.

The man who does the shouting is often willing to let somebody else do the work.—Ram's Horn.

B. & O. Fast Freight Schedule.

The Baltimore & Ohio, in connection with the Continental Line and Central States Dispatch fast freight lines, has inaugurated another fast freight schedule to the west, to be known as Train 95. It will be made up at Baltimore, and is put on especially to accommodate import business by way of Locust Point, and at the same time gives to Eastern manufacturers and wholesale dealers a rapid service to the west. The running time of the train is so arranged that it will make 50 hours to Chicago, 30 to Cincinnati, 30 to Cleveland, 34 to Columbus, 118 to Dallas, Tex., 50 to Detroit, 98 to Duluth, Minn., 37 to Indianapolis, 78 to Kansas City, 75 to Memphis, 50 to Louisville, 74 to Milwaukee, 83 to Minneapolis, 61 to Peoria, Ill., 20 to Pittsburgh, 50 to St. Louis, 81 to St. Paul, 39 to Sandusky, 231 to San Francisco, 44 to Toledo, and correspondingly quick time to other western and southern points.

The Freight Department expects to make 95 as popular and reliable a train as 97, which makes the run from New York to Chicago and St. Louis in 60 hours.

The Trials of Genius.

Friend—Why, what are you in such a fuss about? Anything happened?

Artist—Oh, botheration, yes! Everything! I was just getting some of my latest pictures ready for framing, and that confounded housekeeper of mine has so mixed them up I'll never in the wide world be able to tell the top from the bottom again.—N. Y. Truth.

Man's Two Best Friends.

Man's two best friends are said to be a gun and a dog. It is easy to get a good dog, but hard to get a good gun. The guns made by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct., are not only always good, but they are acknowledged the best made in the world. For years the Winchester has been the standard of the world, and to any one who has studied or examined its many points of superiority its popularity is not hard to understand. The repeating rifles and shot guns made by the Winchesters are in demand all over the world. Although they cost comparatively little, they are better than the highest priced hand made guns in every way. Winchester ammunition is of the same high grade as Winchester guns and can always be relied upon. Send for a large illustrated catalogue free.

Thunder-Like Tones.

"I really couldn't afford to let you board with me this summer," said an old farmer to a city man with a very deep bass voice.

"Why not?" roared the basso-profundo in tones that rattled the dried squashes in the rafters.

"Because whenever you talked or sang your voice would sour all the milk in my cellar."—Judge.

Homeseekers' Excursions to the Northwest.

August 3d and 17th and September 7th and 21st, 1897, the Great Northern railway will sell from and via St. Paul and Minneapolis round trip tickets at one fare for round trip, plus $2.00, to points in Northern Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. No tickets will be sold at a less rate than $9.00. Tickets good for 21 days. This will enable homeseekers to visit the famous grain belt during the harvest. For further particulars apply to any railway ticket agent, or address F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St Paul, Minn.

In the Divorce Court.

Lawyer—Did you see the beginning of this trouble?

Witness—Yes, sir; I saw the very commencement. It was about two years ago.

"What do you mean?"

"Why, when the minister said 'Will you take this man to be your lawful husband?' and she said: 'I will.'"—Up-to-Date.

Arouse to Action

A dormant liver, or you will suffer all the tortures incident to a prolonged bilious attack. Constipation, headaches, dyspepsia, furred tongue, sour breath, pain in the right side, will admonish you of neglect. Discipline the recalcitrant organ at once with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and expect prompt relief. Malaria, rheumatism, kidney complaint, nervousness and debility are thoroughly removed by the Bitters.

Editor—"Mr. Cose, your jokes have lost all their humor here of late. What's the trouble?" Joe Cose—"I guess I'm not well. I've felt rather funny for a week past."—Philadelphia North American.

Often he who has most courage and most strength to stand alone has the deepest craving for appreciation.—Philip S. Moxom.

A loafer always complains of warm weather more than a hard working man.—Atchison Globe.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—Jennie Pinckard, Springfield, Ill., Oct. 1, 1894.

As pathetic a thing as one sees is a boy trying to be a dude on a two dollar a week salary.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

You may lose your temper, but others will find it.—Ram's Horn.

The Pill that Will.

"The pill that will," implies the pills that won't. Their name is legion. The name of "the pill that will" is Ayer's Cathartic Pill. It is a pill to rely on. Properly used it will cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and the other ills that result from torpid liver. Ayer's pills are not designed to spur the liver into a momentary activity, leaving it in yet more incapable condition after the immediate effect is past. They are compounded with the purpose of toning up the entire system, removing the obstructing conditions, and putting the liver into proper relations with the rest of the organs for natural co-operation. The record of Ayer's Pills during the half century they have been in public use establishes their great and permanent value in all liver affections.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

WITHOUT GRIP or GRIPE.

To get a natural result, a remedy should always act without violence, smoothly, easily, delightfully. This is the action of

Cascarets

THE IDEAL LAXATIVE,

because they strengthen the muscular action of the bowels and gently stimulate the kidneys and liver. They are purely vegetable, containing no poisonous or injurious substances, and are recommended and used by young and old. BELIEVE WHAT WE SAY! 10 cents prove their merit, and we ask that you

BUY AND TRY A CCC TO-NIGHT!

ALL DRUGGISTS. 10c., 25c., 50c.

"WHERE DIRT GATHERS, WASTE RULES." USE

SAPOLIO

DEFECTIVE PAGE

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Dr. C. B. Ames is moving his office into the building lately vacated by J. Brandser.

—Dr. Niven will be in Delano, Aug. 9 and 10, Wayerly 11, and Howard Lake 12 and 13. 44-2t.

—Rev. Fairbanks, of Cedar Mills exchanged pulpits with Rev. Morrison last Sunday.—Litchfield Independent.

—How is it that shingles come up on the Soo Road instead of the G. N., for Delano. Is Jim Hill loosing trade.

—The hand organ man was around town Monday. It must be nearly time for the annual visit of the bears and Italians.

—Rain delays farmers considerably in their work; but they manage to save hay and other crops by working between showers.

—George P. Schaffer and John E. Borsch are each doing business in their new stores. Two of the finest stores in Wright County.

—John Brandser has the latest device for showing up how a suit of clothes will look when made up. It is real handy in his business.

—Rev. M. N. Ray, of Litchfield, will hold Episcopal services at the City Hall, Sunday, August 8, at 9:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Everybody is invited.

—There seems to be no limit to the number of hogs raised in this section of the state; they continue to come to market regularly in small droves.

—Frank Roban has received a car load of ice from Minneapolis, for use in his restaurant business. Of course his goods will be city style now, at least city ice.

—Good beef cows now bring $30 a head. The creamery business shortens the supply of beef in the country. How long will it be before horse steak will be fashionable?

—Professor Bohn has painted and beautified his tonsorial parlors and his residence in great shape; and he claims his wife has the finest garden in the neighborhood. Surely the professor is prospering.

—Street Commissioner Martin has finally lowered the tiling that was put beneath the sod around the corner of Third and Bridge streets so that the water may now run through it. A much needed improvement.

—Strawberries and raspberries have been successfuly grown in this neighborhood for some time. Wonder if black berries and blue berries couldn't as well be raisd? Apples are again becoming more numerous. Plums are fine, and currants have entirely outdid themselves this year.

—George W. Bolton has found his horse. It seems he got out of the barn in the night and in some unaccountable way got shut up in the livery barn in the rear of the Gilmer Hotel, where, after about a day, some one discovered him.

—Horseback riding is daily growing more popular, as the roads are kept too moist for easy bicycling. Unless a motive power is soon made for the bicycle, it seems doomed to be thrown into the rubbish pile with roller skates, etc., etc.

—On Wednesday, Justice Frazee decided the case of State of Minnesota vs L. M. Meister for assault in the second degree, F. L. Scherer complaining witness, by binding Meister in the sum of $500 to appear at the December term of District Court.

—Tuesday morning was one of the finest we have had for weeks. The sun shining brightly in a cloudless heaven after the heavy shower of the evening before; The air the finest of the Minnesota kind; birds singing happily from the tree tops all served to make life enjoyable.

—On Monday morning. F. L. Scherer was taken to Waverly to be tried on complaint of L. M. Meister, for assault. Capt. Greear, O. L. Billings, M. A. O'Hair, Baron Von Kruger, and Frank Zahn, accompanied them. Justice Cullen heard the case and on motion, discharged the defendant from custody.

—Talk about hunting a new location for farming. C. J. Crandall who, in the interest of "Lo, the poor Indian," has traveled over western country, through Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Wyoming, Arizona, etc. from Texas to the Dakotas, says for farming purposes, he has seen nothing to suit him as well as Wright County's big woods.

—Saturday nights train left something like a hundred travelling men in town. They were bound for the West and their car must have got switched, as they remained after the train pulled out. Most of them, so far as we have heard, behaved very decently, a few imbibed a little to freely of Delano's intoxicants, but left town in good form.

—What's the use of government ownership of railroads when J. J. Hill can as well command his employes to wear regulation caps and pay for them themselves, and buy them where he says? It is a wonder he don't oblige them to patronize the company butcher, barber, doctor, preacher, etc. etc. Perhaps he will send out a cooking car and supply the men with their daily rations soon, buffet attachment, and then of course the men will know how to vote.

The Episcopal ladies took in $10.50 at their lawn sociable last evening.

—Delano and Watertown play ball at Watertown to morrow, Saturday afternoon.

James E. Brothers has sold his residence on North Third Street to A. Rewaldt. Mrs. Dugan sold her old home to C. G. Roosen.

—"The Serious Family" by home talent under the supervision of Sanford Dodge, next Friday evening, Aug. 6, at the City Hall.

—Liveryman Jones is out his best team of horses. On Tuesday evening, as his man accompanied Mr. Hill, were going around the horn, the man tried to ford the Crow River near Helvetia while Mr. Hill remained on shore, expecting to cross in a boat. The water was too deep and both horses were drowned and the man had a narrow escape.

—The Rosser Family entertainment, at the City Hall Saturday evening was poorly attended, and the weather was warm, placing the company under difficulties; but they gave a good entertainment. The band music was good, the zyther solo, fine. The quartette singing, as well as the solos by one of the young ladies were well rendered. "Where is my wandering boy tonight? Down in a licensed saloon." should have been heard and would have been appreciated by a good many of our citizens. and was, alone, well worth the price of admission. Should the Rosser family ever come this way again we hope our citizens will give them a better house.

—Among some of the carnivorous animals it seems natural to pounce upon, and destroy the life of one maimed or injured, and unable to help himself. We hear of whole packs of wolves attacking comrades that may get wounded and tearing them to pieces. This may do for wolves, but when boys, men, and even the gentler sex indulge in tongue lashing, brow beating, and insulting and provoking to wrath those who are in some ways apparently less fortunate than themselves, it doesn't look just human. People helpless, unprotected, and needing assistance, should be kindly treated and have the cares of life smoothed over as much as possible for them. If those about them cannot or will not do this, village authorities should at least see that peace is preserved.

Personal.

John Shower, of Greenwood, was a Delano visitor Monday.

Alfred Holstrom is spending the week at Lake Beebe.

Valentine Eopel, jr. took a trip to the State capital yesterday.

George P. Schaffer made the twin cities a business visit Wednesday.

William Quinn, of Waverly, made Delano a business visit this morning.

Vernon Wilder made a flying trip to see the folks at home a few nights ago.

Charles Kaemer is receiving a visit from his sister, from the southern part of the state.

Miss Emma Holstrom, of Minneapolis, is the guest of her friend, Miss Annie Parslow.

Mrs. I. H. Grant, of Hamline, was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. C. J. Buckley this week.

John Badorf, one of Independences independent farmers, visited Delano on business, Tuesday.

Rev. B. F. Kephart, of Hamline a former pastor at Delano, visited old friends here Monday.

Mrs. Wilson and son, Lyle, from Minneapolis, were visiting this week with Dr. and Mrs. Soper.

C. J. Crandall and son, who has been visiting at Rockford, returned yesterday and took the train west.

Mrs. John Walker and daughter, of Minneapolis visited her parents Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Kerr, last week.

Miss Grace Davis returned home from Hamline, last evening. She left her grandmother McCarter poorly.

J. H. Mc Gary, of Independence, was a visitor, Monday. John says it is hard for a fellow to know just where he is at now-a-days, politically speaking.

Messrs Roy Sutton, and John Steffes and Misses Grace O'Hair, Annie Parslow, and Francis Bauman drove over to Buffalo, Tuesday evening, to hear President Northrop's address.

Miss Mary Reinhart and Miss Lizzie Peterhansel, of Cleveland, Ohio, who have been visiting Mrs. Bauman and family for several weeks, returned home Monday morning. Misses Theress and Mary Bauman accompanied them as far as Minneapolis.

County Cullings.

The board of equalization met last week at Buffalo and proceeded to raise and lower the figures made by assessors. Many changes are noted.

From the Journal's account we judge that Moses E. Clapp made a fine speech to the School Institute at Buffalo, last Friday evening. Delono people will remember when the same gentlemen addressed our citizens from a republican stand point a few years ago. His was one of the best, most honest, and most sensible speeches of that campaign. Eaton nominates him on the Republican ticket for governor. Eaton ought to know better than suggest such a thing to his former bretheren. Does he think the counsel to Shanghai and Tim Byrns want any such man as Hon. Moses E. Clapp for Governor?

Last Saturday one of our young citizens came into town, filled up on booze got into a quarrel with his brother, frightened his sister from the house, and smashed dishes and famp chimneys. There is no honorable nor useful future for such young men.—Buffalo Journal.

Too true. Yet didn't he buy his booze in a saloon that pays $500 into the village treasury which helps fix up the streets? And didn't the saloon keeper agree not to sell to drunken men? And hasn't Buffalo some officers whose duty it is to see that such things don't happen, and that the contract is kept? And don't the people vote to license the saloon of booze? And ain't it a nice advertisement for the County Seat?

Subscribe for the Buffalo Gazette. One year one Dollar Six months $.50 Three months, 25 cents. Take it. now

For Sale.

I will sell at a public auction on Saturday, Aug. 7, Fairday, in Delano, Household goods, Upholstered Bedroom set, Carpets, Kitchen furniture. Also awning store clock, half tone scales and store truck and delivery wagon and other things too numerous to mention. J. E. BROTHERS.

Among Our Exchanges.

Buffalo Journal: If the Republicans want to elect the next Governor of this state they can be certain of doing so by nominating Moses E. Clapp.

Ida Grove Era, (Iowa): The board of pardons in Minnesota refused to pardon the Younger brothers. A wise decision. All willful murderers should be hung on the spot.

Duluth Herald: —John D. Rockefeller has notified the Des Moines Baptist college that he will give $3 for every dollar the college will raise from other sources. It is safe to say that the president of this college agrees with Mr. Rockefeller in his financial views.

St. Cloud Times:—Mr. Perry Belmont, who has just returned from Europe, says neither Germany nor France will join the United States in international bimetallism, unless England first does so, and that England has no idea of doing so.

Courier Journal:—Mr. Bailey, the Popocratic leader in the the House, openly confessed on the floor that he changed his principles every time that his party changed its platform. The only principle on which Mr. Bailey seems to do his own thinking and his own sticking is the principle against wearing a dress suit.

The St. Peter Tribune reports that Venetian red is a sure cure and preventative for hog cholera. We have no hog cholera here, so far as reported, but as the country goes more into the hog business the disease is liable to appear. About St. Peter thousands of hogs have died from cholera during the past few years.—Litchfield Independent.

Why didn't they paint them red?

Courier Journal:—There is a great deal of gold in the Yukon region and somebody is going to get it out, but the average man had better stay away. If he is ambitious to tempt fortune he can do so at home with as good chances of success and with a great deal more comfort, not to speak of safety. Half the labor and privations that mining demands would yield a certain and comfortable return in the ordinary walks of life.

Minneapolis Times:—Rev. Dr. Shutter "rang the bell" when, in his sermon on "The Human Providence" he said: "When a Christian president goes to the sanctuary and prays that his administration may promote the prosperity of the nation at home and its dignity and honor abroad and then pays his personal political debts with appointments that offend the moral sense of the community—does it ever dawn upon him that his pious supplications are a sham and a mockery?" President Mc Kinley ought to paste that in his hat.

LIVING AND DEAD.

(Written for the Courier-Journal.)

If we gave unto the living as we lavish on the dead,
Kindly thoughts and gentle phrases, tender words and lavish praises;
Blotting out all imperfections, holding virtues up to light;
If we spared no daily token of our love and care unspoken,
Then life would be well worth living in a world so glad and bright.

If we offered to the living as we heap upon the dead,
Fragrant flowers of affection, blossoms of sweet recollection;
Waiting not till hands are folded on the quiet, pulseless breast:
Then the passion of our pleading would not fall on ears unheeding,
Nor our tears drop unavailing on the weary form at rest.

If we gave unto the living as we lavish on the dead,
All our heart's long-hidden treasure, all love's full, unstinted measure;
Adding, day by day, new jewels to the crown of human bliss,
Then life's burdens would weigh lightly, and the sun would shine more brightly,
And not Heaven itself were fairer than a world so glad as this.

IDA GOLDSMITH MORRIS.

Dr. Niven.

Dentist of St. Cloud will be in DELANO, Aug. 9 and 10; Waverly, August 11, and Howard Lake, Aug. 12 and 13.

First class work in all kinds of Dentistry at lowest prices. 44

Notice of Application for Liquor License.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF WRIGHT, VILLAGE OF DELANO. } July 24th, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the Village Council of said Village of Delano and filed in my office praying for license to sell intoxicating liquor for the term of one year, commencing Aug. 11 1897, by the following named person and at the following named place as stated in said application, respectively to-wit:

FRANK T. ZAUN in the two story brick building situated on lot 23, block 8, original townsite of Delano, Minn.

Said application will be considered by said Village Council at the Council Room, in Delano, on Monday evening Aug. 9, A. D. 1897, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Witness my hand and seal of said Village of Delano, this 24th day of July 1897.

(Seal) L. M. MAXFIELD,
44-2t. Village Recorder.

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DELANO MARKET REPORT.

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Rye, per bu.,	.30
Potatoes, per bu.,	.75
Butter	.08, .10
Eggs,	.07
Hay, per ton,	3.50
Pork	3.50
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.06
Chickens, dressed,	.06
Spring chichen,	.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,	.08

MARRIED.

AUSTIN, DUGAN.—on Tuesday, July 20, by Rev. J. L. Farber, Mr. E. C. Austin, of Lakeview, Oregon, and Mrs. Mary Dugan, of Delano.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin left on the evening train for Chicago from whence they are to return to their Oregon home.

BORN.

BRENNER.—In Franklin, on Thursday, July 29, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brenner, a daughter.

DIED.

PETERSON.—Wednesday, July 21, in Independence, Mrs. Christine, wife of Olaf Peterson, aged 46.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1897. NUMBER 45.

Business Directory.

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Dayton Building, Cor. 6th St. and Nicollet Ave Minneapolis, Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 17-tf.

CHURCH NOTICES

M. E. CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:45 p. m
Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:45 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.
A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
REV. J. L. FARBER Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching every 3rd Sunday in each month at..... 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School every Sunday..... 10:00 "
REV. FOSSBERG, Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on every third Sunday.
DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... "
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. M. SAVS.

DELANO VILLAGE OFFICERS.

President — JOHN BORSCH.
Councilmen — NICK FRANK, HENRY BOCK, ADAM HORSCH.
Recorder — L. M. MAXFIELD.
Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.
Justices of the Peace — W. H. FRAZEE, R. M. WALTER
Street Commissioner, PHILIP MARTIN.
Board of Health — T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. E. BORSCH.
Village Marshal, MARTIN NELSON.
Constables — JOSEPH MERRIMAN, GEO. GOODRICK.

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THE AUGUST RAIN.

In an open mist enfolded
Stood the green and stately corn,
And the hills were veiled in vapor
At the breaking of the morn,
Till a gray cloud, slowly spreading,
Blurred the blue above the vane,
And it dropped in threads of silver
From its heart,—the August rain.

All day long it poured and pattered
On the ivy at the eaves,
And the thrushes in the orchard
Hid beneath the thickest leaves;
But at eve across the meadows
Flushed the yellow sun again,
And a bow of brilliant promise
Arched above the August rain.

Lo! the wealth of ancient princes
Sparkled forth on every side:
Pearls were in the lily's bosom,
Rubies crowned the rose's pride,
And a thousand liquid diamonds
Sparkled on the golden grain;
For it stole an angel's jewels
As it came,—the August rain!

MINNA IRVING.

—From Demorest's Magazine for August.

MR. CUTCHEON seems to be about the only "National Democrat" of prominence in Minnesota now.

THE "National Democrats" ought to have taken the broader name of "International Democrats" when they concluded to assist those who are willing to be dictated to by Old England on the bimetallic question, to defeat William Jennings Bryan last fall.

MAJ. M. R. BALDWIN, of Duluth, has, according to a special to the Duluth Herald, been removed from his government position as Chippewa Indian Commissioner, civil service or no civil service. Dar S. Hall succeeds him, and the Maj. in a public letter advised Democrats to not vote at the last election.

THE Fairmont News thinks J. J. Hill a fine man from the fact that he advises people not to go to Klondyke until next spring, although they would ride over his road. That may be all right, but we suspect he will then have a way of getting their money for crossing the Pacific in addition to the fees over his rail road.

SOME of the newspapers are admonishing those not in perfect health to keep away from the Alaska gold mines. If a man has good health and thinks more of it than gold he had better stay at home and keep his health. While the invalid who thinks his sands of life about run might venture out after gold and gain his health if not his wealth by rusticating awhile.

THE Cubans appear to be gaining ground on their island. They have, it is claimed, captured some suburbs of Havanna. It looks as if President McKinley had decided to let him fight it out to a finish for all of them. So long as they are whipping their adversaries out, and that's what Americans want, perhaps it is as well as any other way would be. They surely can have their independence if they win it themselves.

THE Globe has come to the final conclusion that "the inability of communities of the American people to govern themselves after a century or more of experience is the most striking phenomena of American life today." It does look that way when such papers as the Globe switch over to the "National Democrats" right at the critical point in a campaign like that of last fall, and aid in defeating the people. Wonder if the Globe thinks country folks don,t know any more than to sit down and be steered into the gold camp by such would be leaders as it has proven itself to be.

ON account of failure to secure an appropriation, work on the Government building in St. Paul, is discontinued. Unless it is built at a more rapid rate than it has been, that first built will be old when the building is finished. When another appropriation for public buildings is made, Delano should be remembered. This way of giving them all to cities able to build their own isn't right. If the government must build public buildings, let her distribute a few thousand dollars to each of the little villages throughout each county, where they will be appreciated.

SAVOYARD, in the Louisvill Courier Journal, says: "The silverites in the Senate are the authors of the new tariff. Without the assistance of men who voted for Bryan, it could not have become a law." Neither Savoyard nor any one else believes that if William Jennings Bryan was President of the United States that he would have signed any such a tariff bill. And if the Courier Journal and other papers, and some people had not worked against Mr. Bryan perhaps he might have occupied the White House now. Don't try to crawl out from under the responsibility of saddling this protective tariff on the country, Courier Journal, by having your correspondents write this kind of stuff. The people about here are not ready to swallow that kind of talk any more than they are the Dingley bill.

IN a lengthy article on the Youngers J. Adam Bede in his budget says: "We must take things as they are, not as they might have been." That is just the view the pardoning board took of the matter when they decided to allow the Youngers to remain in Stillwater. But J. Adam goes on to say: "And the real question is whether society derives any benefit from the detention of the Youngers. Our best judgement is that it does not." It hasn't been shown that society would derive any benefit from not detaining them. And it has been pretty well advertised that they are behaving themselves admirably where they are, and that before they took up their residence in Minnesota they behaved far otherwise. We think on the whole, in this case it is about as well to allow them the privilege of Mr. Bede's saying: "We must take things as they are, not as they might have been."

THE Delano Eagle says: "Silver is a dead issue." What an eye for business that old bird has! Silver a dead issue! And the Louisville Courier Journal, St. Paul Globe, Delano, Eogle, and a lot of other papers puffing and blowing like porpoises about the question every week! To say nothing of the columns upon columns of stereotyped editorials peddled out all over the country to such papers as the Monticello Times, the Annandale Post and others to try to convince the dear people that a gold standard is the thing for this country! And the Minneapolis Tribune which hopes President McKinley's International money commission will keep things warm for "bimetallism by international agreement," at least until after this fall's election in Ohio, Iowa, and other doubtful states. Silver dead! And Henl Watterson growing black in the face, so to speak, denouncing it, in Kentucky; and Billy Breckenridge helping him. They evidently haven't found it out; and an election is to be held there too, soon. Editor Wharton ought to make a pilgrimage to that country and announce the "death" to the people. It is really too bad to have them taking on so terribly. And then in the dark and bloody Kentucky there is apt to be bloodshed over the question. If the Old Bird has authentic evidence that "Silver is dead" she surely will be "particeps crimines" to anything that may occur over the question if she doesn't hasten to shut off such fellows as those mentioned, who are taking on so over the question which they evidently think a "live" issue. "Silver dead"! Who ever heard of such a lively corpse? We don't believe it. Not even though we saw it in the Eagle.

Gold vs Silver.

It is claimed that Dr. Stephen H. Emmons, of New York, has manufactured gold from silver and other metals. If this is a fact it seems strange that the price of silver is down to the lowest notch for years. If Dr. Emmons, or anybody else can make gold from silver it seems, unless it is a very costly process that silver would be worth more. It should be worth as much as gold minus the cost of changing it into that metal and a small margin for doing the work.

Then extraordinary efforts have been made to make people believe that piles of gold is to be found in Southern Africa, a place a good ways from here. Now it is claimed that millions of gold lie under the snow covered Alaska, and that it can't be reached until next spring. The last boat of the season having sailed for that region.

Then there is the talked about international agreement to have bimetallism some of our republican papers, notably the Minneapolis Tribune are harping on the probability of an agreement to go on to an international use of gold and silver as money of final redemption.

How inconsistent! If the world's supply of gold is sufficient; If the miners are turning out untold millions of gold; and chemistry is turning silver and other metals into gold, what do we want of bimetallism?

The trouble is the millions claimed as being mined are so far away and hard to get, and the chemist said to have knowledge of how to make gold is not known and accessible to most people, and the new stock is as hard to get into circulation as that gold standard people claim is hoarded away.

The fact we believe is that most of this kind of talk is to influence the coming elections of states that vote this fall.

Money.

Many people seem to have a wrong conception of the term money. They appear to think it is the main object in life, and act as if they thought it would buy them all they ever want; health and pleasure here and hereafter; as if they thought it would clothe and feed them and keep them warm; as if all they need, to have friends, is money. Some learn that such is not the case. Lately, the wealthy Rockefeller expressed himself as believing that the wealthiest man is not he that has the most money. The Holy Scriptures teach us that "For the love of money is the root of all evil." And yet many are scrambling to get the glittering gold.

Webster defines "MONEY. A piece of metal, as gold, silver, copper, etc., coined, or stamped, and issued by the soverign authority as a medium of exchange in financial transactions between citizens and with the government: also any number of such pieces; coin."

Money then is coin, is metal; all promises payable in coin, Webster says, are called money. But money itself is the metal, the coin, stamped and issued by the souverign authority, the government, as a medium of exchange in financial transactions between citizens and with the government." Between citizens and with the government, not a word about "international money" no hint that one people or one government are to make money for another or for all others; But simply for themselves; their own government.

Money is simply a medium of exchange; something to take for what you work, or for what you sell, and to keep as long as you please, or until you have occasion to buy something from someone, or to pay your taxes to the government.

Money, in itself, is of no use to anyone. The more one has the more trouble it is to take care of it. It is only when it is put to some use; when it is spent, that it's benefits come.

A man might freeze to death hugging his heap of gold, while a few dollars spent for coal would have warmed him and kept him alive. He might starve with his pockets full of coin of the wealthiest nation on earth, while a few cents would have purchased a full meal. It is only when money is used for its purpose, a means of exchange, that it is of good.

The better adapted to the purposes for which it is intended the more convenient it is. Gold and silver serve the purpose better than other metals.

It is sometimes more convenient to have paper, small pieces representing large heaps of money are more easily taken care of in traveling. But they must be redeemable in coin, according to our Constitution, which makes gold and silver the coin of the country.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1897

It would be difficult to find a more disappointed and disgruntled gang than those republicans who hoped for some sort of appointment up to the hour of Mr. McKinley's departure on an extended vacation. They had expected that a large number of appointments would be made as soon as Congress was out of the way, but only a few were made and some of them were those whose nominations had failed to be acted upon by the Senate. He added to their disgruntlement by amending the civil service rules so that no office holder in the classified service can be removed except for cause and upon written charges, and then only after a failure to make a satisfactory defense. He pleased some of the republican Congressmen by excepting from the civil service rules some of the confidential employes in each of the internal revenue and customs districts, but offended others by extending those rules to the smaller Custom Houses that were left out by Mr. Cleveland.

Boss Hanna and Mr. McKinley are said to be 'on the outs," and the big boss left Washington without saying good bye to the man he made President and whom he has been bossing. There are different stories as to the cause of the strained relations, but it is safe to say they will be patched up by the time Mr. McKinley gets to Ohio, where he expects to be during the latter part of August. As soon as he takes time to think, Boss Hanna will realize that he will need Mr. McKinley in his business before that Ohio campaign is ended, and if necessary will pocket a snub or two to get his active assistance.

Mr. Mc Kinley appointed F. V. Powderly to be Commissioner General of Immigration before he left on his vacation. This appointment was made necessary by the failure of the Senate to act upon Powderly's nomination for this position, and a bargain made before Mr. McKinley's election. It has been hinted by personal friends of Mr. McKinley that he will be rather glad than otherwise should the Senate reject Powderly's nomination next winter. In giving him the recess appointment the bargain that put Powderly on the stump for McKinley has been lived up to. If the Senate declines to let him stay there, Mr. McKinley will have another good appointment at his disposal.

Representative Prince, of Ill., may find it difficult to square himself with the editor of the republican organ at Moline. He had endorsed the editor for the postmastership of the town, and, according to the rule in vogue at the Post Office department, that endorsements should have been equivalent to the appointment. But this week Mr. Prince changed his endorsement from the republican editor to Geo. H. McKinley, a nephew of Mr. Mc Kinley. He says he was virtually compelled to change his endorsement, and gives the following as the conversation that took place at the White House between himself and Mr. Mc Kinley: Mr. Mc K. "I wish you would endorse my nephew for the place, Mr. Price." Mr. P.: "But, Mr. President, I have already endorsed Eastman (the editor), and if I go back on him now I will be held responsible politically." Mr. McK.: "Well, say to them that you endorsed him at my request." Mr. Price says that there was nothing else for him to do after that but endorse Mr. McKinley's nephew, but he may find that the editor thinks differently, and if he cannot satisfy him in some way he may also find that he has to pay a big price for having obliged the President.

A study of Czar Reed's committees of the House, announced just before adjournment, shows that Pennsylvania and New York, with nine chairmanships each, got one third of the fifty-four chairmen of House Committees, while twenty-three states got no chairmen at all. The Eastern states got twenty-eight chairmanships. When it is remembered that the legislation of the House is practically in the hands of the chairmen of committees this division is significant of controling power.

If proof were needed that Mr. McKinley was virtually compelled by campaign promises to send that currency commission special message to Congress it is easily furnished by the positive statement of prominent republican Senators that no attempt will be made to push the currency commission bill, which was jamed through the House, to a vote in the Senate. It has further become known that Speaker Reed would not have allowed the bill to get through the House had he not been certain that it was to be allowed to die in the Senate. When Mr. McKinley has paid all his campaign debts he may possibly do something because he believes in it, but it seems that there are still a lot of those debts unpaid.

Farmer Politics.

MAPLE PLAIN, August 2, 1897.

BUFFALO GAZETTE,

Mr. Editor: In the days of the monarchial kingdoms the right of possession was acquired by sword and ancient chivalry, but now days it only takes the assembling of Legislative bodies, trusts and combines, and with a stroke of the pen its done. There is and old adage or proverb which says the pen is mightier than the sword, and this proved true in the days of the Revolution, when the best men of the Colonies signed that masterly document written by Thomas Jefferson, the Declaration of Independence, which says "all men are created free and equal." What legal right has our Congress to give large grants of land to corporations and syndicates, taking it away from the native born citizen. And English lords are appropriating large tracts of our public domain for their private use. God did not make this continent for a mere hunting park, nor its public domain to be monopolized by trusts and corporations. The yeomanry of this country should have the right of way and not be side tracked at every little flag station.

But, Mr. Editor, amid all our trials and afflictions, we have some good news. First, there has been gold discovered in large quantities in Alaska, and hundreds of men are going there to dig for the hidden treasure, but they say all is not gold that glitters. Many a poor fellow will leave his bones to moulder in the frozen zone of Alaska, or wish himself home tucked up in his little bed and his mother singing to him: "Hush my darling, lie still and slumber; Holy angels guard thy bed." I fear there is a large quantity of humbug mixed in with a small quantity of gold in this Alaska excitement; transportation companies and dealers selling supplies and outfit; is nobody reaping a large harvest in this gold excitement. I think perhaps it would be as well to wait awhile and see where the leviathan's head is.

Another bit of news is that Congress has adjourned, over dog days at least, and we are thankful for this. But to many, the best news of all is the passage of the Dingley tariff bill. Just before the adjournment of Congres a high protective tariff passed by the Republicans of the 55th Congress, and considered by them a saving ordinance against all financial ills that this country is heir to. But, Mr. Editor, that Dingley tariff bill will proye to be only a one horse power concern; it will proye to be the head of a financial conspiracy and the tail to our nation's prosperits. There are thousands upon thousands of men in this country who do not believe the new tariff bill is inductive to good morals, long life, good health, or prosperity. The Republicans kept the Dingley tariff bill on deck until wheat harvest when money always comes out of its hiding place, and there being a shortage of the wheat crop in many parts of the old world, wheat will no doubt come up a little and money will be more plenty for a while at least, then the Republicans will raise the cry and say: "See what the new tariff bill is doing for the farmers." But my brother farmer, do not allow yourself to be betrayed with a kiss. This theory that the more you tax a fellow the better it is for him, and the more money he can make, is neither logical nor common good sense. I know part of the people can be fooled but not all of them, too many men put confidence in their leaders and think they will guide them to the waters of the Jordan and the promised land, but put not your trust in princes, nor in things of this world, etc. This Dingley tariff bill was brought forth in sin and conceived in iniquity, it is a blind to the people, and is calculated to do away with the real issue, the money question; it raises the tax on staple goods when the income of the people is reduced one third or one half.

Now, Mr. Editor, this country can not be successfuly run on a high protective tariff, under the Dingley schedule; the farmer will pay more for lumber; more for sugar; more for boots and shoes and many other things too numerous to mention, while the farmers produce has gone down, land value has decreased one third or one half, and if the farmer gets a loan, (which many of them have to do) it will be stipulated in the contract, payable in gold. It was claimed when Congress was convened in extra session, that the tariff schedules must be revised in order to get revenue to run the government but this was only a false pretense for the day the tariff bill was passed there was in the treasury $231,301,430 this is besice the gold reserve fund, and besides there were other assets the government could have made use of, there being $60,000,000 in silver bullion at the mints, which is lying idle. Who was it that fathered this new tariff bill, was it the farmer, the producer, or the laboring man? No! it was the trusts and combines, then my brother farmer be not longer blinded by tradition, believing that the moon is made of cheese and that the earth is full of ghosts and hobgoblins.

Thousands of people are getting tired of seeing it quoted in the papers that a high protective tariff is such a great blessing to the farmer, but if there is any truth in the Decalogue, we know that a high protective tariff is not the thing between man and man.

There is a commission of three which was apppointed by the president and they are to confer with other nations in regard to international agreement upon the money question, but this is only a blind and an empty pretense; all it will amount to, the commission will have a good time and draw their pay. Then there is a currency commission appointed, which is to look after our finance, another fox and chicken game.

The Bankers Association of the state of New York held their annual convention last week, and in their deliberations, declare that it will be necessary to retire all green backs, all silver certificates and all Sherman notes, amounting in all to $936,000,000.

They recommend the retirement of all government paper, and the substitution of bank currency under government control. The greenbacks are the best paper money we ever had and why should they be retired.

A banker can count money, figure interest, bust the bank and skip to Canada or Mexico with the depositors money, but is not a fit man to dictate to this government what her money should be.

All this talk about the interest of the poor farmer and laboring man is like the devil making confession at a revival meeting; only wan't to get another grab.

If scarcely the righteous are saved where shall the sinner and ungodly appear?

A FARMER.

Wright County Times:—We wish the state editors a good time on their annual excursion this year, as we are sure they will have. We wish we could go along too, but can't spare the money this year.

Among Our Exchanges.

St. Cloud Times:—Said a St. Cloud lady yesterday. "I do not know much about the new tariff law, but I do know I received two pounds of sugar for $1.00 less than I did a month ago.

Broad Axe:—Almost the moment after the Dingley bill was signed by the president, sugar and other articles controlled by the trusts were advanced in price. This is what the republicans call prosperity.

Duluth Herald:—It is shown by the annual report of one of the largest mining companies in Colorado that since the organization of the company the average cost of producing $1 in gold has been 37 cents.

Sherburne County Star News:—With the price of wheat steadily climbing up to the dollar mark, a good farm that produces it is much better property than a doubtful gold claim up in the frozen regions of Alaska,

World:—Thirty-five years after the passage of its first war tariff bill the Republican party has passsd another with an average rate of taxation nearly 60 per cent. higher. This is the central fact of the situation, and Mr. Dingley is not touching it in his explanations.

St. Cloud Times:—Even the most obtuse gold bugs ought to know that compelling a man to resign the presidency of a college because he believes in free coinage is not a good way to make gold converts. It isn't a free country where one is compelled to accept ready-made opinions as his own.

Litchfield Independent:—Congressman Page Morris, of Duluth, secured the place held by his predecessor, Charles A. Towne, on the river and harbor committee, but only by the unanimous request of the entire Minnesota delegation. The people of the sixth district made a poor trade when they swapped Towne for Page Morris.

Duluth Herald:—The Springfield, Mass., Republican suggests that as "gifts and legacies" are what determine a successful pesidency in Brown university, why not include the name of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in the list of eligibles to succeed Dr. Andrews? The graduation of the young man last Junewith high honors failed to bring expected endowments; perhaps his elevation to the presidency would be more effective.

Latest News

Robbers at Rockford, Buffalo, and Waconia.

The biggest strike of all is still being carried on. The strikers hope to get more pay for their labor.

Lou Goetz, of Winsted, mysteriously disappeared several days ago from Howard Lake. Parties were organized to search the woods.

Andrew Reider, stage driver, informs us that the Post office safe at Rockford was blown open last night and $13. secured by robbers.

The Farmer's Bank, at Waconia, was entered by burglars and the locks spoiled so that the proprietors were unable to learn whether or not the mhney was taken.

This morning's Minneapolis Tribune says the residence of Editor Eaton, of Buffalo, was burglarized of a gold watch, chain and Knight Templar's charm valued at $60. and about $25. in cosh, while Mr. and Mrs. Eaton slept.

W. J. Bryan hasn't been heard from since he entered Yellowstone Park. Probably he has burst himself trying to outspout the great geyser.—Pioneer Press.

Considering the source and the subject the aboye is not even funny. Can't the old P. P. find any other kind of arguments with which to attempt to refute those advanced by William Jennings Bryan? When a man is known as a powerful and effective orator why try to belittle him in such manner? Can't they get satisfaction out of the gold standard arguments?

Will Have to "Come off His Perch."

From the Minneapolis Times we clip: J. J. Hill closed up the depot at Volin, this state, because the stock dealers at that place shipped over the Northwestern line. This is the mighty Jim's method of punishing all towns on this line whenever they do something that does not please his august majesty. The railroad commissioners will probably make him reopen the depot.—New Paynesville Press.

Tariff vs Finance.

The New York Times is correct in remarking that "how the foreigners would feel about it" was one of the considerations which was ommitted from the new tariff. The American constituency was the one most vitally to be looked after.—Duluth News Tribune.

And yet they want us to believe the foreigner has the tariff to pay.

If the News Tribune thinks the American constituency was the one 'vitally to be looked after," on the tariff question, why not take the same grounds on bimetallism? Why wait for England, or Baron Rothschilds to tell us what kind of money to make?

Salesmen Wanted.

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THE JEWELL NURSERY CO., Lake City, Minnesota.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

AUGUST—1897.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	....	....	....	....

Out of the enormous number of women in Constantinople—the population is nearly a million—not more than 5,000 can read or write.

Alabama has provided for coeducation in the state university. The only difficulty about coeducation is that the boys are compelled to work pretty hard to keep up.

A clergyman says that "to possess $100,000,000 may be legal, but it is wicked." Well, there's some satisfaction under that indictment in the reflection that wickedness is so far removed from us.

This question as to what becomes of all the pins that are made is more or less absurd. Many a young man who has tried to put his arm around a summer girl's waist can tell what becomes of some of them.

A well-known physician says excessive tea drinking shatters the nervous system, weakens the brain, injures the appetite, disturbs the digestive organs and causes cold feet, but the people will go right on drinking tea.

Two branches of New York's pneumatic tube mail system will be opened in October. The time seems to be coming when the delivery of parcels throughout a large city will be performed in a few minutes.

An eastern scientist has d.scovered that "love is a disease." He doesn't say whether it is contagious, or whether the treatment will come best under "similia similibus curantur," or some other "bus." Science, with its "survival of the fittest," will get at the bottom facts doubtless if it keeps on and escapes a lunatic asylum.

In Florida, the land of the hungry alligators and phenomenal snakes, the idea of humor differs slightly from other states. The other day a man there asked two boys if they wanted to see something funny. On being told that they did he called them into his room and there cut his throat in their presence. Unfortunately the account does not tell how the boys enjoyed the treat.

The new gold discoveries in the north may not add to the gayety of nations, but it makes trouble for the philologists. The difficulty is to know how to spell the name of the region which has suddenly become famous. There appears to be no rule governing the matter, and therefore it is a go-as-you-please. Klondike, Clondike, Klondyke and Clondyke are the principal variations. As the simplest way is always the best, Klondike seems most likely to find favor.

There are no remaining public lands in any of the states of New England, in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky or Texas. There are 25,000,000 acres of public land in Ohio, 37,000,000 in Florida, 32,000,000 in Alabama, 28,000,000 in Louisiana, 36,000,000 in Michigan and 34,000,000 in Wisconsin. The other public lands are in the western states and in the territories.

As Europe's wheat crop in 1897 will be from 100,000,000 to 120,000,000 bushels smaller than that of 1896, and as the reserves of wheat on hand at the present time are lower than they were at this season in the past eight or ten years, the wheat market for the next six or eight months is likely to be strong. This is a decidedly fortunate circumstance for the United States wheat grower. He will, from present crop indications, have from 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels more to sell than he had in 1896.

The death of Mrs. Aldrich, of San Diego, Cal., removes another of the women who are widows of revolutionary soldiers. A few years ago there were no less than 13 such drawing pensions from the government. Now there are but six, and it cannot be long before the last one is gone, for they are, of course, all very old. Mrs. Aldrich was born in 1800, or not till 18 years after the British evacuated New York. Her husband was, therefore, at least 40 years her senior. It is only such a discrepancy of ages which would permit a woman whose husband was one of the original patriots to survive to this day.

Had it not been for Mrs. Amelia Kohler, who died recently in Mount Vernon, N. Y., aged 92 years, Tom Moore might never have written "The Last Rose of Summer." The poem was of her suggestion, and the first line was from her lips. She was early in the century a close friend of Moore's sister, who kept a private school in London. While walking in the garden of the school with the poet one day Mrs. Kohler, so the story runs, plucked a rose, remarking: "'Tis the last rose of summer; why not write about it, Mr. Moore?" The incident suggested the thought that was afterward woven into verse.

The anxiety of some medical men at St. Louis that a murderer sentenced to be hanged should die a sane man resulted in his death before the time for his legal execution had arrived. He had received an injury to his skull which had rendered him insane. The medical men were greatly shocked to think that the law should hang an insane man and they proposed to perform an operation which would restore his reason. The operation was a success, but the man died. Tender-hearted people are thus consoled by the knowledge that if the murderer had survived the experiment he would have been hanged.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The president has amended the civil service rules so that no removal shall be made from any position subject to competitive examination except for just cause and upon written charges, and has included within the classified service the employes of all custom house offices.

For the year ended June 30, 1897, the total receipts from internal revenue were $146,619,508, a decrease over the previous year of $211,106.

Tariff act copies for circulation have been received at the document rooms of the senate. The law makes a pamphlet of 70 pages.

President McKinley has appointed a board of engineers to make surveys and examinations for a deep waterway from the great lakes to the Atlantic tidewaters.

In the United States there were 236 business failures in the seven days ended on the 30th, against 227 the week previous and 281 in the corresponding period of 1896.

On account of increased imports in anticipation of the increased tariff duties imposed by the new tariff act the loss to the government is estimated at $32,666,427.

THE EAST.

The seventeenth annual camp meeting of the National Temperance society began at Ocean Grove, N. J.

In New Jersey heavy rains flooded Rahway, Fanwood and other places and did great damage to property.

Gen. Sheridan's chief of scouts during the war, Capt. John H. Johnson, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 51 years.

Freight trains collided at Depew Junction, N. Y., killing George Ellensbee, engineer, and Charles Eddy, fireman.

Estelle and Mamie La Point, aged ten and fourteen years respectively, were drowned in Mill river at Northampton, Mass. Their home was in Fort Dodge, Ia.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchange during the week ended on the 30th aggregated $1,043,068,003, against $1,097,646,291 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 28.7.

John H. Love, of Mount Clair, one of the best-known physicians in New Jersey, fell dead while assisting in a surgical operation.

In the National league the percentages of the baseball clubs for the week ended on the 1st were: Boston, .700; Baltimore, .667; Cincinnati, .653; New York, .603; Cleveland, .550; Philadelphia, .476; Pittsburgh, .463; Chicago, .440; Louisville, .435; Brooklyn, .425; Washington, .372; St. Louis, .250.

At Scottdale, Pa., William Cummings, the leader of the non-union miners, was shot dead in a quarrel with union men. W. C. Hubbs was arrested for the crime. There was no material change in the strike situation.

In an interview in New York Gen. A. W. Greeley, the Arctic explorer, said he thought Prof. Andree, the balloon voyager, would never be heard from.

Advices received from the New England, middle and western states say that the hay crop will be the largest in years.

At Ridgewood, L. I., Frank Donohue, of Fort Wayne, Ind., 28 years old, a slack-wire bicyclist, fell from the wire and was killed.

At her home in Morristown, N. J., Mrs. Christiana French celebrated her one hundred and third birthday.

WEST AND SOUTH.

While bathing two cousins named Anderson were drowned at Foster, Ia.

Joseph Dollar and John Johnson were killed by falling timber in a mine at Athens, Ill.

In a mountainous region 20 miles south of Ashland, Wis., gold in paying quantities was discovered.

Rev. E. L. Eaton, nominated for governor of Iowa by the prohibitionists, is ineligible for the office, not having lived in the state the required two years.

In session in Detroit the United States League of Building and Loan Associations elected as president L. W. Sanborn, of Galesburg, Ill.

At Floresville, Tex., Maximo Martinez was hanged for killing Jesus Carillo and wife and Juanita Acosta on June 6.

Flames destroyed over one-half of the business portion of Hillsboro, Kan.

At Toledo, O., the Glaw-Anderson bicycle race for the female championship of America was won by Lizzie Glaw, of Chicago.

Mrs. Wallace J. Scoby and her son were burned to death at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Near San Jose, Ill., a cyclone did great damage to property and A. C. McDowell and his grandson, Miss Jessie Groves and Mrs. Samuel Brownlee and her three children were killed.

In Rock and Noble counties, Minn., a hailstorm destroyed 1,000,000 acres of crops.

At Thorntown, Ind., train wreckers threw an express train from the track and Engineer Seth Winlow and Fireman B. Crickmore were killed and two other persons were fatally injured.

In the Danville (Ill. district miners are in destitute circumstances, over 400 families being without means.

At Livingston, Ala., John Johnson (colored) was hanged for the murder of A. F. Clarke, a white man, and "Pig" Newell was executed at Selma, Ala., for murder.

Dispatches show an improvement of business without exception in every northern city of importance.

Fifty per cent. of the small grain was ruined by a hailstorm in the vicinity of Rock Rapids and Sioux Center, Ia.

Albert Schultz shot his wife at Watertown, Wis., because of family trouble and then killed himself. The woman may live.

Margaret Lelong arrived at her home in San Francisco from Chicago on a bicycle, being the first woman to ride a wheel from Chicago to the Pacific ocean.

Grant Hammond and wife and Abner Morris and wife were drowned in the Wabash river near Carlisle, Ind., while bathing.

Fire destroyed factory "B" of the Pioneer Fireproof Construction company's plant in Ottawa, Ill., the loss being $100,000.

At Asheville, N. C., the First national bank went into voluntary liquidation.

On Main street, within a few blocks of the business center of Joplin, Mo., a rich lead mine has been struck.

George and Willie Young (brothers) and Henry Hall and Fred Bridgeford were drowned at Kansas City, Mo., while bathing.

July, just closed, smashed the heat record for the past ten years.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

In a dense fog off Newfoundland the steamer Scandinavian cut in twain the barkentine Florence, of St. John's, and four seamen of the latter and the captain's wife were drowned.

The republics of Guatemala, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador have signed a treaty to go into effect September 15. The union is named the "Republic of Central America," and the countries forming it will take the name of states.

The outposts of Havana were attacked by a large body of rebels, who, before the Spanish troops could be gathered to resist, swept through the suburbs, carrying all before them.

Advices from Constantinople say that the signing of the preliminaries of peace awaits only the reply of the Greek government fixing the dates for the payment of the indemnity.

Near Napier, N. Z., the steamer Tasmania struck a rock and sank and six of the crew were drowned.

Germany and Russia having counseled Greece to submit to the conditions imposed by the powers, M. Ralli, the premier, replied officially that Greece would never entertain the idea of financial control proposed, and that she would help herself.

One hundred and fifty persons perished in the recent floods at Kertch in the Crimea.

In Silesia and Bohemia floods caused a loss of many million marks and over 100 persons were drowned.

LATER NEWS.

Hall Bros., of Muncie, Ind., large fruit jar manufacturers, are preparing to introduce machines for blowing fruit jars. This will let out a large number of workmen.

Gen. Weyler has ordered Eduardo Garcia, correspondent of the New York Sun, and George Eugene Bryson, of the New York Journal, to leave the Island of Cuba.

A band of moonshiners attempted to enter the house of Frank Simmons, at Conrad, Ala., and the leader, Dudley Johnson, was killed.

During an electrical storm at Webster City, Io., not less than 25 buildings were struck by lightning. Minnie Luppus, aged 2, and Carl Luppus, aged 4 years, were killed.

The monthly statement of the public debt for July shows that the debt increased $6,790,560 during the month.

The corn crop of Kansas will not be over 50 per cent of last year.

Mort Steward, a blacksmith of Winslow, Ill., while throwing up bricks to be shot at, was accidentally shot and killed by James Trickle, near Monroe, Wis.

The steamer Queen, which arrived at Tacoma from Alaska, brought word that the Northwest Territory police are meeting all people bound for the Youkon country at the British line and compelling all who have not a year's supply of provisions to return to the coast.

The Northern Transportation & Trading company has let a contract to Moran Brothers of Seattle for the immediate construction of three new river steamers to ply on the Yukon river from St. Michaels to Dawson City, and for a tug to be used in the vicinity of St. Michaels.

Great Britain has renounced the treaty of commerce with Belgium.

The fast flyer on the Kansas Pacific railway was wrecked near Denver, Colo., and Engineer John Ward and Baggagemaster W. B. Harrington were killed.

The Travelers' Insurance company of Hartford, Conn., refuses to insure travelers to Klondyke.

A section of the western approach to the Union Pacific bridge at Omaha, Neb., slid out, leaving 220 feet of the track without support. A train had just passed over.

The volcano Mayon, on an island of the Phillippine group, has killed over 500 natives by its eruptions. Fifteen small towns between the volcano and the sea have been destroyed.

At Corinth, W. Va., Joseph Giozanni, an Italian coal miner, was beaten so badly by a gang of strikers that he cannot live.

A thousand miners in the Ottumwa (Io.) coal district have gone out for higher wages.

The storthing of Norway has placed a duty of 8 cents on flour.

Advices from Honolulu are to the effect that England's claim to the Island of Palmyra is disputed. Luther Wilcox, of Honolulu, declares the island belongs to himself and two others; that they secured the island from the Pacific Navigation company, which purchased the island from the Hawaiian government.

George Sikes, employed by the city of Estherville, Io., to cut weeds on the streets with a mower ran into a 2-year-old child of C. R. Jones and cut its leg entirely off.

Patrick Bramski was stricken dead by the heat while walking along the street at Des Moines, Io.

The steamer Noyo sailed from San Francisco with 140 passengers for Dyea, Alaska. Ten of the passengers are women.

The Chinese at Vuchen attacked and destroyed the mission of the Plymouth brethern and were about to attack the Catholic mission when the soldiers interfered. The attack on the Plymouth mission was brought about by the report that the missionaries had killed a child.

It is declared positively at the state department that there has been no change in the instructions given either to Minister Sewell or to admiral Beardslee touching their attitude toward the Hawaiian question. The admiral's instructions were to protect American interests at all points, and to establish a protectorate only in the event of serious disturbances, or the commission of some overt act.

MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Aug. 3

Wheat—No. 1 northern, 82¼ to 83c; No. 2 northern, 79 to 79¼c; Sept. 74⅝c.

Corn—No. 4, 23½c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 20 to 21c.

Cattle—Steers, $3.20 to $3.75; cows, $2.75.

Hogs—$3.00 to $3.25.

Sheep—Muttons, $3.10; lambs, $3.65.

Butter—Creamery, extra, 13 to 14c; creamery, firsts, 10 to 12c; dairy, fancy, 12 to 13c; dairy, choice, 9 to 10c.

Poultry—Turkeys, 6 to 7c; spring chickens, 12 to 14c.

UNDER ARREST.

President Dolan Charged with Riot and Unlawful Assembly.

Army of Strikers in Camp at Turtle Creek, Pa., Greatly Incensed, and Trouble Is Threatened—The Situation Elsewhere.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 2.—Patrick Dolan, district president of the miners' organization, has been arrested by the order of Thomas P. de Armitt, superintendent of the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal company. The charge against him is riot and unlawful assembly and the warrant was served at 1:15 o'clock this (Monday) morning as he was at the head of a marching column of strikers, proceeding to the De Armitt mines. District Secretary Warner, Organizer Cameron Miller and other leaders of the strikers were included in the warrant, but Mr. Dolan was the only one arrested.

Mr. Dolan was leading 500 strikers to the Sandy Creek mines when the warrant was served. Five hundred more were marching to the Plum Creek mines by another route. The deputy who served the warrant was surrounded by threatening strikers as he did so, and but for Mr. Dolan's counsels a conflict might have occurred. He told his companions he would soon be free, and went away with the deputy, while the strikers continued their march. A citizen of Turtle Creek stands ready to furnish bail for Mr. Dolan, and it is presumed he will soon be released. The incident has caused a very ugly feeling among the strikers, and if the other leaders included in the order of arrest should be stopped in their work decidedly vigorous action will probably be taken at the big meeting this morning.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 2.—All roads led to Turtle creek Sunday. Marching miners from all over the district were converging toward Camp Determination, and if all those reported as being on the march reach the scene there will be at least 6,000 diggers present at the big meeting which is scheduled for 11 o'clock this morning at McCrea's schoolhouse. The miners expect 8,000 to be on hand. The borough of Turtle Creek experienced the liveliest day in its history with its large transient population of miners and curious visitors, but the day passed without trouble of any kind. Burgess Teats, of the borough, visited the miners' camp Sunday and said he had no reason to order the crowd to disband, and as long as peace prevails he will not disturb them.

There was a complete shift in the make up of the campers. The men from the Wheeling division of the Baltimore & Ohio, who have been on guard ever since the big movement against the De Armitt men was inaugurated, left during Saturday night for their homes at Finleyville, Gastonville, Snowden, Whitehall and Banksville. These same men, after reaching home and recuperating somewhat, have formed new divisions and are returning to the seat of war in order to attend the big meeting in the morning. While the old guard was flitting new men were taking their places, and took charge of the watch that is being kept up until all of the New York & Cleveland men quit work.

Saturday's guard was noticeable for the absence of foreigners. The gathering on watch now is just the reverse and is composed almost entirely of the foreign element, which is much more excitable than the others and much harder to control. This phase gives to the situation a more serious aspect. Over 1,000 weary strikers were quartered at Camp Determination Sunday, about 100 at Camp Desperation and about 400 lounged about the hills above and in the bed of Turtle creek. When the first batch of 650 marchers arrived on the scene they were very hungry and clamored for food. There were provisions enough left for 200 men, and a grand rush was made for the provision wagon, and the result was many went hungry. About this time Organizer Miller arrived on the scene and announced that a Pittsburgh baker had donated 1,000 loaves of bread, and a grocer had given a dozen cheese. To prevent another rush Miller organized a guard, and all were satisfied for the time being. As large donations of food have been promised, there is not likely to be a repetition of the scramble.

Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 2.—There has been a decrease in the amount of coal coming out of the Fairmont region on the Baltimore & Ohio road compared with the same period last week. Last week the average number of cars received at Bellaire was 200; now the average is probably not over 100. Last week the Wheeling & Lake Erie was handling 75 to 100 cars daily; now not more than 50 cars are handled. The Cleveland, Lorein & Wheeling comparison is the same as the Wheeling & Lake Erie. In the Wheeling district the condition is full of uncertainty.

Sent to Prison.

Simla, Aug. 2.—Maulvi Sidayat Rasoul, who was recently arrested at Lucknow on the charge of insulting Queen Victoria and the British government at a meeting of Mohammedans, called to congratulate the sultan on his victories over Greece, on which occasion Maulvi told the assembly that "But for the sultan's forbearance, the old woman's ribs would have been broken years ago," has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

Four Boys Drowned.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 2.—Four small boys were drowned here Sunday while swimming. Willie and George Young, brothers, aged 16 and 18, were drowned in Brush creek. Henry Hall, aged 11, perished in the Kaw river, and Fred Bridgeford, aged 14, was drowned in a little creek emptying into the Missouri.

Not a Candidate.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 2.—Congressman J. A. T. Hull has declined to be a candidate for governor. A. B. Funk has downed opposition in his home county and was indorsed for governor at the convention.

Advances Wages of His Laborers.

New Orleans, Aug. 2. — Mr. Leon Godchau, the owner of seven sugar plantations in Louisiana, and the largest producer in the United States, has telegraphed to the managers of his several places to advance the wages of all field labor 16½ per cent., the advance to commence August 1.

Dropped Dead.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 2.—Col. James F. Gregory, United States engineer in charge of the improvement service of the Ohio river and tributaries, dropped dead from heart disease. He was formerly on Sheridan's staff.

BLOOD IS SHED.

Nonunion Iron Workers Killed at Scottdale, Pa.

Scottdale, Pa., Aug. 2.—William Cummings, the leader of the nonunion men brought here by the Scottdale Iron and Steel company to take the places of the strikers, was shot and instantly killed Saturday night in front of the Commercial hotel. Cummings and three companions, all nonunion men, encountered a number of strikers as they came out of the barroom, and a war of words ensued. Some one fired a revolver and a dozen shots followed in quick succession. Cummings dropped dead with a bullet in his right temple and his three companions fled to the mill, hotly pursued by an angry crowd. When the nonunion men reached the inclosure the deputies on guard surrounded them and the mob was forced to retreat. Reports as to how the shooting occurred are conflicting. James Dolan, one of the nonunion men who were with Cummings, was arrested and other arrests will follow. The situation is very much strained and no one can predict the outcome.

Coroner Owens held an inquest over the remains of Cummings. A large number of witnesses were examined, but the only one who gave positive testimony was Constable Longanecker, who testified that he was standing within a few feet of the parties when the shooting took place, and plainly saw the flash and smoke from the revolver beside William C. Hubbs. The jury found Hubbs guilty and he was at once arrested. Hubbs was a roller in the employ of the Scottdale Iron and Steel company before the strike, and is one of the best-known young men in the town. While opinions differ as to the effects of Cummings' death, it is generally believed that the trouble will end the rioting and bloodshed, and that both sides will be more guarded in their actions.

FOUND GUILTY.

Charles W. Spalding at Last Convicted by a Chicago Jury.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—Charles Warren Spalding has been declared guilty of embezzlement. A verdict to this effect was returned before Judge Horton Saturday, and the only thing that stands between the former president of the Globe savings bank and a term in the state penitentiary is the intervention of the supreme court. The length of his imprisonment depends upon the clemency of the board of pardons. Under the indeterminate sentence law he cannot serve less than one year nor more than 15. His conviction was not attained before two other juries had declared him innocent of the same crime in cases that were practically the same as the present. It was the third attempt the state had made to secure 12 men who would believe that Spalding became guilty of embezzlement at the moment when, as treasurer of the state university and custodian of its funds, he hypothecated its bonds to raise money. The particular indictment under which Spalding was tried charged him with embezzlement in the hypothecating of 32 Macoupin county bonds on September 14, 1896, with the First national bank to secure a loan of $25,000. This loan was also secured by his own note, and the aggregate value of the bonds was $28,000.

FELL FROM A GREAT HEIGHT.

Terrible Fate of a Trick Bicycle Rider at a Brooklyn Park.

New York, Aug. 2.—A man known as Prof. Arion, but whose real name is supposed to be McDonald, was killed at Ridgewood park, Brooklyn, Sunday night. As a part of the entertainment which was being given during a Hessian festival the professor was advertised to ride a bicycle on a wire strung about 75 feet from the ground. When half way across the wire the professor lost one of his pedals, causing the bicycle to topple over. The bicyclist fell to the ground, bringing with him an electric wire which he carried with him for the purpose of giving an electrical display. In the fall he fractured several ribs and sustained internal injuries. He died soon after his removal to a hospital.

DETERMINED TO DIE.

Desperate Attempt at Suicide of a Cleveland Man.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 2.—Thomas Cushing, a molder, aged 33 years, Sunday afternoon stood before the mirror in his room at a boarding house and cut his throat with a razor. When taken to the operating room on the third floor of a hospital, he made a rush for a window and threw himself out, falling 50 feet to the roof of the engine-room. His body crashed through the skylight, struck an iron bar in its descent and rolled to the floor of the engine-room. Cushing is still alive but it is believed he will die.

A SAD FATE.

Two Indianians, with Their Wives, Drowned at Carlisle.

Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 2.—Carlisle, a town about 30 miles south of here, is in mourning. It was a tragic Sabbath for the quiet place, four of its inhabitants meeting death by drowning. The dead are Mr. and Mrs. Grant Hammond and Mr. and Mrs. Abner Morris. The Hammond and Morris people were seen to go in bathing, and later their clothing was found on the river bank. It is believed one of the women was seized with cramps, and the others were drowned in trying to rescue her.

Fierce War in Africa.

Cairo, Aug. 2.—The Egyptian intelligence department has received word of heavy tribal fighting up the Nile between the dervishes and the Jaalins. The dervishes, under one of the generals of the khalifa, defeated the Jaalins in a pitched battle and occupied Metemneh on July 1. The losses on both sides were very large. The Jaalins are said to have lost 2,000 killed.

Six Killed.

Berlin, Aug. 2.—As a result of a mountain slide on the southern slope of the Koppen, one of the Risen-Gebirge peaks, six persons were killed.

Wonderful New Gun.

New York, Aug. 2.—The national government is building a new ten-inch wire gun for coast defense that will astonish the world. It will weigh 30 tons and hurl a 600-pound shell with a muzzle velocity of 2,988 feet per second. It will be wrapped with 75 miles of wire weighing 30,948 pounds.

Nominates Grant's Successor.

New York, Aug. 2.—Mayor Strong has announced the appointment of Col. George Moore Smith, of the Sixty-Ninth regiment, to succeed Col. Fred Grant, as police commissioner. The new commissioner will be sworn in to-day.

HEAT AND DROUGHT.

They Have Nearly Ruined the Corn Crop in Kansas.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 2.—Reports as to damage to the corn crop in Kansas, Oklahoma and the Cherokee strip as a result of drought and the prevailing hot winds are pouring into headquarters here of the Santa Fe and Rock Island roads, whose lines practically cover the state. A summary of these reports indicates the conditions to be as follows: In Oklahoma it is estimated that the damage will amount to 20 per cent. The damage in southern Kansas east of Winfield is slight, upland fields being the only ones hurt. West of Winfield the damage is estimated at 50 per cent. Along the Santa Fe for 100 miles west of Emporia, on the main line, a 60 per cent. damage has been sustained. The Hutchinson branch reports 50 per cent. gone. From McPherson to the Nebraska line and in eastern and northeastern Kansas the railroad reports state that the crop has not been seriously injured. It is estimated that the damage to the crop generally throughout Kansas, Oklahoma and the Cherokee strip is about 40 per cent. Railroad officials here state if the hot winds continue two days longer the damage will amount to 60 or 70 per cent.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—Extreme heat prevailed Sunday throughout the country. Rain in the Rocky mountain region and showers in Springfield and Cincinnati reduced the temperature in those places somewhat. The temperature in different parts of the country ranged from 64 degrees at San Francisco to 102 degrees at Kansas City. For three days Kansas City has sweltered with thermometers at 102 degrees. Throughout Kansas intense heat has prevailed, and reports as to the condition of the corn crop are gloomy. Hot winds have swept across the state, and in the southern and western parts, where rain has been needed for many days, farmers are losing hope. In addition to the damage from the heat, chinch bugs have made their appearance and threaten the crop.

St. Louis, Aug. 2.—Ninety-eight degrees in the shade was registered by the weather bureau at four o'clock Sunday afternoon. This was the maximum temperature for the day. On the streets where the full force of the sun was felt the thermometer showed 100 and over. There were several prostrations, the most serious being Herman Moss, aged 23, and Arthur Gumness, aged 43.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—A gale of 56 miles an hour, carrying with it a terrific thunderstorm and some hail, swept across from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi valley early Sunday morning, damaging crops, wrecking buildings and causing loss of life. It was followed later by extreme heat, which resulted in many prostrations. The storm extended only from the eastern border of Lake Michigan through the lower part of Minnesota.

Telegraphic reports show the storm to have been unusually severe at several points. At Baraboo, Wis., wheat and corn fields were laid low and washouts occurred on railroads. The residences of William Marriott and William Wallace were considerably damaged by lightning. At Butler, Ind., the steady downpour saved the crops, which were suffering from drought. At Valparaiso, Ind., residents claimed that never before had there been so severe a storm. In the city 500 trees and telephone poles were blown down. Many head of live stock were killed by lightning and the crops suffered greatly.

HE SEEKS THE TRUTH.

Government Expert Dunham Off for the Gold Fields.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Expert Samuel C. Dunham, of the federal bureau of labor, left here Saturday for the gold belt of Alaska, where he will make an investigation and report in time for the projected spring migration. Mr. Dunham is well equipped for the work, having spent much time in the mining camps of the west, and for 11 years he has been one of the corps of experts of the labor bureau, being engaged in the investigation of special problems. He has been instructed by Commissioner of Labor Wright to make a critical inquiry into the opportunities for business, for investment of capital, employment of labor, wages, cost of living, climate, best means of reaching the gold fields and kindred subjects. He will go direct to San Francisco and will sail from there August 9, taking the Juneau overland route and reaching the Klondyke region about the middle of September. He will watch the winter and early spring work and is expected to send material for a special report, which it is hoped will be published about March 1.

FOUND DEAD.

Prominent Citizen of Sheboygan, Wis., a Victim of Apoplexy.

Milwaukee, Aug. 2.—A special to the Sentinel from Sheboygan, Wis., says: William J. Mallman, a well-known business man and chairman of the republican county committee, was found dead on the street Sunday morning. He went to Milwaukee Saturday and returned apparently in the best of health. While walking to his home he was stricken with apoplexy. His body lay in the driving rain all night and when found was hardly recognizable. He was the presidential elector from this district during the recent campaign.

Rich Lead Mine in Heart of City.

Joplin, Mo., Aug. 2.—A rich lead mine has been struck on Main street, within a few blocks of the business center of the town. H. D. Graves and Sam Vaughan, two miners who found it, took out, at the depth of seven feet, over a ton of ore. Machinery will be put in and the mine will soon be in operation right in the heart of the city.

Reaches the Age of 103.

Moorestown, N. J., Aug. 2. — Mrs. Christiana French celebrated her one hundred and third birthday at her home here Sunday. In honor of the event there was a family reunion.

Ex-Senator Doolittle Buried.

Racine, Wis., Aug. 2.—The remains of ex-United States Senator James Doolittle were laid to rest in Mound cemetery Sunday afternoon. Services were held at the First Baptist church, Rev. David B. Cheney preaching the sermon. Between 3,000 and 4,000 people paid tribute to his memory.

Revival in Diamond Market.

New York, Aug. 2.—The Times says: A great revival in the diamond trade is predicted here. It is said that within the past few days from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 worth of diamonds have been ordered in the European markets.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS

Tied-up Money.

State treasnrer A. T. Korner has compiled a statement showing the amount of money the state has in suspended banks, and it is highly gratifying. He says that every dollar of this money will be collected before his term of office expires.

Since Mr. Koerner came into office there has been tied up in the St. Paul banks $157,188.79, of which $130,112.70 has been paid, leaving a balance of only $27,076.00. The Minneapolis suspended banks had a total of $57,687.83 state money, of which $43,987.03 has been paid, leaving a balance of only $13,700.80. Outside the cities, the amount of state money tied up in suspended banks was $55,709.43, and of this sum $27,144.32 has been paid, leaving still to be collected $28,565.11.

Mysterious Robbery.

J. C. Kenyon, a returning delegate from the Christian Endeavor convention at San Francisco, was robbed of money and jewels aggregating nearly $300, at the Metropolitan hotel, at St. Paul. The victim returned from Lake Como at an early hour and retired to his room. Mr. Kenyon secreted $70 in the toe of one sock and placed the latter in a shoe. His gold watch and chain, a highly prized present from a deceased son, and valued at $130, he laid under his pillow. In the morning all his valuables were gone, including a pair of solid gold cuff buttons. The door to his room was locked and the mysterious movements of the thief cannot be explained.

Work of Tramps.

Some tramps went to the house of J. Baumgarten, of Lyons, and finding only a 12-year old boy at home, at once took possession. They found some whisky, and holding the boy tight, they forced it down his throat till he was crazy with the liquor. They then ransacked the house from top to bottom. They took money, hunting in drawers, pocket books, and bureaus for any articles of value. They took their departure, carrying away sacks full of plunder. On the return of Mrs. Baumgarten and daughter, they were driven from the house by the boy maddened with whisky.

Acquitted.

Capt. Albert Scheffer was acquitted of the charge of larceny in connection with the failure of the Allemannia bank, of St. Paul. Mr. Scheffer was on the stand the greater part of one day and gave his explanation of how the money had been appropriated. The transactions, he said, had all been for the bank's account and not for personal gain. The verdict, as returned, was ordered by the court and appeared to give general satisfaction.

Fifty Years.

The First Baptist Sunday school of St. Paul, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the first Sunday school session ever held in that city. A. H. Canvender, a venerable gentleman of 82, the first Sunday school superintendent of St. Paul, delivered a brief address to the 300 children present, and related the incidents connected with the organization of the first school of St. Paul, July 25, 1847.

Deadly Gasoline.

By the explosion of a gasoline stove at New Richmond, the 3-year old son of S. O. Wangen was burned so it cannot recover, and Mrs. Wangen was also seriously burned about the arms, face and chest. The mother could not save the child and was forced to jump from a second story window to save her own life. The loss on the building and furniture is $150.

Hurt the Bridge.

The steamer Robert Fulton, towed by its tug, Abbott, ran into the Duluth-Superior bridge, knocking the center draw 30 feet out of plumb and damaging the center pier and abutments. The vessel was uninjured. The draw to the bridge has been open for a week, owing to breakage, and was wide open when the accident occurred.

Mormon Proselyte.

A Mormon missionary has been detailed from Utah to convert the people of Minneapolis to the faith of Brigham Young. The representative is Elder Robert Murdock, and his commission to establish a branch of the faith in Minneapolis was signed July 9 by Seymour B. Young, son of the noted Brigham Young.

News in Brief.

The electric light plant at New Prague is complete.

Dr. Stebbens, coroner of Polk county, was accidentally drowned.

The house of John O'Connell, near Marshall, was struck by lightning. The house was burned and O'Connell with it.

Eisenmenger's slaughter house, at St. Paul, was totally destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $1,500, partially covered by insurance.

Burglars visited the Omaha depot at Pipestone for the second time within a week. Several packages were stolen; value unknown. No clue.

The dwelling house of Felix Rocheleau, of Green Prairie, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss will be several thousand dollars; partially insured.

James H. Bradish, one of the brightest men who ever sat in the city council of Minneapolis, committed suicide by hanging, while temporarily detained at the police station.

The sturgeon catch in the Lake of the Woods shows a decided decrease this year.

The American Hoist and Derrick company, of St. Paul, has a contract amounting to $80,000, for the making of eight carriages for mortars for coast defense for the United States government.

The large barn on the state experimental farm at Crookston was struck by lightning and totally destroyed by together with five valuable horses, a lot of farm implements, harness, etc. Loss on building, $3,700; insurance, $3,000; loss on stock and machinery, $2,000.

At the meeting of the state board of health the salary of Dr. H. M. Bracken, secretary, was reduced from $3,500 to $2,500 at his own request.

The eighteenth annual fair of the Southern Minnesota Fair Association will be held at Rochester Aug. 31 to Sep. 3.

A car load of tow consigned from Madison, S. D., to eastern parties caught fire just as the train pulled into the railroad yards at Jackson. The car was switched down to the water tank and the water poured on but the fire could not be stopped. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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A RIGHT TRUE FAIRY TALE.

I used to scoff at fairy lore and tales of magic spell,
Of jeweled caves and palaces where kindly spirits dwell.

I deemed it folly to believe the stories that I heard
Of knights who found their strength renewed by talismanic word;

Of desert places made to bloom with flowers sweet and rare,
Of sudden riches brought to them whom fate had bid despair.

I thought, indeed, our modern world too sad a place to hold
The hosts of fay who gave so much to simpler men of old.

And yet—oh, inconsistency!—I sometimes half confessed
That evil spirits with wicked wiles poor humankind distressed.

In foolish wisdom, so I scorned what little children knew,
By birthright of their innocence, to be exactly true.

But now my unbelief is helped in glad and wondrous wise;
The fairy queen herself has struck the scales from off my eyes.

And all the glories that I held to be an idle dream,
Before my sight are spread abroad to dazzle with their gleam.

The desert is a garden blown, the princess walks in light,
My arm is powered with the strength the fairy gave the knight.

Sweet music tinkles in the dells; I know a palace lies
Within the wood, and jewels drop from weeping maidens' eyes.

The cruel giant, whom I feared, lies dead upon the plain,
The moonbeams light the elfin dance, the world is glad again.

So high my new-found faith is grown that no one may conceive
A thing too strange or wonderful for me to quite believe.

And all this change is brought about by one small magic word—
My lady spoke it yesternight—the sweetest ever heard.

—T. S. Varnum, in Chicago Journal.

MRS. PERCY'S SPEECH.

BY ANNIE H. DONNELL.

"OH, IS it you, Myra? Come up here and sit down in the hammock. You're just the person I want to make my speech to!"

"Mercy! is it long and dry, and has it a moral?" cried Myra, retreating slowly down the path.

Mrs. Percy Penley then ran down the wide veranda steps and dragged her gently back.

"Bless your innocent heart," she laughed, "it's all moral! I've just been working out the most beautiful peroration. Oh, you needn't look for my writing things. My speeches are always in my head. They never get a chance to get out at folks, unless some innocent victim like yourself happens along unwarily. No use to try to escape now, my dear—you're caught!"

"Then here's for making the best of it," said Myra, making a grimace of meek resignation, and curling up cozily in the hammock. "Go on, Mrs. Percy!"

She was quite used to this small woman's ways, and not at all loth to hear what new notion was buzzing behind the small woman's pretty brow with the runaway curls on it.

Mrs. Percy hitched her rocker a trifle nearer the hammock, and let it begin again its gentle swaying back and forth.

"I'm in sober earnest, Myra. There's common sense in it as big as its moral!" she said.

Myra groaned under her breath. "I feel a little sleepy already," she murmured. "I'm accustomed to snooze during speeches. You are forewarned, my dear."

But Mrs. Percy kept on undismayed.

"Snooze during my speech at your peril, madam!" she cried. "And now I shall begin. You will find my text in —Jersey City! I guess by this time she's there—she went on the fast express, you know. The words of my text—Cousin Hortensia Additon. Subtext—How to Entertain One's Hostess."

Mrs. Percy paused impressively, Myra sat up straight, decidedly interested.

"I'll postpone my nap—go right ahead," she urged.

"Well, you know we hear a good deal of good advice about entertaining our visitors—making them feel at home, and all that. Good idea, too—I believe in it; but where's the other side of the question? I don't believe you realized there was another side. 'Me, either,' as Jacky-boy'd say. That is, I didn't till Cousin Hortensia came and lived it out before my very eyes—the dear old soul! She taught me a good many things—but to stick to my text—How shall we entertain our hostesses when we go a visiting, you and I?"

"Mercy! I—I thought we were the ones to be entertained then!" exclaimed Myra.

"Naturally. That's because you are yet in the darkness of—well, we'll call it ignorance, my dear. It mightn't be polite to call it anything so dreadful as egotism. If you'd had Cousin Hortensia for a guest three beautiful weeks, you'd be a wiser woman. You'd know that the guest herself has something to do besides being entertained. She has her hostess to think about and 'entertain.' How? Why, by being easily entertained herself, that's one way. By being thoughtful of her hostess—that's another. By remembering that she is hurried and anxious, and troubled about desserts, soups and suppers. She may be without help in her work—instance, myself—and nearly beside herself sometimes with keeping things running 'company' fashion.

"Now, just suppose the guest to be one of those languid, indigestible—yes, that's just the word I want!—persons who toy gracefully with their forks and say 'no, I thank you,' to most of the dainty dishes you've taken so much time and pains—goodness me!—to get up for them. The I. G.—indigestible guest, you know—nibbles a bite here and a bite there, and mostly doesn't even nibble. Haven't you seen just such I. G.'s many the time? Haven't you had the worst kind of internal fidgets to see your pet pudding slighted, and only a feeble mouthful or two of your beloved cheesed macaroni eaten? And haven't you ached to think of the meals and meals still to be planned and cooked?"

Mrs. Percy stopped to take a long breath. Her rocker creaked with honest indignation, and her fair cheeks were quite flushed.

"Haven't I, though?" cried Myra, warmly. "Didn't I ache and fidget just so, the very last month that ever was—when—well, somebody visited me? No names mentioned. But, oh, dear, isn't it a tug, though?"

"Then you know that kind of a visitor. Then let me introduce Cousin Hortensia. She's the other kind—blessings on her! Maybe she's an old maid and homely—and maybe her sleeves don't balloon much, but she's the model guest for me! And she had a good time herself, too—I verily do believe—as good as I had.

"What did she do? Well, some of it was what she didn't do. She didn't say, 'now do let me help you with the dishes. I can as well as not,' and wait till you said 'no, indeed,' and then go off resignedly. Of course, you'd say 'no, indeed!' But Cousin Hortensia quietly possessed herself of the wipers, and clattered away over the tumblers and cups as if it was the most ordinary thing in the world to do.

"At the very first, when she saw it embarrassed me, she didn't say much about helping; she just waited till we got acquainted a bit, and then did it without any saying.

"But, best of all to me, she seemed to 'relish my vittles,' as old Aunt Pamele would say. That was such a comfort! Why, it took away all the trouble and harship of fussing and stewing and brewing. It was a perfect delight to cook nice things for Cousin Hortensia! She 'took right holt an' eat 'em up,' according to Aunt Pamele again. She appreciated them and liked them. It warmed the cockles of my heart to see my dainty desserts being enjoyed."

"Enough to warm anybody's cockles!" murmured Myra.

"If all the guests were Cousin Hortensias in that respect," continue Mrs. Percy, thoughtfully, "how it would help the hostess."

"Amen," murmured Myra, again.

She got up slowly and stood before Mrs. Percy, making her a little sweeping bow.

"It's been a beautiful speech, my dear," she said, "it ought to be in print."

"Well, it's commonsenseful enough to be printed, anyhow, if that's all. And of course you see the moral, Myra?"

"I should say so! Moral: Eat what's set before you, now, do, for conscience sake!" Mrs. Percy laughed a little.

"That's the gist of it, I guess, so far But that was only one of the ways Cousin Hortensia entertained me. She liked the places we went to and the things we did, and she wasn't afraid to say so, too.

"She didn't sit down in one of my chairs and fold her hands with a now-what-are-you-going-to-do-for-my-benefit air. Bless you, no! and don't you believe that was a relief? I didn't have to keep wondering what in the world I could think of next to interest her—pictures, books, what?"

"Cousin Hortensia just settled quietly down amongst us as if she were at home, and did her own entertaining. There wasn't a minute that she looked

"I'LL POSTPONE MY NAP."

bored or unentertained. She found so much to interest her, and seemed so happy all the time that I hadn't a qualm of uneasiness about her. I threw care to the winds and was happy, too. Cousin Hortensia was a comfort. I cried real tears instead of drawing a long breath when she went away; why, I didn't feel tired a bit, except a twinge or so in my egg-beater arm!"

They walked down the path together, with their arms around each other, girl fashion. At the gate, Myra said, regretfully: "I wish I hadn't been away while your Cousin Hortensia was here. If I'd met her, I might have had a visit, too, some time, you know. I never had such a satisfactory visitor."

"Well, it's your loss, my dear," said Mrs. Percy. "I'm sorry for you."—Housewife.

Surpass It.

If your seat is too hard to sit upon, stand up. If a rock rises before you, roll it away or climb over it. If you want money, earn it. If you wish for confidence, prove yourself worthy of it. It takes longer to skin an elephant than a mouse, but the skin is worth something. Don't be content with doing what another has done—surpass it. Deserve success and it will come. The boy was not born a man. The sun does not rise like a rocket or go down like a bullet fired from a gun; slowly but surely it makes its round, and never tires. It is as easy to be a leader as a wheel-horse; if the job be long, the pay will be greater; if the task be hard, the more competent you must be to do it.—Detroit Free Press.

The Safest Ice Water.

An old physician considers this the only safe ice water to be used during the summer months:

"Procure some nice looking bottles which will hold about a quart, and fill them with water which has been running for some time. Water which has run through a filter attached to a faucet is preferable. Then cork them tightly and place them directly on the ice for some hours before you need to use them, turn them two or three times, so that they will become uniformly cold, and you will find that you can drink more of this water with less after discomforts than you can the water which has been cooled by being directly iced."—N. Y. Herald.

Wordsworth's "Business."

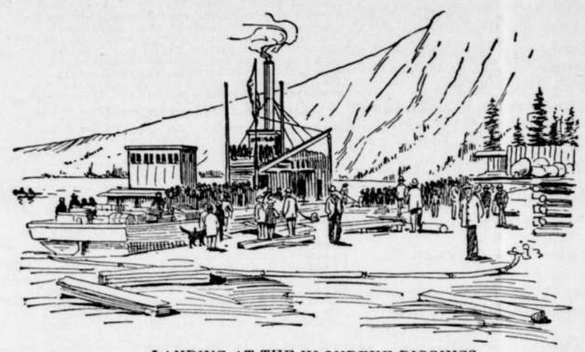
When the poet Wordsworth died, an old lady at Ambleside lost no time in telling the mournful news to an old and confidential man servant. "Ey, ey!" quoth Thomas, "it's a gret loss, nae doot. But efter a' it may not be sic a parlish loss as you're coonttin' on. Mrs. Wordsworth, they say, is a gey, clever body, and she'll be carryin' on t' business, we may be sewer."—San Francisco Argonaut.

YUKON GOLD FIELDS.

Events Which Led Up to the Present Boom.

The Route to Klondyke—Hardships to Be Encountered—Surprising Figures as to Distances—Cost of Living.

The excitement caused by the discoveries of gold in large quantities along the Klondyke river and the waters tributary to it, near the Alaskan boundary, has aroused a spirit of wealth-hunting which will not be allayed for many a day. Determination to become possessed of the riches of the cold and dreary Yukon basin has impelled thousands to go forth, in many instances with very imperfect preparation, to secure the yellow metal, which, it is known, this region so largely conceals. The gold fever has taken such a hold along the Pacific coast that breathless haste to reach this new land of promise has dominated all considerations of prudence and even of safety. The tales



LANDING AT THE KLONDYKE DIGGINGS.
(From a Photograph.)

told by miners returned from the Klondyke fittingly rival the stories of California's golden period.

As far back as 1860 a deposit of gold was found in the basin of the Yukon by a prospector named George Holt. He also reported the finding of coarse specimens along the Hootalinqua river. But it was the discovery of gold near Sitka in 1873, followed by the finds in the vicinity of Juneau in 1880, that drew attention to the possibilities of the newly-acquired territory of Alaska as a gold-producing country. The great abundance of gold was first made known by Joseph Juneau, who prospected in the region around the city bearing his name. In 1885 mining prospectors began to scatter themselves along the Rivers Pelly and Hootalinqua, and in the year following much mention was made of the Stewart river as a field for the enterprising gold hunter. Rich strikes were made in 1892 by prospectors along Miller creek, a tributary of Sixty Mile creek. The progress made in finding gold along the Alaskan and British Columbian rivers, although giving high promise of future discoveries of gold, was not followed by anything which created a widespread adventurous spirit among people who were outside the mining region.

The Klondyke and its aptly named golden tributaries, the Bonanza and the Eldorado, have again turned the heads of Americans and Canadians, starting them in pursuit of the metal which has been described as "bright and yellow, hard and cold, heavy to get, and light to hold."

The reports from this locality of riches would indicate that the gold diggers have comported themselves in such an unexampled manner in times of great excitement as to somewhat revolutionize the traditions of gold-mine prospecting. Systematically and orderly did they go about their work, and when the harvest was reached each one appears to have rested content with the measure of his luck.

Encouraged by their tales of success, thousands of others are crowding the outgoing steamers in the hope that similar good fortune may be awaiting them. So dazzling appears the prospect that distance and hardships are insufficiently measured, and the long wintry Alaskan day which will have dawned upon the fortune seekers before they reach their intended destination has, it is to be feared, been little taken into consideration. Few setting out from San Francisco, Seattle or Vancouver have stopped to think that when Behring sea has been reached and a distance of 2,500 miles traversed over the waters of the Pacific, the journey is but beginning. The cliffs of St. Michael's, however, can only remind the traveler that there is still before him a voyage almost as long, much more perilous, and from Dawson City, has told the world that the dreaded mosquito finds a home there, and that he is "our worst enemy."

The landing place by the Yukon river route is St. Michael's, about 60 miles from the mouth of the Yukon. From this point, before the gold fields are reached, it is necessary to plow the waters of this great river for a distance of 1,890 miles, leaving behind the territory of the United States as the destination is neared. To reach Dawson City, states a recent writer, "one must traverse ley plains, climb steep, snow-clad mountains, and invade treacherous rivers."

In the shorter route, by way of Juneau, on the southeastern part of the Alaskan territory, difficulties are also encountered. When the Pacific inlets and straits have been left behind and the vessel enters the harbor of Juneau a diversified method of travel lies before the gold hunter. It takes 90 days to reach here from Seattle. Then Dyea, at the extremity of the Lynn canal, is made. This town reached, the great passes of the Chilkoot, Chilkat, and Moore, with their frequent snowstorms, next invite the weary traveler to continue his journey. This is not a path of roses he is about to tread.

To save themselves when caught in the terrible storms which overtake wanderers in these passes above the Lynn canal, men have been known to crawl under some overhanging rock and remain there without food until the danger was past. The storms sometimes last for several days. From Juneau to Dyea is 100 miles. Crossing the Alaskan line one goes to Lake Linderman, 30 miles, on foot. Then across the lake for about five miles, after which an overland journey to the head waters of Lake Bennett, 28 miles long; on foot again to the Cariboo river; four miles to Tagish lake, from whence 21 miles may be traveled on boat. Continuing through a mountainous country, Mud lake is reached; thence to White Horse rapids, and on to Lake La Barge, where 31 miles of navigable water is found. After a further journey of 200 miles along the Lewis river the Yukon is reached at Fort Selkirk.

From Juneau to Dawson is a distance of 650 miles. The following advice has been offered to parties intending to take this route to the gold creeks: "No one should venture without eight months' provisions, and these should be bought at Juneau. He should have 400 pounds of flour, 100 pounds of beans, 100 pounds of bacon, 100 pounds of sugar, 10 pounds of tea, 30 pounds of coffee, 150 pounds of mixed fruit, besides salt, pepper, and cooking utensils. All these can be bought for the sum of $90. To convey them to the head waters of Lake Linderman would cost $15 per hundred." A month of perilous travel is ahead of the prospector.

The Klondyke empties into the Yukon 50 miles above the Big river. Bonanza creek is a tributary of the Klondyke and Eldorado is again a tributary of the Bonanza. It is along these two rivers

DOG SLEDGE GOING TO THE KLONDYKE.
(From a Photograph.)

It is assumed that there does not exist the slightest doubt as to the Klondyke region being well within Canadian territory. Although it is only within the last few months that the Yukon district has sprung into notoriety, the Canadian government surveyors have been there for many years. In 1887 an expedition was sent by the interior department to explore that part of the northwest territories drained by the Yukon river. The expedition was under the charge of Dr. George M. Dawson, now director of the Dominion Geological survey, and of Mr. William Ogilvie, who had had previous experience in exploring and surveying the northwest. Their chief task was to mark out the one hundred and forty-first meridian of longitude, which is designated by treaty as the boundary line between the United States and Canada from Mount St. Elias to the Arctic ocean. Mr. Ogilvie determined, by a series of lunar observations, the point at which the Yukon river is intersected by the one hundred and forty-first meridian, and marked the same on the ground. He also determined where the boundary line crosses Forty-Mile creek, the western affluent of the Yukon in the gold-bearing district. The Canadian surveyors reported at the time that "in proximity to the boundary line there existed extensive and valuable placer mines," and in view of this fact they made their observations with special care. The United States government was invited to make a joint survey, and the invitation has been repeated since, but up to this time there has been no disposition to take advantage of it.

The boundary, according to the surveyors, crosses Forty-Mile creek 25 miles west of the point where it flows into the Yukon. Fort Cudahy, which is situated at the confluence of the Yukon and Forty-Mile creek, is, therefore, considerably within the Canadian side of the boundary. The Klondyke river flows into the Yukon from the east, 50 miles higher up than Fort Cudahy, near Fort Reliance, and it is, therefore, within Canadian territory for the whole of its course.

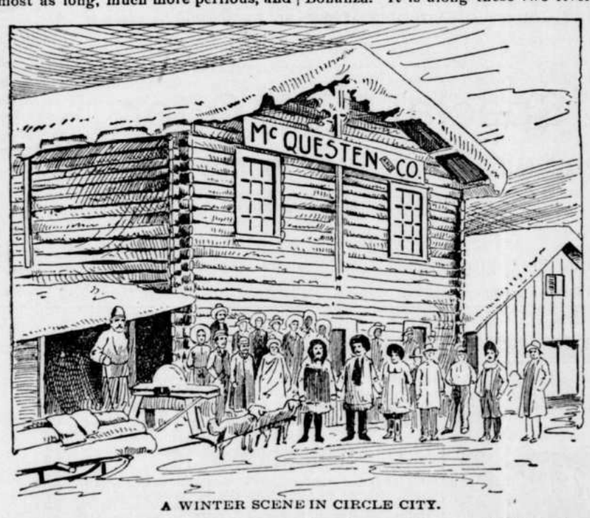
The Dominion government has announced that it will publish a summary of some further reports which have been received at the interior department from Mr. Ogilvie. In these reports Mr. Ogilvie speaks at length of the great difficulties and dangers which have to be encountered by explorers in that land. The lack of a mail service seems to be felt almost as great an inconvenience as the want of a claims registration bureau, with a court for the collection of debts.

Getting It Back.

"I see the railroad Bunger has so much stock in has gone into the hands of a receiver."

"Too bad. I suppose he has lost everything?"

"Oh, no. He has been appointed the receiver."—Brooklyn Life.



A WINTER SCENE IN CIRCLE CITY.

through an inhospitable country beset with the dangers of Alaskan river navigation.

Neither have the severities of the new clime been properly reckoned. Many who have gone forth in their enthusiasm for wealth to the rich localities almost within the arctic circle will find themselves poorly equipped to cope with the chilliness of below-zero temperature. How many may succumb to the hardships they must necessarily undergo in their leap after gold! And this applies to any route that may be selected by the adventurous spirits who are rushing in quest of fortune. There is said to be a great difference between the climate of the coast and that of the interior of this land of gold. In winter there is extreme cold, while in the short summer the heat is intense. One of the prospectors, writing recently that the most extensive finds have been made. Prospecting on other creeks along the Klondyke has resulted in considerable success, and much is expected from future operations in this part of the Yukon basin.

Circle City is 200 miles from the Klondyke fields. Fort Reliance is 750 miles from Juneau. The mines of the Klondyke run from 35 to 100 miles from the Alaskan boundary, and are in British Columbia. The Eldorado is the richest mine of them all. It has 19 claims, said to be worth $300,000 each. The total wealth of the Eldorado, Bonanza, Baer and Gold Bottom mines is estimated at $60,000,000. Lots are selling at Dawson City, at the mouth of the Klondyke, for $8,000 and upward. Across the boundary in Alaska there are many mines in operation, and the entire region northwest to Forty-Mile creek contains a great deal of the yellow metal.

The wages paid to miners in the Klondyke district are $15 a day. Workers in the sawmill of Joseph Ladue, who claims to own the entire Dawson City site, are paid ten dollars a day.

Prices in the latter place are fairly representative of the amounts charged for provisions and articles of wear, and the following list will give interesting information on this subject. These were the ruling prices when the miners left Dawson City to return with their immense wealth and entrance their neighbors with the recital of the story of their success:

Flour, per 100 lbs.	$12 00
Moose ham, per lb.	1 00
Caribou meat, per lb	62
Beans, per lb.	10
Rice, per lb.	25
Sugar, per lb.	25
Bacon, per lb.	40
Butter, per roll	1 50
Eggs, per dozen	1 50
Better eggs, per dozen	2 00
Salmon, each	$1 to $1 50
Potatoes, per lb.	25
Turnips, per lb.	15
Tea, per lb	1 00
Coffee, per lb.	50
Dried fruits, per lb.	35
Canned fruits	50
Canned meats	75
Lemons, each	20
Oranges, each	50
Tobacco, per lb.	1 50
Liquors, per drink	50
Shovels	2 50
Picks	5 00
Coal oil, per gallon	1 00
Overalls	1 50
Underwear, per suit	$5 to $7 50
Shoes	5 00
Rubber boots	$10 to $15 00
Lumber, per 1,000 feet	$750 00

It is now too late to reach the Klondyke district this year; and as mining is possible only during the months of May, June and July gold-seekers are advised by experts to delay the start for the fields until April 15 of next year. The following summary of the cost of the trip, from Chicago, and the length of time it will require to get there is reasonably authentic:

Fare, Chicago to Seattle	$ 51 50
Tourist sleeper, fare	7 00
Pullman sleeper	15 50
Meals, in dining-car	10 00
Tourist meals at station	6 40
Chicago to Seattle, in miles	2,336
Number of days en route	4
Steamer fare, Seattle to Juneau, with cabin and meals	32 00
Steamer fare, Seattle to Juneau, second class, including meals	17 00
Miles, Seattle to Juneau	899
Number of days, Seattle to Juneau	5
Cost of living in Juneau, per day	2 00
Steamboat, up Lynn Canal to Healey's Store, miles	100
Number of days to Healey's Store	1
Cost of complete outfit, with provisions for one year	600 00
Price of dog and sled outfit	500 00
Last steamer from San Francisco—berths already filled—August 20. Days Sailing from Seattle—Mondays and Thursdays.	
Total distance in miles by St. Michael's route	8,536
Total distance in miles by Chilkat Pass	3,885
Total days required for journey by St. Michael's route	40 to 60
Total days required for journey by Chilkat Pass	30

The dominion government at Ottawa, Ont., is now considering means to preserve to Canadians the lion's share of the profits which will flow from the northern Eldorado, but it is highly improbable that there is any foundation for the report that the exclusion of all but British subjects is under contemplation. What the government probably will do is to impose a royalty on all ore taken from the soil.

WASHING A FINE ART.

Washing pretty summer gowns and belongings is a fine art, very easy to learn. A bright day, plenty of water and a little pure soap are the necessary aids in the work. To do it, fill a tub two-thirds full of warm water, dissolve a cake of Ivory soap (which will not fade the most delicate colors), add it to the water, wash the garments carefully through it; rinse first in clear water, then in bluewater; wring, dip in thin starch; hang on the line in the shade. When dry sprinkle and iron on the wrong side. Gowns thus laundered will look fresh for the entire summer.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

The Prodigal.

When the prodigal came back from his tour awheel around the then known world, his fatted calf at once arrested the attention of the elder son. "Wouldn't that kill you!" exclaimed the latter, poking the old man in the ribs. It will be observed that this version varies the conventional order; such is the part of the higher criticism.—Puck.

An Ammunition Expert.

Ammunition making is a great art and there are few men in the world who are skilled in it. The superintendent of the ammunition department of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct., is acknowledged to be the leading authority on ammunition making in the world. His great skill and constant care has placed Winchester ammunition ahead of all other makes. For uniformity, reliability and strong shooting qualities, it is unequalled. The great demand for Winchester ammunition makes it easy to buy even in the most out of the way parts of the world. Winchester guns and Winchester ammunition make a combination that cannot be surpassed. Send for large illustrated catalogue free.

A Question in Grammar..—Mr. Kink (to a professor in Biddle university)—"Perfesser!" "Well, Mr. Kink?" "Which is the past tense of the verb 'to hoodoo'—hoodone or hoodid?"—Harlem Life.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease,

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures and prevents swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Bride (who has eloped)—"Here is a telegram from papa." Bridegroom (anxiously)—"What does he say?" Bride—"All is forgiven, but don't come back."—Collier's Weekly.

Home-Seekers, Look!

The Grand Prairie of Arkansas—lying on both sides of the Little Rock & Memphis R. R., and extending along its tracks for miles—offers special inducements to home-seekers. The best pasturage, the richest cereal lands and finest farming country in the New South. This Vast Tract of Land now thrown open to settlers. Come and buy while you have the chance to make your own selection. For any information, call on, or address, Rudolph Fink, General Manager Little Rock, Ark., W. H. Morrison, Gen. Frt. & Tkt. Agt., Little Rock, Ark., Little Rock & Memphis Railroad.

"The tourist has hit the town again," said Slug Seven. "That fellow is a type, isn't he?" "Type?" responded Slug Eleven. "He is a case."—Typographical Journal.

Homeseekers' Excursions to the Northwest.

August 3d and 17th and September 7th and 21st, 1897, the Great Northern railway will sell from and via St. Paul and Minneapolis round trip tickets at one fare for round trip, plus $2.00, to points in Northern Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. No tickets will be sold at a less rate than $9.00. Tickets good for 21 days. This will enable homeseekers to visit the famous grain belt during the harvest. For further particulars apply to any railway ticket agent, or address F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St Paul, Minn.

A man is the moving factor in getting engaged, but the woman keeps things stirred up until the marriage is consummated.—Atchison Globe.

Next to an Approving Conscience,

A vigorous stomach is the greatest of mundane blessings. Sound digestion is a guaranty of quiet nerves, muscular elasticity, a hearty appetite and a regular habit of body. Though not always a natural endowment, it may be acquired through the agency of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, one of the most effective invigorants and blood fertilizers in existence. This fine tonic also fortifies those who use it against malaria, and remedies biliousness, constipation and rheumatism.

It is amusing to see a couple of patent right men get into a squabble about who has the best invention.—Washington Democrat.

L. L. May & Co., nurserymen and seedsmen of St. Paul, Minn., want traveling sales men to solicit orders. If readers of this paper will apply to the above firm for terms, positions can be obtained with good salaries.

It often happens when it is predicted that a man will come to some bad end that he comes to two or three.—Atchison Globe.

Mr. Moody's Iowa system, for which he has purchased 500 Sharples Dairy Separators, is turning out a great success. Why don't some one in our community try to secure the local agency for these machines?

He who scorns to make little things matters of conscience will soon be conscienceless in regard to greater things.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. Allie Douglass, LeRoy, Mich., Oct. 20, '94.

How slow a person seems to read when you are waiting for his paper.—Washington Democrat.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

WISE WOMEN.

Those Who Heed the First Symptoms of Nervous Derangement.

Special from Mrs. Pinkham.

A dull, aching pain at the lower part of the back and a sensation of little rills of heat, or chills running down the spine, are symptoms of general womb derangement.

If these symptoms are not accompanied by leucorrhœa, they are precursors of that weakness. It is worse than folly to neglect these symptoms. Any woman of common sense will take steps to cure herself.

She will realize that her generative system is in need of help, and that a good restorative medicine is a positive necessity. It must be a medicine with specific virtues. As a friend, a woman friend, let me advise the use of Lydia E Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If your case has progressed so that a troublesome discharge is already established, do not delay, take the Vegetable Compound at once, so as to tone up your whole nervous system; you can get it at any reliable drug store. You ought also to use a local application, or else the corrosive discharge will set up an inflammation and hardening of the parts. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is put up in packets at 25 cents each. To relieve this painful condition this Sanative Wash is worth its weight in gold.

MRS. GEORGE W. SHEPARD, Watervliet, N. Y., says: "I am glad to state that I am cured from the worst form of female weakness. I was troubled very much with leucorrhœa, bearing-down pains and backache. Before using Mrs. Pinkham's Remedies it seemed that I had no strength at all. I was in pain all over. I began to feel better after taking the first dose of Vegetable Compound. I have used five bottles, and I feel like a new woman. I know if other suffering women would only try it, it would help them."

TOWER'S FISH BRAND
POMMEL SLICKER
The Best Saddle Coat.
Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for 1897 Fish Brand Pommel Slicker—it is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

FITS STOPPED FREE, PERMANENTLY CURED
Insanity Prevented by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
Positive cure for all Nervous Diseases, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms and St. Vitus' Dance. No Fits or Nervousness after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges only when received. Send to DR. KLINE, Ltd., Bellevue Institute of Medicine, 933 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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$12 to $35 Can be made working for us. Parties preferred who can give their whole time to PER WEEK. the business. Spare hours, though, may be profitably employed. Good openings for town and city work as well as country districts. J. E. GIFFORD, 11th and Main Streets, RICHMOND, Va.

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A. N. K.—G 1668

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

BE BEAUTIFUL! IF YOUR BLOOD IS BAD YOUR FACE SHOWS IT.
It's nature's warning that the condition of the blood needs attention before more serious diseases set in. Beauty is blood deep.
Cascarets
HEED THE RED FLAG OF DANGER,
When you see pimples and liver spots on your face.
Make the COMPLEXION Beautiful, by Purifying the BLOOD.
If the blood is pure, the skin is clear, smooth and soft. If you take our advice, you will find CASCARETS will bring the rosy blush of health to faded faces, take away the liver spots and pimples. Help nature help you!
ALL DRUGGISTS. 10c., 25c., 50c. YOU CAN, IF YOU ONLY TRY. No. 229

"DON'T BORROW TROUBLE."
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DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.
OPIUM and Whiskey Habit cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, AUG. 6, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

--Read our latest news.

--Delano Fair Day tomorrow.

--John Brandser has four men tailoring, and then can hardly keep up.

--If you want to see how the Yukon gold country looks turn to the third page of this paper.

--Several traveling gentlemen, gripsacks and all, camped in the village park a few days last week.

--Dr. Niven will be in Delano, Aug. 9 and 10, Wayerly 11, and Howard Lake 12 and 13. 44-2t.

--Edwin Murray, representing the Minneapolis "Gold Cure" Institute was in town Tuesday.

--Threshers and engines form a good share of freight for the west now. Some of the outfits are monsters, and capable of threshing a lot of grain.

--Mayor Borsch and Geo. P. Schaffer closed their new stores Sunday. The Mayor announced the fact by a card in the window "Closed on Sunday." Let others follow this good example.

--Charley Conzet, in his new harness shop, at the end of the bridge is as snug as a bug in a rug. He is selling a lot of harness, fly nets, whips, and other horse fixings away down. He also keeps watch guards.

--Notwithstanding the late start gardens got this spring, considerable quantities of vegetables and "garden truck" is being marketed daily, by those who attended to planting when the seed time was here.

--Delano now has a "saloon" sign in plain unvarnished English. Paul Janikula is the man who dares announce to the public that fact. The rest of them prefer other names for some reason or another.

--Who says the United States is afraid of Japan? When the news arrived that the stars and stripes had been flung to Hawaiian zephyrs, Paul Plotnick was heard to remark "If there is going to be war, we fight."

--Many travelers by train, team, afoot, and on wheels, pass through town daily, on their way to the harvest fields of the west. On Tuesday, two young men on bicycles, claiming to be from Kalamazoo, Mich., and bound for Breckenridge, stopped long enough for one to get shaved.

--On Sunday Morning, Rev. Tabor Davies at the Presbyterian church preached a very interesting and instructive sermon. He read the 38th and the 88th Psalms and compared them and drew a valuable lesson therefrom. It was a pity more people were not present to listen to the sermon. But many men and women who profess to like good sermons were not present.

--On Sunday evening, Rev. Farber, of the Methodist church preached a good sermon from the text, Hebrews 3 and 12 "Take heed, brethren, lest there be in any of you an evil heart of unbelief, in departing from the living God." It was heard by a small audience. It seems strange that men and women professing to believe in christianity don't attend church and listen to the preached word more than they do.

--A wave of prosperity, as is usual about this time of year, has struck our farmers, those lucky enough to have grain to sell. Wheat at 75 cents, corn and oats at 25 cts. per bushel a little more like old prices than what we have been having for a while back. We hope while settling up what old debts possible our readers will not forget to pay the GAZETTE its share. Though each subscriber ows but a few dollars, if each would pay up, at once, the GAZETTE would be able to build a new house. Bring in your share while riding on this wave of prosperity, and hurry up about it, for after harvest, we may fall into the trought of the sea again. Nothing like riding on top of the waves.

—When strangers come to a town they are apt, about the first thing to enquire for the church they have been attending. They visit it the first Sabbath expecting to ss it filled with prominent citizens; with professional, business, and laboring men; with their wives an children. They expect in this christian land that people go to church somewhere. And as few if any, of the men they expected to see were present, they try another church, and after making the entire rounds, are forced to think that either the town contains a much less number of prominent people than they had been led to believe, or that those they know in town are either infidels or very indifferent to church affairs.

—The Minneapolis Tribune of Monday morning last, gives quite a lengthy account of how a couple of Delano boys took police affairs into their own hands in the Saw Dust city. A young lady was going home, having alighted from a car lately returned from St. Paul. She was followed by a man who struck her and knocked her down, just then Edward Freeman and Emery Cunningham, on wheels, came along. They took in the situation and went to the young lady's rescue. The assailant ran. Emery took after him and was joined by others in the pursuit. They soon captured the man and took him to his boarding place where he was identified. The police refused to arrest him "on suspicion". What do they have police for in Minneapolis?

—J. E. Brothers will have an auction on Fair Day. Read his add.

—Wait for Dr. Niven for fine dental work, at Delano, Aug. 9 and 10; Wayerly, 11; and Howard 12 and 13.

—Call on John Brandser and leave your measure, and pick out cloth for a new suit, before the fall rush begins.

—M. Lillie Slaight, of Hutchinson, writes that she will be in Delano sometime towards the last of August in the interest of temperance.

--We acknowledge receipt of two fine picteres, Minnehaha Falls, and a cat and dog scene, from the St. Paul and Minneapolis engravers, firm of Bramblett & Beygeh.

—Dr. Niven will be here next Monday and Tuesday, at the Danforth House, and in Waverly, Tuesday. He will do your dental work as well and as cheap as anybody.

—A big covered wagon steering west passed through town yesterday. On the side of the cover was painted "Alaska or Bust." It drew up in front of a saloon, and people were led to believe that the "bust" was coming first.

—A train load of telephone poles passed through town a few days ago. It looks as if there would be a possibility of talking up and down the line soon. We understand where it is convenient, the drugstore in each town along the line will attend to the business for the line.

—Nobody, so far as we know, has left for Clondyke gold fie'ds. Some of our citizens, once upon a time went to the Black Hills, and then came back again. Their experience hasn't been forgotten, and remembrance of it serys as a balance wheel to hold those level who get the slightest indications of the gold fever.

--Harvest is now in full blast. Instead of the farm houses being filled with men with good appetites who help harvest the golden grain and draw their pay when through, to carry home, the farmer and his boy reap and shock their own crop, and pay their machine notes and for their binding twine. The corporation gets it.

—The Englishman who spelled saloon after the style of some of his countrymen made rather a serio comic job of it:

S a hess
A a hay
L a hell
OO two hoes
N and a hen.

—Our village, like many others, has several flourishing secret societies, their numbers in the aggiegate are not a few. We understand on joining they are obliged to answer the question, "Do you believe in God?" in the affirmative. They profess to believe in Christianity, yet, but few of them attend any church regularly. Why is this? The lodges are usually for men alone. Don't the members desire that their families have a place of worship. Why, then don't they who believe in a Supreme Being go with their wives and children to church on Sunday, and help build up churches, the pride of any community.

County Cullings.

From the Cokato Enterprise (a Republican) paper, we learn from an official notice over the name of Judge Tarbox, that special terms of District Court will be held at Buffalo, Aug. 16, Sept. 20, and Nov 22, at 10 A. M, of each day.

And that special terms of court will be held for naturalizing citizens only at the town hall in Delano, Aug. 17; town hall at Cokato, Aug. 18 and 19 and at Cotton's hall, Annandale, Aug. 20, all to commence at 9 a. m. of said days.

Whether the Judge has entirely forgotten the Gazette, or thinks its readers, many of them Democrats, not wanted at these terms of court, we have'nt learned. But he seems to have failed to send us a copy of the advertisements. We hope our readers will not fail to read this, and be on hand such as have not been naturalized and attend to it.

If the GAZETTE'S readers do not believe in allowing the Howard case to drop out of existence without a trial; nor in having a whitewash trial, with Frank Larabee left out in the cold, while others connected therewith are appointed (not elected by the people) to respectable positions of what should be places of honor and trust, nor in the County Commissioners offering big rewards for capturing criminals, when they have what is supposed to be as efficient a set of officers for that purpose as any county in the state; if many of them don't believe in the county being run by whiskey, monopoly or any other ring, but by the people's own votes, they are as much entitled to know when special terms of court are to be held as are the readers of any other paper in the county, and Judge Tarbox should have furnished a copy of the notice to the GAZETTE for publication.

If you are foreign born remember you can't vote until you have been naturalized three months. Attend to it.

J. E. Russell left this morning for Howard Lake, Wright county, to take charge of the flour mill at that place. Mr. Russell is a good miller and the people of Howard Lake will find him an excellent citizen. Mrs. Russell and daughter will remain here for the present. —Sherburne County Star News.

Sheriff John Nugent and County Attorney Pidgeon, of Wright county, were here yesterday morning and went off towards Duluth on the Eastern. They wouldn't give up any information as to the errand they were on, but indications pointed to the conclusion that they were watching for one another.--Star News.

—Read Schaffer's change of add this week. You will be interested in it and may profit by reading it.

Personal.

Thomas Shaw drove to Minneapolis, Monday.

F. E. Belden, of Montrose, is operator at the depot.

C. S. Dickey, of Minneapolis visited Delano, Sunday.

Alva G. Catlin went West, Wednesday, to harvest.

Post Master Cassel, of Lyndale, drove in on business, Monday.

Rev. J. L. Farber visited his farm in Renville county this week.

John Sturman and C. W. Kerrick, of the G. N. spent Sunday at home.

Charley Carleton is sojourning in Minneapolis for a couple of weeks.

Mrs. Scheig, of Minneapolis, is a guest of her father, J. D. Young, this week.

John Cunningham, of Minneapolis, drove up Tuesday to visit the old farm.

Mrs. C. M. Coffin, of Benson, visited Delano relatives and friends this week.

Mr. Swan Levin, of Hibbing, visited with his friend E. J. Swedeback Tuesday.

Geo. W. Rogers, of St Paul, made Delano one of his periodical visits this week.

Deputy Sheriff Herman Anderson made a professional trip to Delano last Friday.

Joseph Schaar, of Rockford, was a GAZETTE caller Tuesday, while in town on busines.

Dell Vanvalkenburg, of Buffalo, was the guest of his cousin, Fay Parslow, this week.

A. G. Lano, who has been residing here for a short time, has returned to Fair Haven to live.

L. M. Maxfield having finished visiting relatives returend to his duties at the City Grocery Saturday.

Mat Masanz, George and Bert Goodrick, returned from work on the cattle yards of the C, N., Tuesday.

Frank Barth, Watertown's thriving merchant, and apostle of temperance, went to the Cities, Tuesday.

Rev. Tabor Davies and wife have taken a cottage on Lake Independence, for an outing, for a few days.

Mrs. C. J Buckley expects to go to Sheldon, Iowa, Monday next for a visit with her friend, Mrs. Wollingdon.

Dr. E. E. Shrader, and Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Halgren, of Watertown, were Delano visitors yesterday afternoon.

Miss Mary Catlin, who has been visiting at St. Peter for a couple of weeks, returned home Wednesday evening.

Rev. Says is enjoying his summer vacation by travelling over the country, to Michigan, Canada and other places.

Rev. Fairbanks came down from Cedar Mills Tuesday morning on account of a telegram that his father was worse.

Leo. Baldus, one of S. W. Franklin's prosperous farmers marketed some surplus wheat at prosperity prices yesterday.

Nick Frank and Charley Brunkow were among Delano's thriving business men who visited the cities on Wednesday.

George Shillok, of Minnetrista, who attended school here last winter, and his father drove over yesterday and visited Delano.

Frank Vanvranken, of Kalamazoo, Mich., was the guest of his old neighbors, W. H. Frazee, and H. V. Wilder and families this week.

Mr. Jim Barret, Misses Anna Barrett and Sophie Witchie, of Waverly, attended the reception in honor of Miss Minne Kaemer last Friday evening.

Andrew Ames and family are to leave soon for St. Paul. Andrew expects to attend medical lectures at the college of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, this winter.

Among passengers for Minneapolis on Tuesday morning were Mesdames William Gross, C. M. Coffin, John Cameron, C. H. Green, Miss Mollie Maxfield, and Ferdinand Kelsey.

Vernon Wilder accompanied by his friend, Harvey Stark, of St. Peter, came up from "U" Friday. They forgot to get up soon enough Saturday morning, so remained in Delano Saturday, also.

Mrs. Mary Rausch, who has been the guest of her sister-in-law Mrs. Borsch, returned home to St. Paul, Wednesday. Josephine Borsch accompanied her aunt and will spend a couple of weeks in the capitol city,

L. P. Probst and family have returned from Mooreton, Dak., where they have been visiting Mrs. Probst's father and family. Louey says John Haffner is the same old John.

Mrs. Brothers went to Wayzata on the early train one morning this week and returned on the 10 o'clock passenger, having rented a house into which they intend moving soon.

Advertise in

the GAZETTE.

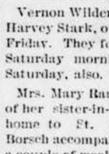
"MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY."

At the end of the bridge across the Crow,
Gently haul up your team, to them say: Whoa!
Get down and hitch them fast, and in you go
To see the goods that Charley has to show.
Harness, heavy and light, all in a row,
As good as anyone can cut and sew.
So strong as to haul binder or mow;
And fine enough for you and your beaux.
And, if when a good thing you see, you know,
A purchase you will make, before you go.

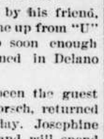
Teacher's Examinations.

Will be held as follows:—
Howard Lake and Buffalo, Aug. 17 and 18.
Delano and Monticello, Aug. 20 and 21.
Annandale, Sept. 24 and 25.
Private examinations not granted except in extreme cases.
J. F. LEE,
45-2t Co. Supt. of Schools.

Dr. Niven.



Dentist of St. Cloud will be in DELANO, Aug. 9 and 10; Waverly, August 11, and Howard Lake, Aug. 12 and 13. First class work in all kinds of Dentistry at lowest prices. 44



Notice of Application for Liquor License.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF WRIGHT, VILLAGE OF DELANO, } July 24th, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the Village Council of said Village of Delano and filed in my office praying for license to sell intoxicating liquor for the term of one year, commencing Aug. 11 1897, by the following named person and at the following named place as stated in said application, respectively to-wit:

FRANK T. ZAUN in the two story brick building situated on lot 23, block 8, original townsite of Delano, Minn.

Said application will be considered by said Village Council at the Council Room, in Delano, on Monday evening Aug. 9, A. D. 1897, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Witness my hand and seal of said Village of Delano, this 24th day of July 1897.

(Seal) L. M. MAXFIELD,
Village Recorder.

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BALD HEADS.
BALD HEADS CURED,
BALD HEADS CURED SURE.
—TOUKENITE—does the business.
2c stamp gets full particulars.
AMES & CO.,
22tf. *Edison Park, Ill.*

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat, per bu.,	$ .74
Rye, per bu.,	.34
Potatoes, per bu.,	.75
Butter	.08, .10
Eggs,	.06
Hay, per ton,	3.50
Pork	3.50
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.06
Chickens, dressed,	.06
Spring chichen,	.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,	.08

For Sale.

I will sell at a public auction on Saturday, Aug. 7, Fairday, in Delano, Household goods, Upholstered Bedroom set, Carpets, Kitchen furniture. Also awning store clock, half tone scales and store truck and delivery wagon and other things too numerous to mention.

I have a quantity of oats and corn for sale. J. E. BROTHERS.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents. Opp. U. S. Patent office Washington, D. C.

J. A. Markoe, White Bear, Mechanical voting machine. S. M. Peterson, Kent, Grain elevator.

For copy of any patent send 10 cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

Subscribe for the Buffalo Gazette. One year one Dollar Six months $.50 Three months, 25 cents. Take it. now

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50 CENTS
From the time order is received the paper will be sent weekly until January 1st, 1898, for only 50 cents. If seeds are wanted add 15 cents to pay postage.

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The BUFFALO GAZETTE one year, and the FARM, FIELD and FIRESIDE until JanuaRy 1st, 1898, only $1.50.
This offer limited to May 1st. ANY subscriber can take advantage of it and have his time extended. Send all orders to this office.

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the latest and grandest book by this world-wide celebrity now out and for sale exclusively by subscription. The only book given to the public by Sam Jones in ten years. Edited by Rev. B. F. Haynes. Introduction by Bishop Joseph S. Key, of the M. E. Church, South. 600 pages. 122 splendid illustrations. A bonanza for agents. Most rapidly, easily selling book of the age.
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WONDERFUL SALES.
$10 Every Day Can Be Made by Agents.
To prove it, we give a few items from actual sales made within the last few weeks:
One agent sold 27 copies in two and a half days. Another sold 15 copies in two days, and another 30 in three days. One agent in Indiana sold 15 copies in two days. An agent in South Carolina sold 43 copies in three days. One agent in Georgia sold 25 in two days. An agent in Central Georgia sold 82 copies in ten days. When you consider the commission we allow agents, and the immense popularity of this wonderful book, and the ease with which it sells, there is nothing in which a live, pushing man can engage which will yield such profits. For instance: one agent made $108.25 in ten days selling "Thunderbolts." Another made $39.60 in three days; another $9.25 in one day; another $33 in two days; another $56.75 in three days.
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A Liberal Offer, Only $2.60 for BUFFALO GAZETTE and DEMORIST'S MAGAZINE. for One Year. Send your Subscriptions to this Office, Delano, Minn.

-AdvertisE-
IN THE
GAZETTE.

G. P. SCHAFFER'S
Special Announcement for the
NORTH PALACE STORE.
First of all I wish to thank my numerous customers for their generous patronage in the past, and I trust that by fair and honest dealing I may merit a continuance of the same in the future. For the special benefit of the Ladies, I have decided to set apart
Monday, Aug. 16th '97
To give a prize to every Lady customer on that day who makes a purchase to the amount of One Dollar or more. Every prize will be a useful, and substantial article. For particulars call at the North Palace Corner Elm and River Streets.
GEORGE P. SCHAFFER.

D. W. FLANNIGAN,
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Undertaker and liveryman.
TEAMS and first-class Rigs may be obtained at the office at all hours. Special attention given to Traveling Men and County Seat Visitors. Trips to any part of the County at liberal rates. UNDERTAKING supplies in large and elegant assortment. Our CASKETS are in good woods and metals, with neat and substantial linings, covers, handles and ornaments. Nothing but sound material and appropriate and beautiful Trimmings. Burial Robes for all ages and both sexe furnished on demand.
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D. W. FLANNIGAN, Proprietor.

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Call and see our goods. Everything fresh and new. Leave your orders.
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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1897. NUMBER 46.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. F. COLLINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. MONEY TO LOAN. Smith Lake, - Minnesota.

W. H. CUTTING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO, MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. 28 ANANDALE, WRIGHT Co., MINN.

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

DR. C. B. AMES. Office at Delano, Minn. Business solicited day or night, for cash. Office in brick block, on River Street.

E. A. SHANNON, M. D., Buffalo, Minn., Calls day or night promptly attended to. Office in the building between McKnight's store and residence. Residence on corner north of School House.

O. R. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Rockford, Minn

Dr. C. H. KOHLER,

Dayton Building, Cor. 6th St. and Nicollet Ave Minneapolis, Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 17-tf.

CHURCH NOTICES

M. E. CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:35 p. m
Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:45 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.
A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
REV. J. L. FARBER Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching every 3rd Sunday in each month at..... 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School every Sunday..... 10:00 "
REV. FOSSBERG, Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on every third Sunday.
DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... "
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 7 a. m Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. M. SAVS.

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Councilmen — NICK FRANK, HENRY BOCK, ADAM HORSCH.
Recorder — L. M. MAXFIELD.
Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.
Justices of the Peace — W. H. FRAZEE, R. M. WALTER
Street Commissioner, PHILIP MARTIN.
Board of Health — T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. E. BORSCH.
Village Marshal, MARTIN NELSON.
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THE DRUMMER BOY AT MARENCO.

Marengo's plain ran red with blood
Of Victor's veterans slain;
Against that fierce and fiery flood
Lannes Legions strove in vain.

Napoleon, with that old gray cloak
Drawn round his meager form,
Dashed madly through the blinding smoke,
The genius of the storm.

A drummer boy had tramped all day
To keep his place among
The flying column of Desaix,
On whom the battle hung.

The chieftan marked the weary lad
With torn and bleeding feet,
And at the sight his heart grew sad.
"Up, boy; sound the retreat!"

"Nay, sire," a flush defiant burned
Upon that boyish brow,
"That beat I never yet have learned,
Desaix ne'er taught us how.

"But, sire," his ardent eye grew large
With courage half devine,
"They say that when I beat the charge
The dead fall into line.

"I beat it on old Tabor's slopes
Till the attibals grew dumb;
At the pyramids the Frenchmen's hopes
Rose with my rattling drum!

"I've beaten it when lips that bled
Gasped out a parting cheer;
Ah, I can almost wake the dead;
Sire may I beat it here?"

Napoleon's piercing glance was bent
Full on the dauntless boy.
And flashed there through his wonderment
A gleam of pride and joy.

"Go, beat it, then! Advance, advance!"
The clarion call rang out,
And the gallant grenadiers of France
Took up the battle shout.

"Beat on brave boy?" and long and loud
The warlike music dinned
Till fled the Austrians like a cloud
Before the wrathful wind.

The battling hosts that met that day
Figments of fancy seem;
Napolean, Victor, Lannes Desaix,
Mere phantoms of a dream.

But still in Piedmont and Savoy
When booms the sunset gun,
'Tis told that by a drummer boy
Marengo's field was won!

—New York Sun.

THE assasination of the Spanish Premier by a Neapolitan anarchist occurred Sunday. Senor Canovas was shot down while waiting for his wife. The murderer was promptly arrested, and is believed to be Michelo Augene Golli.

WE received last week a harvest edition of the Dodge County Republican, U. B. & B. A. Shaver, Publishers. The paper was yellow and the matter nicely gotten up and arranged. Such a paper is a credit to the town and to the publishers.

TELEGRAPHIC reports come of the sinking of the steamer Mexico on her trip to the Klondyke gold fields. Her passengers were transferred to small boats and saved. Had the vessel been an iron one it is said she would probably have gone down with all on board as she struck rocks and tore a hole in her hull.

IT is a wonder the gold standard fellows of Wall street don't suppresss Dr. Emmons and his discovery of turning silver into gold. In days gone by a man with a discovery of such importance was hardly safe. If such means can be made use of to suppress the will of the people, and contract the currency onto a gold basis as has been done, and God in his infinite wisdom discloses to Dr. Emmons the secret of making silver into gold, of course they will try to buy or frighten him off. God is with the people yet. The tariff hoists up prices and there comes bountiful harvests so that all may be fed.

MAJOR BALDWIN in a letter claims to know nothing of having lost his place and says he belonged to the Old Iron Brigade and don't intend to surrender to a drafted man just yet. He evidently thinks comrade McKinley knows the difference in soldiers; and as the Major has the Indians with him it looks a little as if Dar Hall might be left out in the cold for awhile yet. At least he will have to pluck up courage to go over and get his job, as the Maj. intimates quite plainly that he don't intend taking it to him. If the Major can't have that job after the civil service arrangements of Grover Cleveland; and his letter to Democrats to stay away from the polls and let McKinley have the presidency, and his army record what could Dar Hall have done to give him a better right to have it? It seems to be a fight among Minnesota Congressmen as much as anything else. Ex-Congressmen sometimes know a thing or two also. Wait and see who comes out ahead. The Major seems to be in the saddle yet, and not liable to sleep at his post.

Better Times.

Times must be getting somewhat better for some people. A check for $10,947,351.65 passed through one of the New York banks this week.—Globe.

Are then checks indications of better times? Or, is it the fact that a bank was found that could handle such a big check without going into bankruptcy what makes the Globe think times are getting better for some folks.

Shot in the Leg.

Nicholas Hoffbauer and his 17 year old son, Shakopee farmers, started to St. Paul Friday morning with a load of chickens. On the way they were taken for chicken thieves and fired upon by other farmers, who have been losing their fowls. The son was badly injured in the leg with shot. After the shot had been fired the farmers who were watching for the thieves came upon the scene and apologized for shooting innocent parties, explaining that they had heard the noise of the chickens and felt sure that they had located the proper parties.

People should be a little more careful to find out who or what they are shooting at. Men's lives are more valuable than that.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6, 1897.

The republicans are far from feeling the confidence they express of carrying Ohio this year. In fact they, feel so doubtful of the result that in addition to the whole power of the administration being used to help Boss Hanna to carry the State, nearly every republican of national prominence in the country has been asked to make speeches in Ohio during the campaign, and as they know that to decline will be to incur the ill will of the administration most of them will comply with the request. Mr. McKinley, it is said in Washington, is going to so far forget his dignity as to make speeches for Hanna, and Czar Reed has promised to take the stump for him. It is fully recognized that a defeat for Hanna will be a defeat for Mr. McKinley, which would be very humiliating in his own state during the first year of his administration.

Every honest man has a personal interest in the proceedings against John Wedderburn & Co., on the charge of fraudulent practices, now going on before the U. S. Patent Office. The Patent Office has fully proven a number of its charges of fraud against Wedderburn & Co., any one of which would furnish ample ground for their disbarment from practice before that office, and lawyers who have attended the hearings are unanimously of the opinion that the firm will be disbarred. The nature of their defense has made it clear that they are relying upon the skill and shrewdness of their lawyers, rather than upon disproving the charges of fraud against them, in their scant hope of wriggling out of their bad scrape. If they are disbarred, their paper, the National Recorder, will be shut out of the mails.

Prof. Henry W. Elliott, of the Smithsonian Institution, who claims to know as much about the sealing question as any man living, charges in the plainest and most emphatic language that the conference to be held this fall on that subject will be a fake pure and simple. He says that Ambassador Hay begged Lord Salisbury to allow the British naturalists who have for six years been studying the seals on our islands to meet our naturalists at Washington and compare biological notes, in order to hide ex-Secretary Foster's humiliating failure to get the question reopened, and that Salisbury agreed. He says further that the socalled conference will have no authority to do anything whatever towards a settlement of the question. Prof. Elliott's assertions have attracted wide attention, and if what he says is true they deserve still more. Meanwhile Prof. Elliott will probably lose his Smithsonian job.

Mr. McKinley's amendment to the civil service rules, forbidding the dismissal of persons from the classified service except for cause and upon written charges, has not prevented a number of Democrats in the Government printing office getting a rough deal. True, they were not dismissed, but some of them were furloughed for an indefinite period, and nine of the most efficient proof readers in the office—all democrats—were transferred to the case. "There are more ways of killing a dog than hanging."

When mathematics are brought to bear upon Mr. McKinley's extension of the civil service rules it doesn't seem to have been worth the glorification given it by the worshipers at the shrine of civil service Saint. He has increased the exemptions from civil service rules in the Internal Revenue Service from 65 to 219 places, and while extending the rules to 150 new places in the customs service he has exempted 348 places in the same service.

If it's anything with money in it, this administration is ready to be up and doing, even in midsummer. This week the State department presented an ultimatum to Peru, through the Peruvian Minister, requiring that the McCord claim of $50,000 shall be at once paid. A little of talk in behalf of the struggling Cubans would be well received by the country, but there is no money in it.

Officials of the state department deny that our Minister to Hawaii was instructed to establish a protectorate over Hawaii as soon as he learned that the Senate did not act upon the annexation treaty at the extra session of Congress, but admit that he may have done so under the general discretion that was given him to act in certain contingencies. One of those contingencies is known to have been any move on the part of the Japanese toward seizing the island.

THE ANDERSON BILL.

Its Constitutionality Will be Tested in the Courts at Once.

The question of the constitutionality of the Anderson tax law is about to be tesed. On Tuesday, the 3rd inst., notice was served upon County Auditor Stearns to place upon the tax list certain railroad lands which have hitherto escaped taxation. Auditor Stearns refused to so place them on the rolls and action will now be brought for an alternative writ of mandamus to show cause why said lands should not be placed upon the tax list.

If Auditor Stearns had complied with the notice the lands would have been placed on the rolls, the railroads would then have allowed them to become delinquent and at the end of two years the roads would have put in their answer, and final decision would have probably been deferred for a year longer, so that the counties interested would not have been able to collect taxes for three years from now.

The procedure taken will result in the question being brought to the attention of Judge Holland, of the district court. The case will then probably be appealed to the supreme court, which will no doubt sustain the constitutionality of the law, and taxes will be collected on the lands next year.

The action outlined above is a clever piece of strategy on the part of County Auditor Stearns and Attorney A. Y. Merrill, and it will be gratifying to Aitkin county tax payers to know that the prospects of deriving some revenue from the railroad lands in the near future is so bright. —The Aitkin Republican.

Bishop Fink, of Kansas, Down on Sunday Outings.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 9.—Bishop Fink of the Roman Catholic diocese of of Leavenworth and Kansas City, Kan. has had read in all the parishes of the diocese a letter forbidding the members of the Roman Catholic church from attending the Irish-American picnic to be held in Kansas City, Kan., next Sunday. The letter came as a complete surprise to those who have the arrangement for the picnic in charge, and is the one topic of conversation in Irish-American circles.

Bishop Fink gave as his reasons for placing a ban on the picnic that Sunday is a holy day, on which all Roman Catholics are obliged to do their duty toward the church and God. and that a public picnic is not a fit observance of the day. Edmond Lynch, president of the United Irish societies, states that the picnic will be held, notwithstanding Bishop Fink's letter.—Duluth Herald.

Practical Temperance.

The Total Abstainers of Catholic faith in Indiana, seem to have taken the liquor bull by the horns. At a recent gathering of the state union it was resolved that "one of the most serious obstacles to the promotion of temperance among our people is the fact that so many of our co-religionists are engaged in the unbecoming, soul-destroying and man-degrading business of selling intoxicating liquors." Special stress was laid upon the "conspicuous tendency of our Catholic citizens, especially in the large cities, to make the liquor dealers their political and social leaders." Catholic pastors were asked to lend their powerful aid in diverting the drink traffickers into "a more becoming way of making a living," and, in order to make the saloon-keeping business odious, the exclusion of liquor dealers from Catholic societies was recommended. Hearty approval was given the Indiana laws intended to restrict the liquor traffic, and the very practical suggestion was made of an appeal to the law for the removal of the saloon from the vicinity of the church doors.—Duluth News Tribune.

Murdered by Tramps.

A gang of tramps attempted to hold up John Nelson and Chris. Johnson at Madison on Thursday of last week. Nelson showed fight and a struggle ensued. When the tramps saw they were getting the worst of it one of them drew a revolver and opened fire on Nelson. During the struggle, Johnson got away and gave alarm, but by the time the citizens arrived on the scene of the fight, Nelson was dead, having fallen with two bullets in the head and three in the body. The perpetrators of this horrible crime are safely lodged in the county jail awaiting their just deserts.

The murdered man was a stranger in Madison, having been there only a few days.

Before going out to their devilish work, these tramps had been carousing over a keg of beer in a box car.—Minnesota Mascot.

ROCKFORD RUMBLINGS.

The water continues to pour over the dam in unusually large quantities. Its music can be heard for quite a distance.

Neighboring farmers are busy harvesting and few people are seen about the village, occasionally one comes in for oil or machine repairs.

Ed Darrow is building a fine residence. Dan Thompson is boss carpenter and has a crew at work.

We understand that Jeff Benner thinks the Dingley bill will bring prosperity at once; in fact already has.

Johnson Brothers are doing business at the old stand. Chet is not keeping things quite so prim about the store when he began. Mrs. Benner accuses him of living near Benner too long.

Florida's are entertaining company relatives from Chicago

A new drug store occupies a part of the Benner Block.

Mrs. Thompson had a tooth pulled by a dentist on Tuesday. The hemorrhage was so protracted that she went to Delano Wednesday to receive surgical treatment for it.

The new bridge across the Crow at Rockford station has not yet materialized. It would be a great convenience to those having hauling in that direction.

County Seat News.

On a visit to the County Seat, Tuesday, we found that beautiful little village moving on with the rest of the world. Several improvements, both public and private, are being made. Buffalo is getting to be quite a summer resort, and place of amusement as well as the capitol of the county. The lake, and the Court House with its fine natural grove, are among the chief attractions. The streets are being improved. An immense amount of work is being put in on a huge stone wall and culvert for the little creek that winds its way down east of the Court House. The culvert is near the North East corner of the Court House grounds, and will make that street up to grade and a handsome thoroughfare.

Dudley's park is being fixed up in good shape; tiling is being put in to furnish drainage so that every little shower may not make a mud hole of the park.

Mr. Sturges is getting a new porch to his store; quite a protection from the noonday sun.

Drs. Cady and Shannon both report business fair. The first says surgery is booming, while the latter has placed in his office a fine Harvard operating chair, and is now nicely equipped for business.

Lawyers seemed to be a trifle scarce and not overrun with business just at present. Mr. Cutting is having his office overhauled and fixed up according to prosperity plans. J. H. Wendell talks seriously of taking a trip to Klondyke. He thinks his chances for getting rich as good as any of the boys. A. Y. Eaton is booming the Journal in good shape and probably has a weather eye out for the office of District Judge at the next elect. Pidgeon was in town. Neither Woolley nor Alley appeared to view but we understand the latter would be willing to accept the Post Office in order to keep harmony in the G. O. P. Campbell Dodd would take the office himself if he could; but, failing of course would be satisfied to have John Nugent continue for another four years while he keeps his present place. Lamson, they say, wants the Post Office so he can run a party newspaper at Buffalo, but being a man of resources and seeing nothing sure, has been attending summer school, probably posting up for County Superintendent of schools on the the next ticket.

Swanberg and Reinmuth were figuring away in the Auditors Office. The Auditor don't seem to have any time for the editor of the Wright County Times.

Haneford and Junken were doing business after the old style in the Treasurers office. Mr. Heath and Miss Jacobs seemed to be doing most of the business in the Register of Deeds office; Mr. Nagle was around though. Charley Vorse and Billy Cochrane and Brewster were about the building; so was Deputy Sheriff Anderson, down cellar entertaining Mr. Gardner, who was in jail on suspicion of connection with the Boxell murder near Howard Lake.

Rev. Fletcher, lately returned from his old home in England, just got his life insured and is starting in on a lecture tour. He is said to be a fine talker and will doubtless interest his hearers on "Ten Thousand Miles on Land and Sea," at Buffalo, Wednesday evening, Aug. 18.

The hotel business flourishes in Buffalo. The Park House is a fine hotel with modern improvement. The American House, John Shatter proprietor, gets its share of the traveling public. Mr. S. has moved his barn across the street and is going to enlarge it and be ready to accommodate all comers this winter with the best of care for their animals. The Buffalo House is also running full blast.

Jim Ryder is enlarging his business gradually. Joseph Van Eman gets down town in time to get the morning papers as usual. There is lots more going on but we could not get it all at once.

The Coming State Fair.

The dates for the Minnesota State Fair this year have been fixed from Sept. 6th to 11th, both inclusive. The grounds and buildings at Hamline, midway between St. Paul and Minneapolis, are being put in first class shape, and the way the entries are coming indicate the most successful fair in the history of the association. The premiums are larger and attractions greater than ever before. The railroads deliver stock and all exhibits at the gates of the grounds and return free. All the railroads will make one fare for the round trip. It will be a week of rare profit and amusement.

Litchfield Review:—The death of ex-alderman J. H. Bradish in Minneapolis this week, shows how whiskey will ruin a brilliant mind and bring a man to a sad and untimely death. Mr. Bradish was one of Minnneapolis brightest and brainiest attorneys, but his appetite for strong drink got the better of him. He took the Keeley cure but after a few months was taken ill while in the west and the attending physician prescribed whiskey, which he claimed brought back not only his former, but a stronger appetite for liquor. He was given responsible positions with two or three railroads, but could not hold them. He went from bad to worse, and this week he was arrested and locked up for being drunk. While in his cell, he suicided by hanging himself with a rope, made of his clothing.

EXTRACT FROM LeGALLIENNE'S RENDERING OF OMAR KHAYYAM'S RUBAIYAT.

'Tis a great fuss, all this of Thee and Me;
Important folk are we—to Thee and Me;
Yet, What if we mean nothing after all?
And what if Heaven cares naught for—Thee and Me?

All those who in their graves unheeded lie
Were just as pompous once as you or I;
Complacent spake their little arrogant names,
And wagged their heads, and never thought to die.

A beauty sleeps beneath yon quiet grass
Who dreamed her face the world might not surpass;
Strength is her neighbor, but he boasts no more—
And over them the wind cries out "Alas!"

Would you seek beauty, seek it underground;
Would you find strength—the strong are underground;
And would you next year seek my love and me,
Who knows but you must seek us—underground.

* * * * *

O Saki! when at last is run my race,
Will you remember my accustomed place,
When through the garden, all the summer night,
The moon goes seeking my forgotten face?

St. Cloud Times:—Said a St. Cloud lady yesterday. "I do not know much about the new tariff law, but I do know I received two pounds of sugar for $1.00 less than I did a month ago.

Wright County Times:—We wish the state editors a good time on their annual excursion this year, as we are sure they will have. We wish we could go along too, but can't spare the money this year.

Broad Axe:—Almost the moment after the Dingley bill was signed by the president, sugar and other articles controlled by the trusts were advanced in price. This is what the republicans call prosperity.

Duluth Herald:—It is shown by the annual report of one of the largest mining companies in Colorado that since the organization of the company the average cost of producing $1 in gold has been 37 cents.

Sherburne County Star News:—With the price of wheat steadily climbing up to the dollar mark, a good farm that produces it is much better property than a doubtful gold claim up in the frozen regions of Alaska.

World:—Thirty-five years after the passage of its first war tariff bill the Republican party has passsd another with an average rate of taxation nearly 60 per cent. higher. This is the central fact of the situation, and Mr. Dingley is not touching it in his explanations.

St. Cloud Times:—Even the most obtuse gold bugs ought to know that compelling a man to resign the presidency of a college because he believes in free coinage is not a good way to make gold converts. It isn't a free country where one is compelled to accept ready-made opinions as his own.

Advertise in the GAZETTE.

HOW A PUZZLL WAS SOLVED.

When you want a certain article, you want the best make of that article, don't you?

But how to determine which make is best is what puzzles you, isn't it?

And when the puzzle is solved for you, 7 authority which cannot be questioned, you are pleased, aren't you?

And you would like to hear of one puzzle that has been solved for the people of the whole world, wouldn't you?

Well, we will tell you about that very puzzle, and its solution.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889 at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France.

This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered, the GRAND PRIZE, giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French Government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the most prized honor of France.

That is how the puzzle of the best sewing machine in the world was fully solved by the most competent authority in the world in favor of the No. 9 and No. 12 Wheeler & Wilson machines.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best, it will be your own fault.

Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine, and if he does not keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue, prices and terms.

Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO., 185 and 187 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

THE SONG OF THE "No. 9."

My dress is of fine polished oak,
As rich as the finest fur cloak,
And for handsome design
You just should see mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I'm beloved by the poor and the rich,
For both I impartially stitch;
In the cabin I shine,
In the mansion I'm fine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I never get surly nor tired,
With zeal I always am fired;
To hard work I incline,
For rest I ne'er pine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I am easily purchased by all,
With instalments that monthly do fall;
And when I am thine,
Then life is benign—
No. 9, No. 9.

To the Paris Exposition I went,
Upon getting the Grand Prize intent:
I left all behind,
The Grand Prize was mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889, at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France. This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered—the GRAND PRIZE—giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

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Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine. If he doesn't keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue and terms. Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory. WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO. Chicago, Ill.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

There were 10,652 murders in this country in 1896 and only 122 legal executions. One murderer in 87 paid the legal penalty of his crime.

Mississippi must be growing, for on no other basis can be explained the opening of 83 new post offices in that state last year, the record exceeding that of any other state.

Senora de Cousino, of Brazil, may be the "richest woman in the world," but it's a mighty poor sort of a man who hasn't a personal acquaintance with the "dearest woman in the world."

Dr. C. A. Stephens, of Norway Lake, Me., who believes that death is only a habit, which will eventually be overcome, is a writer of stories for boys, and naturally wants mankind to remain forever young.

The story is told of a southern railroad whose fast train was stopped for a time by a colored lady who had her washing hung across the right of way. This is not the first train that has been delayed by a wash out.

The government experimenter with big kites says: "It is as safe to go up on a kite as a balloon if the wind is steady and has velocity enough." This is not quite as assuring a statement as conservative passengers would like.

They do some things differently in China. The princess dowager of the Flowery Kingdom has sent a prince to a dungeon for life for failing to come around to congratulate her on her birthday. In this country the mortal offense is to remember a lady's birthdays.

A madstone is advertised for sale in a recent issue of a scientific paper. The advertiser offers to prove its efficacy to any prospective purchaser. Whether the advertiser or the purchaser is to undergo a bite from a mad dog in order to prove the merits of the stone is not stated.

A new variety of potato has developed by Robert Cornwell, a farmer living in the eastern part of Barton county, Mo. The tubers develop without a growth of "tops," thereby giving no substance to the greatest pest of potato growers, the Colorado potato beetle. If this is authentic, the ordinary ball bearing potato will go out of use.

A bacteriologist in New York emits a loud outcry because he has lately found 11 separate colonies of disease germs on a single leaf of a public school book. The germs keep out of the algebra, it is said, because they get caught under the radical signs and cannot escape until somebody comes along and extracts their square roots.

That was a great demonstration of the Christian Endeavor hosts in San Francisco, when a wide avenue was used for four blocks of its extent for a chain of open air meetings that crowded every foot of the pavement. That answered the prophetic words: "And a highway shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called the way of holiness."

C. F. Jones, a resident of El Paso, Tex., who rejoices in the pseudonym of "Give-a-dam" Jones, was acquitted of a charge of celebrating the Fourth with firecrackers. The interesting feature of this information is the revelation to the public that El Paso is one of the few places in the country where firecrackers are not allowed on Independence day.

The death of Mrs. Alexander Campbell, at Bethany, W. Va., recently, at the age of 85 years, will remind the public of the remarkable growth of the church founded by her husband. She saw the very beginning of a sect which now numbers 1,000,000 communicants, which once turned the scale in a presidential election, and which is rapidly adding to its membership in many states in the union.

Agitation against lynching has begun again in the southern states. There have been 81 cases of lynching reported since January 1, 1897, and of these 78 have taken place in the south, as follows: Georgia, 7; South Carolina, 5; Mississippi, 9; Louisiana, 7; Florida, 5; Texas, 15; Alabama, 11; Kentucky, 3; Tennessee, 7; Virginia, 1; Arizona, 1; Arkansas, 3; Missouri, 3, and Maryland, 1. There have been but three lynchings in the north during this period, one each in California, Ohio and Nevada.

The proposed memorial to Maj. Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, is to take the form of a sanitarium bearing his name, to be built at Castle Pinckney, in Charleston harbor, for the use of disabled veterans of the United States army and navy. Of course the United States government is expected to do the job, and a bill is pending in congress authorizing the project. The notable feature of the movement is the unanimity of support which it is receiving in South Carolina. In fact, the movement originated in South Carolina, and is warmly indorsed by the state officers and many others.

As the cry in 1857-59 was "Pike's peak or bust," so now the argonauts are yelling: "Ho, for the Yukon!" The rush of the enthusiasts continues, and the vessels at the Pacific coast points are not able to accommodate the crowds desiring to take passage. Some men even propose to make part of the journey to Sitka on foot. It is not likely that they will actually try this journey. A St. Louis man proposes to go in a balloon, and he is not less wise than many who are starting for the gold fields by other means. Hundreds who are going to the Klondyke region are totally unfitted for life under the circumstances.

The British government declines to interfere with the life sentence of Mrs. Maybrick, who will now spend her life in a British jail, convicted of poisoning her husband on what seems to be the flimsiest evidence which could be found—that of a nurse, who found a bottle with some arsenic in it in Mr. Maybrick's room, although it was proven that Maybrick had been an arsenic eater for years. That accounted for the arsenical crystals found during the autopsy. The fact that Mrs. Maybrick is an American woman has made the case of deep interest to Americans. Untiring efforts have been made to save her.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Latest official estimate of the population of the United States is 77,000,068.

It was said at Washington that the king of the Belgians had been selected as arbitrator of the dispute between Japan and Hawaii.

Secretary Sherman says that the United States would not guarantee the carrying out of the terms of arbitration between Hawaii and Japan if the decision of the arbitrators be against the former.

N. E. Young, president of the National Baseball league, who has been employed in the treasury department for 31 years, tendered his resignation, and at his personal request it was accepted at once by Secretary Gage.

THE EAST.

Senators Cullom, of Illinois; Hawley, of Connecticut, and Wetmore, of Rhode Island, sailed from New York for Europe.

Flames in the chemical works of D. Jayne & Sons at Frankford, Pa., caused a loss of $100,000 and seven firemen and two workmen were seriously burned.

In a railway accident near Rockland, N. Y., two children were killed and six persons were fatally injured.

Because she would not marry him Charles Dietz shot and fatally wounded Kate Scollon in Philadelphia and then killed himself.

By the collapse of a temporary stand at a race track at Lancaster, Pa., two persons were fatally and a number seriously injured.

In the seven days ended on the 6th there were 237 business failures in the United States against 236 the week previous and 240 in the corresponding period of 1896.

The rubber works at Danversport, Mass., were destroyed by fire, entailing a heavy loss.

During the week ended on the 6th the exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States aggregated $1,141,862,763, against $1,043,068,003 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 28.7.

For the week ended on the 8th the percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league were: Boston, .690; Cincinnati, .655; Baltimore, .651; New York, .614; Cleveland, .511; Chicago, .473; Philadelphia, .472; Pittsburgh, .460; Louisville, .446; Brooklyn, .435; Washington, .360; St. Louis, .269.

While Mrs. Anna Robinson was asleep with two children at her home at Feildsborough, N. J., her insane husband cut her throat.

H. T. Reed, a money lender, and his sister, Miss Blanche M. Reed, were murdered at North Adams, Mass. The motive of the crime was thought to have been revenge.

WEST AND SOUTH.

A monument to the last full general of the confederate army, Edmund Kirby Smith, was unveiled at the University of the South at Sewanee. Tenn.

Peter Bons, charged with criminally assaulting and murdering Pearl Morrison at Crystal Falls, Mich., has made a complete confession, acknowledging that he assaulted the girl and then strangled her to death.

J. W. Hollyday, of Ohio, was appointed chief clerk of the railway mail service and succeeds Alexander Grant, of Michigan.

An express train on the Union Pacific road made the remarkable run of 955 miles, from Evanston, Wyo., to Omaha, Neb., in 24 hours, the fastest time on record.

H. A. Rucker, the negro recently appointed collector of internal revenue for the district of Georgia, took the oath and assumed charge of the office. Six deputies resigned rather than serve under a colored collector.

Stenographers from various states held at a meeting at the Tennessee exposition and decided to form a national organization at an early date.

The election in Tennessee to decide whether or not a constitutional convention should be held was overwhelmingly defeated.

By the falling walls and fire which destroyed the Northwestern elevator at Chicago, four men were crushed to death and two-score injured. The property loss was $350,000.

One woman and three men perished in a fire which destroyed an all-night restaurant at Cincinnati.

Maj. R. T. Scott, attorney-general of Virginia, died at Warrenton of typhoid fever.

John Williams was lynched near Barbersville, Ky., by a mob for ravishing a deaf mute girl named Viney Bays.

Dr. Thomas Fillebrown, of Boston, was elected president of the American Dental association in session at Newport News, Va.

Three hours before he was to have been married Jesse Babcock committed suicide at Eagle Bend, Minn.

At Columbus, O., Joe Patchen paced a mile in 2:01½, the fastest time on record.

On his farm near Schooner, Ind., John Hatchet plowed up an old pot containing $1,000 in gold coin.

Montgomery, Ala., was said to be suffering from smallpox, and about 300 patients are undergoing treatment at the pesthouse.

H. A. Dailey, a wealthy Jenison (Mich.) man, shot his wife and then took poison himself and died. The woman may recover.

For an attempted assault upon the daughter of his employer George Turner, a negro, was hanged near Spring Hill, Ala.

William Martin, a locomotive engineer, was killed in a collision between a switch engine and a passenger train at Indianapolis.

What is known as the breeder's law in Missouri, under which poolselling and bookmaking are prohibited except on race tracks, has been pronounced unconstitutional.

Chicago's wheel tax law was declared unconstitutional by Judge Tuley.

Hon. John Park, six times mayor of Memphis, Tenn., is dead, aged 85 years.

The National Christian alliance began its annual session at Cleveland, O., with between 400 and 500 members present.

During a storm the home of a farmer named Bostwin, near Gibbs Cross Roads, in Tennessee, was struck by lightning. The house burned and Bostwin and his wife and a grown daughter were burned to death.

John McKane shot and killed William E. Albin as a result of a dispute over a game of cards at St. Joseph, Mo.

H. M. Fowler, founder of the Canfield Dispatch, and one of the oldest printers in Ohio, cut his throat at Youngstown, while temporarily insane.

Herbert Nicholson and Edward King were killed at a railroad crossing at Chattanooga, Tenn.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices from Vienna report that the Bulgarian poet, Constantinoff, had been assassinated.

Michael Herbert, secretary of the British embassy at Constantinople, has been appointed arbitrator on the Venezuela tribunal as Great Britain's representative.

In a fire at Cologne 42 houses were burned and three persons lost their lives.

The parliament of Great Britain was prorogued by a speech from the throne, in which Queen Victoria briefly reviewed the relations of Great Britain with other nations.

A homing pigeon bearing news regarding Prof. Andree's balloon expedition across the north pole, has been captured at Gradisca, in Austria-Hungary.

By the explosion of a cartridge factory at Rustchuk, Bulgaria, 46 persons were killed outright and many others injured.

Prime Minister Canovas Del Castillo of Spain was assassinated at Santa Agueda by an anarchist. The murderer fired three shots, two of which struck the premier in the head and the other in the chest. The wounded man lingered unconscious for two hours, and died. The assassin was immediately arrested. He is a Neapolitan and gives the name of Rinaldi, but it is believed that this is an assumed name and that his real name is Michele Angino Golli.

LATER NEWS.

At Star City, Ark., two white boys became involved in a quarrel during church services, and were so vicious as to drive the congregation out of the house. Both boys were mortally wounded.

The towboat Fritz was blown up a few miles below Cairo, Ill., and ten men are missing.

A riot broke out in the jail at St. Louis, Mo., but was soon quelled, and twenty of the malcontents were placed in dungeons.

A duty of 30 per cent will hereafter be collected on bicycles entering Canada.

In a family quarrel at Ottumwa, Io., Clarence Cohen shot and killed his father-in-law, John Hieronimus.

As a result of a church war between two factions of the M. E. church at Dodgeville, Wis., four of the principal members were arrested and jailed.

John Gordon, the negro who murdered William Allen, a white man, at Brunswick, Miss., was taken by a mob and hanged.

Several thousand Armenians invaded Turkey and killed 200 of the Migriki tribe.

The anarchist who killed Senor Canovas is Michael Angene Golli. He has confessed that he killed Senor Canovas to avenge the Barcelona anarchists and the insurgent leader, Don Jose Rizal, who was executed at Manilla, Philippine Islands, on Dec. 30 last, as the instigator of the Philipine rebellion. Dr. Rizal denied that he was a rebel leader, but admitted that he had drawn up the statutes of the Philippine league.

The pacers Joe Patchen and Star Pointer have been matched for a purse of $4,000 at Chicago.

F. Y. Robertson, president of the suspended First National Bank of Kearney, Neb., was arrested for making false statements of the bank's condition.

Train wreckers, for the fourth time in two months, wrecked two trains on the New Jersey Central road near Phillipsburg, N. J., causing a loss of $50,000.

While attempting to escape from the prison at Boston, Mass., Herbert Willis, a murderer, was fatally injured by the guards.

The republicans of Kentucky, in convention at Louisville, nominated James G. Bailey for clerk of the court of appeals.

All of the negroes in Clayton, N. M., have been notified to leave the town at once.

Bar silver sold at 55⅝ cents in New York the 10th, the lowest price on record.

Internal revenue officers raided the house end of the national capitol at Washington in search of "blind pigs." They found a cheap restaurant in operation, but the sale of liquor had been stopped some days before.

Dr. Joseph C. Kinyoun has been designated by the secretary of the treasury to represent this government at the international exposition of hygienic and sanitary service on shipboard, to be held at Brussels, Belgium, in September.

The Wm. Cramp & Sons ship building company of Philadelphia have brought suit against the United States government to recover $1,736,149 damages incurred in building the Massachusetts, Iowa and other battleships. The complaint cites delays and defaults of the United States in furnishing armor plates and plans as a basis of the proceedings.

The wholesale price of dressed beef has been raised by all the big packers. The lowest price on dressed beef now is 6 cents, whereas, a week ago fair to good western beef could be bought for 4¾, at 5½c. Better grades were raised in proportion. The best grades of bacon were also raised 1¼ cents per pound.

There is a growing feeling of apprehension among coal operators that the prolonging of the strike for a few more weeks will prove bad for the lake shippers. It is cited that when the miners will have returned to work there will be such a demand for coal for lake shipment that cars will not be obtainable to rush it through for shipment before lake insurance rates advance, which occurs near the time for rough weather on the lakes and greater risks of cargoes.

MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Aug. 10.

Wheat—No. 1 northern, 86½ to 87c; No. 2 northern, 82 to 82½c; Sept. 77⅛c.

Corn—No. 4, 23½c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 17 to 18c.

Cattle—Steers, $3.20 to $3.75; cows, $2.75.

Hogs—$3.25 to $3.50.

Sheep—Muttons, $3.10; lambs. $4.10.

Butter—Creamery, extra, 13 to 14c; creamery, firsts, 10 to 12c; dairy, fancy, 12 to 13c; dairy, choice, 9 to 10c.

Poultry—Turkeys, 6 to 7c; spring chickens, 12 to 14c.

ASSASSINATED.

Spanish Premier the Victim of an Anarchist Bullet.

Canovas del Castillo Dies Crying "Long Live Spain"—Murdered in Cold Blood—Brief Sketch of Career.

Madrid, Aug. 9.—Senor Canovas del Castillo, prime minister of Spain, was assassinated Sunday at Santa Agueda, by an anarchist. The murderer fired three shots, two of which struck the premier in the forehead and another in the chest. The wounded man fell dying at the feet of his wife, who was with him, lingering in agony for two hours, and then passed away at three o'clock Sunday afternoon with the cry of "Long live Spain," which were the last words upon his lips.

A Cold-Blooded Murder.

Madrid, Aug. 10.—The assassination of the prime minister of Spain, Senor Canovas del Castillo, who was shot and killed by the Italian anarchist, whose name is believed to be Michele Angine Golli, at the baths at Santa Agueda, Sunday afternoon, was undoubtedly cold-bloodedly premeditated. Golli deliberately watched for an opportunity to kill the Spanish statesman, and he only fired when he had no chance of missing. In fact, the assassin, who was arrested almost immediately, has declared as much to the examining magistrate.

The assassin confessed that his real name was Michele Angine Golli, that he was 26 years of age, a native of Boggia, near Naples, and that he left Italy and came to Spain in 1896. After reaching Spain, Golli, according to his confession, resided at Barcelona and participated in the doings of the various anarchist societies of that place and vicinity. After sojourning in Barcelona for some time, Golli visited France and Belgium, and returned to Spain in July last.

After his return the anarchist seemed to have completed the plans for the assassination of the prime minister. He left Madrid for Santa Agueda at the same time as Senor Canovas del Castillo and awaited an opportunity to assassinate the statesman.

DON MARCOLA DE AZCARRAGA, PREMIER AD INTERIM.

Appearance of the Assassin.

In appearnce Golli is of medium height, wears a full beard and spectacles, and his demeanor is that of a quiet, law-abiding citizen. He says he is satisfied with having done "his duty," and asserts that he had no personal grudge against the premier, and was merely obeying orders received from his superiors in the secret society to which he belongs. He frankly professes anarchistic doctrines, says he was sentenced in 1895 to 18 months' imprisonment in the jail at Lucere, Italy, and claims that he escaped from there to Marseilles, from which post he made his way to Barcelona.

Sketch of His Career.

Senor Antonio Canovas del Castillo was born of humble parents at Malaga February 8, 1828. In 1851 he was chief editor of the Patria, in which he defended conservative ideas. About this time he published a volume of lyric poems and a series of historical papers. In 1865 he held the portfolios of finance and the colonies in the O'Donnell cabinet, and it devolved upon him to draw up the law for the abolition of the slave trade.

Shortly before the revolution in 1868 Canovas was banished from court, but upon the successful termination of that revolution he returned and in the full constituent assembly hoisted the standard of legitimate and constitutional monarchy. On the proclamation of Alfonso XII. as king on December 31, 1874, Canovas became president of the council and chief of the new cabinet. In 1876 he was called upon to deal with the first insurrection in Cuba. With the exception of an interval of a few months he continued to hold the premiership down to 1879, when, on the return of Marshal Martinez Campos from Cuba, he retired from the premiership, and was succeeded by Campos. From this time on he held the premiership for longer or shorter terms with the varying strength of the opposition.

Canovas came last into power on February 7, 1895. A number of officers had broken into and pillaged the offices of various newspapers which had made insinuations against the conduct of officers engaged in suppressing the Cuban revolt. The war minister seemed to support the officers, whereas the premier, Senor Sagasta, ordered the journalists to be protected. This led to the retirement of the ministry. Marshal Campos was temporarily made captain-general of Madrid, and the greatest excitement prevailed. Finally Senor Canovas formed a ministry, although he lacked the support of a section of the conservative party.

The government was defeated on a vote of censure on June 3, 1895, but did not resign. The general elections of April, 1896, returned an overwhelming majority to the cortes in favor of the policy of the Canovas cabinet.

Senor Canovas was the author of numerous works in moral and political science, and of a "History of the House of Austria," which is in high repute, and a "History of the Decline of Spain from the Accession of Philip III. to the Death of Charles II.," which ranks favorably among works of its class from Spanish writers.

Made a New Record.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 6.—The Union Pacific officials are pluming themselves on a new long distance record. Engineer Thomas Grogan, with engine 890, pulled a special from Evanston, Wyo., to Omaha, 955 miles, in 24 hours, including all stops. This is claimed as the record long run for a single engine. The final spurt of the run was a remarkable burst of speed, the distance from North Platte to Omaha, 291 miles, being covered in 279 minutes, at the rate of 63.49 miles per hour. The engine was built at the Omaha shops.

Scientists Meet.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 10.—The auditorium of the immense new Central high school building was Monday a scene of beauty, the decorations being in honor of the forty-sixth annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Addresses of welcome by Mayor Maybury and ex-Senator Palmer were replied to by Prof. McGee. After adjournment of the general session, the various sections were organized, and each section, nine in number, was addressed by its chairman.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Their Growth and Prosperity Shown by Recent Reports.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The abstract of reports of condition of national banks on May 14 is accompanied by a diagram prepared jointly by the comptroller of the currency and the chief of the bureau of statistics. The diagram displays graphically the growth and changes in the principal items of resources of national banks from 1864 to 1896 inclusive. In October, 1864, the capital of the 508 banks amounted to $86,890,000; a year later the number of banks had increased to 1,513 and the capital to $393,000,000. The capital gradually increased to $504,800,000 on October 1, 1875, the highest point reached until 1883, when it amounted to $509,700,000. The increase thereafter was gradual until 1892, when the highest point was reached, namely, $686,000,000. In the fall of 1896 the amount had declined to $648,500,000.

Loans and discounts reached their maximum between 1864 and 1880; in 1875 the amount was $984,700,000. In 1880 that amount was exceeded by $56,500,000; with an exception from that date to 1892 there was a rapid increase, and the highest point ever reached was in October, 1892, namely, $2,171,000,000. In 1893 there was a drop to $1,843,600,000, but a recover in 1895 to $2,059,400,000. In the fall of 1896 there was a decline to $1,893,300,000.

The deposits have fluctuated to about the same extent as loans and discounts. The maximum being reached in 1892 when they amounted to $1,779,300,000. In the following year deposits declined to $1,465,400,000 and reacted the following year to $1,742,100,000. The circulation outstanding in 1866 reached $290,000,000 and the highest point was reached in 1873, the amount being $341,000,000. The minimum amount outstanding is shown to have been $122,900,000 in October, 1890. At the close of the report of the year 1896 the amount had risen to $209,900,000.

The average per capita of banking funds of all national banks in the United States in 1896 is shown to be $37.14, varying from a minimum of $2.72 in Arkansas to a maximum of $120.59 in Massachusetts. The diagram shows the average in each state. The diagram also shows by states and geographical divisions the capital, deposits and loans of all national banks and in addition an illustration of the changes in the various classes of paper money in circulation from 1864 to 1896. The chart is being sent to all national banks and leading newspapers.

IN OUR FAVOR.

Balance of Trade Gratifying to Uncle Sam.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The revised statistics of imports and exports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, show a large increase in the exports over the previous year and a large increase in the balance of trade in favor of this country, notwithstanding the heavy importations in anticipation of the enactment of the Dingley law. The exports for the year amounted to the enormous sum of $1,030,300, against $863,200,487 for the year ended June 30, 1896. The imports amounted to $754,717,609, against $779,724,674 for 1896, and the balance of trade in favor of the United States was $275,283,691, against $85,476,213 for 1896.

It is expected that the figures for the present year will show a balance for the United States even greater than the last year, for the reason that the heavy importations made before the Dingley law went into effect will tend to reduce imports for some months to come, and at the same time exports of farm products promise to be larger and at higher prices than last year.

The heaviest anticipatory importations were of wool and of sugar—the imports of sugar being 1,010,894,798 pounds more than for 1896. This represents very nearly the amount of sugar on which the refiners will make an added profit equal to the increase of duty in the Dingley law over that in the Wilson law. The sugar imports from Germany alone last year amounted to over 1,500,000,000 pounds.

An official of the treasury department, referring to these figures, said that on account of the duty imposed by the Dingley law the sugar refiners had additional protection to the amount of $2,500,000 on each 1,000,000,000 pounds of sugar imported from Germany. He declared that Germany ought not to object to the new law, because she is now the great beet-producing country in the world, and the United States has to take her sugar.

VICTORIA'S ADDRESS.

Parliament Prorogued in a Brief Speech from the Throne.

London, Aug. 7. — Parliament was prorogued Friday afternoon by a speech from the throne, in which Queen Victoria briefly reviewed the relations of Great Britain with other nations. No reference was made to the failure of the United States senate to adopt the Anglo-American arbitration treaty, nor was the Behring sea sealing controversy touched upon in any shape. Regret was expressed that King George of Greece hastened into disastrous war with Turkey, against the earnest advice of the powers, but the signing of the peace treaty, with only slight modifications of the frontier and an adequate indemnity, was predicted in the near future. Grateful thanks were extended to the colonies and to India for the manner in which their loyalty was evinced by their accredited representatives to the jubilee ceremonies, and special stress was laid upon the fiscal legislation of Canada as an additional proof of attachment to the mother country.

Knocked Out.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—Judge Tuley, in a sweeping decision, Saturday morning granted the injunction asked by ex-Judge L. C. Collins, restraining the city from collecting the taxes on bicycles and other wheeled vehicles used for pleasure, thereby declaring that celebrated ordinance as passed by the city council illegal. Judge Tuley held that the city had no right to license bicycles, that it could only license an occupation and could not impose a license upon specific property when it was not used in business or in an occupation.

Deadly Heat at Dallas.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 6.—At two o'clock Thursday afternoon the government thermometer recorded the extraordinary temperature of 108, surpassing all previous heat records. Business was paralyzed and men and horses gasped for breath. The heat is the most terrible ever felt in Texas.

HUNGRY STRIKERS.

Urgent Demands Made for Food—Anthracite Miners May Strike.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 10.—Appeals for food and provisions were numerous at the headquarters of the miners' officials in this city Monday. It appears as if there was a wail from every section of the district, and miners in person were present to ask that the suffering ones be looked after. Secretary Warner was kept busy answering the appeals. He said Monday night that he had sent more than $1,000 worth of groceries and provisions into various parts of the district. The appeals are now coming in from the families, the heads of which are at the various mining camps using their influence to keep other men from working. At the mines where company stores have been in operation the destitution is more marked. In most instances the stores were closed up shortly after the strike began, and the miners have no place now where their credit is good. The male members of the miners' families are living better in the camps than the women and smaller children are at home.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 10. — All the miners of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company who are still at work were paid Monday, but those who struck did not receive any money, the company insisting upon the terms of the contract by which the men agreed to forfeit all money due them in case they refuse to work.

A series of meetings is to be held all over the district. It is expected to keep up the interest in every section and strengthen every point where there is the least indication of weakness. The vigils on the mines of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company are to be kept up and the vigor increased from day to day.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 10. — On the success or failure of the bituminous coal miners' strike depends the inception of a movement by the anthracite miners for higher wages and better conditions. District President Patrick Dolan and the other officials of the United Mine Workers' organization have received several letters within the past few days from different parts of the Pennsylvania anthracite coal region asking for information on the outlook for the big strike and wanting to know what assurances of victory they have. If the bituminous miners win, the anthracite diggers think they would have an equal chance of securing an advance in wages. If the present strike is lost the attempt for an advance will not be made in the anthracite region.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 7. — Friday evening Squire Stemmens rendered his decision in the riot and unlawful assemblage cases against President Dolan and others. He holds Dolan, Jacob Aufhelter, Paul Trimmer and Edward McKay in $300 bail each for the September term of court. Bail was entered for all. The cases against Cameron Miller, William Warner and Edward Shaw were dismissed.

Eugene V. Debs, who addressed the large miners' meeting on the Duquesne wharf at night, left Friday for Turtle Creek, where he spoke in the evening. Before leaving the city Mr. Debs denounced Judge Jackson, of West Virginia, for issuing the injunction restraining him from interfering in any way with the Monongah company or its employes. Mr. Debs said:

"This injunction restrains me from walking on any of the public highways leading to the mines of the Monongah Coal & Coke company. It is most sweeping and none other can be compared to it. The injunction annihilates the right of peaceable assemblage and effectually suppresses free speech. If it is sustained, and I have no doubt it will be, it sweeps away all constitutional safeguards and delivers us, bound hand and foot, to the corporate capital.

"I hold the injunction, and the judge who issued it, in supreme contempt. If I have occasion to raise my voice in behalf of the famishing miners in Jackson's jurisdiction, I propose to do so, or at least make the attempt, totally regardless of this infamous injunction.

"The farce of the proceeding is that the injunction is issued by a judge. It ought to come direct from the coal operators, and, at least, hypocrisy would not intensify the infamy of the proceeding."

The coal company discovered a new sort of missionary work among its employes Friday. Wives of many of the campers are now in the field. They have been arriving for several days, until there are about 20 of them scattered about through the Plum, Sandy and Turtle Creeks settlements. The women are from the McDonald, Carnegie and Wheeling division sections and while the men are at work do missionary work among their wives. They have access to the workmen's houses, but the men are denied this. Deputies are stationed all along the property line with instructions not to allow a man to pass into the house range.

Definite orders have been issued from Harrisburg to local officers of the national guard of Pennsylvania to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service. This order, which arrived several days ago, is being complied with to the letter and the day and night address of each officer, together with the number of the nearest telephone, has been forwarded to headquarters. However, these officers have expressed it as their opinion that the miners have behaved themselves most orderly and that the guard is not at all necessary as yet.

Pension List Grows.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The pension roll of the United States has almost reached the million mark. Commissioner Evans has just issued a statement showing that at the beginning of the fiscal year the pensioners numbered just 983,528, an increase of 12,850 for the last year. During that year 50,101 new pensions were granted and 3,971 persons were restored to the rolls. Old age and disease, however, are working great inroads into the lists, for there were 31,960 deaths during the year. Other sources of loss were 1,074, from remarriages of widows; 1,845 orphans attained majority, 2,683 failures to claim pensions, and 3,650 losses from other causes.

Price of Silver Drops.

London, Aug. 6.—Bar silver made a violent and sensational break Thursday, falling one-half penny to 25¾ pence per ounce. This is by far the lowest price ever touched, and is the most rapid decline ever recorded on the London market since the last week of June, 1893, when the Indian government decided to close the Indian mints to free silver coinage, and when holders of bullion accordingly threw their silver on the market without regard to price. On the news silver bullion fell in London 37½ pence per ounce to a price below 30, but it rallied sharply later.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS

Experimental Work.

A great number of important experiments in grass cultivation are being conducted on the state experimental farm at Island Lake. These investigations are for the purpose of finding out the various grasses best suited for the climate and soil of southwestern Minnesota. Supt. O. C. Gregg says: "Many men have considered that it was impossible to grow clover successfully in Lyon county. We have found that it can be grown with great success if given proper care and cultivation. The Asike is the clover for low lands. It will thrive on ground that is good for red top. It is not suitable for high lands. The Mammoth clover is a heavier grower and bids fair to surpass the red clover in Minnesota. Red clover is biennial. It drops seed the second year of its growth. If left on the ground and not carried away, it will reseed itself. We have land there that has reseeded itself for 10 years. For sowing on uplands I advise farmers to use the Mammoth and red clover. Asike and timothy are the finest forage grasses."

Cleared Up.

Everything in connection with the O'Connell murder mystery, near Redwood Falls, now appears to be cleared up, with the exception of O'Connell's clothing having been saturated with oil, and fire set to the building after O'Connell was murdered. Mrs. O'Connell says her mind is a complete blank on everything that happened after she killed her husband in self-defense. The children are unable to give information on the subject, and unless Mrs. O'Connell's mind clears up, it is probable that it will always remain a mystery. From all the evidence so far there is nothing that will convict Mrs. O'Connell, although there are a dozen different points remaining for investigation. Preliminary examination has been waived by Mrs. O'Connell and her 17-year old son, James, and they are in the county jail, waiting the action of the November grand jury.

A Growing Population.

The warden's report to the board of prison managers, made at a regular meeting, shows a prison population of 538, a larger number than has been in the institution for years. Of these 10 are women, which breaks the record for number of female convicts. Two of the 10 will soon become mothers and will probably be paroled before that time and sent back to Minneapolis, where they live. Their husbands are in prison also and will be released with them, all the terms being short ones. The board of managers has decided to purchase additional binder twine machinery, increasing the daily output 500 pounds and bringing it up to a total of 25,000 pounds. Twine from the prison has been in demand this year and the entire supply, 3,500,000 pounds, was sold, bringing $202,600.

Can Return.

County Attorney Peterson of Hennepin county, has given it as his opinion that Louis F. Menage, he of malodorous memory, can return to his native heath without endangering his liberty. To convict Menage of crookedness it would be necessary to introduce the same evidence that was utilized in the former Guaranty Loan cases. This would be impracticable, as much of the strength of the previous cases lay in certain notes and papers, which have become scattered since then, many of them having been returned to their owners.

Not Satisfied.

The express companies doing business in this state will not submit to the state warehouse commission an annual report of their business before Sept. 1, this year, as provided by law, nor will they pay willingly the $500 a day penalty for failure to do so, also provided by law. This conclusion was arrived at during a harmonious meeting, in which the blank form of report which the commissioners had prepared and hoped the express companies would adopt was considered.

Doctored Pine.

Since the government concluded to adopt the Odanah plan as to its Indian pine on the reservations, allowing the Indians to cut the dead and burned pine, it is said that a great portion of the pine on the White Earth, Leech Lake and Red Lake reservations has been "doctored," fire having been placed at the base of the trees, charring the bark sufficiently to bring them within the scope of the term "burned."

News in Brief.

Two members of a gang of robbers that have been infesting the counties of Stearns, Wright and Meeker were captured at Watkins.

It has been discovered that a stream within a few miles of Osakis, contains many speckled trout. They were planted there many years ago. Over 400 have been caught within the past week.

Over 200 colonies of bees have been sent to Mille Lac county from Howard Lake in the past week.

A man dropped dead on the street at Elk River. Papers on the body show the name of the deceased to be Burt Douglass.

Brown county fair will be held at New Ulm on the 26th, 27th and 28th of August. Between $3,000 and $4,000 have been offered in purses, premiums and specials, and a fine program is announced for every day.

Edward Lindquist, aged about 20, and in the employ of the Farmers' Lumber Co., at St. Peter, was killed in a runaway.

The 10-year old son of Fred Schutt, of Springfield, had an eye blown out by powder.

Jess Babcock, of Eagle Bend, 28 years old, committed suicide by taking strychnine. He was to be married that evening.

The St. Hilaire Lumber company has let a contract for the cutting of 300,000,000 feet of logs on Red Lake. A logging railway eighteen miles long is to be built. The contract will take ten to fifteen years.

Lightning struck the barn of M. Systuski, of Morrill. The barn was destroyed by fire; two horses were burned to death, and seven tons of hay destroyed.

Potts & Newton, of Michigan, will erect a $20,000 saw mill at Red Lake Falls.

A. C. Clausen has been reappointed chief grain inspector for the state.

An unknown man was found dead at St. Cloud with $260 in gold in his clothes.

Napoleon Bonaparte Ashley, a brakeman on the Northwestern road, was killed at Mankato.

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THE CASE OF SPOT.

Old Spot! before your master's load
Your custom is to keep the road,
And never deviate a jot,
Though squirrels bark. "We're out to-day
On business—see? We're drawing hay;
Off, please! It's not the time for play,"
You seem to say.
Old Spot!

And when your master leaves his pair
Of lumbering horses in your care,
The weather may be cold or hot,
But at their noses down you lie;
And let the wildest urchin try
To move you, "What!" your looks reply,
"Desert? Not I!"
Old Spot!

No beauty—no; that sober phiz,
Your master says, is much like his.
He owns you suit him to a dot;
Not one to make the ladies rave,
But a true watchdog, trusty, brave;
And many a feathered life you save
From foxy grave,
Old Spot!

Your master? Aye, well pleased, I scan
That kindly, just, laborious man,
Nursed in a strict, a toilsome lot.
Oft, as I watch you romp and run,
Wild with delight when work is done,
I wonder where he finds his fun,
The unwearied one—
Old Spot!
—Dora Read Goodale, in N. Y. Independent.

More Than One Miss Jones.

MR. HENRY ADAIR GOODMAN, well-known club man and owner of one of the finest homes in the suburbs, was glancing over the Social Chronicle and finishing his coffee between paragraphs.

"By Jove, listen to this, Lucy," he said to his sister. "Howard Carpenter has succumbed at last. The engagement of Howard Giles Carpenter and Miss Jones, of Wellington place, is announced, the wedding to take place in the autumn.' Next to seeing my own announcement, nothing could surprise me more."

Lucy Goodman remembered her brother's one love story and its sad ending. For years no one had spoken of it to Henry Goodman. It had estranged him from his father until the latter was on his deathbed. Ten years' time heals many wounds, however, so this morning Lucy ventured to say: "Her name is Jones. I wonder if she is anyone we know?"

"I guess not. I don't know anyone out that way." If Henry Goodman thought of the girl by that name that he knew long ago he made no sign.

On reaching his place of business he found his secretary outside his private office.

"There's a gentleman inside wants to see you. He's been here nearly an hour. Seems very much excited."

"What's the trouble, Howard? You seem excited," Mr. Goodman said, when the door was closed. "I have been reading the papers and I see you are to be congratulated."

Howard Carpenter's hand was limp in his friend's clasp. "That's the deuce of it, Henry. I'm in an awful mess. I have come over to you to tell me what I would better do. Henry, I'm engaged to one woman and I love another."

"I am not surprised, Howard. You never did know anything about affairs of the heart. Now, tell me about it."

"I'll begin at the beginning. The doctor told me to ride a wheel and get up for early morning rides. Well, I tried it and must say it was great. One morning I was spinning along out the boulevard when some one close behind me bumped into my rear wheel and I was sprawling on the grass beyond the curb, and a very lovely young woman was sitting in the roadway beside the wreck of her wheel. By Jove, Howard, do you know how a pretty girl looks when she is making up her mind to cry? I sat up and said: 'It was sudden, wasn't it?' At that she laughed. 'I hope you are not hurt,' she said. 'It was so stupid of me. As soon as I saw you my wheel went right toward you.'

"'It won't do it again," said I, looking at the wreck.

"We took the wheel to a repair shop and when she gave her name and address to the wheel mender I made a mental note of it. After that we met several times on the road and wheeled together. Then she invited me to call and I went around and met the aunt. She is only about ten years older than Lillian—Miss Jones—and is a handsome woman. I look ten years older than the aunt.

"After the ice was broken I was a regular caller at the house. I felt perfectly at ease and all that, but, by Jove, Henry, when I thought of proposing to Lillian my heart beat so fast I couldn't speak. At last I wrote a letter and told her I had loved her from the first day, that I knew she was much younger than myself, but—well, you know how a person will write when he's in love.

"When I went to call that afternoon the aunt was in the parlor and Lillian was out.

"'I did not tell Lillian you were to call,' she said, 'because I wished to talk with you about your letter.

"'I did not suppose your visits to us bore any particular significance, and if I had thought of it I would have supposed you were interested in Lillian rather than myself.' A sort of a cold, clammy feeling crept over me. 'You asked me if I think I can love you.' Now I leave it to you if that wasn't a poser. Imagine sitting opposite a woman and having her spring a thing like that under the circumstances. All at once I realized that I had addressed my letter to Miss Jones, and the aunt, being Miss Jones, had read it and believed I was in love with herself.

"'I will not say that I care for you other than as a very warm friend. Of course, I appreciate that this is a very peculiar answer to give to a man who writes as you do. I am dazed; I hardly know what to say.'

"'Oh,' I gasped, 'don't say any more.'

"'Yes,' said she, 'I wish to tell you that I put off all thought of marriage when I was a very young girl. I met and loved a college boy. It was not the sort of affection that so often springs up between young people. We loved each other sincerely, but his father was wealthy and mine was poor. His father gave mine money to leave the country and take me with him. We went to live in a secluded place, where my father enjoyed freedom from work, which he hated. He put me into a convent. Whenever I had an opportunity I wrote to my lover, but no letters ever came from him. When I was 21 my father died. I supported myself by teaching and after awhile I made money enough to return to this country. My lover's father had died and he had come into a fortune. Rumor said that he was married. I gave up hope then.'

"Her story awakened my sympathy. Her eyes were filled with tears. I see you are interested, too. In my confusion I said I hoped she would forget this early affair. Then she said: 'Mr. Carpenter, I do not love you, but I honor and respect you, and if in time I can grow to care more for you I will be your wife.'

"Just here Lillian came in. 'I have no secrets from Lillian,' her aunt said. 'May I tell her?' I felt myself coloring to the roots of my hair, but I stammered out something and she said: 'Lillian, Mr. Carpenter has done me the honor to ask me to be his wife.'

"The girl flushed at first and then her face grew white. She kissed her aunt and, by Jove, Henry, it was all over. You know I'm not a cad, but I honestly believe the girl cares for me."

"Well, you have mixed things up pretty badly for an old man, Howard. What did you say the aunt's name was?"

"Miss Emily Jones."

"And the number of the house?"

"Eighty-four Wellington."

"I don't know that I can do anything for you at all, Howard, but I will try."

"I hope I haven't tired you with all this, old man; you look fagged."

"I am not feeling over well this morning. Come in and see me in the morning."

No. 84 Wellington place, the temporary home of Miss Emily Jones and her niece, was a long drive from the office of Mr. Henry Adair Goodman, and during the drive the occupant of the coupe had many things to think of.

"Yes, Miss Jones is in," said the maid. "She will be down in a minute."

The door opened and the face of the girl he had not seen for ten years was again before Henry Goodman. She knew him at once as he reached out his hands to her.

"Emily, you have not forgotten me?"

Then they sat down and talked over the past. The woman had forgotten for

"EMILY, YOU HAVE NOT FORGOTTEN ME?"

the time being that there was in the world such a man as Howard Carpenter.

"I have a confession to make, Henry," she said. "You have been constant to me all these years, and so have I to you, but, oh, I don't know how I am to tell you."

"You needn't tell me. I know all about it. I know something, too, that you don't know. Why did you think when Howard Carpenter proposed that you were the only Miss Jones at 84 Wellington place? I hear you have a very charming niece."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean that Howard wrote to Lillian Jones and that Emily Jones opened the letter."

"Lillian! Why, Lillian is only a child!"

"A very lovely child, I hear from Howard."

Emily covered her face with her hands. When she looked up she was smiling through tears.

"It was a great joke," he said.

"A blessed joke," she replied, with her eyes still wet.—Chicago News.

A Good Excuse.

An old lady whose early home was in Concord, Mass., relates that she was once on her tardy way to school, crying in anticipation of disgrace and possible punishment, when a deep voice by her side said: "What is troubling you, my child?" Between her sobs Annie explained. "I will write a note to your teacher, asking her to excuse you," said the stranger, kindly. The little girl protested. He did not know her teacher. It would be of no use. But the big, black-haired man had written a few words on a page of his note-book, and, tearing out the leaf, handed it to the child. "If you give your teacher that, I think she will excuse you," he said, smilingly. Still unbelieving, the little girl handed the scrap of paper to her teacher, who read its contents and promptly excused the delinquent. The note read: "Will Miss —— excuse Annie for being late, and oblige her most obedient servant, Daniel Webster."—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Famous Drummer.

Probably the most remarkable drummer who ever lived was Jean Henri, the famous tambour-major of Emperor Napoleon. One of his feats was to play on 15 different-toned drums at the same time, in so soft and harmonious a manner that, instead of having the deafening uproar that might have been expected, the effect was that of a novel and complete instrument. In playing, he passed from one drum to the other, with such wonderful quickness that the eyes of the spectators could hardly follow the movement of his hands and body.—Golden Days.

A Good Many Rods to the Mile.

Smith—How did you like traveling on the P. D. S. railroad? Rather crooked, wasn't it?

Brown—Crooked! I should say it was. Why, say, it is an actual fact that in less than one hour one day my train passed the same barn at least half a dozen times. But that wasn't the strangest incident, however. You may not believe it, but about every ten miles the engineer would lean out of his cab and reach into some of the windows in the rear cars and beg a chew of tobacco. —N. Y. Journal.

Naval Studies Are Completed.

Six Moroccan students, who have completed their studies at the Italian naval academy, have been sent back to their country on the warship Lepanto

THE NEW ELDORADO.

Wonderful Riches of the Yukon River Gold Fields.

Located in a Wild Country, Far from the Comforts of Civilization—How to Get There—Cost of the Trip.

[Special Letter.]

Within the past few weeks the newspapers have been publishing wonderful stories of the lucky miners in the gold fields of the Yukon river, and all over the United States and Canada men's minds are stirred with the golden possibilities. It has long been known to prospecting geologists that the streams tributary to the Yukon, and in some places the great river itself, "wandered o'er sands of gold," but it is within the past few weeks that the discoveries have been made that have turned the eyes of the people thither. Some of the stories read like tales from fairyland. One man, for instance, who went to the Klondyke last winter from Michigan, and who lived for months in a hole in the ground, suffering great privations from the terrible cold and half starved, had almost decided that there was no gold in Alaska, "when one day, after a 20-mile tramp, he came upon a little stream," to quote his own words, "which emptied into a sort of a basin. The water was clear and the gravelly bottom was covered with nuggets." Of course, he plunged into the icy stream and picked up all the gold in sight. (And there are not many of us who wouldn't endure very icy water for such a prize.) That was the beginning of his luck, and when he returned to his home in Michigan two weeks ago he had a deposit check for $50,000, and owns an interest in several mining claims still.

Then there is the case of a man from Kansas City, who "a year or two ago

MAP OF ALASKA AND THE YUKON GOLD FIELDS.
(Showing Both the River Route from St. Michael's and the Overland Route from Juneau.

didn't have money enough to pay his house rent," and went to Alaska. He returned July 15 with $130,000 in gold nuggets.

Still another notable case was that of a man 50 years old, poor and with a family of seven children. That was was one year ago. He left his home in Seattle, and when he came back he had $100,000 in his pockets and had mining property worth over $1,000,000.

There are dozens of such examples of luck, but we have no room to more than hint at the case of the poor Swede who went to the gold fields two years ago. He returned this summer with $65,000 in gold and sold an interest in his claim for $45,000.

But are these true stories? the reader may ask. The answer is to be found in the fact that the United States assay office at Helena, Mont., received nearly 12,000 ounces of gold by the steamer from Klondyke, and there are other assay offices.

It must not be supposed that every man who goes to the Klondyke is as fortunate as the examples quoted. From time to time we read the wails of the unlucky ones in the paper, who, naturally, advise others not to go to Alaska.

And now a brief description of the new El Dorado will be in order. The greatest discoveries have been made in the streams flowing from the east into the Yukon. They are all in British territory, in that vast region marked on the map as "Northwest Territory," which is one of the provinces of the dominion of Canada. So, while they are often spoken of as the Alaska gold fields, as a matter of fact all the rich placer mines about which the sensational stories are told are not in Alaska, but just across the border in John Bull's domain. The one hundred and forty-first degree of west longitude, which you can see on your map stretches from Mount St. Elias to the Arctic ocean, is the boundary line, and beyond a few feet at Fort Cudahy and a few at Forty Mile there is no dispute about it, and the red-coated mounted police of Canada keep the best of order in the new mining camps. Virtually, as far as climate is concerned, the gold fields might as well be in Alaska. The cold sets in early in September and lasts till the middle of May; and it is so cold that it is extremely hard to endure unless one has a good constitution, is strong and healthy and is well provided with warm clothing and furs. The mercury goes down between 60 and 70 degrees below zero, and during storms 20 or 30 degrees warmer is equally hard to bear. But, well provided in the matter of clothing, with plenty of food (for one ought to and generally does have a voracious appetite in the Arctic regions), there is no reason why a healthy man, not too old, should not stand the Alaskan winter or even become acclimated. Apart from the reasonable prospect of success in working a claim the novelty of hyperborean existence is not without its charms, and it is said that those who have become accustomed to living within the frigid zone find that life in the temperate regions is not as comfortable.

Alaska has a summer, short, close, muggy and uncomfortable. Those who have tried both say that they prefer the winter. During the winter the sun is invisible for many weeks, its place being in a measure supplied by the flashing splendor of the Aurora Borealis and the marvelous brilliancy of the stars. When the sun returns to warm the frozen earth the daylight lasts for 24 hours at a stretch for this is one of the lands of "the midnight sun."

The natives are Eskimo or (Esquimaux if you prefer) Indians with very many tribal names such as Siwash, Stick, etc. They are not a very attractive people, and while they are not fierce and turbulent like the Sioux or the Blackfeet, they are very debased and cruel. They frequently kill old people because they cannot help to work, and infanticide is also very common.

The Yukon is one of the greatest rivers in the world, and is said to be longer than the Mississippi. While it has not been thoroughly explored so far it is known to be navigable for large steamers for at least 2,500 miles. The Yukon and its numerous tributaries swarm with fish, no finer salmon in the world than the Alaska variety, and in the dead of winter one has only to pick a hole in the icy covering of rivers or lakes to get an abundance of good, large fish. Beside fish the miner and traveler can often get a shot at a moose, and bear meat is to be had in the timbered part of the region.

There are two principal routes to the gold fields. One is by sea from Seattle to the mouth of the Yukon (port of St. Michael's) a voyage of 2,600 miles, lasting 15 days. At St. Michaels transfer is made from the ocean to the river (Yukon) steamer, after a delay of a few days, which is flat-bottomed and which reaches Dawson City at the mouth of the Klondyke river in 15 to 20 days. But—and this is a very important "but"—unless the traveler lands at St. Michaels not later than August 25 he stands a good chance (or a bad one rather) of finding the Yukon closed by ice. In that case he can choose between spending the eight winter months on the bleak sea coast of St. Michaels or of walking 1,900 miles on the Yukon to the mines as soon as the river is frozen over. In this case he will require a pack of Indian dogs and one or two Indian bipeds to make the journey.

The Juneau route is the other way to the Klondyke. It is more direct and 4,000 miles shorter than the ocean route, but can be taken best in the winter and only by men inured to hardships. In this case, too, Seattle is the starting point. A coastwise steamer takes the traveler to Juneau, 900 miles, where the outfit can be purchased. From Juneau to Dyea is another 100 miles, then two trips taking eight to ten days. At Dyea the Chilkat Indians can be engaged to assist the traveler over Chilkat pass—and having safely crossed it he must build a boat to navigate the lakes and streams, because he has a journey of about 700 miles to reach the mines after leaving Chilkat. In the winter the boat gives place to snowshoes and the dog sled.

As we have said, this direct course is only for stalwarts, but indeed none else should think of going to the Klondyke—and the fatigue and hardships of such a journey will test even their best energies.

The expense of the trip is also worthy of consideration. On the ocean route the fare from Chicago to Circle City, the nearest point to the Klondyke, is about $250. But the cost of freight on the Yukon from the ocean to the mines may be calculated at 35 cents per pound, and as the prospective miner will require one year's provisions, which, with tools, etc., will weigh one ton, this item will be an expensive one. In other words, the cost of "getting there" ready to work will involve an outlay of about $1,500. That there is abundance of gold is certain, and stout-hearted men can get it, but it takes such to fill the necessary conditions.

JAMES IRVING CRABBE.

Equal to the Occasion.

A teacher once sent one of her scholars who was a half-witted boy, to her home with a bottle.

When the boy arrived back at school the teacher said to him:

"Well, George, did you take that bottle to our house?"

George (after hesitating)—Please, teacher, I let the bottle fall and it broke into pieces.

Thinking the teacher was going to scold him, he added, quickly:

"But I took the cork to your mother." —Spare Moments.

Rejuvenating.

She—Tell, me, dear, is my new hat becoming to me?

Dearest Friend—Very much, indeed; you look 15 years younger in it.—Tit-Bits.

WORRIED THE LANDLADY.

Balder Twins Made Her Think She Was in the Wrong Business.

The Balder twins have been getting into trouble again. This time it was with a new boarding-house keeper who had bought out the Widow Clancy's business and didn't know there was a twin in it. The widow had always been generous to a fault—her own and everybody's else—but the new dispenser of provender had a talent for measuring and sipping and keeping tally on every buscuit that was served. She saw Harold, the thinnest twin, eating his supper, and the dimensions of his appetite fairly appalled her. She asked who he was, and was told that he was a regular boarder and belonged to the Balder family, but not a word of his being a twin.

"Land sake!" she said, "he must be hollow from his head to his heels. I can never make any money with such a cormorant as that to feed!"

She saw pork and beans, fried hash, eggs on toast and bread without stint disappearing under the hungry administration of a boy's appetite, and she hurried into the china pantry and took out a small memorandum book and began figuring on profit and loss. She was at it some time, and when she returned to the dining-room she expected to find it empty. What was her horror to find the boy with an appetite had just received an entirely new order, which was being served. She stared for a moment like one distraught, then she tackled the boy.

"You must be hungry," she said, with withering sarcasm.

"You bet I am," said the other twin, Eugene, as he began to devour the nearest dish.

"Young man, you'll have a fit of apoplexy, and I won't be half sorry. Anybody who gorges himself with two suppers ought to die."

Eugene understood in a flash, but he only said, demurely:

"Wait until I've eaten this one—maybe I won't need any more."

The new boarding-house keeper went through the apartments in a fury, looking for the Balders, to inform them that their son was eating himself to death. The first one she saw was the boy himself playing checkers with his father. Her eyes grew round.

"How on earth did you get here before me?" she asked.

"Oh, that was dead easy," said Harold, who saw the usual complications, and he was happy. "I came as soon as I finished my supper."

"But you had just begun all over again," shrieked the tormented and perplexed woman, and then Father Balder came to the rescue and explained about the twins. But the awe-stricken head of the commissary department said that she should sell out, for she thought there was something uncanny about the business.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A COZY COUCH.

For the Tired Housekeeper to Recline Upon.

A living-room without a couch is a room but poorly furnished. In fact, there is no room in the house except the kitchen where a lounge is out of place. It is almost a necessity in the sleeping-room for those who take daytime naps. It is useful in the upper hall or in the library. The dining-room is a quiet place during the greater part of the day, where the tired housekeeper may well retire from the toils of the kitchen and enjoy a brief resting hour, as her brother toilers in the fields do.

Her nerves will be steadier, her strength greater, for such a brief rest daily. The most satisfactory lounges are homemade affairs, not the formal, upholstered couch, in whose concealed depths dust and vermin may easily lurk. Let the carpenter or the skillful home mechanic insert a set of single bed springs or a woven-wire mattress in a frame of wooden strips about four inches wide. Mount this frame on castors, lifting it about nine inches from the floor. Place a mattress of proper size over it. Cover it with a movable cover of heavy muslin, and over this drape a Bagdad rug or arrange a slip cover of chintz or some suitable upholstery goods. Make at least four pillows of feathers or down for the lounge, each about 25 inches square, and cover them with different colored materials in harmony with the various colors in the lounge cover. In the early spring, when the rays of the sun seem to possess special powers to revivify the inhabitants of earth as well as "every green herb that groweth," it is pleasant to have the couch placed in a sunny window. Later in the season, when the heat of summer comes, it should be arranged in some shaded nook of the darkened room.—N. Y. Tribune.

Value of the Egg in Sickness.

The value of egg albumen as food in certain diseased conditions is pointed out by Dr. C. E. Boynton. When fever is present and appetite is nil, he says, when we want an aseptic article of diet, the white of an egg, raw, serves both as food and medicine. The way to give it is to drain off the albumen from an opening about half an inch in diameter at the small end of the egg, the yolk remaining inside the shell; add a little salt to this and direct the patient to swallow it. Repeat every hour or two. In typhoid fever this mode of feeding materially helps us in carrying out an antiseptic plan of treatment. Furthermore, the albumen to a certain extent may antidote the toxins of the disease. Patients may at first rebel at the idea of eating a "raw" egg, but the quickness with which it goes down without the yolk proves it to be less disagreeable than they supposed, and they are very ready to take a second dose.—Pacific Medical Journal.

Strawberry Pudding.

To a large teacupful of finely powdered bread crumbs add the yolks of four eggs and a quart of milk. Stir these together, flavor with vanilla and bake. When done remove from the oven and spread on the top a thick layer of slightly mashed and well-sugared strawberries, and over this a meringue of the whites of the eggs sweetened. Return to the oven and brown lightly.—N. Y. Ledger.

Corn Beef Hash.

Chop fine sufficient cold corn beef to make one pint. Mix with it an equal quantity of cold boiled potatoes chopped. Put these into a frying pan, add one cupful of stock or water, a tablespoonful of butter, a teaspoonful of onion juice and three dashes of pepper. Stir until boiling hot, and serve on buttered toast.—Mrs. S. T. Rorer, in Ladies' Home Journal.

A DRAW GAME.

How Two Scotchmen Saved Their Reputations at Golf.

They were two local golf players, both Scotchmen, and they went out to the links to play a match in the dark. Each Johnnie had cut a hole in his pocket, and had a ball all ready to drop down in the leg of his trousers just in front of the other ball. Off they drove, and on they walked, and presently one says to the other:

"I say, Jock, my mon, I'm thinking yo're o'erwalking your ba'."

"Na, na," says the second, "mine was a fine, clean drive, but whaur's yours?"

"Eh, mon, mine was an awful clure."

So they went another 50 yards. Then the first says:

"Jock, mon, I'll tak' my davy we're past yours the noo."

"Then whaurs your ain?"

"Eh, mine was an awful clure."

Another 50 yards brought them to the putting green.

"Eh, Jock, I'm no seeing your ba' on the green."

"Maybe you'd best see if it's in the hole."

"My certes, why there it is! And, eh, but it's curious; but there's mine in the hole beside it. Mon, it's awful curious."

"Het's halved, then."

"Het's halved—one each—good play."

They teed up for the next hole solemnly. Then they stood looking at each other a moment before they drove off.

"Say, Jock, my mon, d'ye think it's any use to gang on playing like this?"

"I'm thinking it would just be a halved match."

"Het's my ain very thocht, Jock."

"A weel, we noo ca' it a halved match and gang home."

"I'm thinkin' 'twould save a world of bother."

"I'm of the same opeeneon myself."—N. Y. Sun.

This, from the Cleveland Plain Dealer, shows how words are losing their old meanings: "And now, children, what is a centurion? Well, Willie?" "Please, ma'am, my brother is one." "Your brother is one?" "Yes, ma'am, he made a century last Sunday."

"It is so aggravating to go house-hunting every spring," said the lady in the city. "We generally have to hunt ours up two or three times a summer," said the cousin from the cyclone belt.—Typographical Journal.

There is no time a boy feels greener than when he introduces his wife the first time. —Washington Democrat.

Papa—"'Sine qua non' means something you cannot do without." Little Frank—"Oh, a wheel?"

No girl, according to the women, is as pretty as she used to be.—Atchison Globe.

Cold weather lasts the longest when you are out of coal.—Washington Democrat.

An Abominable Legacy.

A tendency to rheumatism is undoubtedly inherited. Unlike many other legacies, it remains in the family. The most effectual means of checking this tendency, or of removing incipient rheumatism, whether pre-existent in the blood or not, is to resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as soon as the premonitory twinges are felt. Nullifying the influences of cold, exposure and fatigue, the Bitters not only fortifies the system against their hurtful consequences, but subjugates malaria, liver and kidney complaint, dyspepsia and nerve disquietude.

Kickers.

Haskins—I didn't like the meals we got at the mountain house. There was not enough warm food. Everything that was served was cold.

Perkins—Yes, everything but the ice water.—Up-to-Date.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease,

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures and prevents swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

If there is anyone to be sincerely pitied, it is the man of a family who wants work and can't get it. This loving a girl, and taking the support of a family on one's shoulders, is no joke.—Atchison Globe.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

There is probably something in love in winter, when people can keep warm by sitting close together, but there is absolutely nothing in it in summer.—Atchison Globe.

Claude—"Do you think your father would offer me personal violence if I were to ask him for you?" Mabel—"No; but I think he will if you don't pretty soon."—Tit-Bits.

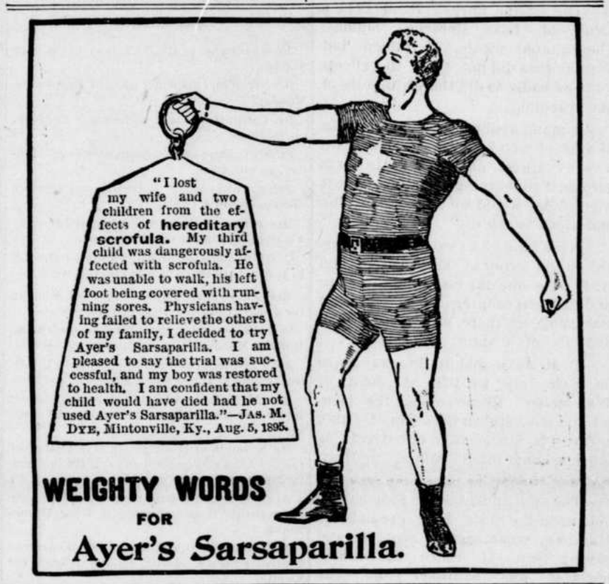
I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—Mrs. E. C. Moulton, Needham, Mass., Oct. 22, '94.

You can always tell false teeth because they are so much nearer perfect than natural ones.—Washington Democrat.

There are people who think that if a girl has studied in Europe she can sing.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

A pair of scissors is always lost.—Atchison Globe.



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PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

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Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

WHAT IT IS? A 68 page handsomely illustrated brochure, with description of the Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition, to be held at Nashville, Tenn., May 1st to Oct. 30th, the NATIONAL EVENT of 1897. Can be obtained by sending eight cents postage to C. L. STONE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, C. & E. I. R. R. 355 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, AUG. 13, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Stacking has begun and soon the hum of the threshing machine will be heard in our land.

—Nick Frank has a bran new machine warehouse on the river bank opposite Borsche's store.

—Harris Williams, W. H. Freeman, and Rev. Savs have the prettiest flower gardens we have seen this season.

—Shrader and Eppel are hauling some heavy oak lumber from their farm in Hennehin County, to town.

—The telephone poles for this vicinity were unloaded here last week. The line will doubtless be in running order soon.

—Tuesday was pay day for the creamery, and patrons were made happy by receipt of their share of the returns.

—This weeks GAZETTE contains official notices of the hearing of three applications for liquor license to take place Monday Aug. 23.

—After all the rains roads are in the finest possible condition. It is astonishing where so much water goes to as has fallen this season.

—L. M. Meister says he has rented the hotel to a Glencoe man, provided he can give possetsion of the house and barn and a suit at law is pending.

—Delano has doubled the night police force since the occurrence of so many burglaries in the surrounding country. It is well enough to be on the safe side.

—The Delano Cornet Band held a picnic at Lake Rebecca, Sunday. Their annual picnic. It rained; but their clothes did not show the effects quite as badly as did the white suits of one year ago.

—A man passing by a stopping place of a lot of men bound west, overheard a very earnest discussion: He was surprised on learning that the subject was "What would we do if some one undertook to rob us."

—Some kind of an excitement occurred on the corner of Third street and R. R. Ave. one day last week; women and children congregated to see what was going on; there was a pitchfork and talk of a Gunn. Nobody hurt.

—T. M. Shaw sold his fine gray horse on Fair Day, to Ben St. John, of Watertown. He was one of the largest and most stylish horses in Delano, and will be missed from our streets as much as any other animal in town would on leaving.

—The 38th annual State Fair will be held upon the State Fair grounds at Hamline, commencing Sept. 6 and closing Sept. 11. Since the saloon business was banished from the grounds it is claimed the Fair has met with unprecedented success. A fine Fair is expected this year,

—Just as expected. Everybody's wheat bins empty and wheat cavorting around a dollar. Farmers will soon begin to haul in new wheat. Those on ordinarily good land complain of light heads and small yeld, while people on sandy soil proclaim prosperity; the rain was just what they needed.

—A couple of tramps lodged in a Delano barn one night this week. In the morning when one got up he claims his partner was gone; likewise his shoes which fitted him had disappeared, and a pair that pinched awfully remained for him to hobble about in until he can find a job to earn more.

—Mrs. Cal Steward and her son Earnest returned this week from Oregon where they went to spy out the country for a new home. Cal says he expects to move there soon and settle down to business in a warmer climate than this. She has our thanks for bringing a fine appel from Mrs. W. H. Wilson, of Seattle for us.

—J. E. Brothers and wife left yesterday for their new home at Wayzata. Delano people will be sorry to loose them from their midst. They have resided here for a long time. Mr. Brothers especially was an early settler in this place. May health and happiness be their lot in their new home is the wish of many friends and neighbors.

—There seems to be some kind of a hitch or misunderstanding among the councilmen; one fails to attend meetings for some unexplained reason. The Village is entitled to a full board to do business, and if a man is elected to look after village affairs, he should attend to it or resign, and his place should be filled by one that would.

—The school board met Saturday evening and organized for the year by electing F. H. Lindsley President, C. H. Vorse, Secretary and J. E. Borsch Treasurer. Some move is being made to get a better light for the rooms, and get slate instead of rough black boards. The rooms should be thoroughly scrubbed and aired several weeks before school begins.

—School will begin early in September. Every boy and girl intending to go this winter should make it a point to be there the first day and not to be tardy nor absent during the term. By persistent effort much can be accomplished; but when a pupil looses a lesson he feels the loss throughout the term and even, often, in the final examination. In case a pupil must be absent he should learn his lessons just the same.

—Read Schaffer's change of add this week. You will be interested in it and may profit by reading it.

—F. H. Lindsley, the new Post Master has purchased of Mrs. Chance, the corner building on Second Street and Rail Road Ave., to be used as the Post Office. He will have his law office up stairs. Considerable disappointment was manifested by River Street parties when they learned the post office was not coming on to their street. Mr. L. proposes to fix up the building, put in new boxes and have the finest post office in the county.

—We are in receipt of the "Lake County Rustler" of Lakeview, Oregon. In it we read that "E. C. Austin and wife returned Monday evening from their extended trip to Chicago, Minneapolis, and other eastern cities. Mr. Austin bought a large bill of goods in each of the following cities; Chicago, Minneapolis, Omaha and San Francisco" It is stated that besides leather goods for his harness and saddle establishment, he also bought a carload of wagons, buggies etc. paying cash for all. Mr. Austin is the man who married Mrs. Dugan, of Delano, a few weeks ago. Her friends will be pleased to read of her arrival home and prospects bright.

—The Village Council met Monday evening and accepted the bonds of Frank T. Zaun with John B. Plattner and J. D. Young as surities, and granted him license to sell intoxicating liquors for one year, with the provision that he do not sell on Sunday or on election day; nor to minors or old drunkards, nor intoxicated persons, and so forth as the law provides; nor permit gambling etc. etc. The Council also voted that the Mayor appoint a committee to see to arranging the track for hauling wood at the power house, and Horsch and Bock were appointed. The committee on electric lights were authorized to see about getting new indicators.

Personal.

John Sturman, of the G. N. was home over Sunday.

Dr. Niven had his usual rush of customers, Monday.

Dr. Catlin Drove over to Buffalo, Tuesday, on business.

Frank T. Zaun visited Minneapolis on Monday, on business.

Peter Peterson, of Waverly, and Charley Coolen, of Smith Lake.

Messrs George Kurtz and John Steffes spent a couple days in the city last week.

C. White and wife, of Minneapolis, helped J. E. Brothers to move to Wayzata this week.

Miss Annie Borsch went to St. Paul, Monday for a short visit with relatives and friends.

C. G. Roosen took a trip on horseback, to Buffalo, Monday. C. G. is quite an equestrian.

John Peterson, of St. Louis county is visiting Delano relatives and friends for a season.

Rev. M. N. Ray, of Litchfield, held Episcopal services in the hall Sunday morning and evening.

Mr. Schmidt, of Minneapolis, is in charge of the old John Coolen lumber yard, for the new firm.

A. W. Wittman is happy again. His family has returned from an outing to Lake Minnetonka.

Mrs. Jennie Ball, of Grafton, N. D. arrived Thursday for a visit with Delano friends for awhile.

Peter Peterson, of Waverly, and Charlie Coolen, of Smith Lake, were home to see the folks Sunday.

L. Meister went to Buffalo Wednesday to commence suit of ejectment against Jones the liveryman.

L. M. Maxfield went to Minneapolis Monday and back in the evening. His daughter Mollie came home with him.

Misses Maizie and Grace, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Willard, of St. Paul, are guests at the home of W. M. Mowatt.

Swan Erickson and son Elmer were home Sunday from Waverly, where they are building Dr. O'Connor's new residence.

Thomas F. O'Hair, of Wheaton, and John J, of Minneapolis, were in town Wednesday. They went to Waverly for a visit.

The Rummel children, who have been spending a few weeks with their grandfather, William Ziebarth, returned home to St. Paul, Monday.

Willie Washington, of Independence, was a GAZETTE caller Saturday. He says wheat is a lighter crop this year than it was last, while corn never looked better.

Fred Knoll and family visited relatives near Buffalo, Sunday. He reports a hail storm, the largest balls he ever saw; but thinks there was not enough of it to cause serious damege.

John Mayer, General Road Supervisor for the G. N. with headquarters at Willmar was home over Sunday. He is getting tired of railroading and would like to be at home all the time.

County Cullings.

Notwitnstanding the report that A. Y. Eaton had bought the Annandale Post, and the supposition that it would advocate free silver, that sheet continues to be as Rank Republican as ever.

It is said that the Buffalo Post Office appointment is the hardest one to decide on, in the district. It now develops that Lamson and Dodd, the republican candidates, have found a very formidable opponent, in the person of a gold democrat who passed last fall in some places as a silver democrat. --Maple Lake Messenger.

Does the present incumbent want then, to hang on to the plum? Let him. Let him.

Editor French of Monticello tries in last week's times to give direction to Wright county politics, to suit him. He thinks Ed Nagle wont be a candidate for re-election; that J. J. Woolley would make a good successor to Senator Culkin; Hanaford is all right; A. Y. Eaton won't be chairman; Pidgeon's chances depend; but Auditor Swanburg aint in it a little bit. This may suit French: but there are others. Perhaps the Democrats may have a chance since the re-districting took place.

Among Our Exchanges.

A. G. Lano's many friends will be pleased to know that he has just moved back to South Haven.--South Haven items, Annandale Post.

St Cloud Times:--Ex-President Joseph Carhart, of the St. Cloud Normal school, passed through the city today on his way to Mayville, N. D., where he has accepted the presidency of the school at that place.

Minneapolis Tribune:--The New York Evening Post predicts that there will be no currency legislation by the present congress, and the Boston Herald saps a worse thing might happen to American business men than an absolute exemption for a year or two from the grave hazards and disturbances which currency tinkering always entails. That is right. It will be better not to attempt to tinker with the currency. When there is any currency legislation it should be radical and thorough an permanent.

Litchfield Independent:-- A. B. Allen, in his paper the Jackson Republic, would like to know how they are going to beat John Lind in an off year when he ran fifty thousand votes ahead of histicket in a presidential campaign. Col. Allen is a Republican and he may well ask that question. Let the G. O. P. schemers figure it out.

TWO INKY WAYS.

(New York Sun.)

There was a man who advertised
But once—a single time.
In spot obscure placed he his ad
And paid for it a dime.

And just because it didn't bring
Him customers by score,
"All advertising is a fake"
He said, or, rather, swore.

He seemed to think one hammer tap
Would drive a nail clear in;
That from a bit of tiny thread
A weaver, tents could spin.

If he this reasoning bright applied
To eating, doubtless he
Would claim one little bite would feed
Ten men a century.

Some day, though, he will learn that to
Make advertising pay
He'll have to add ads to his ad.
And advertise each day.

Notice of Application for Liquor License.

STATE OF MINNESOTA } Aug. 12th, 1897,
COUNTY OF WRIGHT, }
VILLAGE OF DELANO. }

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the Village Council of said Village of Delano and filed in my office praying for license to sell intoxicating liquor for the term of one year, commencing Sept. 1 1897, by the following named person and at the following named place as stated in said application, respectively to-wit:

CASPER JANIKULA JR. in the two story brick building situated on lot 28, block 8, original townsite of Delano, Minn., ground floor.

Said application will be considered by said Village Council at the Council Room, in Delano, on Monday evening Aug. 23, A. D. 1897, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Witness my hand and seal of said Village of Delano, this 12th day of Aug. 1897.

(Seal) L. M. MAXFIELD,
46-2t. Village Recorder.

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MAT FAUTSCH in the two story brick building situated on lot 19 block 8, origiual townsite of Delano, Minn., ground floor.

Said application will be considered by said Village Council at the Council Room, in Delano, on Monday evening Aug. 23, A. D. 1897, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Witness my hand and seal of said Village of Delano, this 12th day of Aug. 1897.

[Seal] L. M. MAXFIELD,
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LEN DEDRICK, in the two story brick vanceed building situated on lots 31 and 32, block 8, original townsite of Delano, Minn., ground floor.

Said application will be considered by said Village Council at the Council Room, in Delano, on Monday evening Aug. 23 A. D. 1897, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Witness my hand and seal of said Village of Delano, this 12th day of Aug. 1897.

(Seal) L. M. MAXFIELD,
46-2t. Village Recorder.

Teacher's Examinations.

Will be held as follows:—

Howard Lake and Buffalo, Aug. 17 and 18.
Delano and Monticello, Aug. 20 and 21.
Annandale, Sept. 24 and 25.

Private examinations not granted except in extreme cases.

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45-2t Co. Supt. of Schools.

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Eggs,	.06
Hay, per ton,	3.50
Pork	3.00
Chickens	.05
Turkeys	.06
Chickens, dressed,	.06
Spring chichen,	.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,	.08

DIED.

SWADNER.—On Friday, August, 13, Mrs. Annie, wife of Frank Swadner.

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One agent sold 27 copies in two and a half days. Another sold 15 copies in two days, and another 30 in three days. One agent in Indiana sold 15 copies in two days. An agent in South Carolina sold 43 copies in three days. One agent in Georgia sold 25 in two days. An agent in Central Georgia sold 82 copies in ten days. When you consider the commission we allow agents, and the immense popularity of this wonderful book, and the ease with which it sells, there is nothing in which a live, pushing man can engage which will yield such profits. For instance: one agent made $108.25 in ten days selling "Thunderbolts." Another made $39.60 in three days; another $9.25 in one day; another $33 in two days; another $56.75 in three days.
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G. P. SCHAFFER'S
Special Announcement for the
NORTH PALACE STORE.

First of all I wish to thank my numerous customers for their generous patronage in the past, and I trust that by fair and honest dealing I may merit a continuance of the same in the future. For the special benefit of the Ladies, I have decided to set apart

Monday, Aug. 16th '97

To give a prize to every Lady customer on that day who makes a purchase to the amount of One Dollar or more. Every prize will be a useful, and substantial article. For particulars call at the North Palace Corner Elm and River Streets.

GEORGE P. SCHAFFER.

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VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1897. NUMBER 47.

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Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:45 "
Sunday School every Sabbath....... 12:00 m.
Epworth League.......................6:30 p. m.
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DELANO.—Sunday School............ 10:00 a. m.
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WATERTOWN.—Preaching............ 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching.....
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

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WHEN PETER SANG.

When Peter sang the rafters rang,
He made the great church reel;
His voice it rang a clarion clang,
Or like a cannon's peal.
Yes, Peter made the rafters ring
And never curbed his tongue;
Albeit Peter could not sing,
Yet Peter always sung.
Ah, wide did he his wild voice fling
Promiscuous and free;
Despite the fact he could not sing,
Why, all the more sang he.
With clamorous clang
And resonant bang
His thunders round he flung;
He could not sing
One single thing;
Yet Peter always sung.

The choir sang loud an all the crowd
Took up the holy strain;
But Peter's bawl rose over all
Tempestuously plain.
The organ roared and madly poured
Its music flood around,
But Peter drowned its anthem loud
In cataracts of sound.
The people hushed, the choir grew still,
Still grew the organ's tone,
Then Peter's voice rose loud and shrill,
For Peter sang alone.
His clamorous shout
Had drowned them out
And silenced every tongue;
He could not sing
One single thing;
Yet Peter always sung.

When Peter died the people cried,
For Peter he was good,
Although his voice produced a noise
Not easily withstood.
Though many cried when Peter died
And gained his golden lyre,
They nursed a heartfelt sympathy
For Heaven's augmented choir.
They knew where'er his soul might be
Loud would his accents ring,
He'd sing through all eternity
The songs he could not sing.
The Heavenly choir
He'd make perspire
And Heavenly arches ring;
Though he can't sing
One single thing
Forevermore he'll sing.

—Sam Walter Foss, in N. Y. Sun.—Wabasha Democrat.

REPUBLICANS in their national platform of 1896 said: "The veterans of the Union army deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition." And yet old soldiers of the rank and file are being removed to make room for younger Republican blood. McDonald of the St Cloud land office and even Delano's post master is about going on the retired list, while others take their places. Perhaps the present administration construes "fair treatment and generous recognition, so far as old soldiers go, to giving them a rest. At least it looks as if that is the case.

THE Louisville Courier Journal, a gold standard, National Democratic paper has in its last week's issue quite a suggestive picture of repudiation staring the Mexican in the face. It intends to convey the meaning that silver is no good for money, and says: "We can't pay our interest with our 1897 silver dollars." Is this kind of stuff to paye the way for the final act in the gold standard policy being carried on in this country? Can the United States pay its interest in its 1897 silver dollars? Hasn't many a poor fellow tied himself to the gold standard band wagon by signing notes, secured by mortgages on his property which are "payable in gold," and not in silver? How long under this plan will it be until the moneyed men will refuse to receive silver dollars in payment for interest or principel? How long until the silver dollar will be crushed out of existence? And every man, or poor widow or orphan, "we heard so much about during the last campaign, will find that the few hoarded silver dollars in their possessions are worth just what the silversmith will give them for old silver?

One of Their Arguments.

Mr. Bryan is suspected of an attempt to catch the Spanish vote.—Duluth News Tribune.

The above is a specimen of the digs the gold bug press is giving Mr. Bryan. It is but one of the sharpened darts hurled at him all along the line. But really it will serve as another nail in the coffin of the party that dares longer uphold the contraction of currency in the United States that greedy men may gain thereby. It will, like a boomerang, injure the thrower who was not careful enough in starting it on its way. Mr. Bryan is to day receiving the greatest kind of an ovation wherever he goes, and is among his fellow citizens of the United States.

New York Dispatch:—The experiment of compulsory voting is to be tried in Pennsylvania, the last legislature having passed a law to that effect. This in the opinion of the American Agriculturist, "will be watched with much interest. Much can be said in favor of this, for if men are compelled to vote they will take more interest in public affairs. Pennsylvania is in advance on matters of this kind, as it compels the education of children. prevents the employment of certain minors, fixes the rules of a days work, provides for the payment of employes of the public and corporations at certain times, and compels the payment of taxes to support the state and local governments."

Bryan at Butte.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 14.—The greatest demonstration ever witnessed in the Northwest was the reception given by the people of Butte to William J. Bryan and his wife. Mr. Bryan said it exceeded any he had seen since the last campaign. A crowd of 25,000 people listened to his speech at the West Side race track. He spoke chiefly on the silver question. During the morning Mr. Bryan went through the famous Anaconda copper mine.—Duluth Herald.

Drunk as a Lord.

A young man who resides in the country, is laboring under the hallucination that in order to appear smart and manly, he must be sporty, was found Saturday night lying on the ground back of the saloon, in a beastly state of intoxication. The young man belongs to a good family: his parents are professors of religion, and they would be greatly shocked when they read this if they had any idea that it referred to their dear boy. The young man is a minor and is not eligible to buy liquor himself, but we do not know that he did. Better stop fight now, young fellow, as a second wallow like a hog in the dirt may require The Republican to give your name and then you will find out that it is not a bit cute nor smart.—Weeping Water Republican, (Neb.)

Goodnow in China.

From the St. Paul Dispatch we clip the following:

Washington, Aug. 16.—The latest news in connection with the Washburn Goodnow fight is that efforts are being made to keep Mr. Goodnow from receiving his exequateur from the Chinese government. A prominent Minnesota, man, who was in Washington a day or two since, said that he knew that all of Senator Washburn's charges against Goodnow and the proceedings in his divorce case had been translated and sent to China ten days before Goodnow sailed. Washburn, it is said, is determined to ostracise Goodnow from all English society at Shanghai, but John anticipated all this and long before he left Washington a certificed copy of all that took place before the Senate committee on commerce, where Washburn made his fight, was filed at the Chinese embassy here and sent to Pekin. It is also said that Goodnow secured additional testimonials from prominent men, including J. S. Clarkson, Senator Quay, C. A. Pillsbury, and others who have had commercial dealings with China. New York papers publish the reports from Takoma to the effect that John Goodnow and Miss Elizabeth White, alias "Libbie Gordon," were in Tacoma last week together, and went to San Francisco on the same boat. Goodnow denied just before he sailed that he had again been married.

Shameless Debauchment.

Congress in its shameless debauchment forgot all about protection as a beautiful and benign Republican doctrine and gave us only the protection of the swineherd. The rank and file of the Republican party believe in protection as a means in ennobling the American labor man and to establish on a firm footing new industries, but the American laboring man will starve under the protection afforded by this law and the industries that it will encourage are the industries of riot and marauding.—Saint Cloud Times.

Sherman's Diplomacy.

It would have been wiser if Secretary Sherman had maintained a more diplomatic tone in his correspondence with the British government concerning the Alaskan seal dispute, although there are always many who are ready to appland an exhibition of spunk on the part of our diplomatic representatives. In all kinds of negotiations and settlements, whether between individuals or nations, there is an advantage in mingling gentleness with assurance and politeness with firmness. But we are a somewhat nervous people, and there is a vein of Celtic blood running through the nation that is liable to find expression occasionally in administrative acts. Nationally, we have something to learn in maintaining cool reserve in times of emergency. So far as the Alaska seal dispute is concerned, our government is doubtless in the right.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13, 1897.

Is John Sherman losing his mind? It certainly begins to look that way. He has had conversations one day with well known gentlemen, and the next day denied every word that he said to them. Mr. McKinley must have his doubts, as he has issued orders to State Department officials to see that Mr. Sherman does not get the country into some new foreign entanglement, and especially to keep him from meddling with the Cuban question which Mr. Day has from the first had exclusive charge of. Mr. Sherman isn't such an old man—his next birthday, if he lives, will be his seventy-fifth—and if his mind has really broken down it is probably because of the humiliation heaped upon him by the Hanna-McKinley-Day combine.

The absurdity of allowing the Spanish minister to send officials of the Customs service off on all sorts of wild goose fillibuster chases was accentuated this week when he had Customs officers seize a steamer at Bridgeport, Conn., that had on board a lot of ammunition belonging to the U. S. government, which was being moved under orders from the War Department. It would be funny, if the matter wasn't too serious to be joked about.

A system of spying on the clerks in the Treasury Department has been put in force that is causing much dissatisfaction among those who believe that men and women do not become slaves when they enter government employ.

Mr. Benjamin Butterworth, Commissioner of Patents, has gone further than any of his predecessors have dared to go in regulating the practice before the U. S. Patent Office, in the new regulations he has issued providing the qualifications of patent solicitors. The evidence in the hearings in the case of John Wedderburn and Co., who are under charges and are trying to show cause why they should not be disbarred, shows that Mr. Butterworth has not gone too far in those regulations. It has been shown by that evidence that of the more than 3,700 applications filed for patents by Wedderburn & Co. during the last two years, more than 1,800 have been rejected as containing nothing patentable, and of the remainder, only a few, probably not 200, have sufficient value to justify the expense of a patent. Notwithstanding these facts, the deluded applicants have in many instances been persuaded to apply for European patents, paying the attorney's fee in advance, and to pay John Wedderburn & Co. for advertising for sale worthless and fully anticipated inventions.

It is learned that Minister Woodford has been instructed to take his time in traveling to Madrid to an even greater extent than was contemplated when be left Washington. It is stated that the administration prefers in the unsettled condition of affairs in Spain, since the assassination of the Spanish Prime Minister. that Mr. Taylor, our old Spanish Minister, who is presumed to be better posted on the condition of affairs than a new man would be, should continue for a while to represent the United States at Madrid. The fact is, the administration wants to see which way the Spanish cat is going to jump before showing its Cuban policy to the government of Spain.

Boss Hanna's fight for election to the Senate is being aided by the administration wherever possible. Mr. Geoage P. Hamlett, of Ohio, who was recently made Chief of Post Office Inspectors, was given that place as a reward for what he is expected to do for Hanna. There are nearly 100 post office inspectors, and the chief can order as many of them into one particular state as he may be pleased to have there. The programme is for Mr. Hamlett to keep enough inspectors in Ohio to see that all the postmasters in that state give Hanna all the help they can, and any one of them who falls to meet expectations in that line will be likely to find that the inspectors will discover something wrong in the way he conducts his office. Oh yes, of course, this is a civil service reform administration—between campaigns in which it is interested.

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INDEPENDENCE INCIDENTS.

The weather has been fine for the last ten days, and farmers have been busy gathering in their crops. The stacking is about all done, and some of the farmers are threshing. Some say the wheat is turning out a little better than was expected at time of cutting.

DIED,—at his home in Town of Medina on 15th present month, of paralysis of throat and stomach, Ashbel Ingerson, aged 69 years. The funeral was largely attended by friends and neighbors of the deceased; services conducted by William Campbell, assisted by D. P. Crosscup.

Mr. Ingerson was previously a resident of this town, but for the last 15 or 16 years had lived in the town of Medina. He leaves a wife, three sons, three daughters and many friends to mourn his loss. Mr. Ingerson was a good citizen, respected and loved by his neighbors.

Chas. Ingerson Jr. of Leter Prairie, attended the funernal of his uncle on Tuesday.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents. Opp. U. S. Patent office Washington, D. C.

F. Carlson, Duluth, Pan or plate lifter. C. P. Chase. Minneapolis, Permutation-padlock. H. Grey, Duluth, Apparatus for rolling metallic beams, columns, girders, etc. T. D. McCall, Minneapolis, Bicycle. N. Witts, Alma City, Rotary Engine.

For copy of any patent send 10 cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

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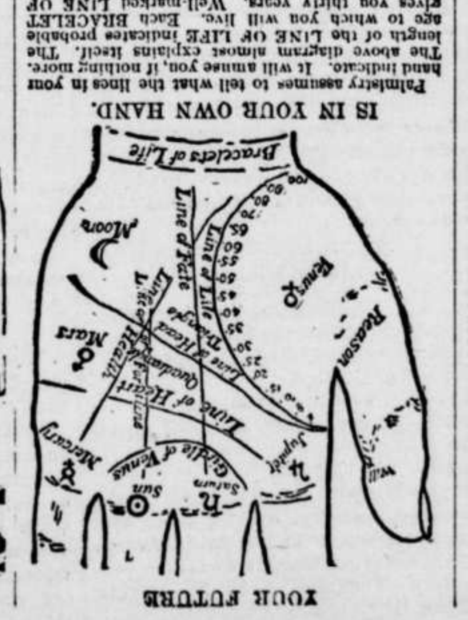

IS IN YOUR OWN HAND.

Palmistry assumes to tell what the lines in your hand indicate. It will amuse you, if nothing more. The above diagram almost explains itself. The length of the LINE OF LIFE indicates probable age to which you will live. Each BRACELET gives you thirty years. Well-marked LINE OF HEAD denotes brain power; clear LINE OF FORTUNE, fame or riches. Both combined mean success in life; but you must keep up with modern ideas to win it. You will find plenty of these in Demorest's Family Magazine, so attractively presented that every member of the family is entertained. It is a dozen magazines in one. A CLEAR LINE OF HEART bespeaks tenderness; a straight LINE OF FATE, peaceful life; the reverse if crooked. A well-defined LINE OF HEALTH spares you doctors' bills; so will the health hints in Demorest's. No other magazine publishes so many stories to interest the home circle. You will be subject to extremes of high spirits or despondency if you have the GIRDLE OF VENUS well marked; keep up your spirits by having Demorest's Magazine to read. By subscribing to it for 1894 you will receive a gallery of exquisite works of art of great value, besides the superb premium picture, 17x22 inches, "I'm a Daisy!" which is almost a real baby, and equal to the original oil painting which cost $300; and you will have a magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its beautiful illustrations and subject matter, that will keep you posted on all the topics of the day, and all the fads, and different items of interest about the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both grave and gay, for the whole family; and while Demorest's is not a fashion magazine, its fashion pages are perfect, and you get with it, free of cost, all the patterns you wish to use during the year, and in any size you choose. Send in your subscription at once, only $2.00, and you will really get over $25.00 in value. Address the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York. If you are unacquainted with the Magazine, send for a specimen copy. A large QUADRANGLE means honesty; a large TRIANGLE, generosity; long FIRST DIVISION OF THUMB, strong will; LONG SECOND DIVISION, reasoning faculty. The MOUNT OF JUPITER betokens ambition; that of SATURN, prudence; the SUN, love of splendor; MARS, courage; MOON, imagination; VENUS, love of pleasure; and MERCURY, intelligence. Take our advice as above and you will be sure to possess the last and most valuable quality.

YOUR FUTURE

Harvest Home for the Farmer.

The Minnesota State Fair, which will be held at Hamline, midway between the two cities from Sept 6th to the 11th, will be the best ever seen in the Northwest. The past two exhibits have been especially prosperous, and, as the result, the association offers premiums and purses to the amount of $25,000. This large sum is stimulating every department, and the entries of exhibitors are pouring in as never before.

The buildings are being overhauled, repainted, repaired and renovated. The grounds generally are being put in order, walks and roads repaired, and the race track is absolutely in superb condition. The purses offered for the races aggregate $7,500, and some of the most celebrated horses in the country will be present. Happy Jack, the famous horse which paces in 2.09 without rider driver or sulky, will give a daily exhibition during the races. He is the original horse to give this unique exhibition.

The displays of stock, poultry, dairy products and farm machinery will be unusually large, and the whole exhibit will be a veritable harvest home for the farmer.

In addition to the exhibits there will be various amusements, such as baloon ascensions and other attractions. The railroads return exhibits free, carrying them dirct to the grounds. One fare for the round trip will be given to visitors, and steam and street cars run direct from the Twin Cities to the grounds. Both St. Paul and Minneapolis have carnivals State Fair week, giving free evening street displays. The whole week will be one of pleasure and instruction. Parties desiring to camp on the grounds can obtain the free use of a tent by writing to Secretary E. W. Randall, at Hamline.

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The September Number of "What to Eat" Is a Gem.

We are reminded that we are in the midst of the Watermelon Season by the cover, which has a big slice of that fruit suspended in the heavens in place of a moon, while two awe struck little darkies contemplate the wonder with amazement. Inside appears a story by Miss Harris entitled, "The Cook at Kennedy's Camp," A vegetarian Luncheon, by Miss Anna B. Weeks, Stories for the Table, by Mrs. Leo, of New York, How to Cook a Husband, by a new writer, "S. H. M." The Proper Food for Persons Advanced in Life, a reply to Dr. Hoy by Dr. Tooker, of Chicago, a splendid lot of recipes by Miss Emily Colling, and menus, jokes, etc., etc.

Altogether, the words of the Chicago News of last week can be fairly endorsed, when it says: "'What To Eat' has grown mightily. It is vivacious, well illustrated and brightly written, unique in its field and a valuable help with its suggestive ideas. It is not a 'crochet stitch' or a 'home recipe' magazine; rather it deals with the philosophy of eating, the intellectual side of food consumption, if the phrase is permitted." 10 cents a copy $1 a year. Pierce & Pierce, Publishers, Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.

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As rich as the finest fur cloak,
And for handsome design
You just should see mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I'm beloved by the poor and the rich,
For both I impartially stitch;
In the cabin I shine,
In the mansion I'm fine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I never get surly nor tired,
With zeal I always am fired;
To hard work I incline,
For rest I ne'er pine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I am easily purchased by all,
With instalments that monthly do fall;
And when I am thine,
Then life is benign—
No. 9, No. 9.

To the Paris Exposition I went,
Upon getting the Grand Prize intent:
I left all behind,
The Grand Prize was mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889, at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France. This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered—the GRAND PRIZE—giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor—the most prized honor of France.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best it will be your own fault. Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine. If he doesn't keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue and terms. Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory. WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO. Chicago, Ill.

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The Gazette.

DELANO. Wright Co., - MINN.

AUGUST—1897.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	....	....	....	....

A house in a New York town was struck by lightning seven times in one day last week. This may be called the electrocution of an old proverb.

It is estimated that Japan will import during this year 1,000,000 barrels of our flour. China is also purchasing our wheat in quantities.

A southern California farmer figured out one dry day that he had walked 300 miles in cultivating an orchard. He thereupon sold his place and moved to town, where he walked 600 miles to find something to do for a living.

Lord Kelvin has devised a plan at Shoreditch, England, by which garbage is consumed by electricity and the resulting gases used for fuel. Science is determined to show that there is no such thing as necessary waste.

The Brooklyn (N. Y.) directory ought to run an influenza department. Zmidzinski, appears therein, and Zidnilski, not to mention Zolotnitzki and Zwetschkenbaum. Yachczyk leans up against Syctrodowsky, while Pfannenschmidt and Achtenflacht sneeze along together.

Florence Nightingale received her Christian name from the town in which she was born—Florence, Italy. Her name is not Nightingale, but Shore, her father being a Nottingham banker, who inherited the estates of Peter Nightingale on condition that he assume the name.

An American on the Klondike writes home: "There is no language strong enough to describe the fierceness of the mosquitoes. They would soon kill a person if gloves and veiling were not constantly worn." Alaskans will feel better when they hear that the New Jersey mosquitoes this year are just as dangerous.

The longest tunnel in existence will be the one under Pike's peak, but just so long as railroad companies persist in lighting the lamps before reaching a tunnel they needn't expect it to become particularly attractive or interesting to the younger members of the traveling public, no matter how long it takes to get through.

It is reported that a society has been formed in the east composed exclusively of college men, whose object is to secure laws providing for the electrocuting of idiots, lunatics, deformed children and old people. It is to be hoped that the ignorant will not take this society as an evidence of what college usually does for young men.

A Boston swimmer has attempted to swim across the English channel, but failed by about three miles. The feat is one to test the greatest strength, skill and endurance. It has been accomplished a few times before, notably some years ago by Capt. Henry Webb, but many more have failed than succeeded. Twenty-one miles of the roughest water and the strongest tides lie between the English and French shores, and he is indeed a splendid swimmer who can buffet successfully this waste.

Klondike is not to monopolize all the interest in gold discoveries. Simultaneously with the announcements from Alaska come others telling that gold has also been found in Pennsylvania, California, Colorado, Minnesota, Michigan and Illinois. A man in New York has also discovered a method of extracting gold from Mexican silver dollars, and a company has been formed for the purpose of transmuting gold from the pate de foi gras which grows so plentifully on the White mountains.

The bloody mindedness of so-called civilization received a rebuke from the king of Siam while he was at Vienna. They proudly showed him a large collection of stuffed animals which had been killed by the late Crown Prince Rudolph. His majesty asked if the crown prince had killed them himself. They answered yes. Whereupon the gentle Buddhist replied that he loved animals too dearly to kill them. He kept them instead. The wanton slaying for so-called sport of animals is an inconsistency in the Christian religion which strikes the Buddhists and others who examine it.

Since 1890 40 persons have died in the electric chair in New York state. From the creation of the state until 1890, when execution by electricity began, there were only 230 hangings. The great increase in the number of takings off is attributed to the greater liking of juries for the electric method than for rope choking, and the removal of the place of execution from the vicinity of the crime, which lessens the appeal for executive clemency. The change of the method of terminating the lives of murderers is, says the Troy (N. Y.) Times, one of the most praiseworthy acts of civilization.

A general migratory movement to Mexico is proposed by the Indians. The prohibition of polygamy by order of the government is said to be the cause, but it is doubtful if the plan can be carried into effect. Uncle Sam might not object, but Mexico probably would. And even if the Indians were able to change their homes, it would probably not be long before many of them would come straggling back. The red man has become largely dependent upon government assistance. Such aid could not be expected from the Mexican government, and without it the Indian would find himself in dire straits.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

According to a treasury statement concerning the principal articles of domestic exports for July, 1897, the total value of the month's exports amount to $36,945,278, as against $35,645,849 for the same month in 1896, and $29,445,340 for the same month in 1895.

The president has accepted an invitation to attend the Ohio state fair at Columbus, opening August 31.

The president has appointed Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of St. Louis, minister to Russia.

Treasury department statistics show that 283,832 immigrants came over last year and brought $3,541,241 with them, an average of about $15 per head.

Hon. Pom Kwang Soh, president of the privy council of Corea, and ex-minister to this country, died at his residence in Washington of acute consumption, aggravated by over-exercise, aged 48 years.

In the seven days ended on the 13th there were 239 business failures in the United States against 237 the week previous and 298 in the corresponding period of 1896.

District of Columbia commissioners have refused to allow horseless carriages to be used on the streets of Washington, on the ground that they frighten horses and are likely to cause runaways and accidents.

THE EAST.

H. A. Willis, the Taunton (Mass.) murderer, who was recently shot in an attempt to escape from the state prison, died in the hospital at that institution.

Leading commercial agencies report a steady increase in trade circles all over the country.

During the week ended on the 13th the exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States aggregated $1,153,070,835, against $1,141,862,763 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 35.9.

The largest seizure that was ever made took place in Hoboken when customs officers seized $8,000 worth of diamonds which R. H. Neubauer, a passenger on a steamship from Hamburg, attempted to smuggle through.

In the National league the percentages of the baseball clubs for the week ended on the 15th were: Boston, .681; Baltimore, .667; Cincinnati, .648; New York, .600; Cleveland, .532; Chicago, .480; Pittsburgh, .452; Philadelphia, .442; Louisville, .443; Brooklyn, .408; Washington, .402; St. Louis, .265.

The estimates of Wall street men in New York bring the total amount to be gained by western farmers this year because of better prices for their crops up to $700,000,000.

The death of Col. J. R. Haskell, inventor of the multicharge gun, occurred at his home at Passaic, N. J., aged 65 years.

In Boston Eddie McDuffie established a new world's bicycle record for a paced mile, flying start, at 1:38 1-5.

The sudden death of Ashley B. Wright, congressman from the First district of Massachusetts, occurred suddenly at his home in North Adams, aged 56 years.

In Buffalo, N. Y., Star Pointer paced a mile in 2:01¾, breaking his previous record by nearly a second.

WEST AND SOUTH.

The death of Philip Korn, a wealthy coffee planter of San Salvador, occurred at Tallack Lake, Cal. He was one of the best-known coffee planters in Central America.

Harold Mosler, aged 15, of Kansas City, Mo., while visiting his father's ranch near Chamberine, N. M., was hanged, it was supposed, by neighbors with whom the family have had trouble over their ranch boundaries.

While jumping on a moving train at Milan, Mo., Milton Virden missed his footing and was instantly killed.

Maud Young, aged 16, shot and killed her friend, Jennie Meyers, aged 19, and then killed herself, while visiting friends at Montpelier, O. No cause was known for the act.

An express train was wrecked near Caddo Mills, Tex., by some one removing the fish plate. Messenger Rawlins was killed and several passengers injured.

In Chicago September wheat sold for 84½ cents, an advance of 20 cents in 30 days, and it was expected the price would reach the dollar mark before the end of the month.

Grady Reynolds and Bud Brooks, convicted at Jefferson, Ga., of the murder of Merchant M. C. Hunt, were sentenced to be hanged Friday, September 24.

Rich gold finds were reported to have been made in Trinity county, Cal., one nugget unearthed weighing 2,400 ounces, valued at $42,000.

Rev. W. T. Howe, of the Episcopal church, died from an overdose of chloral at the residence of Bishop Thompson, his father-in-law, in Jackson, Miss.

Prof. W. Putnam, of Harvard, was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Detroit. Boston was chosen as the place of meeting for 1898.

After pleading not guilty to a charge of murder, Dr. Winters, who shot and killed William J. Arey, at Durango, Cal., was released under $5,000 bonds.

Peter Monohan, 74 years old, was hanged in Baltimore, Md., for the murder of his wife. The crime was committed May 25, 1897.

While riding his bicycle on the railroad track near Schenck's station, O., Maxwell Vas Eaton Potter was killed by the cars.

While trying to ford a river near Spottsville, Ky., Thomas and Peter Drew, father and son, were drowned.

At Nasbie, Ky., Caleb Lane shot and killed his brother-in-law, Robert Stanley, for dogging hogs. Lane fled to Virginia, but was captured and lodged in jail.

At the age of 71 years James Z. George, United States senator from Mississippi, died at Mississippi City.

During a race riot at Palaram, Ark., two negroes and one white man were shot dead.

In Wisconsin the tobacco crop this year shows an increase of 25 per cent. over that of last year.

The United States gunboat Bennington left the harbor of San Diego, Cal., for Honolulu.

Near Mound City, Ill., a sawmill boiler exploded, killing I. Hawkins and fatally injuring four other men.

Fire destroyed the saw and planing mills of the Tunis Lumber company in Baltimore, the loss being $600,000.

It is announced that Ethan A. Hitchcock, of St. Louis, has been offered and has accepted the ministership to Russia.

Near Myers, Ky., George Wilson (colored), who had a bad reputation, was lynched by a mob.

A storm swept over Hicksville, O., doing great damage in unroofing buildings, and the loss to crops in the surrounding country was great.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

In his telegram of condolence to Senora Canovas Prince Bismarck said: "I have never bowed my head before anyone, but I bow it every time I hear the name of Canovas."

Funeral services were held over the remains of Spain's dead premier at Madrid, and the body was interred in the family vault in the Isidoso cemetery.

It was learned at Havana on what seemed to be the best authority that Capt. Gen. Weyler had sent his resignation to Madrid.

In Spain a new cabinet has been formed with Gen. Martinez Campos as president.

Off Alderney island, on the coast of Normandy, the French steamer Ville de Mal Malaga struck the rocks and her captain and five members of her crew were lost.

Prince Henri of Orleans and the count of Turin fought a duel with swords at Vancresson, France, the former receiving three severe wounds, while the count was only slightly wounded.

Advices from Havana say that Capt. Gen. Weyler cabled his resignation to Madrid and was told to remain in Cuba so long as the present ministry holds power.

LATER NEWS.

Judge Jackson, at Parkersburg, W. Va., has issued two more injunctions against the striking miners.

Michael Angoliollo, the assassin of Premier Canovas of Spain, was sentenced to death, and garroted within a few hours after the sentence was pronounced.

By the breaking of a coupling pin a train of 25 cars going down an incline in the Wapello mine at Hiteman, Io., was wrecked and three miners fatally injured.

Dr. Tolfie Lawchoynski, a Polish nobleman and an officer in the Belgian guards, attempted suicide in Chicago by taking laudanum.

Justice Field, of the United States supreme court, the 16th, established a record for the longest service on that bench. He was appointed in 1863 by President Lincoln, and is now in his 81st year.

Two masked men entered the home of H. S. Humburger, an aged man living near Hicksville, O. They bound and gagged him and escaped with $1,800 in currency, about $900 in notes, and $9,000 in bonds.

The peace negotiations between the ambassadors and the powers is at a standstill. This is due to the refusal of Lord Salisbury to allow Turkish occupations of Thessaly.

It is announced that papers have been filed in the United States court in Boston on behalf of James McNamara of Jersey City for the appointment of a receiver for the American Legion of Honor.

The Canadian government has submitted formal proposals to this government to establish communication with the Clondyke region in Alaska by the construction of a telegraph line from the head of winter navigation on the Lynn canal into the center of the Clondyke district.

The Great Northern coast bound passenger train was wrecked near Muckilteo, Wash., by a slide that had covered the track. The engineer was scalded, but no one killed.

A passenger train on the Santa Fe road was held up near Edmond, O. T., by six masked highwaymen. A charge of dynamite was placed under the Wells, Fargo express safe, but failed to open it. The robbers secured about $500 from the local safe.

After gambling all night, a party of young men got into a row at Shad's Gap, Ky. James Felt shot and killed Cableb Hatfield and Joe Mallord.

Martial law has been declared in several townships near Pittsburg, Pa.

David G. Swaim, U. S. A., retired judge advocate general, died in Washington, D. C., the 17th, aged 63 years.

The 22d annual convention of the American Banking association was held at Detroit, Mich., with 500 delegates in attendance.

The police of Troy, N. Y., are searching for some trace of 5-year-old Johnnie Conway, who has been abducted and held for ransom. His captors demand $3,000 for his return.

John Saxby was shot and killed by a tramp on the Northwestern road, near Long Point, Iowa. With his brother, Saxby was in a box car stealing a ride, when three tramps entered and demanded their valuables. John refused and was shot.

Bishop Messner, of the diocese of Green Bay, Wis., has issued a pastoral letter enjoining Catholics from conducting Sunday picnics and excursions.

One of the searchers for Herr Andree met the sealing vessel Alken about July 22 and was informed by her captain that one of her crew had shot a carrier pigeon near North Cape and Seven Islands on the north coast of Lapland, bearing a message from the explorer, addressed to the Aftonbladet of Stockholm which read as follows: "Eighty-two degrees passed. Good journey northward. Andree."

Three men armed with Winchesters went into the Pineville, (Mo.) bank, forced the cashier to hold up his hands, and secured about $600, mostly silver. A posse pursued the robbers and exchanged several shots without effect. The robbers turned north about four miles from Pineville and escaped.

Chester Schultz, a prisoner at the branch prison at Marquette, Mich., while working in the quarry, made his escape. His parole arrived soon after he was missed.

MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Aug. 17.

Wheat—No. 1 northern, 92 to 92½c; No. 2 northern, 90 to 90½c; Sept. 81c.

Corn—No. 4, 23½c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 17 to 18c.

Cattle—Steers, $3.20 to $3.75; cows, $2.75.

Hogs—$3.25 to $3.50.

Sheep—Muttons. $3.10 to $4.10; lambs

Butter—Creamery, extras, 14 to 15c; creamery, firsts, 12 to 13c; dairy, fancy, 12 to 13; dairy, choice, 10 to 11c.

Poultry—Turkeys, 6 to 7c; spring chickens, 12 to 14c.

THE BIG STRIKE.

Developments Make Things Lively in Various Quarters.

Judge Collier Commends Peaceable Attitude of Strikers—Civil and Criminal Suits Against De Armit—Deputies Fight.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 17.—Monday was fraught with exciting incidents in matters pertaining to the miners' strike. Mutiny in the strikers' camp, a probable murder in the deputies' ranks, filing of criminal and civil suits against the De Armits, and the hearing in the injunction case against President Dolan and others, kept both sides to the struggle busy and on the qui vive all day long. That the injunction will be materially modified there can be no doubt, which on its face would indicate a victory for the strikers. The preliminary decree has been continued pending a consultation of the judges and an opinion will probably be handed down by noon to-day. Judge Collier said in court that the strike would go down in history as one of the wonders of the country, and remarkable on account of the utter lack of disorder, for which the strikers are commended, and have the sympathy of the court.

Miners Begin Suit for Wages.

The threatened suits against the New York and Cleveland company for retaining the wages of their striking miners have been commenced. It is anticipated that about 150 suits will result. Each will be for salaries ranging from $15 to $20, which represents two weeks' pay. Three suits were entered before Alderman Toole Monday.

Criminal Suits Against De Armit.

In addition to the civil suits entered against President W. P. De Armit by his former employers for wages, three criminal suits have been brought against Samuel De Armit, a brother of the president. Mrs. Croter, who was evicted on Saturday by Samuel De Armit, has brought a criminal suit charging assault and battery. She says in her charge that her husband was not at home and De Armit took her by the shoulders and threw her out of the house. She says he held a hatchet above her head and threatened to kill her.

Deputies Fight.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 17.—Two deputies, Robert Kerr and Frank Anderson, employed as guardians of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company, fought Monday afternoon, and as a result Kerr cannot live. Anderson was in charge of the deputies at Sandy Creek. Kerr, who lives at McKee's Rooks, is a river pilot by occupation. He has served before as a deputy during strikes.

Anderson was in charge of the guards and ordered Kerr to go on the noonday relief. Kerr refused and called Anderson an ugly name. He followed this with a knock-down blow. Anderson arose and was knocked down again. Then he drew his revolver, and, aiming at Kerr's abdomen, fired. The bullet entered Kerr's groin, and he fell fatally wounded. Anderson was placed under arrest by the other deputies and is now a prisoner in the Allegheny county jail.

Will Close All Mines.

Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 17.—It was decided by the eastern Ohio leaders and miners at a mass meeting Monday at Bellaire, to close all mines, no matter what the circumstances, and no matter how many mill and glass factory workers become idle. There is discontent among the strikers as long as any miners are working, and to put an end to this all miners are ordered out. This will throw 10,000 men idle in the iron and glass works. The action was taken without regard to Ratchford's views.

Judge Jackson has issued an injunction against the strikers at the instance of the New England and West Fairmont companies, identical with the ones heretofore issued for the Fayette county and Monongahela operators.

Injunction in Illinois.

St. Louis, Aug. 17.—A special to the Republic from Cairo, Ill., says: Judge A. K. Vickars granted an injunction Monday at Murphysboro commanding the itinerant strikers to desist from trespassing on the grounds or interfering in any way with the employes of the Muddy Valley Mining & Manufacturing company, the Muddy Valley mines, and also from entering on the lands of W. P. Halliday.

Five Waterspouts in Lake Erie.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 13.—A strange phenomenon was seen by residents of this city at about eight o'clock Thursday morning. Five dark and enormous waterspouts were seen far out in the lake, moving in an easterly direction. One of these whirling waterspouts went traversing the distance from the western horizon, where they were first sighted by the lookout at the life saving station, to the eastern horizon, where it finally disappeared or struck the shore, in 15 minutes. Two struck the shore near the foot of Wilson avenue, while the other three pursued their easterly course down the lake. The largest spout struck the shore at the foot of Coe street with terrible force. The large gate of the Avery Stamping company was twisted from its hinges and the large timbers scattered in every direction. The shipping department of this plant is now being repaired and a large section of the roof was taken off. Windows were broken and several large sections of the roofs of surrounding sheds were blown off.

Spanish Spy Hanged.

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 13.—A special to the Citizen from Key West with late Havana advices states that a Spanish spy, Miguel Besta, was hanged without trial by Baldomero Acosta, a prominent Cuban leader. Besta had been employed by Weyler to visit Acosta's camp and assassinate him. News of his mission preceeded him, however, and on reaching the camp his execution was ordered. Besta had a bloody record as a professional spy and having been instrumental in sending many Cubans to prison and death.

Statistics of Immigration.

Washington, Aug. 13.—Statistics prepared at the treasury department show that 283,832 immigrants came over last year and brought $3,541,241 with them, an average of about $15 per head. The Germans were more thrifty and possessed more money than immigrants from other countries. They brought over with them about $38 a head. There were 22,533 immigrants from that country, and the total money brought with them was $858,128.

ASSASSIN SENTENCED.

Anarchist Who Killed Canovas Will Be Garroted.

Madrid, Aug. 17.—Michel Angiolli, the anarchist assassin of Premier Canovas del Castillo, who was tried by court-martial Sunday at Vergara, was found guilty and was sentenced to death. Upon hearing the sentence Angiolli turned deathly pale and had to be assisted from the courtroom. Angiolli will be garroted within the prison.

Angiolli, in the course of the statement, said that he left Foggia in October, 1885, and went to Marseilles and Barcelona, where he took the name of Jose Santos. At first he had no thought of becoming an anarchist, but while at Corininia he began to be interested in anarchist doctrines. He then returned to Marseilles, and after his expulsion from that city he went to Belgium and London, where he spent most of his time in the society of anarchists. When the execution took place at Barcelona on May 4 of five of the anarchists convicted of participation in the bomb outrage at the feast of Corpus Christi, he conceived the idea of assassinating Canovas. Without seeking an accomplice he proceeded to Spain and carried out the resolution. Angiolli went on to say that the passion for vengeance led him to commit the crime. As he was unacquainted with the manufacture of explosives he used the revolver.

The public prosecutor described the crime as "premeditated murder," and asked the court to impose the death penalty.

MEXICO'S TROUBLE.

Serious Financial and Commercial Situation Confronts the Country.

City of Mexico, Aug. 17.—Exchange on New York rose Monday on the fresh drop in silver to 131, and in some cases 140 was asked. Bankers were in doubt as to what rate to make in view of the condition of the silver market. Dealings were nominal. Exchanges on London went to 21¼ pence, the lowest on record, and implying for this government, in meeting the interest on its sterling debt, a loss at the rate of $2,000,000 per annum. The government can meet this loss by economies and by using the surplus funds, but bankers here say the time has come when something must be done, and the debt should pay a lower rate of interest than six per cent., and also that Mexico is entitled to relief in view of the punctual payment of her gold interest under trying circumstances. It is not to be denied a very anxious sentiment prevails, as the people have come to expect a still further decline in the value of silver, and many predict it will be forced to a point where the dollar will be worth 30 cents in gold. Importations will be generally reduced and all the interests of business except exports will be affected. The commercial crisis is hardly expected, as merchants were not, as a rule, owing heavily abroad. The government and the country are confronting a serious situation, which is the worst for many years.

A RACE RIOT.

Bloody Battle Between Whites and Negroes in Arkansas.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 16. — The bloodiest race riot that has occurred in Arkansas in months took place at Palarm station, 30 miles from Little Rock, late Saturday evening. Three men are dead, another fatally wounded and two others badly injured. The dead are: Harrison Kerr, a negro, shot all to pieces; Charles Peters, colored, killed outright; Charles Andry, shot through the heart. The seriously injured are: J. T. Clark, Jr., a telegraph operator, shot through the shoulder, probably fatally; R. D. Owens, white, deputy sheriff of Perry county, shot through the groin, seriously wounded.

Owens, a deputy sheriff from Perry county, had a warrant for Harrison Kerr, a negro, charged with murder. When he attempted to make the arrest at Palarm Kerr opened fire on the officer. The first shot struck Owens in the groin, and the bullet, striking silver in the trousers pocket, glanced and inflicted a serious wound. The money in Owens' pocket probably saved his life. Andry and Clark went to Owens' assistance and five more negroes joined in with Kerr. A pitched battle ensued in which over 50 shots were fired.

Brutally Slain.

Philadelphia, Aug. 17.—William C. Wilson, aged about 55 years, proprietor of Wilson's circulating library at No. 1119 Walnut street, was brutally murdered Monday night in his place of business. The crime was evidently committed by thieves, who deliberately lay in wait for their victim and, after murdering him, accomplished their purpose of robbery. The weapon used was a heavy hammer, which crushed through Wilson's skull. The murderers had also drawn a towel tightly around the throat of their victim, strangling him. After looting the place of all money that may have been there they made their escape without leaving a clew to their identity.

Justice Field's Record.

Washington, Aug. 17. — Justice Stephen J. Field, of the United States supreme court, on Monday established the record for longest service on that bench. Until to-day the service of Chief Justice John Marshall had been the longest in the history of the court, covering 34 years. With to-day Justice Field's service exceeds that of Marshall. He was appointed in 1863 by President Lincoln, and is now in his eighty-first year. He has reached the age of retirement, but prefers to remain in active service on the bench, and at the supreme court rooms it is said there is no present indication that he will retire.

Killed His Mother.

Galveston, Tex., Aug. 17.—At an early hour Monday morning Mrs. Kate Gallagher, for 12 years a school-teacher in this city, who lived with her son Virgil at Thirteenth and K streets, was found with her throat cut from ear to ear and the body charred beyond recognition. After killing her the murderer set fire to the bed. Virgil, the 20-year-old son of the murdered woman, has been arrested and confesses he committed the crime to get money to spend on a variety actress. The crime was deliberately planned and executed.

Census of the Veterans.

Washington, Aug. 17.—F. A. Vanderlip, assistant secretary of the treasury, has ordered a census of the old soldiers, soldiers' widows and army nurses in the employ of the treasury department throughout the country. The object is to know how many of this class are in the treasury service and where they are at work.

A SENSATIONAL LEAP.

September Wheat Makes a Gain of Six Cents in Two Days.

Chicago, Aug. 13.—September wheat sold from 82⅝ up to 84½ cents on the board of trade Thursday, and at the close it broke to 83⅛ cents, a net advance of 1⅝ cents over Wednesday's closing price. Within two days September wheat gained nearly 6 cents and No. spring cash wheat is selling at a premium of 3 cents over the September option. Excitement was intense on the board at the opening. Buying orders were flashed over the wires as fast as the operator could get them from the receiver, and the whole country, and especially eastern exporters, was buying everything offered. The bull clique which ran wheat up from 65 to 78 cents and cleared $600,000 by the operation descended on the wheat pit and is credited with having bought 6,700,000 bushels.

Scarcity of wheat to satisfy mature contracts is regarded as the primary reason for the second great spurt in wheat during the present season. The movement of spring wheat, which is already partially harvested, has been mostly toward empty bins of millers who have been compelled to shut down for the want of wheat to grind. This movement was expected to go eastward for export, and the unforseen contingency caught the trade napping.

Laboring under the impression that they will see the market advance still higher, the farmers are also said to be stacking their wheat. Forecasters insist that these reserves will be piled upon the markets suddenly, and then the boom will break and wheat will go down to 75 cents. Robert Lindblom insists that if wheat slumps to 75 cents it will recover and even touch the $1 mark.

FOUGHT WITH SWORDS.

Duel Between Count of Turin and Prince Henri of Orleans.

Paris, Aug. 16.—The count of Turin and Prince Henri of Orleans fought a duel with swords at five o'clock Sunday morning in the Bois de Marechaux Vancresson. M. Leontieff acted as umpire. The fighting was most determined and lasted 26 minutes. There were five engagements, of which two were at close quarters. Prince Henri received two serious wounds in the right shoulder and the right side of the abdomen. The count of Turin was wounded in the right hand. Prince Henri was taken to the residence of the Duc de Chartres and received medical attendance.

The seconds of Prince Henri of Orleans was M. de Leontieff, governor general of the equatorial provinces of Abyssinia, and M. Raoul Mourichon. The count of Turin's were Gen. Count Avagadro de Quinto and Marquis Carlo di Ginori.

The count of Turin, considering the letters of Prince Henri of Orleans to the Figaro offensive to the Italian army, wrote to him on July 6, demanding a retraction. This letter could not be answered until August 11, the day of the arrival of Prince Henri in France. The prince replied to the count's demand by telegram, maintaining the right of a traveler to record his experiences.

HOPEFUL SIGNS.

Encourage the Belief in Approach of Prosperity.

New York, Aug. 14.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"Every city reporting this week notes increase in trade, and nearly all bright crop prospects. The great change in business is emphasized by the presence of a multitude of buyers from all parts of the country, by their statements of the situation at their homes and more forcibly yet by the heavy purchases they are making. But the customary signs of prosperity are not lacking. The strong rise in stocks, the growth of bank clearings and railroad earnings, the heavy speculation in many products, but most of all in wheat, have made the week one of surpassing interest even to those who best remember the upward rush in 1879.

"Even the demand for corn, by greatly exceeding last year's, shows that foreign anxieties are serious, for 5,510,135 bushels have been exported in two weeks from Atlantic ports, against 2,514,428 last year. The price has advanced 1.12 cents, notwithstanding enormous stocks being brought over. The urgency of French buying of wheat, reports that Russia will stop exports in order to keep supplies for itself and continued shipments from the Pacific to countries usually having a surplus make even the largest estimates of probable supplies not too great for the possible demand.

"In all the great industries a large demand for products appears, with strong speculation in materials and in intermediate products. In the iron and steel branch starting of many works after settlement of wages keeps prices low and even depresses some, but the fact that the demand is growing leads to heavy purchases of iron ore."

WEYLER RESIGNS.

Spanish Commander in Cuba Said to Have Given Up.

Havana, Aug. 14.—It is learned on what seems to be the best authority that Capt. Gen. Weyler has sent his resignation to Madrid. This report is generally believed to be true. There is no doubt that the resignation of Gen. Weyler is due to the assassination of Senor Canovas del Castillo, the premier of Spain, through whose personal wishes Capt. Gen. Weyler was retained in Cuba.

Damaging Storms.

New York, Aug. 17.—Reports from up the state tell of much damage done by lightning during Monday's storm. The most serious loss was at Copenhagen, Lewis county, where Plankinton Nellis' sawmill, valued at $20,000, was destroyed. A cyclone passed over the eastern end of Fulton county, three farmhouses and many barns and outbuildings being completely demolished. Many people sought refuge in their cellars. Mrs. Robinson and son, who lived near Broad Albin, ran from the house when they saw the storm approaching and threw themselves on the ground behind the barn. The structure was blown down and both were seriously injured.

Requiem Mass for Canovas.

Madrid, Aug. 14.—A requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the late prime minister of Spain, Senor Canovas del Castillo, was celebrated Friday morning. The funeral was a most touching and solemn ceremony. All the troops of the garrison lined the route along which the cortege moved, the flags were lowered and the public buildings, embassies, consulates and clubs were heavily draped with crape. More than 1,000 wreaths were deposited in the death chamber.

Congressman Wright Found Dead.

North Adams, Mass., Aug. 16.—Ashley B. Wright, congressman from the First Massachusetts district, was found dead in his home Saturday evening by his wife. He had been out for a drive and when he returned lay down on a couch. Mr. Wright died of heart failure.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS

Cut Down.

In the expense bills of the state institutions, which were passed by the state auditor recently, was one of $13,611.60 for the building of a new cell room at St. Cloud. It was cut materially, however, when it came to the cash payment, as one bill in the item was $12,276.75 for something over 16,000 days' employment of convicts, charged at 75 cents a day, which left the actual cash outlay, so far as the current month is concerned, of but $1,334.85. The amount charged for the convicts' labor, will, of course, be credited to the institution in some other fund, as otherwise the cost of the building as charged would be only the cost of material, and the incidental free labor employed.

The Foley Gold Mine.

The Foley Gold Mines Company, operating in the eastern part of the Rainy Lake district, make additional shipments of gold last week, making its total production so far this summer $35,000, done with 10 stamps since April. The company has 20 stamps in its mill, but has been unable to supply them with ore. It is now putting in additional machinery and will run 16 air drills next month. The mine cost, before the mill was put at work, about $225,000.

Want a Lake.

The citizens of Rochester have, this summer, been considering the feasibility of constructing an artificial lake. At a meeting of the common council with the citizens' committee previously appointed, Civil Engineer George W. Cooley, of Minneapolis, made a report of the surveys and an estimate of the cost of three different lakes which might be constructed. Rochester has several streams, in any one of which a lake could be made for $30,000.

Lightning's Work.

Henry Frideen, a farmer living in the vicinity of Rush Point, was in the act of whittling kindling wood for the morning fire. A thunder storm was raging at the time, and in the twinkling of an eye the knife was wrenched from his hand and hurled point first into the wall of the kitchen where it was imbedded up to the handle. Lightning had entered through the chimney into the stove and played this prank.

Mad Dog.

The village of Dayton was the scene of an exciting mad dog scare. A dog, that was undoubtedly rabid, made a run through the streets, and people sought refuge anywhere, in houses, stores, upon trees, and all managed to keep out of harm's way. It is reported that many dogs were bitten, besides horses and cows. The dog was finally shot.

News in Brief.

Dr. O. W. Archibald, for many years superintendent of the North Dakota hospital for the insane, has returned from Europe where he visited hospitals for the treatment of throat, ear and eye diseases, and has settled in St. Paul for practice.

The Minnesota drainage commission has awarded Contractor Kennedy, of Fargo, the extension of the Middle river ditch, near Felton. The amount is some $25,000 and work will begin at once.

The name of postoffice, Dodge, Rice county, has been changed to Eklund, and Ole J. Warnes commissioned postmaster. Bennie H. Holt was commissioned postmaster at Starbuck.

Pillsbury A mill, at Minneapolis, has ground 2,000,000 barrels of flour on this crop, and has yet over three weeks to run before the year is ended. This is a great showing, particularly when it is considered that the mill has been idle about five weeks in the 11 months.

Burglars entered the postoffice at Cokato and drilled the safe in two places. They blasted but did not open it. They took three watches from the show case.

It has been decided that the national monument to the Germanic hero, Hermann the Great, will be formally dedicated in New Ulm, Saturday, Sept. 25.

It seems almost incredible, but is a fact, nevertheless, that some inhuman brute cut off the end of the tongue of a cow owned by J. G. Johnson, of Crookston.

The National Grocers' convention, which was to have been held in Minneapolis this year, has been called off.

Allen Boyce was arrested at Argyle for burglary at Ann Arbor, Mich.

The Northern Pacific headquarters Winnipeg are to be moved to East Grand Forks.

A farmers' co-operative creamery company has been organized at Big Lake with a capital stock of $2,900.

The foreclosure sale of the Mankato cement works te L. M. Fulton has been confirmed.

Emil Swanbeck, confectioner and restaurant keeper at Springfield, was burned out.

United States recruiting offices at St. Paul and Minneapolis will be closed Sept. 30.

The board of equalization of St. Paul raised the assessment of the St. Paul City Railway company from $401,275 to $2,500,000, and of the St. Paul Gas Light company from $350,827 to $1,500,000.

For the week ending Aug. 7 the Minneapolis mills turned out 216,920 barrels of flour.

It is estimated there are 150,000,000 feet of logs in the Mississippi river at Dunham's island.

William Loeb, a traveling spectacle and jewelry peddler, aged about 29 year, was accidentally drowned in Corrigan's lake, Invor grove, by driving his horse into the water and becoming mired.

Gov. Clough has formally requested the chief magistrate of Colorado to return to Minnesota, one Charles Boland, sent to Stillwater some years ago for grand larceny. He was released on parole and went to Colorado where he again went wrong, and was sent to the penitentiary in that state.

W. B. Marston and William Keenan of Minneapolis have been appointed Chippewa pine estimators.

Andrew Odea, an inmate of the asylum at Rochester, was found dead in one of the closets. Apoplexy was the cause.

Four young Polish boys at Winona assaulted Josie Czaplewski, a 14-year-old girl, with fatal results.

Workmen on the Syndicate block at Red Lake Falls struck for an increase of wages.

The fourth annual convention of the Northwestern Soldiers' Home association was held at St. Paul. Over 35 delegates were present from nine states, with Indiana on the east and Oregon on the west represented.

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PLEASURE.

Let me go now—the sun is in the west,
The day is done, the feast, the song, the jest—
Let me go now, for now is time to rest.

Loud was the viol and the dancing blithe—
No dancer of them all so fair and lithe—
So said the mower, leaning on his scythe.

Then to his task, our gayety forgot,
Reaped grass and flowers as though he heard us not;
And I, as weary, envy now his lot.

No cloud was in my sky from sun to sun;
And yet in all the hours no work was done;
Not even the right to rest me have I won.

Oh, mower, far and near the winds are sweet
With the deep swaths that fell around thy feet;
Strong rest to thee comes gladly, as is meet.

Thou who hast won with toil the heart to pray,
Remember me, who danced, whose heart was gay,
So my to-morrow be not as to-day!
—Ida Whipple Benham, in N. Y. Independent.

AN AWAKENING.

IT WAS two hours past midnight and a January storm was raging. New York lay a foot under the snow which had been falling all day and night, only to give place to an icy rain. The streets were deserted by all save the guardians of the peace, and even they sought shelter wherever they could, secure in the belief that on such a night they were safe from detection by the chance patrolman. The clogged gutters afforded no outlet, and rivers of water ran over the mounds of snow and gathered in pools in the footprints made early in the evening by hurrying crowds of workers eager to reach their homes.

At the desk of one of the largest and most luxurious hotels stood a young man, fashionably attired, leaning partly on one arm, with his face turned toward the door. Near him stood the clerk, and they were engaged in that semiconfidential chat so usual between men of their habits. All life in the vast caravansary was hushed under the dreary, sodden sound of the rain as it drove its way into the snow.

Suddenly one of the doors leading to the street swung in a little, and what seemed but a gray bundle of wet rags flashed through and disappeared behind a huge hall lounge beside the radiator. Despite the rapidity with which it came and vanished, neither the eye of the clerk or that of his companion failed to observe it; nor were they at a loss to understand what it was. An ejaculation somewhat profane escaped the lips of the clerk as his hands instinctively came down upon the bell, and the almost unconscious "Front!" came as though jerked from his lips.

The young man, on the contrary, straightened himself up, and a smile, caused either by the irritation of the clerk or by a chance thought of his own, broke over his face. The hall boy who was running to obey the summary command of the clerk was stopped by a backward nod of the head and words: "I'll attend to this!" The young man then proceeded down the hall toward the door and came within view of the bundle, which proved to be a boy of six or seven years of age.

The child was sitting bolt upright, fast asleep, with his little legs, stiff from the cold, extended straight out along the floor, and his hands clasped together in friendly embrace in his lap. His hat, which had fallen from his head, lay beside him, and his long wet hair hung straight down over his face, almost shutting out from view the closed eyelids. The little figure was rigid, and the young man stood for one moment in absolute amazement as he realized the suddenness with which this forsaken waif of the streets had found repose in sleep.

He had been accustomed to seeing these boys about the great city, in all places and at all hours of the night, finding shelter wherever they could, and had never given them a single serious thought. Now, as he stood there in the quietude of that night, looking down on that little, silent, storm-beaten figure, a realization of the extremes of life seemed to burst upon him. He dropped into a chair, his first impulse being to sit there until morning, if necessary, a silent guardian of the sleeping boy, but, as he realized the saturated condition of the child's clothing and his need of a change, he reached over reluctantly and gently shook the little shoulder.

At length the eyelids quivered, and finally opened, disclosing a pair of large, sleepy, blue eyes in mute appeal for rest. For one instant their eyes met and then the young man, with a single hurried glance round, as though he was about to do something wrong, suddenly snatched the child from the floor, placed him upon his knee, in utter disregard of consequences, and inquired if he was hungry.

Amazement seemed to hush articulation.

The silent answer came in an affirmative nod of the little head and a brightening of the eyes.

A secluded corner of the dining-room was sought, and an order given, with the confidence of an old habitue, for anything and everything the kitchen could afford at that late hour of night, now well into morning.

For some time after the soup was served the little fellow sat in wonder, gazing unblinkingly at his benefactor. Suddenly he reached over and touched him.

"What is it? What do you want?" asked the young man.

"Jest wanted to know if yer wuz dere!" answered the boy, sheepishly. "Is it all rite, or is it jest one of dem dreams?"

A burst of loud and happy laughter came from the young man as he gave assurance that this time it was no dream, and, reaching over, helped the first spoonful of soup; then he dropped into silent contemplation, as he viewed a most ferocious and indiscriminate attack upon everything the table afforded.

Sense of an obligation never before suspected began to take possession of him and the problem of how to deal with it kept him silent, as he watched the food disappear in marvelously large quantities.

"Why didn't you go home to-night?" he asked, when he thought time could be found for an answer.

"Got na hum!"

"Haven't you a father or a mother?"

"Fadder. Mudder ded."

"Where are your brothers and sisters?"

"Onlee got sister."

"Where is she? How large is she?"

"She's littler en me. Tuk her to de priest's house an' run!"

"Where is your father?"

"Dun no. Drunk!"

"Well, what do you do? Where do you sleep?"

"Under Tiger's shed. Down dere in Dixon's alley."

"Yer see," continued the boy, confidentially, gradually thawing out under the gentle influence of light, heat and food. "Tiger keeps de dogs, an' Jimmie an' me, we jest creep in too, an' dey keeps us warm."

"Who is Jimmie?"

"Jimmie's me pard!"

"Does Tiger ever give you anything to eat?"

"Yer rite! W'en he ain't full he t'rows us bones same as de dogs!"

"What does he do when he is drunk?"

"We dust, yer bet! Yer wouldn't like ter meet Tiger w'en he's drunk—he rears and charges—whew! Well, yer see, sur, de shed got busted ternite an' I wuz huntin' fur a place an' suthin' made me chase in 'ere."

"Where is Jimmie?"

"Dunno; ef he's in luck he's in de hum!"

"How much does it cost to get a bed in the home?"

"Ten cents; yer see, luck went agin me terday. Two dagoes—big fellers," and the blue eyes grew as large as though illustrating the size of the enemies, "eum and swiped me stand an' punched me, see, an' I jest dropped ne papers down to fite 'em, and' de odder dago grabbed 'em an' run. But I'll git square wid dem dagoes!" he added, meditatively.

"How?"

"I'll git Tiger sum time w'en he ain't woozy ter cum down ter de stand; he'll git away wid 'em, see!"

"Well, here's a dime. Run down to the home and go to bed. Stay there to-morrow morning until I come to see you. Maybe I would like to be a side partner of yours and Jimmie's."

"Hully gee, tanks!" and without waiting for further persuasion the boy ran out into the bleak night.

The clerk gazed at the young man with a cynical smile.

"I could do that 20 times a night if I liked," he said, coldly; "it does not help them any."

"Just think, though, of the good it does me," returned the young man, carelessly; "I am thoroughly selfish, I admit."

"There are plenty of societies for them," continued the clerk. "This promiscuous giving only pauperizes them."

"We all need a lift sometimes, over hard places. This problem of helping the poor has never yet been solved, and never will be until there is more practice of the comradeship and brotherhood of which we hear so much. Everyone believes in the theory; it is beautiful to talk about, but how many live it?"

"What would you have? Society divided into two classes, the slummer and the slummed?"

"That might be preferable to the two classes into which it is divided at present. Moral support is what the poor need—not so much money as friends and friendly advice. Some one to put them on their feet and stand by them until they are strong enough to stand alone. But it is so easy to write a check and hand it to the minister; then our conscience is free to curse every beggar we see. Well, guess I'll be off. Good night!" and, lighting a fresh cigar and turning up the collar of his large and comfortable ulster, the young man departed.

A block from the hotel his attention was attracted to a small figure in the shelter of a doorway. He stopped intuitively and, walking toward it, recognized the boy from whom he had parted about 15 minutes before.

He looked at him in speechless surprise.

The boy, young as he was, realized the suspicion with which he was regarded.

"Please, sur!" he exclaimed, eagerly, "I wuz goin' ter de hum, an' I found Jimmie here, see—an' Jimmie wuz sick, he wuz cryin,' an' I guv him de dime, and tole 'em ter go ter de hum."

The man looked sternly at him and still made no remarks. "'Deed, sur, it's true, dead true. See—here's Jimmie's coat; he left it fur me and I wuzn't hungry, an' he ain't had nothin' ter eat all day."

He unwrapped a ragged old coat from about his bare legs and held it up in triumph.

"'Deed, sur, ye kin go an' see."

"Here, you young reprobate, how far is it to that home you talk about?"

"Just down dere—two blocks, sur."

"Here is a quarter which I think will enable you to take all the houseless people you may meet on the way, and also yourself, to the home. Now run, and do not let the fact of your having had one dinner debar you from ever eating another. Remember, I will see you and Jimmie in the morning."

The young man resumed his struggle through the snow. The night had lost all its terrors for him. His mind absorbed in the whirl of ideas set in action by this second meeting, left him unconscious of the elements. He thought only of the light and happiness those few pennies had brought out of the storm and darkness, and to one who had long been in the habit of squandering large sums in pleasures that did not please and amusements that did not amuse it was a revelation.

Suddenly he stopped. His face turned unconsciously upward, as though he was seeking some ray of light out of the blackness of the heavens. For one moment he stood so; then his hands went deeper into his pockets, and his arms came closer to his sides, as he started ahead again, with the quick and firm step of sudden determination.

Had he a gleam of light?

For what was he indebted to that midnight waif?

For what would that midnight waif be indebted to him?—Home Journal.

—Civil list pensions of $500 each have been granted to the widows of Anthony Trollope and Charles Dickens the younger, "in consideration of the literary merits of their husbands and their straitened circumstances."

—At Blenheim palace, the home of the duke of Marlborough, there are said to be 20 staircases leading from the main floor to the second.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

PERMANENT ROADS.

How to Build Them and the Materials to Be Used.

The best road construction requires right material. The three principal things are stones, gravel and clay. Each town where suitable stones are plenty should own one or more stone crushers. Crushed stone forms the very best material for the foundation of a good road. Gravel is next in importance, and clay can be profitably used on sand, and in some instances sand on clay formation.

The lack of proper drainage in the roadbed is the cause of a large part of the poor roads in the country. Good drainage of the roadbed is as important as the use of good material. A substratum constantly gorged with water from hidden springs can never be depended upon to build on and afford a dry and solid road. The first essential is to get rid of the water on the surface and below it.

The right policy of road improvement contemplates more or less permanent improvements upon town and county roads each year. The fault of the district system and the appropriated labor method is that only

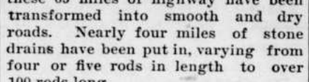


FIG. 1.

CROSS SECTION OF DRAIN.

temporary work is done, so, by the time the annual round of repairs is gone through with, the money appropriated is so far exhausted that an outlay for permanent improvements is not warranted; whereas if a competent commissioner had the roads in charge, certain portions of the worst places which now call for annual repairs should be permanently made over, even if it takes a higher appropriation yearly for a few years. Take, for instance, a stretch of road where the soil is springy, or for any cause the drainage is imperefect. No permanent improvements can be made in such places without proper drainage is effected.

To do this adequately open a ditch four feet or more wide and three and a half to four feet deep in the center of the travel. Fill this with rough stones, placing the first ones thrown in so as to form an open drain; fill in the stone till within a foot of the top, using the smallest stones for the top; if a crusher is in use the coarser of these, which is best, then cover with evergreen boughs or straw and finish with gravel. The idea is shown in Fig. 1. The important thing is that these drains always lead to and end at an open culvert. This is an effectual remedy for "honey pots" or slough holes when the frost is leaving the ground in spring.

The town of Winthrop, in this state, is noted for its good roads. Nearly

FIG 2

CRUSHED STONE ON CLAY.

30 years ago the town discarded the district system, and elected a road commissioner who has held the place to the present time. From almost impassable highways in the spring of the year, that is, over certain portions, these 65 miles of highway have been transformed into smooth and dry roads. Nearly four miles of stone drains have been put in, varying from four or five rods in length to over 100 rods long.

Gravel forms the best material for road surface. Sand has no use in the roadbed except in clay or kindred formation. A clay foundation is one of the worst for good and permanent road building. Clay packs in dry weather but softens up easily during rainfall. Successful work in making a solid and durable roadbed on a clay foundation has been done in this town. The first section was put down two years ago and thus far affords a dry, solid, and apparently durable roadbed. For years the practice had been, annually and as often as rains and large amount of travel rendered the road muddy and uneven, to haul on crushed stone and keep the surface fairly smooth and even. Two years ago the surface was covered with crushed stone three or four inches deep, and thoroughly pressed down with the steam roller. On top of this screened stone and coarse gravel was placed two inches deep and rolled. A finishing coat of ground granite,

FIG. 3

STONE ON UNDRAINED CLAY.

an inch or more in depth when rolled, gave a hard and even surface. The roadway is some 30 feet from ditch to ditch. Such roads are costly to build, of course, but the universal opinion among men of good judgment in these matters seems to be that such thorough work pays, and is the cheapest in the end. See Fig. 2.

In using the road machine on the country roads the proper thing to do is, first, to run the plow along the outer limit of the gutter or ditch. This gives a straight ditch and loosens up the soil so that two horses will carry the machine about as easily as four will without the plowing. As a rule, the travel of the road should not be disturbed by plow or machine where a fairly good roadbed has previously been secured. Neither should the soil and wash of the ditches be carried up by the machine and placed on the surface. Soil makes soft road. This should always be covered in deeply in some way, and let the hard pan or substratum form the top.

In some places it is necessary to remove the top soil a foot or more in depth and fill in stone. Such places frequently occur where it is not practicable to drain otherwise, and when the soil is retentive and heavy, freezing deeply gives a soft and muddy surface in spring. It is well to cut down squarely just beyond the wheel ruts, a foot or more and let the soil form a shoulder to hold the stone. Form the ditches upon the sides rather shallow so as not to remove the support to the shoulder which holds the stone from sliding from the roadbed. See Fig. 3.

Stones from the fields and useless wall upon the roadside may be used at the bottom, finishing off with small cobbles and crushed stone with a good coat of gravel over all.

It is about impossible to make satisfactory roads on clay without in some way providing drainage, so contrived that the least possible water will remain in the material which forms the travel of the road. Deep side ditches, a narrow roadbed with a high crown, thus making the water level 20 inches to two feet below the travel is one way to form a very fair road out of very poor material. This is improved by a mingling of sand, gravel or "shingle," with the clay to such proportions as the readily available supply will admit—even to one-half. This commingled gravel or other solid substance should extend at least a foot below the surface to bind the clay and withstand heavy travel.—L. F. Abbott, in Ohio Farmer.

KEEPING UP CALVES.

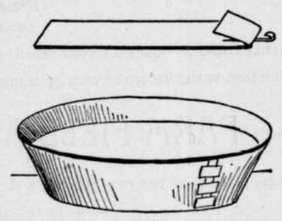
Indoor Summering After June Has Great Advantages.

The practice of keeping calves housed the first summer of their lives is becoming more and more general each year among progressive dairymen and beef raisers. Those who are endeavoring to find profit in either of those branches of stock raising are finding out that protection from heat, flies and dried pasture is about the cheapest and most effective plan to adopt. No doubt one principal reason why more calves are not housed, says Farmers' Advocate, is that it would involve a certain amount of regular labor in the shape of "chores" which so many object to in the summer season; but unless we take a lively, practical and self-sacrificing interest in our business in these times we cannot hope to reach the goal of greater profits in our business. The wide-awake and enterprising competitors who do things because they should be done and not draw the line at a point where an undertaking adds to or takes from a little of present personal comfort, are the ones that wear the hopeful expression to-day and declare that the times are mending. There is no question in the minds of those who have tried both plans but that indoor summering has great advantages over pasturing after the third week in June. So far as turning the calves out a few weeks on the fresh pasture before the heat and flies become harmful is concerned, there can be no greater disadvantage, provided the calves are not less than six or seven weeks old and the pasture is abundant and of good quality. Perfect liberty at this time, along with fresh grass or clover, skim milk, and a lick of oat chop, oil cake, or the like, will start the youngsters in the way to be profitable feed consumers. So long as these favorable conditions exist in the pasture lot there is no advantage in making changes, but when the time comes that a cool, dark stable and mown clover or oats and tares would give the calves greater comfort, just at that time should such conditions be administered. This is more particularly applicable to calves that are to become beefers, because we want to sell for money some time in the future every pound of gain our feed has made and not allow any of it to be lost after being once beneath the skin. With dairy calves rapid development, when of a muscular character, is very important. A stunted animal is always much less profitable than it would have been had its growth been continuous, because its digestion will be stronger and it will become a larger, better-looking beast, with greater capacity for service.

MARKING THE MILK.

It Enables One to See at a Glance Just When to Skim.

Where the milk is set in shallow pans it is wise to mark each day's milk, as "Tuesday morning," "Tuesday night," etc. In this way one can see at a glance just when to skim, and does not have to stop to reckon up the number



DEVICE FOR MARKING MILK.

of pans used each day. It is also often desired to mark a particular cow's milk, in order to observe its quality. A label and method of attachment is shown in the cut. A strip of pasteboard has its end bent over and wire inserted as shown. The fold is glued down, thus holding the wire. Bend the double wire and hang it over the pan's edge.—N. Y. Tribune.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Two kittens in the garden are equal to a small cyclone.

No top on radish or other plant, no root. At least that is our experience.

Build a structure like a corn crib, with shelves in it, for drying onions.

Apply soap to the bark of trees now and it will lessen the number of borers.

The aster should be in every garden. It blooms just when bloom is most desirable.

California, says Secretary Wilson, will grow the oak whose bark is the cork of commerce.

An arbor frame covered with a vine—the moon flower, for instance—is very ornamental.

Strong lime water will kill the radish maggot and its eggs if brought into contact with them.

Barnyard maunre is best for roses applied when they are in bloom or at the beginning of winter.

Diseased fruit is as unfit for food as diseased meat, unless it is cooked. Cooking destroys all germs.

Onions respond profitably to an application of hen droppings if it is made just as soon as the seed is sown.

The grape vine often runs its roots to the surface, and if any of them get above ground, the vine will decline.

Better than wrapping the ends of whiffletrees, when cultivating the orchard, is to use a gentle horse and have the whiffletrees very short. — Western Plowman.

Cost of Maintaining Roads.

The cost of maintaining a public highway in England is roughly estimated by the authorities at $90 per mile per annum; in France, $165, and in Austria, $190 per mile per annum.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

—No. 1—"The second time I saw him I was engaged to him." No. 2—"What caused the delay?"—Life.

—A New Model.—"Johnny, what do you mean by 'the bird is moulting?'" "Gittin' its '97 feathers, mum."—Truth.

—"I's kind o' worried," said Uncle Eben, "'bout de kind o' patriotism dat pays cash foh its fireworks an' dodges its taxes."—Washington Star.

—Frank—"Some genius in Birmingham has invented a buttonless shirt." Billy—"Why, that's old. I've worn them ever since my wife learned to ride a bike."—Tit-Bits.

—Mrs. Meddleby—"Your husband has turned out to be such a bad man that I suppose you will never marry again?" Widow Weeds—"Well, I won't go so far as that; but I will say that if I ever should marry again, it will be with another man."—Boston Transcript.

—Dusty Rhodes—"Say, Boss! Can yer help a poor man just out o' a Cuban prison?" Mr. Touched—"Ain't you the same man that stopped me yesterday as a sufferer from the Mississippi floods?" Dusty Rhodes—"Yes, sir; I'm havin' an awful run o' hard luck."—Truth.

—The Real Insult.—"Do I understand you to say, prisoner, that you knocked him down because he called you a dirty liar?" "Yes, your honor. I couldn't stand it. If there is one thing I have always prided myself on more than anything else it is my cleanliness."—Chicago Tribune.

—"Are you aware," said the garrulous boarder, "that oxtail soup was the invention of the French refugees, who used to beg the oxtail because they had no money to buy soup bones?" "In other words," said the Cheerful Idiot, "they were reduced to the last extremity."—Indianapolis Journal.

SUICIDE AND THE SEXES.

More Frequent with Men—Will Increase with Women.

At the present day man is much more prone to suicide than woman. This is true of man in regard to epilepsy, crime and other marked signs of degeneration. But it has been observed that as woman approaches man in her mode of life she also becomes more familiar with those abnormal conditions which have previously been peculiar to men. The comparative immunity of woman from self-destruction in the past has depended greatly upon the relatively less harassing part she has taken in the struggle for life. To-day it is different. Now woman occupies the fields of art, literature, finance, and even politics, and, as she goes deeper into these vocations, she must expect to suffer the consequences. Already it is noticeable that feminine suicide is not now entirely due to the sentimental causes of disappointed love, desertion and jealousy, but to those trials of a more material order, such as have led men to the act of self-destruction.

Imitation far exceeds any other of what are called "trivial causes" of suicide, and asserts itself more in woman than in man. It is much more common than is supposed. When self-destruction becomes epidemic, as it sometimes does, its prevalence very largely depends upon imitation. It is said that many years ago the wail of Thomas Hood over "The One More Unfortunate" brought many a sentimental person to a watery grave in the Thames. And in our own day the vivid representation of suicide upon the stage under conditions appealing forcibly to the imagination has been known to be followed by the self-imposed death of persons whose conditions resembled closely those of the suicide in the drama.

Attempts have been made to prove that climate has an effect upon the rate of suicide, but these attempts have never done more than show that the temperate regions have the highest ratio. This, of course, is not due to the climate, but to the more complicated civilization, the greater physical and mental wear and the more extensive interference with natural laws met with in the temperate regions. While it is true that climate exerts but little influence over the rate of suicide, the seasons, on the contrary, do strongly affect it. The popular belief is that suicide is more frequent during the months of winter and spring. This, however, is incorrect. Cold, wet, damp weather does not, as so many people suppose, promote despondency and suicide. Strange as it may seem, at that period of the year when the sufferings of the poor and the sick are least, when employment is more readily obtained, when the pleasure of living should be at its highest, suicide is most frequent. May, June and July, the months of song and sunshine in all countries, give the greatest number of self-murders. For this there is no satisfactory explanation, unless we accept that of the medical fraternity, which is that during the period of early summer the organism is working at a higher tension, every function of mind and body is more active than at any other period of the year, and consequently there is greater liability to sudden physical and mental collapse. — Popular Science Monthly.

A Real Calamity.

Guy—Pity Cholly is so awfully deformed, doncherknow?

Bertie—Poor fellow! What's the matter with him?

"Why—aw—his neck's so doocidly short that he always has to wear a turn-down collar."—Pick-Me-Up.

B. & O. Improvements.

The work of straightening the track and reducing the grade at Tabbs Station on the second division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was recently completed, and the first train to use the new line was No. 1, the New York and St. Louis flyer. A heavy grade and three bad curves have been eliminated by this work. A mile east, at Meyer's Hole, a similar improvement has also been completed after months of work. Several reverse curves and a nasty and dangerous dip are done away with at this point. Near Myer's Hole, at Tablers, the alignment of the track is being materially changed, and, as in the other two improvements, bad grades and sharp, annoying curves are being removed. This part of the work will be done in sixty days and then a series of very dangerous places will have been entirely removed. This work in its entirety means the hauling of several additional cars in each freight train, besides reducing the danger of derailments to almost nothing. The second division, running from Cumberland to Brunswick, will soon be in first-class condition and more cheaply operated than ever.

"And now—" Nero bent his glance toward imperial Rome in flames and twanged the E string carefully to see if his instrument was in tune—"I'll give 'em some appropriate music!" Bringing down the bow with a flourish, he soon had the quick strains of "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-Night!" quivering from his violin.—Puck.

All the talent some men have is a real loud voice.—Washington Democrat.

Home-Seekers, Look!

The Grand Prairie of Arkansas, lying on both sides of the Little Rock & Memphis R. R., and extending along its tracks for miles—offers special inducements to home-seekers. The best pasturage, the richest cereal lands and finest farming country in the New South. This Vast Tract of Land now thrown open to settlers. Come and buy while you have the chance to make your own selection. For any information, call on, or address, Rudolph Fink, General Manager Little Rock, Ark., W. H. Morrison, Gen. Frt. & Tkt. Agt., Little Rock, Ark., Little Rock & Memphis Railroad.

Foiled Again.

A savage light shone in her eyes as she stealthily approached him whom she hated. The lethal weapon was in her grasp. He, all unconscious, remained passive.

Nearer and nearer she came. Then—

A wave of disappointment swept over her mobile countenance.

The fly she had been making a sneak on was on the other side of the screen.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease,

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures and prevents swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Left Him Guessing.

"I don't know whether I have been complimented or not," said Chollie.

"What is the occasion?" asked his friend.

"Miss Figg told me she believed I was more intelligent than I pretended to be."—Indianapolis Journal.

Confinement and Hard Work

Indoors, particularly in the sitting posture, are far more prejudicial to health than excessive muscular exertion in the open air. Hard sedentary workers are far too weary after office hours to take much needful exercise in the open air. They often need a tonic. Where can they seek invigoration more certainly and agreeably than from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a renovant particularly adapted to recruit the exhausted force of nature. Use also for dyspepsia, kidney, liver and rheumatic ailments.

The Bicycle Girl.

"I'm sure I'll never be able to walk up the aisle with papa."

"Why not, my child?"

"Papa is so ridiculously low-geared."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Facts About Alaska.

Write to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., Great Northern Railway, for "Facts About Alaska," or send ten cents in stamps for "Alaska, Land of Gold and Glacier," a beautifully illustrated booklet, containing maps and descriptive matter.

Insulted.

Tenspot—Why are you so angry at the doctor?

Mrs. Talkalot—When I told him I had a terrible tired feeling he told me to show him my tongue.—N. Y. Truth.

Cheap Excursion to Virginia Springs.

Wednesday, August 25th, the Big Four and C. & O. railway will sell excursion tickets to White Sulphur Springs, $14.00, and Virginia Hot Springs $15.00, good returning ten days. Call on or address J. C. Tucker, G. N. A., No. 234 Clark street.

Fun for Her.

"Does Miss Merry smile upon your suit, Chumpley?"

"Smile? She laughs till you can hear her a block every time I propose."—Detroit Free Press.

Free Trip to Alaska.

From St. Paul to Alaska for nothing. Two tickets given away. Enter the "Klondike" word contest. Limited to the first 500 subscribers. You won't see this again. Address Home & Garden, Newspaper Row, St. Paul, Minn.

Love alone makes the heart rise to know the secret of all being. Failing in this knowledge, man may know many things, but nothing truly; for all such knowledge stays with outward shows.—Henry Jones, M. A.

Since P. M. Sharples, of West Chester, Pa., has delivered to Mr. W. I. Moody, of Nashua, Iowa, 500 Dairy Separators for use in the new system whereby the farmers are saved 10 cts. per 100 lbs. of milk, he has received orders from five other Creamery Managers for similar outfits.

The only worthy end of all learning, of all science, of all life, in fact, is that human beings should love one another better.—George Eliot.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

He—"Would you scream if I should kiss you?" She—"And if I were to allow you to, would you squeal?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine.—Mrs. W. Pickert, Van Siclen and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, '94.

A man will get up earlier to go fishing than for any other purpose.—Washington Democrat.

Iowa farms for sale. $1 per acre cash, bal'nce ½ crop until paid. J. Mailhall, Waukegan, Ill.

A difference of tastes in jokes is a great strain on the affections.—George Eliot.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

MRS. CURTIS, NEW YORK.

Tells Her Experience With Ovaritis.

A dull, throbbing pain, accompanied by a sense of tenderness and heat, low down in the side, with an occasional shooting pain, indicates inflammation.

On examination it will be found that the region of pain shows some swelling. This is the first stage of ovaritis, inflammation of the ovary. If the roof of your house leaks, my sister, you have it fixed at once; why not pay the same respect to your own body?

Do you live miles away from a doctor? Then that is all the more reason why you should attend to yourself at once, or you will soon be on the flat of your back.

You need not, you ought not to let yourself go, when one of your own sex holds out the helping hand to you, and will advise you without money and without price. Write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and tell her all your symptoms. Her experience in treating female ills is greater than any other living person. Following is proof of what we say:

"For nine years I suffered with female weakness in its worst form. I was in bed nearly a year with congestion of the ovaries. I also suffered with falling of the womb, was very weak, tired all the time, had such headaches as to make me almost wild. Was also troubled with leucorrhœa, and was bloated so badly that some thought I had dropsy. I have taken several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and several of her Blood Purifier, and am completely cured. It is a wonder to all that I got well. I shall always owe Mrs. Pinkham a debt of gratitude for her kindness. I would advise all who suffer to take her medicine."—Mrs. Annie Curtis, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

TOWER'S TRADE FISH BRAND
POMMEL SLICKER
The Best Saddle Coat.
Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for 1897 Fish Brand Pommel Slicker—it is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

Winchester Gun Free
Catalogue
Send your name on a Postal Card and We will send you our 136 page illustrated Catalogue free.
Winchester Repeating Arms Co.
180 WINCHESTER AVE
NEW HAVEN CONN.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS
NOTICE NAME THUS Stewart Hartshorn ON LABEL AND GET THE GENUINE HARTSHORN

TUMORS and MALIGNANT GROWTHS (Cancerous) a specialty for past eighteen years.
DR. F. B. GOLLEY, Milwaukee, Wis.

EDUCATIONAL.

WINONA SEMINARY FOR GIRLS
WINONA, MINN.
A Boarding and Day School conducted by the Franciscan Sisters. Thorough Literary and Commercial courses. School of Music, Expression and Art. For catalogue address THE DIRECTRESS.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE New Athens, O. $140 a year. Catalog free, with plan to earn funds.

A. N. K.—G 1870

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

SICK HEADACHE! ALWAYS TRACE IT TO THE LAZY LIVER.
Poisonous matter, instead of being thrown out, is reabsorbed into the blood. When this poison reaches the delicate brain tissue, it causes congestion and that awful, dull, throbbing, sickening pain.
Cascarets REMOVE THE CAUSE BY C.C.C. STIMULATING THE LIVER,
Making the poison move on and out, and purifying the blood. The effect is ALMOST INSTANTANEOUS.
LADIES whose sensitive organism is especially prone to sick headaches, DO NOT SUFFER, for you can, by the use of CASCARETS, be Relieved Like Magic. 261
ALL DRUGGISTS. 10c., 25c., 50c.

"FOOL'S HASTE IS NAE SPEED."
DON'T HURRY THE WORK UNLESS YOU USE
SAPOLIO

Weeks Scale Works, STOCK, COAL, HAY, GRAIN, AND COTTON SCALES. BUFFALO, N.Y.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habit cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

WHAT IT IS! A 48 page handsomely illustrated brochure, with description of the Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition, to be held at Nashville, Tenn., May 1st to Oct. 30th, the NATIONAL EVENT of 1897. Can be obtained by sending eight cents postage to C. L. STONE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, C. & E. I. R. R., 355 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

$12 to $35 Can be made working for us. Parties preferred who can give their whole time to the business. Spare hours, though, may be profitably employed. Good openings for town and city work as well as country districts. J. E. GIFFORD, 11th and Main Streets, RICHMOND, Va.

GET RICH QUICKLY. Send for "300 Inventions Wanted." Edgar Tate & Co., 245 B'way, N. Y.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, AUG. 20, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—The Great Norther has made the following change in its time table for this place:

Morning train East,	6:20.
" " West,	10:36.
Evening train East,	4:03.
" " West,	9:00.

—T. Shaw and F. Knoll are to have their residences repaired and made more convenient in the near future.

—Judge Tarbox, Clerk of Court Vorse and Deputy Sheriff Anderson held court to grant citizens papers on Tuesday.

--This has been an unusually busy week for us. We have moved; and the GAZETTE now comes out from its own office.

—The Eagle Printing Company has purchased a ruling machine which they expect to have in place in a short time. when they look for their share of ruled work.

—Through a mistake last week the name of Charles H. Vorse got into the place where L. M. Maxfield's should have been as secretary of the Delano Board of Education.

—Nobody about here seems anxious enough to get gold to risk their carcasses, uninsured, going to Klondyke after it. They will probably have as much at the end of the year, as if they went.

--The band open air concert in the park last night was finer than ever; the vocal numbers adding novelty to the entertainment. The audience is large every Thursday evening and seems to thoroughly appreciate the music.

—The GAZETTE now has a home of its own, a new building 20x24 has been built on the lot, in the rear of Dr. Catlins office. It will be much more convenient and we hope to thrive better than ever; now that prosperity has come.

—Several of our citizens among them John Steffes, stenogropher, visited Howard Lake Tuesday to hear the examination of Wallace Gardner, for complicity with the Boxell murderers. John says Mr. Gardner proved a complete alibi and was dismissed.

--L. M. Meister says he purchased the Hotel by that name for $1,400. He thinks it a great bargain and he says he has the Eagle now just where he wants it. As the Eagle says its men were turned out because they worked there we presume he means on the outside.

—His Honor Mayor Borsch's example in haying up a sign "closed for Sunday" is all right but when John goes on a trip and leaves the sign up until ten o'clock Monday morning we don't advise the balance of our merchants to follow the example quite so long at a time.

—With prices for farm products up we hope the farmers will sell enough to straighten up accounts with us. Several we have had on our books during the depression and while they would have been obliged to sell a lot of grain to pay we waited. Now that it won't take so much to pay we hope they will.

--George P. Schaffer's sale day for woman was a grand success. The store was filled with ladies from far and near. Some wanted to buy, and all wanted a prize. George says he will have to spread his goods awfally for a few days until he can receive a new supply; otherwise his shelves will look bare.

—Watertown is going to have a new printing office. C. G. Halgren is putting up the building 20x30 feet in the rear of his drug store. The Caryer County News, of Waconia, will move over. Teams and men from Watertown will go over to Waconia next Thursday and help move the outfit to its new home. Success to Watertown and its new paper.

—A man minus both legs, with a one horse covered wagon, did a thriving business here Saturday night selling ham sandwiches. He appeared to be an expert in preparing them on his oil stove. He said he came from Minneapolis to the country to do business because most everybody had left the city for the Dokotas or the lakes, that would be likely to patronize him; so he happened round this way.

—It seems as if the county will be obliged to foot an enormous bill for costs in Justice court, and perhaps in District court on account of Delano squabbles this year; and about as small an amount of justice has been dealt out as could be asked for by any one. There really appears little to show for all the time, trouble and bluster; a few fines promptly and firmly dealt out some time ago would, we believe, have obviated much of the jangling.

—The council has not yet ordered the swill barrels; nor hired any one to haul away the refuse materials from hotels, restaurants, and private families, where they are keeping alive cess pools in the streets, alleys, or the premises on which they live. An outbreak of typhoid feyer, diphtheria. or some some such dreaded sequence of such neglect would bring people to an awakening on the subject. It is better to hire the swill hanled away, than the dead citizens. It is more economical to remove the exciting cause of disease than to wait and pay medical and quarentine bills.

—Miss Grace O'Hair now hands out the mail a part of the day.

—The Otto thresher and crew went West Tuesday, to help thresh the golden grain.

--The G N. has a new time card. They don't advertise much so you must keep posted or get left.

--C. G. Roosen is now said to be sole owner and proprietor of the round elevator. Fred Knoll still handles the wheat.

—The Eagle's law contract has been fulfilled and several printers are resting up in hopes of another "phat take."

--Ed Kelsey hauled some of his surplus wheat two years old to market this week. It grades better than this years crop.

—Mr. Lindsley is having his newly purchased corner on 2nd street and Rail Road Avenue fixed up nicely for the post office.

--The Delano Furniture Company constructed our new office building in double quick order during the week past, an we are moved in.

—Sulky plows are growing more and more fashionable in this vicinity as the stumps disappear from the farms. We noticed one leaving town Tuesday.

—The M. E. Sunday School held a picnic at Lake Houey on Wednesday. Some ef the picnicers had a fine time; others got home just after the heavy shower, and it was heavy too.

—Ex-Mayor John Coolen went to court last Tuesday and got out his citizens papers. He is now a full fledged American. Some of the Eagle foreigners, we understand, forgot to attend court. They can't hardly be called full fledged.

—Joseph Leudasher was the first man in with a load of new wheat on Tuesday. It went 54 lbs to the bushel and was damp. Joe didn't want it graded too fine and concluded to dry it for a few days before selling. He says he had 18 to 20 bushels to the acre, of blue stem variety. His oats he pronounces good.

--Jim Hill is subjugating his men with the terriblest kind of a vengence. It is all right for men to obey orders and do their work as their employer wants it done, so long as it is honorable and honest. But, when it comes to "requiring" men to buy caps of the company, at exhorbant prices, and "requiring" the men to wear them, and peddle fresh fish! fresh salmon, packed in ice! straight from Oregon! in opposition to local dealers in meats, fish and game, along the line of road it is "requiring" just a little more humility than goes well with the average American citizen. As a matter of business the American is all right but if it is for "subjugation" never. It looks as bad for J. J. Hill as for the men obliged to do those things or loose their places.

"The Dickens Camp."

A number of our young people and some not so young, improved their time and opportunity by taking a week of recreation, and camping on the beautiful shore on the south side of Lake Sarah.

The party christened their camp "The Dickens Camp" and to each member gave the name of some notable character in some of Dicken's works, among which were "Mr. Pickwick," "Sam Weller," "Jingle," "Mrs. Squeers," "Peggy," "Tommy Freddlers" and to their good natured and always willing landlord they gave the name of "Barchus."

The first part of their stay the weather was fine and the young folks enjoyed themselves immensely, bathing, rowing, and fishing during the day, and around a rousing old camp fire in the evening. The latter part of the week was so stormy, most of the time was spent on the shore but tney found plenty to amuse themselves. They all returned Tuesday evening, having had a most delightful time.

The members were Mrs. McNaughten, Mrs. Parslow, Misses Emma Hollstrom, Annie Parslow, Grace O'Hair, Amanda Erickson, and Stella Davis, and Messrs Roy Wilder, Geo. Kurtz and Fay Parslow.

Visitors, Mr. and Mrs. O'Hair, Grace and Flossie Davis, Marjorie O'Hair, Guy Murphy, Roy Sutton and Victor Jacobs.

Literary Notes.

"The Richest College in America" has its story most interestingly set forth by word and picture in the September number of Demorest's Magazine. It will be a distinct surprise to know that this title is not due any of our best known colleges but is held by one which is doing a great work in a quiet way. The account of it will be attractive to every man and woman interested in American educational life.

County Cullings.

Rev. Genis and J. F. McDonnell, of Waverly, have gone to Scranton, Pa. to attend the National F. M. T. A. convention. Mr. McDonnell is chairman of the Minnesota delegation.

Alley & Culkin is the new Buffalo law firm. They will, doubtless do their share of the law business, of Wright County, and perhaps Billy can keep his grip on the boys along about election time.

Subscribe for the Buffalo Gazette.

One year one Dollar Six montus $.50

Three months, 25 cents. Take it now.

Personal.

John McGary, of Idependence was in town yesterday.

C. J. Buckley visited the cities Wednesday on business.

Frank T. Zaun and mother have moved into John Arup's house.

Mr. James McGrath, of Watertown, was a Delano visitor Monday.

Miss Vinnie Chance is visiting relatives and friends in Delano this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Dickey, of Minneapolis, spent Sunday with A. W. Wittman and family.

Earl Holsington and wife, of Independence, were among Delano business visitors Monday.

Miss Emma Halstrom returned home to Minneapolis, on Monday having completed her visit.

F. H. Lindsley accompaned his sister as far as Minneapolis on her return home to Ohio Wednesday.

William D. Douglass and son, of Montrose, was in town Monday, looking for a farm to rent or buy.

John Walker and family, of Minneapolis, and Mrs. Wright an children, of Waverly, visited with the Kerr family over Sunday.

Prof. Charles S. Hawker and his mother returned home from Maine and other eastern states, last evening. They report a fine trip.

James R. Sutton, of St. Louis, who is in the employ of the Appleton publishing Co., came home Saturday evening to recuperate his health.

3rd Regiment Reunion.

CANNON FALLS, Minn., Aug. 17, 1897.

COMRADE:

The Thirteenth Annual Reunion of the 3d Regiment Minn. V. V. Infty. will take place at Minneapolis, Minn., at No. 12 (twelve) Washington Ave. North, Sept. 8th, 1897. We will assemble at the above place promptly at 10 o'clock A. M. Let each one of the 3d be on hand.

J. F. FULLER, Secretary. H. H. BISSELL First V. Pres.

Notice of Application for Liquor License.

STATE OF MINNESOTA } COUNTY OF WRIGHT, } VILLAGE OF DELANO. } Aug. 12th, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the Village Council of said Village of Delano and filed in my office praying for license to sell intoxicating liquor for the term of one year, commencing Sept. 1 1897, by the following named person and at the following named place as stated in said application, respectively to-wit:

CASPER JANIKULA JR. in the two story brick building situated on lot 28, block 8, original townsite of Delano, Minn., ground floor.

Said application will be considered by said Village Council at the Council Room, in Delano, on Monday evening Aug. 23, A. D. 1897, at o'clock, P. M.

Witness my hand and seal of said Village of Delano, this 12th day of Aug. 1897.

(Seal) L. M. MAXFIELD, Village Recorder.

46-2t.

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MAT FAUTSCH in the two story brick building situated on lot 19 block 8, original townsite of Delano, Minn., ground floor.

Said application will be considered by said Village Council at the Council Room, in Delano, on Monday evening Aug. 23, A. D. 1897, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Witness my hand and seal of said Village of Delano, this 12th day of Aug. 1897.

(Seal) L. M. MAXFIELD, Village Recorder.

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Notice of Application for Liquor License.

STATE OF MINNESOTA } COUNTY OF WRIGHT, } VILLAGE OF DELANO. } Aug. 12th, 1897,

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BEN DEDRICK, in the two story brick vaneered building situated on lots 31 and 32, block 8, original townsite of Delano, Minn., ground floor.

Said application will be considered by said Village Council at the Council Room, in Delano, on Monday evening Aug. 23 A. D. 1897, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Witness my hand and seal of said Village of Delano, this 12th day of Aug. 1897.

(Seal) L. M. MAXFIELD, Village Recorder.

Salesmen Wanted.

To sell the largest stock of Northern Grown Fruits, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, etc., in the West. Steady work. Pay weekly. Three plans. Write at once for terms.

THE JEWELL NURSERY CO., Lake City, Minnesota.

Subscribe for and advertise in the Gazette.

HOW A PUZZLL WAS SOLVED.

When you want a certain article, you want the best make of that article, don't you?

But how to determine which make is best is what puzzles you, isn't it?

And when the puzzle is solved for you, 7 authority which cannot be questioned, you are pleased, aren't you?

And you would like to hear of one puzzle that has been solved for the people of the whole world, wouldn't you?

Well, we will tell you about that very puzzle, and its solution.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889 at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France.

This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered, the GRAND PRIZE, giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French Government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the most prized honor of France.

That is how the puzzle of the best sewing machine in the world was fully solved by the most competent authority in the world in favor of the No. 9 and No. 12 Wheeler & Wilson machines.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best, it will be your own fault.

Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine, and if he does not keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue, prices and terms.

Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.,

185 and 187 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat, old, per bu.,	$ .87
" new, No. 1 " "	$ .78
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VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1897. NUMBER 48.

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KENNEDY'S OWN for August is No. 12, and completes Vol. 1. It has lived a year, a feat said never to have been accomplished by a Minneapolis magazine before. In entering its second year it bids fair to improve on its already splendid appearance. It is cheap at $1.00 a year.

THE G. A. R. meeting at Buffalo, N. Y. this week, is one of the largest yet. President McKinley headed the procession of old soldiers and was a drawing card. Buffalo is centrally located to several of the states that furnished large numbers of volunteers in the sixties consequently the big turnout.

IT looks to us downright mean for the gold standard advocates, who went so far as to wear yellow ribbons to show what they were voting for last fall to now come around claiming that they passed the Dingley bill and it has made prosperity; when everyone knows it is the demand for grain in the worlds' market that causes wheat to be $1.00 The World's market in this instance seems to be a grand gambling place rather than a legitimate trading place. Options, not wheat, sells high.

FOR some reason or another very little attention seems to be given by the daily press to the coming elections in Ohio, Ky., Iowa and other states. Perhaps the daily press, being nearly all gold standard, can see nothing encouraging to them and think best to keep quiet until elections have been held; then come out and claim, if defeated, that the money question cut no figure in the campaign; that the defeat was entirely due to local causes; or, if victorious, it was simply an endorsement of the Dingley bill.

IF as the Republican protectionists claim, the Dingley bill has caused the price of wheat to rise so much all at once, it is too much power to be in the hands of Congress. When a few men can meet and resolve to make poor people pay millions of dollars into their pockets, simply by making a protective law it is taking advantage of somebody. Wouldn't it be safer and more honorable and honest to everybody to allow supply and demand to regulate prices than for monopolies to gather in all the profit on many things?

WHEAT speculations continue, and prices go up or down several cents almost daily. We don't claim prophetic powers but believe that farmers having wheat threshed will do as well to sell now as to hold it for a rise. Every farmer should read the papers and see for himself what claims of short crops are made. He should then use his own reasoning powers. He should compare the wild stories of shortage of crops with the amount of grain he has in his bins compared with former years. If the truth is being told about our own crops perhaps the stories about other lands are true. If the truth is being stretched about our crops to help influence prices it is likely it is being more stretched about lands at a distance where we are not likely to find out the difference soon. Compare notes and use your own judgement as to selling or keeping your wheat.

THE biggest strike this country has ever had, among coal miners and others, still goes on. Injunctions have been issued to prevent men from doing a good many things they claim a right to do. The strikers are said to be keeping sober, and industriously working with others to prevent work from going on. The operators are said to have threatened to take back no men who hold out longer. Able leaders, among them Eugene V. Debs, are assisting the strikers in getting what they ask for. Rumors of other strikes are heard, but dailies are not saying so very much about the strike. It is a hard matter to know just how it is getting along; but enough has leaked out to give us the impression that a settlement satisfactory to laborers will have to be made before the strike is ended: or some means will again be used on Debs and his co-workers, that will only strengthen them with the laborers while it will weaken the mine owners chances of securing workers. There should be some way of settling difficulties between capital and labor besides strikes and lockouts.

WE acknowledge a polite invitation from. A. G. Bernard, Sec. of the Northern Minnesota Editorial Association to accompany the Association on their annual outing excursion. We are very sorry we can't be there.

WE received, this morning, copies of the state law on the subject of hog cholera, from the State Board of Health This fearful disease has killed off many hogs in the southern part of the state. Our farmers and hog owners should not be caught and loose their hogs by it. The quarentine laws are strict and should be enforced from the first in order to stamp it out.

English Money Taking the Country.

New York, Aug. 19.—It is reported that the present members of the piano manufacturing firm of Steinway & Sons have consummated a deal whereby the extensive business of the concern passes into the hands of an English syndicate. The price paid was $6,000,000.

For a long time the Englishman's money has been steadily at work doing what their arms failed to do; taking the United States. Enlish capital is invested in lands; in flouring mills; in breweries; and in trusts of various kinds in this country. Englishmen make on our own soil, under our protective tariff laws, many things we need. They grind our flour for bread; they make our clothes to wear; they even manufacture beer to becloud the minds of men; and now they are to furnish music for Americans to dance to. If this country cares longer to uphold her Constitution and live up to her Declaration of Independedce, it is about time she was shuking off some of her lethargy and arousing herself to pass a few laws in the interest of the people, and not all for money.

High School Examination Papers.

We are in receipt of the Fourth Annual report of the Inspector of High Schools, for the school year ending July 31, 1897. Mr. Aiton fully explains the difficulty with the examination papers, the low markings of which had been frequently complained of, in the following sentences:

ENGLISH.—Observation throughout the schools and an inspection of several thousand state examination papers lead me to the foregone conclusion that we need to organize a vigorous campaign in all departments of English. I do not know except by inference what showing other states could make, but we do not need to go abroad to ascertain that we are struggling with a vast number of students whose English attainments are unenviable. I am safe in saying that fully one half of our papers are not creditable in point of mechanism and expression, that from ten to twenty per cent. of these papers ought to be rejected as illiterate, while twentyfive per cent. of the whole is perhaps a liberal estimate for the number of papers written in satisfactory manner.

I feel like saying to our schools, whatever else we do this year let us be painstaking, vigilant and decisive in all parts of our English work."

Our pupils ought surely to learn the language of this country. They should be able to express their thoughts on paper. Their papers should be neatly and correctly written. But, when a paper, on mathematics for instance, is presented which shows conclusively that the author knew his subject, happens to have "are" for "is" or some similar error in grammar, he should not be marked down in Arithmetic too much, after he had already been marked in grammar. Each branch should stand on its own merits. Ootherwise an exceptionally good mathematician might fail to pass the examination because he could not use grammar or spell correctly. Mr. Aiton is right, however, that English should be thoroughly learned. His suggestion that each pupil have a dictionary is a good one.

Drunk as a Lord.

A young man who resides in the country, is laboring under the hallucination that in order to appear smart and manly, he must be sporty, was found Saturday night lying on the ground back of the saloon, in a beastly state of intoxication. The young man belongs to a good family; his parents are professors of religion, and they would be greatly shocked when they read this if they had any idea that it referred to their dear boy. The young man is a minor and is not eligible to buy liquor himself, but we do not know that he did. Better stop right now, young fellow, as a second wallow like a hog in the dirt may require The Republican to give your name and then you will find out that it is not a bit cute nor smart.—Weeping Water Republican, (Neb.)

Banker Struble Shot, at Shepherd, Mich., and the Bank Robbed.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 21.—A special to the Evening News from Shepherd, Mich., says: Elmer E. Struble, cashier for the Farmers' bank, was shot this morning by unknown robbers, and cannot live. One ball entering near the heart, the other lower down.

Mr. Struble was getting ready to go to Mount Pleasant, about 4 o'clock, and was in the vault when the shots were fired. All the cash in the bank was taken, but the amount is not known.

What made McKinley President of the United States?—Delano Eagle (Rep.)

Boodle, intimidation of workingmen, and Mark Hanna.—St. Cloud Times.

McGary Takes a Trip to the City of Minneapolis.

INDEPENDENCE, Minn., Aug. 24, '97.

EDITOR BUFFALO GAZETTE:—Last week your correspondent made a trip to Minneapolis by the overland Pumpkinvine route; going by way of Spring Park, Excelsior, Minnetonka Mills, etc. This route makes the distance from my place to Minneapolis a few miles farther; but as I had not been through that part of the country for thirty years or more, my curiosity led me in that direction. The distance from Maple Plain to Spring Park is five or six miles. This is a Saratoga of the West on a small scale. From Spring Park to the ferry is about 2½ miles where the canal is cut through from the upper to the lower lake, where steamers and sail boats pass from one lake to the other, yet it is all lake Minnetonka. The ferry is kept and run by Hennepin county; costing you nothing for ferriage. It consists of a flat boat run by a wire cable and the motive power is two men with grab handles, who pull it from one shore to the other. The canal is about 100 ft. wide. From there to Excelsior is about four miles. From all appearances it looks as if this town might have lost some of its old time prominence since the early days of the fifties, yet there seems to be some life and prosperity in the town. From there we went to Linwood and took dinner at the cottage boarding house kept by Mrs. A. Twombly and under her supervision is a well kept and conducted house. From there we went to Minnetonka Mills. This town, in the early fifties was intended for one of the metropolitans of the West, on account of its valuable water power furnished by the outlet of Lake Minnetonka, but now it is as silent and still as a country grave yard. From there we passed on to Minneapolis and struck a street car line 6 or 8 miles out in the country among the large farmers, and it was a wonder to me what object a corporation could have in running a street car line so far out in the country. There certainly is no money in it, but there might be prosperity. From Minnetonka Mills to Minneapolis is a very fine looking country; with fine looking farms; good roads; with school houses and churches by the way. But I would advise no stranger to take this route to Minneapolis unless he first had a guide board put on his head saying where he wanted to go, and asking the people to give him the right direction, for in all my travels through the country I never have seen so many roads as there is on that route from Maple Plain to Minneapolis and where they all went to was a mystery to me.

The business of the lake seems to be riding on steam boats, sail boats, row boats; catching frogs, pollywogs, and going a fishing, but thousands of people flock to this lake, some for their health, some for pleasure, and some for nothing only to just go, and ride a wheel. But to a fellow whose life has been something like that of the prodigal son, who is strong, robust, and healthy and carries all his capital stock above his shirt collar, in my opinion is not the fellow that would be catching frogs, pollywogs, rowing a boat, and going a fishing; but every person to his liking.

On my route I also struck a load of Indians, or half breeds. They looked to me like full bloods. I suppose they were of the Sioux variety, and in their dusky form I imagined I could see the tracks of the Indian Masacre, of Aug. 18, 1862. No doubt some of their ancestors participated in that dreadful slaughter of life and destruction of property in 1862.

In conclusion, would say, Mr. Editor, that I must hasten, for time is money.

Wheat has struck a fifty cent dollar! And prosperity is hanging on the bushes! No use for the Klondyke nor the Elysian fields of Alaska.

I am still doing business at the same old stand; sometimes fish and sometimes cut bait, but when prosperity has fully come and when every man can sit under his own vine and fig tree with none to molest or make him afraid then I hope to retire to private life and be happy.

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Wants to Keep up With Minneapolis.

The activity of Minneapolis in arranging a harvest festival for the entertainment of state fair visitors should be an additional stimulant to St. Paul business men to make strenuous efforts in the direction suggested by the local promoters who have the matter in hand. We should not lose sight of the fact that the state fair is, though a state event, local to St. Paul. Minneapolis overlooks no opportunity to assume an air of superiority, and to claim everything in sight that can be turned to local advantage. Her business men are acute enough to see that large benefits may be derived from the proper entertainment of state fair visitors, and they will make a supreme effort to get as many people as possible to go to Minneapolis. Only by offering something equally attractive can we hope to hold the crowds.—Dispatch.

Among Our Exchanges.

Duluth Herald:—This is an age of injunctions. The business is being carried to such an extreme that there may soon be an uprising of sentiment which will wipe all the power of injunction off the statute books.

St. Cloud Times:—Editor French, of the Monticello Times, who has no brains of his own, thus hits his Republican press brethren who have: "The Times finds more good reading matter in some of the items furnished from room 1, Glover building, than in all the editorial items combined of some of its exchanges."

St. Paul Dispatch:—Tim Byrnes announces through a Minneapolis sheet that he has been enjoying the society and conversation of the president. He did not give McKinley any instructions on appointments at the time, but merely regaled him with gab. And as proof of the foregoing events, he claims to have registered at the same hotel as Mac.

It seems to be conceded by the city press that any gubernatorial candidate who is not acceptable to our United States senators will have very hard sledding, and in the same breath it is announced that the two senators are not in perfect harmony. The idea that the people might have some preferences regarding a gubernatorial candidate, hardly seems to be considered as a possibility.—Sherburne County Star News.

An esteemed local organ of the republican sort is actually getting scared at the "return of prosperity." It says in the course of a long editorial: "The use of wheat flour and bread can be economized to a great extent. Excellent bread or mush can be made from corn meal, and a larger use of vegetables can minimize the consumption of white bread." What does the organ mean by trying to start a boycott against the the farmers' wheat, the minute the farmer begins to see a chance to get half way even?—Times.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents. Opp. U. S. Patent office Washington, D. C.

F. Carlson, Duluth, Pan or plate lifter. C. P. Chase. Minneapolis, Permutation-padlock. H. Grey, Duluth, Apparatus for rolling metallic beams, columns, girders, etc. T. D. McCall, Minneapolis, Bicycle. N. Witts, Alma City, Rotary Engine.

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Tipton Advertiser: A wail is going up these dog days from the down trodden bankers and loan companies. People are persisting in paying off their obligations and refusing to borrow again. As a consequence the banks and money centers are compelled to see a part of their capital idle and less interest coming in. The cry comes from all over the middle west, but the farmer with his big stacks and cornfields growing yellow under the kisses of the autumn sun, reads the daily market reports and only smiles.—Ida grove Era (Iowa).

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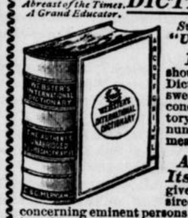

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Latest News

Stefan Dreher, in the Stillwater jail, charged with murdering conductor Sweet, of the Soo Road, last June, escaped yesterday. Washington Co. jail needs looking after; another prisoner got out recently.

The G. A. R. in session at Buffalo, chose Cincinnati as their next meeting place; and elected P. S. Gobin, of Lebannon, Penn., Commander in Chief.

It is reported in this morning's papers that there is a proposed combination of three great railroads on foot; the N. P., G. N., and Chicago Great Western, in a traffic arrangement. This would control a large share of the traffic of the country.

Warren W. Pendergast, son of the State Superintendent of Schoold, died yesterday at his home in Hutchinson.

William Jennings Bryan returned to Nebraska yesterday. The people of his own state are giving him even greater ovations, if possible, than those tendered by Western states.

Hennepin county has built a dam across Minnetonka creek, and this morning the water will be shut off. The lake will be higher but Minnehaha falls will be no more.

Russia and France have fixed up a friendship.

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THE SONG OF THE "No. 9."

My dress is of fine polished oak,
As rich as the finest fur cloak,
And for handsome design
You just should see mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I'm beloved by the poor and the rich,
For both I impartially stitch;
In the cabin I shine,
In the mansion I'm fine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I never get surly nor tired,
With zeal I always am fired;
To hard work I incline,
For rest I ne'er pine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I am easily purchased by all,
With instalments that monthly do fall;
And when I am thine,
Then life is benign—
No. 9, No. 9.

To the Paris Exposition I went,
Upon getting the Grand Prize intent:
I left all behind,
The Grand Prize was mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889, at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France. This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered—the GRAND PRIZE—giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor—the most prized honor of France.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best it will be your own fault.

Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine. If he doesn't keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue and terms. Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory. WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO. Chicago, Ill.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

Mining for gold in California and Colorado has one great advantage over Alaska. You can get there, and can also get back, without calling upon the undertaker.

An Alabama poet has written over a thousand poems, and has never published any of them. That man certainly deserves a big monument from a grateful people.

A St. Louis girl 18 years old has been married twice, divorced twice and secured $5,000 damages from a railway company, all within three months. Nothing very slow about that.

Uncle Sam will have no trouble in enlisting soldiers to go to Alaska, but there is some danger that on their arrival there the orderly will feel lonesome when he calls the roll in the morning.

It is rather singular that so many people are turning up now who knew all along about the Klondike gold fields, but never thought the matter worth while before to say anything about it.

German immigrants to the United States last year brought a per capita in cash of $48, English immigrants $25, Irish $13 and Italian $8. These figures are proof enough of the value of American opportunities.

When the students of Yale are absent from New Haven a number of the policemen of the city are given a vacation without pay. The subject of preserving order in college towns is a good one for a prize essay.

European countries are renewing their trick of shipping suspected anarchists to our country. The commissioner of immigration is on the lookout for them, however, and will ship them back as fast as he detects them.

'Tis love that makes the world go round, but in the case of the negro of 104 who courted the damsel of 97 in Tennessee the little god had to be helped out with the extra inducement of a melon patch to the bride.

In Switzerland parents are fined who do not send their children to school for a period of at least six years. When a parent proves that he is too poor to educate his children, the various cantons aid. Thus each year about 40,000 children are placed in school by aid from the state.

Thirty years ago 70 employes of the United States senate were on the pay roll. To-day the number is 354. The large increase is in proportion not only to the size of the senate, but as well to the increase in public business, due to the enormous development of the country. It takes more employes to transact this business.

A young man in Philadelphia was arrested for "scorching." He did not hire a lawyer, but made his own defense. He said in his plea it was growing very late, and he was en route to see his girl, and that he stood upon the declaration of the constitution which guarantees every man "the right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The judge remitted the usual fine, and advised the young man to start earlier next time.

The supreme court of Germany has decided that trusts and combines are perfectly legal on the ground that it is not for the public interest that prices should remain too low in industrial lines, and, therefore, a combine to prevent ruinous competition is a matter of self-preservation and for the good of the people, who would suffer if the industries are ruined by competition and over-production. That is a novel decision, and just the reverse of what the supreme court of the United States has decided on the same subject.

The city of Niagara Falls has more factories making chemicals by electricity to-day than any other city in the world. The plant for manufacturing chlorate of potash is the first to introduce this industry into the United States. The uses for this product are continually increasing. From 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 pounds are annually imported, a large portion of which is used in calico dyeing as an oxidizer. It is also employed in the manufacture of parlor matches, blasting powder and some of the smokeless powders, and is also taken medicinally for various ailments.

For the first time in years the United States army has its full enlisted strength, and recruiting officers have gone back to their regiments. One gratifying result is the large increase in the number of native Americans. "Thirteen dollars a month and found" has not proved much of an inducement to young citizens in the past, but they have at last come to understand that there are worse things than working for Uncle Sam even at this low wage. In the new army country boys have taken the places of the city loafers, and the service should be much benefited by the change.

When Daniel Webster said admiringly of Massachusetts: "There she is," he got the sex right. Statistics show that there are 70,000 more women than men in the state and 90,800 women are heads of families. There are 15,600 mothers-in-law to 5,000 fathers-in-law that sweeten the life of the son-in-law by living with him. Of the 2,500,000 people in Massachusetts 88 per cent. live in homes of their own and a little more than half of the people were born in the state. There are 80 cases where the woman is the head of the family. On the whole, the spokes in the vicinity of the Hub seem to be of good timber.

The attention of investors is being turned more and more toward Alaska. There is no doubt that not only the Yukon country, but many other parts of the territory, are rich in mineral resources, and that when transportation has made the country more accessible there will be a vast flood of emigration in that direction. A rich corporation interested in Alaska has completed arrangements for the construction of 36 miles of railway through a new pass, which will make it easier to reach the gold fields. The next century will see perfect railway connection between the Juneau district and our northwest ports.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

An answer has been made by Secretary Sherman to the Japanese government's last note relating to the annexation of Hawaii to the United States in which he reiterates the right of annexation and assures Japan that her interests in Hawaii will be safely guarded.

A statement of collections of internal revenue shows the total collections during July to have been $19,472,658, an increase over July, 1896, of $5,213,976.

In the United States there were 223 business failures in the seven days ended on the 20th, against 239 the week previous and 280 in the corresponding period of 1896.

THE EAST.

Steinway & Sons, piano manufacturers in New York, have, it is said, sold their business to an English syndicate for $6,000,000.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 20th aggregated $1,129,783,810, against $1,153,070,835 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 40.2.

At the twenty-eighth annual reunion of the army of the Potomac in Troy, N. Y., President McKinley and Secretary Alger were in attendance. Gen. George Ruggles, U. S. A., was elected president of the society.

In New York, Philadelphia, Minneapolis and West Superior, Wis., wheat sold for a dollar a bushel, and at 93 cents in Chicago.

Fire destroyed a woolen mill operated by Henry C. White & Son at Chapachet, R. I., the loss being $200,000.

In the National league the percentages of the baseball clubs for the week ended on the 21st were: Boston, .690; Baltimore, .667; Cincinnati, .642; New York, .615; Cleveland, .536; Chicago, .480; Pittsburgh, .443; Louisville, .436; Philadelphia, .431; Washington, .408; Brooklyn, .408; St. Louis, .260.

In a riot among the strikers at the Unity mines near Pittsburgh, Pa., nine men were seriously injured.

The Massachusetts republicans will hold their state convention in Boston, September 29.

Fire destroyed the main buildings of the J. T. Thomas & Sons company, fertilizer manufacturers, near Paulsboro, N. J., the loss being $250,000.

Warren Bush and Charles Glasner, of Chicago, and Frank Webber, of Buffalo, N. Y., were carried over Niagara falls in a small boat and perished.

WEST AND SOUTH.

The Iowa republicans in convention at Cedar Rapids nominated L. M. Shaw for governor, J. C. Milliman for lieutenant governor, Charles M. Waterman for supreme court judge, C. L. Davidson for railroad commissioner and R. C. Barrett for superintendent of public instruction. The platform indorses the national and state administrations.

In state convention in Des Moines, Ia., the middle-of-the-road populists nominated the following ticket: For governor, Charles A. Lloyd; lieutenant governor, D. L. Perkins; judge of the supreme court, J. A. Lowenburg; superintendent of instruction, William Blaine; railroad commissioner, L. H. Griffith. The resolutions reaffirm the platforms of the people's party adopted at Omaha and St. Louis and declare in favor of the initiative and referendum.

In the glucose works at Davenport, Ia., an explosion of dust killed John Rapp, John Hamm, William Wolf and his daughter Paula.

Mrs. Lena Collinsworth died in Claiborne county, Tenn., after fasting 50 days. She quarreled with her husband, they separated, and she vowed that she would fast until he returned to her.

In Detroit the twenty-third annual convention of the American Bankers' association came to an end after electing as president Joseph C. Hendrix, of New York.

Fire wiped out nine business buildings in Ortonville, Minn., the total loss being $250,000.

At Buchanburg, Va., the prohibition state convention nominated Rev. L. A. Cutler, of Louisa, for governor.

The doors of the private banking house of G. A. Rice at Eureka, Utah, were closed with liabilities of $30,000.

James McCullough, Will Lipps and a ten-year-old boy were killed by the explosion of a thrashing engine boiler near Hastings, Neb.

In all portions of the country improvement in business was reported.

After passing the bill revising the statutes of the state the Forty-third Wisconsin legislature adjourned sine die.

At Springfield, O., the national encampment of the Union Veterans' union elected as commander in chief H. L. Street, of New York.

Heavy frosts did some damage to growing crops in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan.

Near Lima, O., an excursion train was wrecked and 20 persons were injured, some seriously.

A call was issued by the national executive board of the United Mine Workers for a conference of organized labor in St. Louis August 30. The board rejected the proposition of the Pittsburgh operators for a conference to arbitrate the wage dispute.

At Mount Pleasant, Mich., the People's Savings bank closed its doors with liabilities of $90,000.

In Niles, Mich., Mrs. J. C. McCabe, of Coloma, was instantly killed and Mrs. R. S. Bailey fatally injured in a runaway accident.

At the home of her mother in Nashville, Tenn., J. B. Rich shot and killed his wife, killed his brother-in-law and then shot himself. Domestic trouble was the cause.

A mob took Elcany Sullivan, convicted of assaulting Sarah Lawson and sentenced to 20 years in prison, from jail at Williamsburg, Ky., and hanged him.

At Beulah, S. C., whitecaps horsewhipped three Mormon elders and drove them out of town.

The confession of a negro murderer at Hahnville, La., shows that three Italians who were lynched two years ago for the murder of an old Spaniard were innocent.

A mob lynched Andrew Green (colored) at Lovett, Ga., for killing George Heath, a prominent white man.

Elmer E. Struble, the cashier, while defending the funds of the Farmers' bank, at Shepherd, Mich., was shot and killed by robbers.

One of the most noted of Pawnee Indians, Curley Chief, died at his home near Perry, O. T., aged over 100 years.

Star Pointer beat Joe Patchen three straight mile heats in 2:02, 2:04¼ and 2:04 at Washington park, Chicago.

While out driving at Indianapolis Mrs. Will G. Scarlet was instantly killed and Mrs. Josephine Kebler was fatally injured.

At a crossing near Kinsey, Ind., George Sherburne, wife and young child were instantly killed by the cars.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Several exiled Spaniard anarchists who recently arrived in England left London for America.

Turks raided the district of Salmas, on the Turco-Persian frontier, and completely destroyed two Armenian villages and massacred 200 persons.

Spain's queen regent has conferred the premiership upon Gen. Azcarraga, who is also minister of war. The cabinet will not be modified.

Flames at Rapid City, Man., destroyed the residence of George Hudson and Mrs. Hudson and four children were burned to death.

The anarchist, Michele Angiolli, who killed Senor Canovas del Castillo, the prime minister of Spain, on the 8th inst., was executed at San Sebastian.

By the capsizing of a boat five children were drowned in the harbor at Toronto, Ont.

Austria, Italy, Russia and Germany have accepted the proposal of the Spanish government to adopt international measures against anarchy.

At a meeting of over 3,000 people in Athens an address to King George was adopted urging him to reject the proposed peace treaty between Greece and Turkey and resume hostilities.

LATER NEWS.

A miner was blown to atoms at Wallace, Idaho, and enough of him could not be found to hold an inquest on.

The statement that Gen. Weyler had resigned is untrue.

The residence of Joseph Le Clair, near Green Bay, Wis., was destroyed by fire and Mrs. Le Clair burned to a crisp.

William Rooney shot and killed Alfonso Picard and seriously wounded Verona Callhein at Philadelphia. Both men were paying attentions to the girl and Miss Callhein's partiality for Picard prompted the shooting.

A large force of Afridis has just been reported to be advancing down the Khyber pass, and the so-called Mad Mullah, a fanatical priest who is inciting the natives of that territory against the British, is said to have collected the Mohammedans for an attack upon Michni and Shabkadi in East India.

The gold fever has seized the members of the revenue marine service. Three of the crew of the cutter Perry, which met the gold-laden steamer Portland at Dutch Harbor, deserted and started for St. Michaels.

A gang of West Virginia desperadoes swooped down on a picnic party at Glenwood, O., and broke up the festivities with the orgies. Lew Halley was killed outright, and Lew Porter and Van Linkfield, two of the picnic party, were fatally stabbed.

Jockey Jesse Clutter was killed on the race track at Kansas City. He was mounted on Dachle, when the horse went down and the boy's skull was fractured by the fall.

Hon. J. C. Bills, ex-mayor of Davenport, Io., and one of the most prominent lawyers of the state, committed suicide because of failing health.

An official dispatch from Simla, East India, announces that Fort Maude, in the Khyber pass, has been captured by the Afridis, after desperate fighting. The garrison, which was composed of native levies known as the Khyber rifles, retired with the loss of three men. The Afridis afterwards burned the fort. The fate of Fort Ali Musjid, which was simultaneously attacked by the Afridis, is not known.

The Crystal Falls (Mich.) mine that closed up on account of the miners' strike has started up again. No agreement was reached with the old employes and new men will fill their places.

White caps at Abbeyville, Ala., went to the house of Frank Smith, colored, and shot him to death through a crack in the wall.

Three men with revolvers robbed the postoffice at Durango, Io. One of them was captured, but was released by his pals at the point of revolvers. Later the same men robbed a store at Ashbury and held up five farmers on the highway.

A passenger train on the New Jersey railroad collided with an engine near Millville, N. J., and was badly wrecked. One man was killed, another fatally injured, and several others seriously hurt. The dead man was not identified.

The reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic began at Buffalo, N. Y., the 24th. President McKinley was present and addressed several of the camp fires.

Judge Seaman, of Milwakee, Wis., in federal court held that the law passed by the legislature last winter, requiring the labeling of goods made in prison outside of the state and sold in Wisconsin was void for the reason that it discriminates against the commerce of other states.

The Citizens' Union and the leader of the independent movement in Brooklyn have determined to nominate to Seth Low for mayor of Greater New York.

A pleasure party of nine from West Superior, Wis., who left there in a boat are missing.

The agricultural department is preparing to make a new experiment with a new forage plant in the arid regions of the west. The seed comes from Russia.

The Uniform Law Commission in session at Cleveland, O., appointed a committee to draft a divorce bill for for adoption in all states.

MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Aug. 24.

Wheat—No. 1 northern, old, $1.02 to 1.03; No. 2 northern, 98 to 98½c; Sept. 89c.

Corn—No. 4, 27c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 21 to 21½c.

Cattle—Steers, $3.20 to 4.75; cows, $2.72.

Hogs—$3.50 to 3.85.

Sheep—Muttons, $3.10 to 4.10; lambs, $4.25.

Butter—Creamery, extras, 17 to 18c; creamery, firsts, 14 to 15c; dairy, fancy, 13 to 14c; dairy, choice, 11 to 12c.

Poultry—Turkeys, 6 to 7c; spring chickers, 12 to 14c.

MADE A RICH STRIKE.

Three Lucky Klondikers Return with a Snug Sum.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 23.—The first party of Klondikers to brave the dangers of a trip overland to civilization arrived in Seattle Saturday on the steamer Starr, with 90 pounds of gold taken from five claims. Four are on Bonanza and one on Eldorado creek. The lucky miners are Edward Thorpe, of Seattle, who was supposed to be dead, George Stewart, of Tacoma, and Joseph Wining to Dominion creek. They were surcame out because food was scarce. They report rich stakes on Dominion creek and Stewart river. People are rushing to Dominion creek. They are surprised to hear of the intention of the Canadian government to collect royalty on gold, and predicted that the miners would resist. They estimate that the North American Transportation and Trading company's steamer Portland will bring down $100,000 to $500,000 instead of $1,500,000. They say that their clean-ups were made after the miners who came down on the Portland left the diggings. They say that there was a lack of rain up to July 12, and this interfered with working some claims.

Edward Thorpe, his brother William, George Stewart and George Bound, a cousin of the Thorpes, owned a half interest in the claim adjoining Clarence Berry's on Eldorado creek. They own four others on Bonanza creek, adjoining those of George Cormack, the discoverer. They do not pretend to give values of their claims. Winterholen owns a quarter interest in one and one-sixteenth interest in another on Bonanza. He said: "I have not done much work on my claim. The value of the dirt is from $1,000 to $1,200 to the length of the sluice box."

DOLLAR WHEAT.

Coveted Price at Last Reached—Further Gains Expected.

New York, Aug. 21.—At 1:40 o'clock Friday September wheat in the local market reached the long-talked of goal of one dollar per bushel. Naturally enough the incident created a tremendous sensation on the floor of the exchange and was greeted with prolonged cheers from 500 throats, being reechoed from the crowded galleries.

Philadelphia, Aug. 21.—The wheat market Friday was the most exciting ever experienced in the history of the exchange. Quotations jumped up 4¾ cents and brought the price beyond the dollar mark. There were sales of No. 2 red at $1.01 and No. 2 Pennsylvania red at one time was quoted at $1.02. This is the highest quotation here in many years.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 21.—Wheat sold for one dollar a bushel in Minneapolis Friday. When the September option went to 90 cents Charles A. Pillsbury offered a dollar spot for 1,200 bushels of old No. 1 northern, which is selling at a premium. The offer was accepted. James Marshall offered the same price for 5,000 bushels, but it has not yet been accepted.

Chicago, Aug. 21. — September wheat had advanced six cents over Thursday night's closing price at 12:30 Friday, when it reached 93⅛ cents a bushel. Wild excitement reigned in the wheat pit all day. The opening of wheat was 3⅜ cents above Thursday's close and within a minute the price was 91½ cents. After another slump it rose to 93⅛ cents without any material decline. December wheat also fluctuated wildly. The market closed strong at 93 cents, a falling off of only one-eighth of a cent from its high point.

A MAN HUNT.

Infuriated Cook County (Ill.) Farmers Lynch a Tramp.

Chicago, Aug. 20.—Swift vengeance was meted out Thursday afternoon to a man who made a murderous assault upon Mrs. Paulina Fenske, wife of Carl Fenske, a poor German farmer living in Leyden township, one mile from the village of Franklin Park, and about 13 miles from the center of this city.

Early Thursday morning Carl Fenske left his wife and four children, whose ages range from one to four years, in their humble cottage and went to the farm of John Hansen, two miles west. Nearly all his neighbors were there, too, helping Hansen in threshing, as is customary in little farming communities.

About noon a stranger stopped at the Fenske home, and, explaining that he had walked a long way and was weary, asked if he might come in and rest. Learning that Mrs. Fenske was alone, he assaulted her with the butt of a pistol and rendered her unconscious. The man then searched the house, evidently hoping to find money. Failing to do so, he struck the woman again on the head and then ran from the house. Mrs. Fenske was so badly beaten that she may not recover. She was able to crawl a quarter of a mile and give the alarm at a neighbor's house.

A party of infuriated farmers, armed with rifles, revolvers, pitchforks and other implements, started in pursuit of the man, who had fled from the lonely farmhouse into the near-by cornfield. The man, who was a stranger in the locality and whose identity is still unknown, made a vicious fight for his life. He was armed with two huge revolvers and he fought his pursuers until his body was riddled with shot and he fell helpless to the ground.

EXCITEMENT OVER WHEAT.

"Dollar Wheat" Reached on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Chicago, Aug. 23. — "Dollar wheat" was reached on the Chicago board of trade Saturday. The floor and galleries of the big exchange hall were packed with a howling mob, in which were distinguished the cries of the vanquished and the exultant cries of the victorious.

New York, Aug. 23.—At the opening Saturday September wheat sold, on simultaneous sales made in different parts of the pit, all the way from $1.01¼ to $1.02 a bushel, against 99¾ cents, the closing price on Friday. The official closing at noon, after 1½ hours' trading, was $1.05½. The cash wheat quotations of Saturday have not been equaled since August, 1891.

St. Louis, Aug. 23.—The advance of December wheat Saturday was $1.02½, a net gain of 5¾ cents for the session. September closed at $1.02¾ and May at $1.05¼, both 5 cents up. The highest point December reached was $1.02¾, just as the bell tapped, but it was not allowed as regular.

Voluntary Increase in Wages.

McKeesport, Pa., Aug. 23.—The 3,000 employes of the National Rolling Mill company at this place received notice of a ten per cent. advance in their wages to take effect September 1.

CAMPS ABANDONED.

Court's Decision Gives the Miners' Strike a Body Blow.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 19.—Wednesday was operators' day and from present appearances they have made a most effective move and have nearly if not quite checkmated their opponents, the striking coal miners. The court's decree in making permanent the preliminary injunction restraining the strikers from camping, marching or in any manner interfering with the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company's miners has had the effect of almost depleting the camps about those mines, and apparently a general demoralization among the campers exists. Judges Stowe and Collier handed down a decision in the injunction proceedings of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company against the United Mine Workers of America, Patrick Dolan, William Warner and others. The preliminary injunction was made permanent and the plaintiff was ordered to file a bond of $5,000 to answer for such damages as may be sustained by the defendants by reason of the injunction.

Uriah Billingham, in charge of the camp at Plum Creek, put a damper on the campers at that place Wednesday. He had just returned from the city, where he heard the court's decision in the injunction case. He told the men there would be no more marching and no need of such a large number of men at the camp. He advised the men to disperse to their respective homes and get work wherever they could. At this camp where Tuesday there were 800 men, there are now less than 100.

Camp Determination, at Turtle Creek, was reduced in numbers from 200 to 50. The men who were told to go home gathered in an angry crowd and denounced the officials bitterly. Sunny Creek camp is practically abandoned, and it is not known whether it will be opened again or not. All told there are less than 150 men now encamped about the three mines.

In order to follow up the advantage, the operators held a largely attended meeting Wednesday night at the Monongahela house and arranged for the starting of their mines with or without force. If force seems to be unavoidable, it is the intention to start a few mines at once under the protection of deputies, and whatever expense may result will be shared pro rata by the mine owners. This scheme to start the mines was adopted to break the national strike in 1894. President Dolan, of the miners' organization, does not believe the movement will be a success this time, as the strikers are more in earnest than in any former struggle.

FAURE MEETS THE CZAR.

French President Enthusiastically Greeted by the Russians.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 24.—From early Monday morning there was a scene of great animation here and a steady flow of people towards the quays, where they embarked on profusely-decorated steamers to meet President Faure at Cronstadt. After a rainy night splendid weather prevailed. A procession of 12 victorias and four landaus was formed. The czar and President Faure were seated in the first carriage.

The guard of honor, which was formed by the Red Cossacks, saluted and the procession slowly drove to the Peterhof palace, situated about 800 yards distant. The route to the palace was lined with troops, and behind the soldiers were massed enthusiastic crowds of people, who were frantic in their acclamations, which were redoubled when the procession having passed the ridges of soldiers no longer separated the people. Several bouquets of flowers were thrown into the imperial carriage while the latter was on its way from the landing stage to the palace. Upon arriving at the Peterhof palace, the czar presented President Faure to the various court officials, and then, reentering the victoria, his majesty drove along to the Alexandria palace, the residence of the czarina. A few minutes later President Faure emerged from the Peterhof palace, accompanied by Gen. Bildoring, and drove to the Alexandria palace, in order to offer his homage to the czarina. A private luncheon at the Alexandria palace followed. During the afternoon the French president visited the Russian grand dukes.

Exports and Imports.

Washington, Aug. 24.—The forthcoming annual report of the bureau of statistics will show the valuation of the imports and domestic exports of the United States by countries for the year ended June 30, 1897. The largest trade was done with Great Britain, the imports aggregating $167,947,820 and the exports $478,448,592. The next in volume was with Germany, the imports being $110,210,614 and the exports $123,784,453. France is third in the list, with imports amounting to $67,530,231 and exports $56,287,631. The imports from the dominion of Canada during the year amounted to $40,809,387 and the exports $56,465,048. The imports from Mexico amounted to $18,511,572 and the exports aggregated $22,726,596. The imports from Japan amounted to $24,009,756 and the exports $13,233,970. The imports from China reached a total of $20,403,862 and the exports aggregated $11,990,888.

Carried Over the Falls.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Frank Webber, of Buffalo; Warren Bush, 21 years old, of Chicago, a former employe of the United States Express company, and Charles Glasner, 29 years of age, of Chicago, employed by the United States Express company, who have been camping on the banks of the Niagara river for the past week, with several companions, on Sunday hired a small boat at La Salle, and started to row across the Niagara river to the Canadian shore. In the heavy current their boat became unmanageable and upset. The men were seen by a number of people on shore struggling in the water, but before assistance could reach them, all three were carried over the falls, on the Canadian side. There is little probability of the bodies being recovered for some weeks.

Canovas' Assassin Garroted.

San Sebastian, Aug. 21.—Michele Angiolli, who shot and killed Senor Canovas del Castillo, the prime minister of Spain, at the baths of Santa Agueda on Sunday, August 8, was executed at 11 o'clock Friday morning according to the sentence of the court-martial imposed upon him on Monday last after his trial on the previous Sunday, which sentence was confirmed by the supreme council of war Thursday.

A CONFERENCE CALLED.

Organized Labor Will Hold a Convention in St. Louis August 30.

Columbus, O., Aug. 21.—The national executive board of the United Mine Workers adjourned Friday, after having issued the call for the conference of organized labor to be held in St. Louis August 30. The following is the call for the conference:

"To organized labor, its various divisions and subdivisions, and to all reform, social, educational and scientific bodies who condemn government by injunction and the use of force to coerce the people and deprive them of their rights as American citizens, greeting:

"The great miners' strike has gone beyond a struggle for living wages. A crisis in the affairs of the nation has arrived in which all patriotic people must determine whether they will accept and consent to live under the rule of an oligarchy of wealth or whether the institutions of free government, the rights of free speech and peaceable public assemblage are to be preserved. The present struggle has assumed a contest for the preservation of civil liberty and constitutional rights.

"The tyrannical and un-American injunctions of the federal and state courts are revolutionary, against the first principles of free government and derogatory to the inherent rights of the masses, endangering the public peace and destroying the personal security and individual liberties of the common people.

"The courts have deserted the temple of justice and now stand forth the defiant bulwark of confederated capital. Their arbitrary rulings have set up one standard of rights for the rich and another for the poor. They decree that capital is always right and labor always wrong. They have made it unlawful for starving working people to appeal against tyrannical treatment, present grievances or propose just and reasonable terms for the redress of insufferable wrongs.

"The present great miners' strike is an expression of discontent that originated in poverty and starvation; it was born in the sorrow and destitution of hungry women and children; it was the last protest of impoverished and enslaved labor, and it presents to the world a cause as righteous and humane as ever inspired the souls of a Christian people. The philanthropic heart of this great nation has responded in sympathy with the miners' appeal for the right to receive a respectable living for the most arduous and hazardous labor in the world. Their appeal for a small share of the wealth they create and for the right to enjoy some of the fruits of advanced civilization finds a responsive chord everywhere in the commonality of mankind, and if it were a struggle between miners and mine operators only, liberty would triumph over oppression, industry over greed, and right over wrong without the necessity of this call.

"But it is no longer a struggle between employe and employer. The judiciary has assumed the indefensible claims of the operators, and the struggle is between tyrannical courts and the whole people. The courts, although under oath to serve the rich and poor alike, have volunteered to defend the sordid interests of the rich as against the God-given rights of the poor, and now threaten to turn the Gatling guns and the Winchesters of criminals and thugs against all who dare protest against their despicable restraining orders. The judiciary is prostituted to the bidding of oppressive capital, has placed the rights of property above the rights of persons and has discriminated against the many in the interests of the few. That 350,000 miners should be condemned to lives of drudgery and starvation by the arbitrary rulings of the courts is an insult to a beneficent Creator, an outrage upon free government and a disgrace to the Christian civilization under which we live.

"The recent injunctions and their extreme application against the lawful rights of the poor, the arrest and incarceration of hundreds of innocent, inoffensive people, the general employment of armed thugs to overawe, harass and coerce the miners, have so exasperated the people in localities where applied that we feel that we can no longer be responsible for the public peace. To the end that a just and equitable settlement of the differences between employers and employes may be effected, the public peace, the liberty of the masses, the sacred institutions of free government preserved, and the courts estopped from these outrageous perversions of constitutional rights, we appeal to the higher, more humane and patriotic court—the great, plain people—who in times of trouble have always proven the just arbiters of every difference between diversified interests and contending elements in the government of human society.

"We appeal to the liberty-loving people of this great nation to send accredited delegates to St. Louis, Mo., where a mass convention will be held Monday, August 30, 1897. The object of the convention will not be to merely protest against the usurpation and tyranny of the courts, but to formulate plans to compel a return to the principles of free government and put said plans into practical operation. Our people have suffered all the evils that are sufferable, and we are left to the alternative of submitting to the injunctions of the courts and cowardly entreating our miners to return to the hovels of misery or shame or appealing to the patriotic hearts of America to consider our cause and render a verdict in accordance with the just claims of suffering humanity. We have chosen the latter and will accept the verdict with that fortitude and resignation becoming every liberty-loving patriot of this great nation."

The call is signed by the following members of the national executive board of the United Mine Workers of America: M. D. Ratchford, president; W. C. Pearse, secretary-treasurer; H. L. Davis, J. H. Kennedy, James M. Carson, Henry Stephenson, Patrick Dolan, W. E. Farms, Fred Dilcher. It is indorsed by Samuel Gompers, president American Federation of Labor, and J. R. Sovereign, general master workman K. of L.

ENCAMPED AT BUFFALO.

Annual Gathering of the Grand Army Veterans—Camp Jewett Opened.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Grand army week opened with fair weather. Camp Jewett, the picturesque tent city erected for the accommodation of visiting veterans, on a bluff overlooking Lake Erie and the mouth of the Niagara river, was officially opened by Commander in Chief Clarkson Monday afternoon. The commander in chief was escorted from his headquarters by Mayor Jewett and other citizens, and by Bidwell Wilkeson post of Buffalo, and Columbia post of Chicago, headed by the regimental band of the Thirteenth United States infantry, which is assigned to Fort Porter during the encampment. As the commander in chief entered the camp a salute of 15 guns was fired in his honor by the federal troops at the fort. The general was escorted to the piazza of a park pavilion in the center of the camp, about which thousands of veterans and citizens formed a hollow square.

Stepping to the front of the piazza, Mayor Jewett, on behalf of the citizens' committee, presented the camp to the commander in chief, who accepted it in a graceful speech. Commander in Chief Clarkson entered the pavilion when the remarks were concluded and held an impromptu reception of officers from Fort Porter and officers of the national guard. Later he made an inspection of the camp, in company with the officers of his staff, after which he returned to his headquarters.

Sentenced for Contempt.

Clarksburg, W. Va., Aug. 23.—The courtroom was crowded here Saturday morning when Judge Nathan Goff ascended the bench to render his decision in the case of the 27 miners tried Friday for contempt of court. He found them guilty of having violated the injunction issued by Judge John Jay Jackson, of the United States court. He said he was determined to punish the offenders notwithstanding his earnest desire to show them every consideration which their unhappy position warranted. He tempered justice with mercy when he sentenced the 27 prisoners to be confined in the county jail until this (Monday) morning.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS

Good Bonds Scarce.

State Treasurer Koerner and State Auditor Dunn have returned from New York, where they have made advantageous investments of Minnesota's money. Their mission in the east was to invest $250,000 of the permanent school fund and $50,000 of the permanent university fund. They found, however, that good bonds were in such demand that they could with difficulty obtain securities assuring a minimum return of 3 per cent a year. Yet the state law requires that the school and university fund shall be invested either in state or government bonds paying 3 per cent income or in municipal bonds of Minnesota cities giving a a minimum return of 4 per cent. Messrs. Koerner and Dunn were able to purchase $150,000 worth of Massachusetts bonds netting a little more than 3 per cent, and they were able to arrange for the subsequent purchase of $150,000 worth of Virginia bonds netting about 4 per cent.

Fair Exhibits.

As Sept. 6, the date of the opening of the Minnesota State fair approaches, evidences accumulate indicate that the exhibit will surpass anything heretofore seen in the Northwest. Every day the entries pour in in the most gratifying manner. W. A. McHenry, of Dennison, Iowa, who has before exhibited, sends word that he will be there with his herd of Angus cattle, which is one of the best stock displays ever seen in the Northwest. A herd of full blooded Angora goats from Texas will be another stock item. The poultry entries, too, show that though a new building has been given that department having four times the space heretofore allowed, it will be crowded to its utmost capacity.

Important Decisions.

Judge Searle, in the district court at St. Cloud, granted an alternative writ of mandamus to Sylvester and Orin Kipp, St. Paul, to compel Auditor M. E. Kasner, of Benton county, to accept their tender of taxes without accrued penalty and interest, made pursuant to chapter 290, laws of the last legislature. Auditor Kasner, acting on the advice of State Auditor Dunn, refused to accept the taxes upon the ground that the law did not become operative until the first Monday in January, 1898. The court holds it went into effect on aproval, its sole purpose being to expedite and induce the payment of delinquent taxes in counties coming within the meaning of the act.

A Lucky Man.

W. L. Williams, of Winona, inventor of a rotary bicycle sleigh, which many people after seeing the model last winter did not take any stock in, is likely soon to be a rich man as a result of his invention. W. L. Williams and W. W. Williams and their attorney, W. J. Smith, have just returned from Chicago, where under the firm name of the Williams Rotary Sleigh company, they have entered into a contract with the Manufacturers and Merchants Warehouse company, of Chicago, for the sale of the new invention. The Chicago company reserve the right after paying five years' royalty, to buy the patent for $15,000.

To Shock Grain.

J. E. French, of St. Cloud, who has been exprimenting on a shock binder for 20 years, has now a machine in successful operation. The shocker is a sort of sheet iron basket arrangement that runs on two wheels and is firmly attached to the right of the machine, taking the place of the ordinary bundle carrier. The inventor claims that a harvester does not run any heavier with it than with a bundle carrier attached, as it does away with the side draft. When the bundle leaves the binder it is caught by a pair of steel arms that toss it over into the sheet iron receptacle.

Labor Day

Gov. Clough has issued his Labor Day proclamation, requesting that every place of business where labor is employed be closed on Monday, Sept. 6, that being the first Monday in September, the day set apart by law as Labor Day.

News in Brief.

Albert E. Jones, of Minneapolis, was fined $50 for selling deceased meat.

The body of a two-months' old infant was found in the river at St. Paul.

The Interstate Milling company of Little Falls has assigned.

At a meeting of the directors of the Farmers' elevator at Kenyon, a dividend of 25 per cent was declared.

Emerson Sweezy, a street car conductor in Minneapolis, in trying to save his cap, was struck by one of the iron poles and his skull fractured.

J. C. Jamieson and Oscar M. Metcalf, of St. Paul and John A. Larimore, of Minneapolis, are the incorporators and the first board of directors of the Clondyke American Gold Mining company, which filed articles of incorporatien with the secretary of state. The capital stock is $1,000,000.

The Fluid Gas Company, of Minneapolis, was incorporated with a capital stock of $7,500. The object is to manufacture patent cigar lighters and similar articles.

F. W. Fiske, said to be a Minneapolis paper salesman, was arrested at Duluth, charged with forgery. He cashed a check of $25 on the Flour City National bank of Minneapolis, signed by A. C. Whidden, at the St. James hotel in Duluth.

Charles Benjamin, the 7-year-old son of Nathan Benjamin, died from inhaling smoke during the burning of a summer kitchen at the Benjamin residence in Minneapolis.

The first examination to be conducted by the barbers's board will be held Sept. 17, at Minneapolis. A few days later the board will hold an examination at Mankato, where a number of candidates have filed applications.

Deputy U. S. Marshal Henry placed George Washington, a Chippewa Indian, in jail at Crookston, upon the charge of killing Baker, another Chippewa.

Mayor Lewis, of Moorhead, was arrested for killing game out of season. The game warden failed to secure the birds killed.

Fifteen wolves have been killed in Hennepin county since March 9, and 451 in the state, the amount of $807.29 having been paid for bounties by the state auditor.

Mrs. C. J. Alloway, formerly a resident of Minneapolis, was awarded the silver medal at the Manitoba Industrial Fair at Winnipeg for the best collection of hand painted china. She also won 10 other first prizes in the same department.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

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WHEN LYDDY'S COME.

I wish that I could go again
To that old spelling school,
Where we had fun on winter nights,
And helped to play the fool.
I spelled believe just like deceive,
And dropped the b in thumb,
Watching the door with anxious fear
Lest Lyddy shouldn't come.

When Lyddy, standing straight and trim,
Began her gum to chew,
My heart went raging up and down,
Worse than the wand'ring Jew;
I put a k in caraway,
A double m in hum,
And Friday's i changed off for y,
All just 'cause Lyddy'd come.

Bill Rogers he was worse than I,
Made such a thing could be;
And I know once he spelled machine
With s and double e;
But let us get our letters set
Most anyway but plumb,
Our side was always sure to beat
On nights when Lyddy'd come.

What prickles ran all down our backs,
How still the room would grow,
While master tried some word to find
That Lyddy didn't know!
Phthisic and schism, gneiss and chrism,
Oh, whist we sat and mum,
For there was nothing else to do
On nights when Lyddy'd come!

When Lyddy'd come we didn't need
The light of stars or moon;
The winter nights seemed brighter then
Than days do now at noon,
For Lyddy's eyes made glad our skies,
And though she spelled us dumb,
Jehoshaphat, how proud we were
On nights when Lyddy'd come!
—A. M. L. Hawes, in Detroit Free Press.

MY LITTLE ADVENTURE.

By Willis B. Allen.

WE WERE both well tired out, one July evening in 1886, when we reached Chamounix, Fred, my old Latin school classmate, could bear mountain climbing, and, what was worse, mule-back riding, much better than I, so that, while I was glad to find my way to my room, in the top of the queer old hotel, at an early hour in the evening, Fred remained in the parlor, busily studying up maps and guides for an excursion over the Mer de Glace to the "Garden," a small, fertile spot, surrounded by eternal ice, in the very heart of the mountains.

Next morning he was off at four o'clock, leaving me to spend the day quietly in the valley. I was disturbed but once more before rising; this time by a herd of goats, who scrambled along under my window, with bells tinkling merrily enough.

In the course of the forenoon I strolled away, book in hand, following the course of the Arve for a little while, and then, striking off at right angles up the banks of a small-brook, which joins the larger stream just above the village.

The air was soft and sweet with summer sunlight, and the breath of the silent forests, reaching from my feet higher and higher, until the front rank looked on these desolate, glittering fields of snow that crown Mount Blanc.

Beside the brook the velvety turf was dotted with wild forget-me-nots and pansies, growing there as confidently as if they were not in the very track of last year's avalanche.

At length I came to a spot where the brook had in ages past strewn its own path with fragments of huge rocks, which it had loosened and thrown down from some far-off height, where the foot of man never trod.

One gigantic bowlder lay completely across the original bed of the stream, and rose like a wall beside the water, that turned out of its way, and ran off with a good-natured murmur.

The sun here lay warm and bright, just counteracting the chill breeze that came from the glaciers through the narrow gorge. I gathered a few dry sticks, kindled a fire, just for company, and nestled comfortably down into an easy corner to read the rocks, the brook, the sky, and, if there were time left, my book, which, if I remember rightly, was "Redgauntlet."

How long I sat there I cannot tell. It must have been two or three hours, for it was past noon when I looked at my watch, threw the smoldering firebrands into the brook and rose to return to the hotel.

As I did so, I noticed half a dozen footsteps in the steep, sandy bank that formed the side of the ravine at this point. It suddenly occurred to me that I had read in my guide book, while I was sitting in my own room, six months before, of a certain waterfall, which, from the description, must surely be on this brook. Yes, I recollected the base of the zig-zag path, that we had seen as we rode along the valley, on our way from Tete Noire, late the preceding afternoon.

I was feeling much refreshed and rested by my siesta, and, by a short cut over this embankment, I could doubtless strike that path after a three minutes' scramble, as some one had evidently done before me.

So I would have a little adventure, and see one of the sights of Chamounix all by myself.

Certainly there was nothing rash in this resolve, or formidable in the undertaking, though a certain feebleness resulting from a recent ill turn at Geneva should have warned me against tasking my strength too severely.

At any rate, at it I went, laughing at the easiness of the ascent as I followed the broad footsteps of my predecessor. My calculation was that I should come out on the path at a point 75 to 100 feet above my starting place.

Before I had proceeded far, however, the convenient tracks abruptly ceased. Beyond, and on each side, there was nothing but the gravelly bank, with here and there a big rock, which seemed ready to drop at the lightest touch.

Plainly enough, the first climber had become discouraged at this point, and had picked his way to the bottom again. As I looked back, I was startled to observe the elevation which I had reached, and I involuntarily crouched closer to the earth, with a sensation as of tipping over backwards.

The movement, slight as it was, dislodged a clump of stones and sand, which went rolling and plunging down at a great rate to the brook, the sound of whose waters was now hardly audible. No wonder the man had given it up! Should I go on, or literally back down, as he had done?

My determination was stirred, and, although I heartily wished Fred was on hand with his sympathetic courage, I resolved to complete what I had begun.

It was tough work. Hands and knees now—and carefully placed every time, at that.

Once I very nearly lost my balance by the unexpected yielding of a large stone, which gave way under my foot. How fearfully long it was before I heard it smite on the bowlders below! I knew if I slipped, or missed one step, the impetus of a yard would send me after the stone. As I looked over my shoulder, it seemed like clinging to the slope of a cathedral roof, where a puff of wind might be fatal.

There was no question now as to the course I must take. It was "Excelsior" in sober earnest—only I didn't have the inspiration of a maiden, with a tear in her bright blue eye, looking on.

Steeper and steeper! I was panting heavily in the rarified atmosphere, and trembling from exhaustion. It was so terribly lonely. Nothing but the dark forms of the trees, the waste of ice and snow, and now and then a bird, winging its way silently over the gulf, until my brain whirled as I watched its slow flight.

By to-morrow they would miss me, and organize a search, with Fred at their head. They would find my footprints beside the brook, where I had leaped carelessly across after pansies; then they would come upon the blackened traces of the little fire, and the loosened gravel of the steep bank; they would look upward with a shudder, and search the harder. Pretty soon one of them would lean over a crevice among the bowlders, shrink back with a cry of horror and beckon to the others. All this if I failed by one step!

But still I worked on laboriously, often pausing for giddiness or a want of breath, and digging with my finger-nails little hollows in the hard bank for my feet.

Once or twice a long, tough root of grass saved me, and very soon, to my joy, straggling bushes, strong enough to support a few pounds of weight, thrust their tops through the sand bed.

Then came scrubby trees, cedar and fir, oftentimes growing straight out from a vertical face of rock, and quivering from root to tip as I drew myself cautiously up.

I shall never forget the agony of the moment when one of them came out entirely, and let me fall backward. Fortunately its comrades were near enough to save me, though it was with rough hands.

To shorten the story, I climbed at last out upon a small, level spot, which proved to be the longed-for path.

Following it painfully up for a few rods, I reached a little hut, where I found a kind old French woman, who refreshed me with food and drink, helped to make my tattered clothes presentable and held up her hands after the demonstrative fashion of her nation when she heard of my climb.

"Had anyone ever ascended to the cataract upon that side?" I asked.

"Jamais, monsieur; jamais, jamais!" (Never, monsieur; never, never.)

And could she tell me the height from the valley?

A thousand feet! Well, I had had mountain climbing enough for one day, and after a visit to the Cascade, which was close by, I hobbled down the easy path and back to the hotel, to read "Redgauntlet" until bedtime.

When Fred got back and heard the story, his eyes were round enough, as he declared he would not leave me behind again, to play invalid, until we came in sight of the Cunard wharf in East Boston. And he kept his promise.—Golden Days.

AFFECTS MANUFACTURERS.

New Tariff Rates on Coal Felt on the Pacific Coast.

A change of importance to the manufacturing interests of the Pacific coast has been made by the new tariff, if the understanding now entertained is the correct one. Its importance is suggested in a note of instruction given by Collector Jackson to the deputy collectors in the following communication:

In view of the standard fixed by the new tariff of 92 per cent. of fixed carbon as the line of demarkation between anthracite and bituminous coal, you will exact a deposit on all cargoes heretofore passed as anthracite from Swansea."

Under the old tariff coal that exceeded 68 per cent. of fixed carbon was rated as anthracite coal and was admitted free of duty.

Most of the coal imported here from Swansea ranged from 89 to 90 per cent., and so came in free. Under the new tariff it will nearly all be rated as bituminous and will be charged a duty of 67 cents a ton. The instructions given were for the purpose of securing a deposit equal to the duty before releasing such coal.

Immense quantities of Swansea coal are annually imported at San Francisco port for consumption on the Pacific coast, mostly for manufacturing purposes. The kind of coal with which it comes mostly in competition is the Pennsylvania anthracite. Whether the duty is sufficient to cover the difference in the cost of transportation from Pennsylvania or not remains to be seen. If it does not, the result, it is said, will be simply to increase the cost of this kind of coal to the manufacturers who use it.

Queer Donation.

A Scotchman who had spent the greater part of his life in a secluded part of Scotland where there were no churches came to London. The first Sunday after his arrival he was escorted to church by a friend. After the service the usual collection was made. It happened that the Scotchman was the first person to whom the gentleman who was collecting handed the plate. The stranger stared at the plate, and his friend, noticing his astonishment, whispered: "Put something in the plate." "What shall I put in?" anxiously inquired the other. He was told to put in anything he could spare. Thereupon he dived his hand into his pocket and brought out about half an ounce of snuff. Placing it on the plate, he said to the gentleman who held it: "I suppose you take a pinch of snuff sometimes."—Scottish Leader.

Explained.

"See here, young man, I'll have to take you in. Your lantern's out."

"Hold on, officer. I'll explain. You see, I bought one of these two-dollar bicycle suits this afternoon, and it burst on me ten miles from home. Now I'm trying to get back as quietly as I can in the dark. You see the necessity of it?"

"That's all right—go ahead."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

THE CORN HARVEST.

Labor-Saving Devices Have Made Its Gathering Easy.

Harvesting the corn crop is being made easier every year by improvements in labor-saving machinery and devices. Large commercial crops are cut, tied and left in straight rows by the improved corn harvester, while the bundles placed in shocks or stooks of 12 to 20 bundles to cure are then drawn to the barn and run through the shredder. Farmers who cannot afford the latest and improved machinery, or who have small areas of corn, cut by sled as illustrated below, or by hand cutter. The armfuls thus cut have to be tied in bundles, various materials being used for this purpose, some using two or three cornstalks, others a small handful of long, strong straw, swamp grass or willows. But whether cut by improved machinery or by hand cutter, the large bundles, shocks or stooks have to be securely fastened to withstand the fall wind and storms.

To make a corn cutter, as portrayed herewith, make a platform with runners six feet long and two inches thick; the higher the runners the higher it

HOMEMADE CORN CUTTER.

will cut; eight-inch plank should do. Mortise three crosspieces of two by four into top of runners. Nail boards on cross ties to make a platform 30 inches wide and nearly six feet long. Get a good steel knife and make it very sharp, say 22 inches long and five inches wide. Bevel the edge from the bottom or underside. Have a rod made with an eye in the center and curved, in order to fasten either end to a runner and hitch a horse in the center. This rod should be of one-half inch round iron, and long enough to work nicely, as shown at a. Bore a hole in platform or runner, and put in a stake about six inches high (b), even across with the base of rod (c). Another stake of the same size, but 20 inches high, on the right side of platform near the edge, and 21 inches from the front of platform (d). Take a rod of five-eighth-inch iron 67 inches long and weld a piece of flat iron one-half inch thick and eight inches long to the end of it, bolt the flat piece to platform (13 inches from center to back of platform), and bend the rod forward 17 inches above the platform, as in e. Bend the rod so as to have it extend out over the edge of the platform, over and back of the knife (h), then bend the rod in so as to extend about two inches over the platform at the center two by four cross brace (f). From there bend the rod out to g. Be sure to have it carry the same height all the time.

The bends in the rod are made in order to bring in the corn and lay it across the platform without the help of a man. In this way the danger of standing over the knife is averted. Nail a small stick something like a lath from top of stake d to the outside runner a few inches ahead of the knife. Bolt the knife to platform about 26 inches from back part of platform with two bolts, and have the knife slant back considerably. I put a scrap piece of two-inch plank under the platform at e and h, to make the platform more solid where the large rod and knife were bolted fast. The large rod from g to e should be with bends 50 inches long. Directly across it is 48 inches, thus using two inches for bends. The large rod is outside of stake d about five inches. Hitch on a quiet horse, hang the lines on d and ride on rear of platform, and when a large pile of corn is cut and laid across the sled, stop and shock it up.—Farm and Home.

WOMEN AS FARMERS.

Peculiar Scheme to Be Inaugurated by a Nebraska Woman.

Mrs. Hattie N. Bemis, of Arabia, Neb., does not see why women should not be successful as farmers, and announces that she is going to try the experiment if she can get a dozen women to assist her. She owns a large tract of land in northwestern Nebraska which she says she intends to give to 12 deserving widows of northwestern farmers. In return she will require them to cultivate it without man's assistance. She says she will start them out with all the machinery they need, a sufficient supply of cattle, horses, swine and poultry to serve as a nest egg, and money to last them until the first harvest can be disposed of. She admits that the climate is dry, but proposes to instruct her wards in the operation of a system of soil culture by which method experiments have proved the rainfall of the section is sufficient to insure bountiful crops. The nearest the women will be allowed to come to dealings with men is to sell the crops to them. If Mrs. Bemis ever learns that a man has been employed about the premises the farms will revert to her. Any member of the community who marries will also forfeit her title to a share in the property.—Chicago Chronicle.

Maintaining the Standard.

One of the causes of the deterioration of flocks of poultry is the practice of selling off the old hens and using pullets. Pullets will probably lay more eggs than will hens the first year, but chicks hatched from eggs laid by pullets are not as strong and vigorous as those produced from eggs laid by hens. It is also less expensive to retain the hens than to feed the pullets a whole year before they are old enough to lay. Hens are serviceable until five years old, and sometimes longer, the stock being less liable to disease and loss of vigor if cocks 18 months old and hens over two years old are used for breeding purposes instead of pullets that are mated with cockerels.

Success Depends on Thought.

Many a farmer goes plodding along, earning but a scant living, with no rest in sight this side of the grave, who might by a little reasoning, and the adaptation of circumstances surrounding him to the idea in view, making a specialty of some one line of farming, and make a paying business of it. But this takes energy, both physical and mental—and he drifts on in blissfull ignorance of the chances and opportunities surrounding him, by which he might have gained a comfortable competence for his old age.—Rural World.

HIGH-CLASS POULTRY.

Why the Progressive Farmer Will Raise No Other Kind.

No man has a better chance to keep high-class poultry than the farmer. He has unlimited range for them, and this is conducive to health and best results in rearing the young. He produces at first cost every necessary food product that goes to keep a flock during the year, and no one who desires to purchase eggs for hatching would ever buy of a breeder who keeps his fowls penned up if he knew where he could get eggs from farm-kept fowls.

There is just as good a market for high-class poultry as there is for poultry for market, and the demand is always good for good stock. The farmer who keeps this kind of poultry has two chances to make money. His flock will be profitable as an investment at market prices, and he will make many sales without effort at much above market prices.

It is no trouble at all, as the writer knows from experience, to get from 50 cents to one dollar a dozen for eggs from high-class hens during the hatching season, and even at the smaller price there is an immense profit in the business.

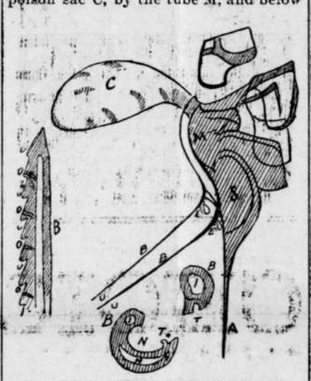
With the better care that is always given to good stock comes a greater return in eggs and meat for the feed used, and here is an additional profit on the transaction.

There is no excuse in these days that justifies any farmer in allowing his flock of hens to remain mongrels. The man who does this is standing in his own light and does not live up to his opportunities. It does not need fancy houses, elaborate systems of yards nor extraordinary skill in breeding to make a success with fine poultry. Plain, hard common sense, such as is needed to raise good crops and conduct any farm successfully, is better than any number of nice theories which are of no practical value.—Farmers' Voice.

THE STING OF A BEE.

It Is a Very Complicated and Delicate Structure.

The organ of defense which worker bees possess is a very complicated structure. The sting is composed of two highly polished, sharp hollow spears or lancets, B B, and an awl, A, as portrayed in the cut, held firmly together by projections T on the central one, which fit into grooves T on the sides of the other two. These lancets lying together form a tube between them. The central lance A, sometimes called the sheath, is larger than the others and has a cylindrical reservoir S at its base which connects with the poison sac C, by the tube M, and below



STRUCTURE OF A BEE'S STING.

by a slit with the tube made by the joining of the three lancets. The smaller lancets, B B, have at their bases peculiar valves, E E. Their points are barbed, U U, in the sectional drawing, which also shows the tube in the lancet, and the openings, O O, connecting the tube with the exterior. These barbs catch and hold, causing the sting to be left in when it is used. The poison is driven through the openings and through the tube formed by the lance, into the object stung. This poison is an acid fluid which the bee secrets and stores in the sac C. Being acid an alkali, as ammonia or soda, will neutralize it and help to allay the pain and swelling.—Farm and Home.

HINTS FOR BEEKEEPERS.

Shade the hives when the weather is warm.

Put starters of thin foundation in the section boxes.

Look out for robbers when the harvest becomes scarce.

Basswood is the greatest honey producer while in bloom.

Remove all frames filled with brood from the brood chamber.

Put the honey in the driest, warmest room about the house.

If exposed to cold or dampness honey will granulate in the cells.

Strong colonies at the proper time insure a good honey harvest.

If you work for extracted be careful not to extract too close.

A little pine tar smeared on a board will drive ants from the hive.

A weak solution of carbolic acid and salt is a good remedy for bee stings.

Where the honey is extracted a large number of extra combs are necessary.

Honey properly kept will improve. The longer it is kept the better it will be.

In using the smoker the judgment of the operator must determine the quantity.

When bees are building comb or raising brood they must have plenty of water.

Colonies with young queens are less liable to build drone comb than with old queens.

United bees will be more successful if the condemned queens are killed two or three days before uniting.

The only way to keep drones for any length of time is to keep them in queenless colonies.—St. Louis Republic.

Good News from Missouri.

Robert Cornwell, a Barton county (Mo.) farmer, living near Golden City, after numerous experiments, thinks he has succeeded in developing a potato that will grow without vines. They grow entirely under ground, and will do away with the fear of potato bugs, which cost so much to destroy each season, not to mention the damage they do. A field planted with the vineless potato may be worked with the ordinary harrow. Should the new potato prove to be a good producer, as Mr. Cornwell hopes, it is likely to supersede the present variety.

CURRENT TOPICS.

A FLY'S egg will hatch in 12 hours.

A PET flea has been known to live six years.

THE czar has prepared a great reception for President Faure, of France.

THE fifth international congress of Criminal Anthropology will be held in Amsterdam in 1901.

MRS. HANNAH ROBINSON, of New York city, sold her husband for $25 the other day, and now she regrets it.

MORE than 2,000 people mysteriously disappear from London every year, and are never heard of again.

CONSUL GENERAL LEE has expended about $10,000 of the money appropriated for the relief of Americans in Cuba.

A ST. LOUIS man was taken to court and fined $50 the other day because his attempt at suicide had been unsuccessful.

ONE of the highest shot towers in the world is to be found at Villach, in Corinthia, where there is a fall of 249 feet.

ST. PETERSBURG'S municipal authorities will present three immense loving cups to the visiting French warships.

THERE are in France 1,302,400 unmarried women between the ages of 25 and 50, and 1,376,600 unmarried men aged over 30 years.

IN Mexico every journal, day book, ledger or other record kept by any person or firm must bear a five-cent stamp on every page.

WALNUTS and butternuts are being successfully cultivated in Whatcome county, Washington. They are not native to the region.

IN the French-German war 4,500 Hebrews were in the German army, of whom 327 earned the Iron Cross for bravery on the field.

THE Yellow river is styled the "Sorrow of China." It is estimated that its floods in the present century have cost China 11,000,000 lives.

THE natives of Alaska seldom change their clothes unless they are worn out. They are considered the filthiest race of beings on the earth.

IT is noted that the women of the royal families of Europe are, on an average, much stronger mentally and physically than the men.

MILAN thinks it has the smallest horse in existence. It is a Shetland pony, six hands, or 24 inches, high, raised by the Marchese Carcano.

THERE are 256 railway stations within a six-mile radius of St. Paul's cathedral, London, while within a twelve-miles radius there are nearly 400.

THE British can now send a closed letter to any part of the British isle for one penny, provided it does not weigh more than one-quarter ounce.

THERE are about 2,000 persons in France who are set down as anarchists and are under the constant watch of the police of the various European countries.

THE earl of Rahfurly, the newly appointed governor of New Zealand, is on the way to his post with 60 tons of baggage, including four carriages and 650 cases of wine.

MR. PRESTON, the director of the mint, estimates the gold production of the world for 1896 at $205,000,000 and believes the production for 1897 will reach $240,000,000.

EX-CONGRESSMAN HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, of Virginia, has accepted the chair of equity and commercial, constitutional and international law in Washington and Lee university.

TO INCREASE the brilliancy of incandescent electric lights a double film of carbon is placed inside the globe, the wire running into the glass base at its middle portion to support it.

FRANK B. STOCKTON, the well-known novelist, during his recent visit to Clarke county, Va., purchased from the Rosemont stock farm a pair of fine young mares for driving purposes.

KNIGHTHOOD was recently conferred upon R. Guinness, the acting manager of Guinness & Co., of Dublin. His brewery firm has already received two peerages and the ribbon of St. Patrick.

THE British post office authorities are experimenting with motor cars with the view of their use as parcel vans and for the transport of the mails from the sub-stations to the railroad depots.

POCKET camp stools are being made, with the legs joined and bolted together, the upper ends of the legs having projecting knobs or hooks, to which the corners of the canvas seat are attached.

A COMBINED whip socket and rein-holder is formed of a single piece of wire bent to form a round socket for the whip and a flat clamp for the reins and another by which it is attached to the dashboard.

GORDON HUNSAKER, one of the wealthiest pioneer ranchers of the Salt river valley, is being held a prisoner by the Mexican authorities at El Plomo, in the state of Sonora, as a witness against Indians in a shooting case.

VENTILATED handle bars for bicycles have openings on the front side of the bar with a pair of perforated slotted handles, the air entering the bar as the wheelman rides along and coming out of the slits in the handles.

A NATURALIST says that he has seen in New York on the hats of women the feathers of 173 different kinds of wild birds, including 40 species, of which 32 are protected by law under a fine of $25.

WHEN the world's population exceeds 5,994,000,000 the world will be unable to find nourishment for her people, and they will be forced either to cannibalism or starvation. This figure will be reached in about 380 years.

KING HUMBERT, of Italy, is like his late father, Victor Emanuel, a noted hunter. He delights to organize large hunting parties in the mountains of Piedmont, and not infrequently stays away for days when on the chase.

VERVIERS, the frontier station on the Belgian-German frontier, where travelers are subjected to the annoyance of the custom-house inspection, happens to be the birthplace of Vieuxtemps, the violinist. The town is going to set up a bronze statue to its one distinguished son.

Nothing makes a man so mad as for you to keep cool when he is abusing you.

Story of a Scarecrow.

There is an honest Swede employed as a gardener in the East End, and his deliberate speeches are a source of much delight to his employer. He has been much annoyed by thievish birds, and a few days ago suggested that a scarecrow would be a good thing. It took him some time to make the employer understand what he meant, but finally he realized it was a dummy bird scarer, "lak in of country."

The employer fell in with the idea and told the Swede to rig up a frame. When this was completed the latter was given a bundle of cast-off clothing to deck out his dummy. He looked askance at the garments as he put them on the sticks and was evidently much impressed by their excellent condition. He glanced down at his own clothes from time to time and seemed to be making a silent comparison. Presently he put the scarecrow in the garden and returned to his employer, who stood at some little distance. He looked at the work of art with his head very much on one side, and finally said:

"Say, mister."

"Well, John?"

"Ay tank maybe it was better I change clothes with scarecrow, or else stand myself in his place."

He couldn't bear to see the dummy wearing better clothes than he did.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease,

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures and prevents swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Dear Old Boston Again.

Visitor—I hear there is sickness next door. Is it contagious?

Phillips—Oh, not at all, madam; merely contiguous.—N. Y. Truth.

Effie's Brother—Do you love my sister Effie?" Effie's Steady Company—"Why, Willie, that is a queer question. Why do you want to know. Effie's Brother—"She said last night she would give a £10 note to know; and I'd like to scoop it in."—Tit-Bits.

I cannot speak too highly of Piso's Cure for Consumption.—Mrs. Frank Mobbs, 215 W. 22d St., New York, Oct. 29, 1894.

Reporter—"Are you willing to tell me your story?" Convict—"Yes; but I'm not at liberty."—Truth.

Misunderstood.

"Well, I played golf with my wife this morning," said the man at the club.

"Which won?" said the man at the little table.

The first man looked up, twisted his mouth around a bit, started to say something, but refrained.

The other one looked up.

"Which won?" he repeated.

"Which one?" said the other angrily. "What do you think I am, a Turk or a Mormon?"—Buffalo Enquirer.

Venum Inhaled with the Air,

And imbibed with the water of a malarious locality, has still a certain antidote. Experience sanctions confidence in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive of this scourge. All over this continent and in the tropics it has proved itself a certain means of defense, and an eradicant of intermittent and remittent fevers, and other forms of miasma-born disease. Nor is it less effective for kidney troubles, constipation, rheumatism and nervousness.

A Widow's Way.

He—They say that wedding rings are going out of fashion.

She—Oh, I don't care. If you wish to dispense with the ring, dear, it will make no difference to me. But why didn't you give me some warning of what you were about to say? This is so sudden."

Then he thought of home and mother, but it was too late.—Cleveland Leader.

Facts About Alaska,

Write to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., Great Northern Railway, for "Facts About Alaska," or send ten cents in stamps for "Alaska, Land of Gold and Glacier," a beautifully illustrated booklet, containing maps and descriptive matter.

Gridgin—"Did you notice how Brabrook grabs all the good things there are going?" Houston—"That's because he's an optimist. He believes that everything is for the best, and naturally he thinks he is the best."—Boston Transcript.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

The Original Summer Man.—Browne—"Who started the fad of going to the mountains?" Towne—"Mohammed, I believe."—Truth.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

Nobody is too worthless to think he needs a summer's outing.—Washington Democrat.

Pistols and Pestles.

The duelling pistol now occupies its proper place, in the museum of the collector of relics of barbarism. The pistol ought to have beside it the pestle that turned out pills like bullets, to be shot like bullets at the target of the liver. But the pestle is still in evidence, and will be, probably, until everybody has tested the virtue of Ayer's sugar coated pills. They treat the liver as a friend, not as an enemy. Instead of driving it, they coax it. They are compounded on the theory that the liver does its work thoroughly and faithfully under obstructing conditions, and if the obstructions are removed, the liver will do its daily duty. When your liver wants help, get "the pill that will."

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

BAD BLOOD

Cascarets

PIMPLES, ERUPTIONS, BLOTCHES, SCALES, ULCERS, SORES, ECZEMA, and CHRONIC SWELLINGS.

ARE WONDER WORKERS in the cure of any disease caused by bad or impure blood. They eliminate all poisons, build up and enrich the blood, enabling it to make new, healthy tissue.

PURE BLOOD MEANS PERFECT HEALTH, and if you will use CASCARETS they will give you GOOD HEALTH and a PURE, CLEAN SKIN, free from pimples and blotches.

To TRY CASCARETS is to like them. For never before has there been produced in the history of the world so perfect and so harmless a BLOOD PURIFIER, LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR. To use them regularly for a little while means

ALL DRUGGISTS. 10c., 25c., 50c.

Pure Blood and Perfect Health.

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Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

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1897. Can be obtained by sending eight cents postage to C. L. STONE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, C. & E. I. R. R., 355 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

A. N. K.—G 1671

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

The only Institution teaching practical electrical engineering exclusively. Laboratory equipment excellent. INSTRUCTION THE BEST. Course opens October 1. 15 CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, AUG. 27, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Read Schaffer's change of add.

—Al Hitsman and crew are going to help people about Park River, Dak., to thresh out their grain.

—C. G. Roosen purchased a saddle horse last week, of Leon Frazee, and now rides with a less foreign accent.

—Train loads of cattle from the West, in cars marked "C. C. C. C." pass East over the G. N. most every day now.

—Superintendant Lee held Teachers examination Friday and Saturday at the school house. About fifteen teachers were present.

—The horses to be auctioned here are the finest looking animals we have seen brought in for sale. Several sales have already been made.

—Monday, Sept. 6, has been set apart as Labor Day, a holiday. Schools are commencing on Tuesday the 7th on account of this fact.

—Delano has one of the best flouring mills and one of the best millers in this part of the country and we hear no "kicking" from any direction.

—An auction of 50 head of young mares and geldings will be held at Delano, on Monday, Aug. 30, at 2 o'clock p. m.

E. E. BILLINGS.

—Rev. Says has concluded to preach in English the last Sunday of every month. This is an inovation that will be appreciated by many of his congregation.

—C. H. Green & Co. so long the Northern Delano merchants are now more centrally located and they haven't moved either. They seem to be doing their share of the trade. Read their add.

—The Delano Furniture Company have the new post office nearly ready for occupancy. Mr. Lindsley will have an able corps of assistance, Mrs. L. and John Steffes having agreed to help him.

—It is expected that the Cargill elevator will be running soon again. Whether this will furnish competition in the wheat trade, or simply be a side show to the round elevator we are not prepared to say.

—Electrician M. E. Muckey subscribed this week for the Scientific American, and the GAZETTE. He proposes to be thoroughly posted on scientific matter and home news. He keeps his electrical apparatus up with the times.

—Rev. J. L. Farber will take a vacation for a couple of weeks. The Epworth League will visit the Armstrong E. L. next Sunday evening so there will be no services at the M. E. church on that evening. Prayer meeting Thursday nights.

—A game of base ball was played on Sunday at Delano. People drove from a distance. From all accounts it was a more than usually disgraceful affair. Respectable people don't care to have their names printed in connection with it. Sunday base ball is usually unsatisfactory.

—"Therefore leaving the principles of the doctrine of Christ, let us go on unto perfection;" a part of the first verse and the sixth chapter of Hebrews, was the text taken by Rev. Farber Sunday evening for an able sermon. A larger audience was present than during the hot season. More men attended than usual. This is as it should be. Let the good work go on,

—Farmers complain that men to hire are not plenty now. Some of them have to work hard to save their crops. It is not so much how much grows on the farm as it is how much is taken care of. It pays to save everything that can be of any use to anybody. Straw can be sold for a dollar or more a load many times during the winter. Boys can get a dollar or so of their own by hauling it when they have opportunity. It beats burning it up while people need it.

—The parochial school will open Sept. 7th with an enlarged programme; one additional teacher has been secured this year. The teaching body consists now of five sisters and Father Savs. Sister M. Angeline remains the principal as before. A musical department is added this year in order to meet the desire of many music-loving pupils. Catholic as well as non-Catholic. Pupils of any denomination are admitted to this class. A lesson is charged 50cts. For particulars apply to the sister directress M. Angeline. All departments (musical department excepted) are under personal supervision of Rev. M. Savs.

—Minnesota is noted for her numerous lakes furnishing fine fish; her sportsmen have succeeded in stopping the catching of fish during much of the year, and instead of our people being supplied with fish fresh from the lakes at 5cts per pound, the usual price when there is any, J. J. Hill has a monopoly on the market for salmon packed in ice, from Oregon, at 8cts a pound. It would be better for our citizens to use the fish nature puts at their doors, and patronize the boys of their own neighborhood who make a living at catching them, than to pay more to J. J. Hill and other monopolies who catch salmon with wheels and other devices, and bring them here for their agents to hawk about the streets.

—Considerable plowing is being done already; and preparations for next years seed time are being made.

Personal.

Mr. Lyons of Wayzata, visited at Maxfield's Sunday.

Rev. Savs will spend a couple of weeks at St. Paul, in retreat.

A. L. Mealey transacted business in the Flour City, Tuesday.

Mr. Galvin, of Montrose, visited Delano Tuesday, on business.

Fay Parslow is rusticating with North Rockford friends this week.

Mr. and Mrs. May, of Hanover, visited Delano, Tuesday, on business.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Johnson, of Lyndale, visited Delano on business this week.

Miss Hogue, of Minneapolis, is renewing old acquaintance in Delano this week.

Miss Amelia Anderson, of Minneapolis, is visiting Delano friends this week.

Mrs. W. D. Freeman, who has been sick for a few weeks is able to be about again.

S. R. Spates and Mr. Clark, of Markeville, were guests of Mrs. Carlton's last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones, of Steward, are visiting his son and family, Jones the liveryman here.

Miss Merrel Jones entertained Miss Edith Ames and friend, of Dassel, one day last week.

Mrs. C. J. Buckley, who has been visiting in Sheldon, Iowa, returned home Tuesday evening.

Mrs. C. M. Coffin, and her daughter, Mrs. Lee Frazier, of Benson, were in town this week.

Mrs. M. A. Chance left Saturday for a visit with her daughter Mrs. Frank Hopper, of Chicago.

Guy Halgren, Watertown's obliging druggist, attended M. E. church at Delano, Sunday evening.

John Cunningham was up looking after his third of the grain on his farm a couple of days this week.

D. R. Thompson and family, of Rockford drove over Sunday and viewed Delano's improvements.

Ole Groton returned Sunday from Park River, sick. He is at Albert Oleson's, near Shaw's crossing.

Miss Anna Parslow and Miss Emma Holstrom are expected home from Minneapolis, tonight. Miss H. will go to Dakota to teach.

Fred Brundes, and son Joe, and daughter Katie, and two grand children, from Leudeman, spent Sunday with Delano friends.

James R. Sutton started yesterday evening on his return to St. Louis where he has charge of Appleton's Publishing Co's business.

Rev. Tabor Davies and wife came in Sunday from their camp at Lake Independence and held services at the Presbyterian church.

Misses May and Grace Willard who have been rusticating in this vicinity for several weeks returned home to St. Paul Saturday afternoon.

C. I. Johnson, the veteran all round printer's repair man was in town over Sunday. He is figuring on extensive improvements at the Eagle office, and incidentally will make some repairs for the GAZETTE.

The delegation from Delano bound for Buffalo, N. Y. left in good order and consisted of Dr. J. S. Shrader and wife and daughter Beth, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Matter, Rob Muckenheim, Joe Bauman, Ignatius Gutzwiller, Mrs. A. W. Wittman, Mrs. Thomas Rader, Miss Allie Murphy, Miss Maggie Steffes add Mrs. C. A. Brunkow.

County Cullings.

Adjutant General Saylor surely did not read proof of his man Tanner's article on the Howard Case. Bro. Tanner just went for the way that case is being handled, with his gloves off. That's right Bro. Tanner, we like to see a man independent, and have the courage to present to his readers the inwardness of such matters.

County Attorney Pidgeon may have made a point or so with the people interested most in the Howard case by getting the case into the hands of Attorney General Childs, instead of leaving it with Mr. Larabee, the choice of the County Commissioners. But when election time rolls round, unless the case has been conducted to suit the people, the people will be apt to remember who conducted the case and who appointed him to conduct it.

By what authority, we would like to know, can a County Attorney, appointed by the Board of County Commissioners, appoint the Attorney General to conduct the Howard case after the County Commissioners had appointed Frank Larabee to conduct it. It seems to us if we were the Board and had made such appointment we would try to harmonize them by asking for the resignation of the County Attorney and would then appoint a man who would see things about right.

When a man's popularity is allowed to rest on his postoffice recommendations, he is sure to last quick. No man should attempt to boss that job in any county and hope to receive party suffrage afterward.—Delano Eagle.

What has the gizzardless old gormand stuck on now? Which of her friends has scooped her in nominating postmasters? Does she mean Page Morris, or Billy Culkin? And which postmaster is it that she is ruffling her feathers at, anyway? Come Old Bird, out with it. Don't leave your readers in the dark; but let them know what's up; and whos'e to blame.

Editors Eaton and French who used to work in the same yoke have got to pulling off terribly. There seems danger of a bow pin breaking, or pulling out and letting the pair apart. Couldn't the "bosses" do something to prevent this catastrophe? At present it looks as if Eaton was the nigh ox and would free himself entirely from restraint, while the off steer would go off with the heavy yoke to drag through the brush all alone. Such great party dissentions can hardly result otherwise than injuriously to the party so long in power; unless ex Governor Merriam may be able, during prosperous times, to collect some of his bad debts and again become rich enough to prevail upon some of his old "cringers" to again aid him in his political aspirations.

The Howard Lake Herald and the Minneapolis Times are trying Joe Boxell for the murder of his father. The Times is prosecuting while the Herald defends. The verdict of the people is reserved until after court sits again. The Times claims that Alex McVeety swore out a warrant for the arrest of Joe Boxell soon after the Times published its version of the story in July, and that as yet, the county officials have not served the warrant. The Times says one of McVeety's friends says the reason why the warrant has not been served is that a reward of $750 has been offered for the arrest of the right party and the county officials, if making the arrest on McVeety's warrant would not share in the reward nor in the glory. There appears to people so far away from the scene of murder even as Delano that there is a nigger in the fence somewhere about making arrests in the case. Weeks and months have been allowed to go by and unless a trial is had at the next term of court, the people will learn to look upon the case as they do upon several others that have occurred in the county simply as past history, not to be stirred up.

We don't believe in criticising, unjustly, county officials. They should have time to make arrests, after hunting up evidence; but it does seem as if Thomas Boxell and wife had been dead long enough for evidence enough to be found, if it ever is to be, to convict the right parties. And when people hint that the reward is what is wanted, worse than the prisoners, is it not possible that the defense might offer a bigger reward than the plaintiff in the case?

The A. O. U. W. Lodge of this place will celebrate Labor Day in grand style, this year. There will be an industrial parade in the forenoon and a programme of games and sports in the afternoon. They also expect Grand Master Workman Hines to be with them in the evening and put through a class of eleven.—Annandale Post.

To the Press.

J. I. Wilkins left home, in Farragut, Iowa, July 22. He drove a brown pony to a top buggy and had two boys aged 4 and 6 years respectively, with him. Mr. Wilkins wears and artificial foot and limps when walking, is a school teacher and a telegraph operator. Last heard from when passing through Sloan, Woolbury Co., Ia. Any information as to his whereabouts, or that of the boys will be thankfully received by his wife, left destitute and grieving for information in regard to their present location. Benevolent people, mothers especially, are earnestly requested to write any information as to the boys.

Address MRS. MARY WILKINS,
Farragut, Iowa.

Newspapers! Kindly copy.

3rd Regiment Reunion.

CANNON FALLS, Minn., Aug. 17, 1897.

COMRADE:

The Thirteenth Annual Reunion of the 3d Regiment Minn. V. V. Infty. will take place at Minneapolis, Minn, at No. 12 (twelve) Washington Ave. North, Sept. 8th, 1897. We will assemble at the above place promptly at 10 o'clock A. M. Let each one of the 3d be on hand.

J. F. FULLER, Secretary. H. H. BISSELL First V. Pres.

Salesmen Wanted.

To sell the largest stock of Northern Grown Fruits, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, etc., in the West. Steady work. Pay weekly. Three plans. Write at once for terms.
THE JEWELL NURSERY CO.,
Lake City, Minnesota.

Subscribe for and advertise in the Gazette.

Three months, 25 cents. Take it now.

If your add was here somebody would read it, and might call on you.

HOW A PUZZLL WAS SOLVED.

When you want a certain article, you want the best make of that article, don't you?

But how to determine which make is best is what puzzles you, isn't it?

And when the puzzle is solved for you, by authority which cannot be questioned, you are pleased, aren't you?

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Turkeys, dressed,		.08

DIED.

KORBLIK.—At Kent, Minn., on Wednesday, Aug. 25, Mrs. wife of Frank Korblik.

The funeral was held in Delano, Thursday, from the Catholic church.

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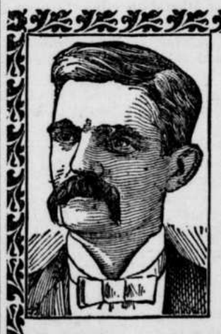

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VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1897. NUMBER 49.

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DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

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Sunday services every Sunday.
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IN SADNESS PREFERRED.

(From the Wilmar Tribune)

I would rather be weak and feeble.
And kind to my brother man,
Than a giant in strength and labor
With never a noble plan.

For a shuddering thought comes homeward
To my shivering heart's affright—
To strive for selfish gains alone
The grandest soul would blight.

For hoarded treasure blackens,
If men are enslaved to buy it;
And the gall of earth is scarcely worth
The shrinkage of life to try it.

ORPHA WORTHINGTON KIRBY.

GREEN LAKE, Minn., Aug. 20, 1897.

THE racing world has been looking for years for a two minute horse. On Saturday they realized their fondest hopes. Star Pointer, the famous pacer paced a mile in 1:59½, at Readville, Mass.

MANY people, when they run out of arguments, poke fun at their opponents; try to "laugh them out of court." Newspapers are like the people who make them. The St. Paul Globe has one of the funniest funny editors in the state at present.

THE Bank of Minnesota, in Minneapolis, has again closed its doors. It has never flourished, it seems, since Phil Scheig was sent to Stillwater and Bofferding committed suicide and Gov. Clough got re elected Governor. Such a commotion among the officials of an ordinary everyday bank is about enough to bust it, and the Bank of Minnesota evidently was one of this kind.

ANOTHER bond issue by the U. S. Government is seriously talked of. This government has now about all the bonds out that she can pay interest on, and when it comes to issuing more to raise money to pay interest on old ones it looks bad and will not aid the credit of of any Government that runs on that principle. It is about time that the government begin to pay off rather than increase its bonded indebtedness.

WHILE corporations make it a point to contract with professional men and others whose services they require, at half regular rates, it is hardly to be expected that the best talent will be in employ. While railroads contract with editors, lawyers, doctors, and others along their line at half rates people must expect their employes will be half rate men. The best, and most skillful workmen, are not bargaining away their services, as a rule, to corporations, at half price. Professional men who make such contracts with railroad companies deserve little sympathy from others whom they charge regular rates, or more, in order to eke out an existance for themselves and families.

THE Pioneer Press Washington Bureau claims that the Dingley bill will furnish revenue sufficient to run the Government; that it is much better than the Wilson bill, and in the same article bewails the fact that we are loosing our export trade; that Germany is getting it from us; having supplied $24,000 worth to South America that the U. S. ought to have had.

The P. P. claims that Germany has a way of sending out an army of "drummers" for trade, who exhibit goods and make a market for them, and suggests that the U. S. do the same! Make a lot more offices, eh! Why, another twist would have to be given the Dingley bill to get sufficient revenue to pay these foreign agents.

Wouldn't it be easier for the U. S. to lower her tariff rates so that foreigners could bring their goods here and exchange them for what they need, and take away our products and bring us what we would be glad to get from their lands, than to send out a lot more government officials to work up trade? England, the P. P. says, has the bulk of trade in the market of other countries. England allows other people's goods to come to her little island home comparatively free of duty, consequently her people get a chance to trade their goods off as the vessels prefer to return loaded.

If the Dingley bill brings in enough money to run the government and our export trade falls off like that, who pays the tariff? Is it not America?

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A SCHOOL row is on in Spring Valley, Ill. It seems the Spring Valley Coal Company have for seven straight years been defeated at the polls in their effort to get control of the schools; but the last election gave them a majority of the board when they hired teachers. They gave one of their members of the board a fifty dollar job turning a bridge and he moved across the river when his seat on the board was declared vacant. The other side being in the majority, another set of teachers was hired, and after an injunction had been in force for awhile and dissolved, the two sets of teachers and a lot of police to preserve order, opened school. The pupils, in many instances refusing to recite to the coal companies teachers. This carrying the war into the schools is sure to soon bring things to a focus. What is our country coming to anyway? Every honest man should think well over these things and vote his honest convictions and the God of the Universe will take care of His own.

THERE seems to us to be a good deal of fake about several things that at the present time are exciting the populace of this country. There is a great cry about gold, in the Yukon river, Alaska; enough to flood the country; all it wants is to be got. Then comes the announcement that you must not go there until spring; you will freeze or starve to death sure, if you do. It might about as well be told that there is a bag of gold at the end of the rainbow and be done with it. Then comes the hurrah that wheat is a dollar a bushel! Prosperity has come! This is nice. We like prosperity; but we can't find anybody that has got a dollar a bushel for wheat this year yet. It is claimed the grade is poor; that farmers had better hold it until it dries; that then they will get a better grade for it. This may be all right; but, if we possessed a crop of wheat we would endeavor to get the best possible grade and a price as near a dollar a bushel for it as we could and sell it; keeping only enough to be sure of supplying our own needs and for seed.

There are elections to be held in several states soon. After these are over it is our belief that the wheat market will be more settled; the grade better; and prices lowea. That the Klondyke fever will be several degrees lower, and things take on something of their natural state under the circumstances.

Section 22.

Quite a commotion has been stirred up over Section 22, of the Dingley tariff bill approved July 24, 1897. Some of the Senators have tried to crawl out at the well worn hole made by their predecessors who voted to demonetize silver and didn't know it. Congressmen are claiming they didn't know that it was loaded; that they never knew that it meant what it is now supposed to mean. The member from Minnesota, Mr. Tawney, is accused of having injected Sec. 22, into the bill. The section is not very plain to many. Everybody should read it over and see if they would be proud of being a Congressman to vote for it to say nothing of having injected it into the bill.

Below we give the section in dispute. Read it carefully several times and then if you are satisfied what it means and will send us your interpretation in as concise a statement as possible we would be pleased to publish it for the enlightenment of the people. Send in your interpretation as early in the week as possible:

SEC. 22. That a discriminating duty of ten per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all goods, wares, or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, or which being the production or manufacture of any foreign country not contiguous to the United States, shall come into the United States from such contiguous country; but this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares, or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, entitled at the time of such importation by treaty or convention to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be payable on goods, wares, and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States, nor to such foreign products or manufactures as shall be imported from such contiguous countries in the usual course of strictly retail trade.

Coal Operators and Miners.

The great coal miners strike grows larger and larger. Statements and replies from both sides of the controversy are being published.

The coal operators committe gave out a statement in reply to President Rachford's manifesto. They claim that Mr. Rachford's statement "that the operators never asked for a conference but declared a determination to build stockades and to employ Gatling guns and Pinkerton detectives" is false. The statement claims Mr. Ratchford declined to accept any of four propositions made, and again of five propositions. It claims that under a 54 cent rate miners earned more than a majority of mechanics in mills and factories in Pittsburg; and more than any common laborer on railroads east of the Rocky mountains.

If claimed, many things said by Mr. R. are false and untrue.

Col. W. P. Rend, a mine owner, is reported as saying: "Who are these great champions of labor's cause? One is an extreme socialist, another is an industrial fire-brand, and the remaining member of this trio of sedition is a Judas and a traitor to the cause of labor. Debs, Sovereign and Ratchford have united together in their evil design. Such a general strike as contemplated by them would be a colossal crime against the entire country."

Col. Rend shows himself about as much master of "lurid language" "grandeloquence of spurious patriotism" and so forth as he imagines "leading orators born in Europe, or of European parentage," to be. Wonder where he came from, and who he is anyway? And if his parents were native Indians, or came from the Cannibal Islands?

Such inflammatory talk in the newspapers tends to provoke discord as much as does the marching of striking miners, soberly and quietly done.

So long as operators can crowd down labor and cause the men to strike and lay idle, while they advance the price of coal and wring from poor defenseless people thousands of dollars in advance prices, so long will there be strikes. So long as railroads can arbitrarily raise freight rates and cut down men's wages as they see fit, and greed controles their motives, so long will the laborer have to be hard pressed for the necessities of life, and will leaders be found and followers easily obtained to cry out against such injustice.

Cargo of Silk.

From the Pioneer Press of Aug. 30, we clip the following:

TACOMA, WASH., Aug. 29.—The steamer Columbia arrived here to-day on her voyage from Yokohoma with 125 passengers and a full cargo of freight. The Columbia's cargo includes 1,700 bales of silk, valued at $500,000, which will go across the continent, via the Northern Pacific, in a special train of eight baggage cars. The Columbia brings Oriental advices up to July 27.

Seventeen hundred bales of silk! Five hundred thousand dollars worth of silk! This silk, requiring eight baggage cars to carry it, must weigh considerable; and in its raw state the tariff is 40cts per pound. This will help Uncle Sam to run his government quite a little. Wonder if the farmers are all going to buy their wives and daughters silk dresses this winter? And who will pay that tariff of 40 cts per pound anyway?

Chippewa Commission.

Ex-Congressman M. R. Baldwin don't like being unceremoniously fired out of office any better than his comrade Mc Donald, of the St. Cloud land office did. Both claim their terms had not expired. Both claim to have been soldiers of the late war; comrades of President McKinley. Baldwin was a member of the famous Iron Brigade, and prides himsels on that fact. He claims, in his letter, that he is a "sound" money man, also. But when he failed to comply with a request to resign he was promptly notified that he "is hereby removed" from his office Chairman of the Chippewa Commission.

Mr. Baldwin has a lengthy letter in the great "sound" money Democratic Daily Globe of Monday in which he sets forth his view of several matters. Incidentally he pays a little respects to Mike Doran and Dan Lawler for sidetracking him into the Indian business while he was on the main track for Marshall or Surveyor General.

He then deals with the way affairs have been run by those in power. He claims he tried to get justice for the Chippewas and was fought by pine line sharks, and his superiors in office would not listen to his complaints.

Mr. Baldwin complains that the estimating of pine on the Chippewa lands has cost entirely too much; that the estimates have fraudulently been made too low to the detriment of the Indians by thousands of dollars, while "the gang" have raked in the returns.

Mr. B. says he could wind up the business of the bureau in six months if allowed to; that the office is clearly under the Civil Service rules and he is fully entitled to hold it. And cites as an argument in favor of this proposition that when he took charge of the work the salaries connected with the commission were $2,400 per month as against $600 per month for the three months last past.

The ex-Congressman is evidently much more in a fighting mood now than when he formed that famous epistle to brother Democrats advising them to refrain from voting at the last election. McKinley ought surely to have his attention called to that fact in connection with the Major's other arguments for holding onto his job.

Swallowing Dirt.

The humorist, Bob Burdette, gives this recipe for swallowing dirt:

"My homeless friend with the cromatic nose, while you are stirring up the sugar in a ten cent glass of gin, let me give you a fact to wash down with it. You may say you have longed for years for the free, independent life of a farmer but you have never been able to get money enough to buy a farm. But there is where you are mistaken. For some years you have been drinking a good improved farm at the rate of one hundred square feet at a gulp. If you doubt this statement figure it out for yourself. An acre of land contains 43,560 feet; estimating, for convenience, the land at $43.56 an acre, you will see that it brings the land to just one mill per square foot. Now pour down the fiery dose and imagine you are swallowing a strawberry patch. Call in five of your friends and have them help you gulp down that 500 foot garden. Get on a prolonged spree some day and see how long it will take to swallow a pasture land to feed a cow. Put down that glass of gin; there is dirt in it—three hundred feet of good, rich dirt, worth $43.56 per acre."

POLAND NOT YET LOST.

American Poles Banded Together for Its Liberation.

The ultimate freedom of Poland and the propagation of good citizenship are the principal aims of the Polish union, whose national convention will be held in St. Paul next week. It seeks to keep alive among Polish Americans the history of their native land and at the same time make of them good American citizens, and it aims to keep them advanced along the lines of education, morals and religion.

The union was formed in St. Paul six or seven years ago, chiefly through the efforts of Rev. Father Dominick Majer, the pastor of St. Adelbert's Polish Catholick church. Since that time the union has spread throughout all the states that contain colonies of Poles until at present the order has about 2,000 members scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The annual national convention will meet in St. Paul Tuesday, Sept. 7, and will last several days. There is considerable business of importance to the order to be discussed, among other things the assessment of the members and the formation of a reserve fund for the payment of insurance, for the order is beneficiary and pays $750 insurance in case of death.

There are three branches of the union in St. Paul and one in Minneapolis, the four branches having a total membership of about 300. The union insists that its members become citizens of the United States, and it believes that as Poland was once free it shall again gain its independence. The organization does not favor revolutions or anarchy, but believes that by peaceful means can its objects be obtained. It also insists that its members shall be believers in religion and it seeks to spread the doctrines of Christianity.

There will probably be one hundred delegates at the convention, coming from nearly every state, but the greater portion from Minnesota, Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey. The meetings will begin with a mass at the Polish church on Charles street Tuesday morning. The sessions of the convention proper will be held in Jarosz's hall, corner Thomas and Gaultier streets.

The following are the national officers of the union: President, A. Trondwoski, Buffalo; secretary, M. Zogorski, St. Paul; vice secretary, Mr. Okornesski, St. Paul; treasurer, Mr. Jararz, St. Paul; chaplain, Rev. D. Majer, St. Paul.—Minneapolis Times

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Among Our Exchanges.

Litchfield Independent:—C. F. Spencer, the editor of the Atwater Press, had his $100 typewriter smashed by an enemy one night recently. A window pane of the office was broken, the writing machine taken out through the window and smashed on the sidewalk.

Minneapolis Tribune:—When natural and artificial conditions combine to restore prosperity there can be no doubt of its genuiness and its permanency. President McKinley summarized the situation the other day in this characteristically felicitous fashion.

Pioneer Press:—More petitions have been presented to the trustees of Brown university asking that President Andrews' resignation be not accepted. The world is a long time learning to mind its own business.

Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

Star-News, Elk River: Prof. Cranston while below last week made a mild protest against the markings of the Elk River high school papers, and succeeded in having several of them changed.

BUFFALO BUNTS.

Miss Anna Klatt, of Annandale, was in town between trains, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Oakley returned from their trip, Friday evening.

James Ryder and family attended camp meeting at Rockford Sunday.

Miss Maggie Mills is home from Mora for a short visit with relatives and friends.

Mr. O. H. Bushnell and daughter Mamie were city visitors Saturday.

Rev. R. N. Adams, of Minneapolis, preached in the Presbyterian church Sunday evening.

F. B. Lamson expects to start another paper here in a week or two it will be located in the Batluff building on Ash street.

F. H. Lindsley, of Delano, was a visitor at the court house, Saturday.

Levi Ellerton is laid up with a bad felon on his right thumb.

School begins the 7th.

Misses Ite and Myrtle Sawyer, of Monticello, visited in Buffalo a few hours, Friday.

Jacob Abie fell from a ladder one day last week and dislocated the shoulder and elbow of his right arm.

The A. O. U. W. lodge here will celebrate Labor Day this year by a programme of sports in the afternoon and dancing in the afternoon and evening to which all are invited. In the evening Grand Master Hinds will be be here and assist in putting through a class of sixteen after which a banquet will be had.

Sadie Hamilton is the guest of Miss Bessie Ryder this week.

Independence Incidents.

The late rains we have had will moisten up the ground for plowing and will be a great benefit in many other ways.

Hugh Hanlon, Frank Hanlon, and O. R. McGary drove to Minneapolis yesterday.

Quite a good many of the farmers are having their threshing done. Wheat is turning out 12 to 20 bu. per acre.

A good many of the Independence people attended camp meeting at Rockford last Sunday.

Farmers have done but little plowing yet.

Last Saturday James Personett arrived home with his new bride and a grand reception was given him at the home of John Pagenkoff. Jim will follow his same old trade, that of teaching school.

School will begin in District 102 next Monday. Miss Edith Ames Teacher.

All the sick that were previously reported are improving.

The Klondyke movement and the price of wheat has caused no little excitement in these parts but with good care and perseverance it is hoped all will recover from the malady.

Some say times are on the upward move. We hope this is true for the country is in great need of money and brains.

Died in Independence, latter part of last week, Jacob Dick, one of the early settlers of Minnesota. We cannot give a detailed account of Mr. Dick's death as we have not learned the particulars.

Resolutions on the Death of Comrade Ashbel Ingerson.

HEADQUARTERS GORDON GRANGER POST NO. 120, DEPARTMENT OF MINNESOTA G. A. R.
MAPLE PLAIN, August 28, 1897.

Commander and Comrades of Gorden Granger Post: We the committee on Preambles and Resolutions submit to you for your consideration the following resolutions:

Whereas, since our last meeting, God in His Providence has seen fit to take from this Post one of its most valuable members, Ashbel Ingerson, who departed this life on 15th present month, 1897.

Whereas, Comrade Ashbel Ingerson being a worthy and accepted member of this Post at the time of his death, we, now, fully realize the loss we sustain in loosing so valuable and efficient member of this Post.

In these preambles and resolutions we extend to the bereaved family and their numerous friends our condolence and heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, that these preambles and resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Post. And be it further Resolved, that a copy of these preambles and resolutions be sent to the family of Comrade Ashbel Ingerson; and, also, a copy sent to the BUFFALO GAZETTE for publication.

Adopted at a regular meeting of the Post, Aug. 28, 1897.

JOHN H. MCGARY, JACOB BEAL, FRANCIS MCCULLA, } Committee on Resolutions.

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Latest News

A fight over boundary lines of Alaska is now talked of.

Fusion of forces of Democrats, Populists and Free Silver Republicans in Nebraska, has been effected.

Gold Democrats in Penn. have decided to make no nominations for state Treasurer and Auditor General.

Brown University is now trying to keep President Andrews at its head. The Cosmopolitan College seems to be ahead of them.

The Hanna terms for settlement of the great coal miner's strike is not receiving the welcome of satisfaction all along the line.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co. - MINN.

SEPTEMBER—1897.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
....	....	....	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	....	....

A Kentucky man left his family and stayed away five years. When he returned and found his wife married to another man he promptly shot him.

Klondike is much nearer the states now than was California in 1849 and 1850, when it took from four to five months of marching to reach the gold fields.

The visit of Emperor William to the czar is said to have resulted in an understanding that Russia and Germany will act together as obstructants to British expansion.

One-fifth of a column is what the New York papers give now to an account of an execution by electricity. The current has a great mission if it is to cut down the supply of yellow rhetoric.

President McKinley receives an average of 60 begging letters a day. People in all parts of the country write soliciting his aid to get them temporarily out of trouble. The other day the total amount requested was $25,000.

A New York paper recently wrote to the governors of all the states and territories for estimates of the present population. All the reports have been carefully compiled and show that the total population of this country is now, in round numbers, 75,000,000.

A cyclist in Portland, Me., took his wheel to pieces to clean it, putting the balls, bearings, etc., on the doorstep, where they were gobbled up by some chickens. Instead of egg-bearing chickens he now has a flock of ball bearing hens and the way they go through a flower bed is a marvel in mechanism to the neighbors.

A Pennsylvania husband came home drunk and tumbled into bed with his boots on. His patient wife sewed him up tight in the sheets and proceeded to give him a sound thrashing. As soon as released he had her arrested for "assault," and the judge proceeded to commend the wife and gave the husband ten days on bread and water in the workhouse. Some men have no appreciation of the efforts of a good wife.

Life has its romances, tragedies and comedies as sweet, as sad and as terrible as any which novelist, poet or playwright ever conceived. The original of "Evangelina" was probably no more romantic or truly poetic than the story of the two Scandinavians, Lena Olson and Christopher Bergstrom, who, parted as lovers in their youth, both died in the Dunning (Ill.) asylum, where they had lived for many years in their old age, not knowing each other.

It may be interesting to know that the felt sombrero is regarded as more of a protection against heat than the straw hat in the hottest countries. The cowboy of the western plains, who is without the shade of trees, always uses the former. It keeps out the hot air, which the latter lets in. The principle is exactly that recognized by the Arabs of the desert and the Hindoo of India, who pile up fold after fold of linen turban over their heads and between their skulls and the tropical sun.

The Klondike discoveries have caused a renewal of efforts upon the part of gold seekers in other sections. There is great excitement in California over new finds, and not in 30 years has prospecting been so generally indulged in. Elsewhere and in almost every state in the union gold is being found. As a matter of fact it is to be found almost everywhere, but the trouble is that in most cases it is in such minute quantities that the men who rely upon their findings for support will assuredly starve to death.

A Minnesota farmer says corn makes a better and cheaper fuel than coal. He raised enough on ten acres to heat his house and feed two horses and a cow through the winter. Nevertheless, he is on the wrong track. Coal has but one use, while corn has many. Corn is bringing an increasing number of golden millions from other continents, and will soon take one of the highest places in our list of exports. To a patriot sitting by a corn fire the vision of good things vanishing up the chimney would be painful. Somebody will be proposing next to heat buildings by extracting the caloric in maple molasses.

The report of the United States commissioner of education, Dr. William T. Harris, for the year ended July 1, 1896, has just been completed. It brings the educational progress of the country up to that date and embraces the latest statistics the bureau had gathered. The report shows a total enrollment in that year, in the schools and colleges, both public and private, of 15,997,197 pupils. This was an increase of 308,575. In addition there were 418,000 pupils in special schools and institutions, business colleges, music conservatories, Indian and reform schools, making the total for the country 16,415,197.

It is proposed in the Pacific coast cities to send to the Yukon river some of the great earth and mud-eating machines that are used to redeem tide lands. The dredger can handle as much gravel as 500 men, and properly equipped it is expected to devour sandbars at one end and turn out gold bricks at the other. All work shall be done in American territory. The '49ers will be astonished by the new wrinkles to be applied in the Alaska diggings. Invention has been lively in the last 50 years and the army of Americans in Alaska will shake up that corner of the earth in a way to interest all mankind.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the United States there were 223 business failures in the seven days ended on the 27th, against 223 the week previous and 288 in the corresponding period of 1896.

The wheat crop of the United States this year is estimated at 540,000,000 bushels, which is 25,000,000 bushels larger than any other wheat crop except that of 1891.

The American farmer, says Assistant Secretary Brigham, of the agricultural department, will receive this year in the aggregate from $400,000,000 to $500,000,000 in excess of the amount received last year for their farm products.

THE EAST.

J. P. S. Gobin, of Lebanon, Pa., was elected commander in chief at the national encampment in Buffalo of the Grand Army of the Republic and Cincinnati was chosen as the place for meeting next year. The report of Adjt. Gen. Burmeister showed a membership on June 30 last of 319,456, against 327,412 on December 31, 1896. The relief fund was $516,020.

Pennsylvania republicans met at Harrisburg and nominated James S. Beacon, of Westmoreland county, for state treasurer, and Levi G. McCauley, of Chester county, for auditor-general.

A deal was closed in New York to combine the distillery interests of Kentucky with a capitalization of $15,000,000.

Fire that started in Edmundson & Perrine's furniture house in Pittsburgh caused a loss of $165,000 and Zeke Glover and Harry Holt (firemen) perished in the flames.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchange during the week ended on the 27th aggregated $1,047,028,441, against $1,139,783,610 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 40.0.

After the election of the following officers the Grand Army encampment at Buffalo, N. Y., came to an end: Senior vice commander, Alfred Lyth, of Buffalo; junior vice commander, Francis B. Allen, of Hartford, Conn.; chaplain, Frank C. Bruner, of Chicago; surgeon general, Dr. David McKay, of Dallas, Tex. Mrs. S. J. Martin, of Missouri, was elected national president of the Woman's Relief corps.

In the National league the percentages of the baseball clubs for the week ended on the 28th were: Baltimore, .686; Boston, .682; New York .634; Cincinnati, 614; Cleveland, .524; Chicago, .458; Pittsburgh, .447; Louisville, .440; Philadelphia, .435; Washington, .423; Brooklyn, .425; St. Louis, .252.

In Readville, Mass., Star Pointer went a mile in 1:59¼, which is the fastest time ever made by a pacer in the world's history.

WEST AND SOUTH.

In Chicago on the 26th wheat eclipsed the top-notch prices of the present bull campaign when it reached $1.03½.

In Chicago the Fitzgerald Trunk company's factory was partly burned, the loss being $100,000.

In Detroit a pure food association under the name of "The National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments" was formed with J. F. Blackburn, of Columbus, O., as president.

After electing William Wirt Howe, of New Orleans, president, the National Bar association completed its convention at Cleveland.

Fire destroyed the C. H. Henschell factory at Sheboygan, Wis., that manufactured supplies for cigar factories, the loss being $200,000.

Floride E. Wilkinson, one of the best-known newspaper women in Ohio, died suddenly in Toledo.

Business conditions throughout the country were said to be very gratifying, with no signs of reaction.

The breaking of a scaffold on a building at Rock Island, Ill., killed W. H. Willis and C. J. Schreiner. John Lowe and Joe Crudup were fatally injured.

In Chicago Henry C. Dunker, a barber, fatally shot Mrs. Harriet Storey and her husband Richard, and then shot himself, but not seriously. Dunker was in love with the woman, who repelled his advances.

The death of William Cratty, the noted abolitionist and director of the famous underground railroad by which so many fugitive slaves took safe passage to liberty, occurred at his home in Marysville, O., aged 92 years.

Advices say that rich strikes of gold have been made on the American side in the Yukon valley in Alaska.

In Chicago cigarettes have been raised to double their former price by the Cigar and Tobacco Merchants' association.

Mrs. Cusick and Daniel O'Rourke were killed by the cars near Wilton, Wis., and W. J. Bennett and Bryan Vant met a like fate at Reedsburg, same state.

Two aeronauts, Walter Steele and Leroy Northcott, were fatally injured at the tristate fair in Toledo, O.

A boar named Klevers Model sold in Springfield, Ill., for $5,100, the largest price ever paid for a hog.

At Elmdale, Kan., cracksmen blew open the vaults of the Exchange bank and secured $1,800 in cash.

Fire wiped out the entire south side of the square at Virginia, Ill., the loss being $200,000.

In Galloway county, Kan., eight persons were poisoned and seven died by eating a melon stolen from a neighbor's patch.

The annual session of the farmers' national congress began in St. Paul.

The Portland, the treasure steamship of the North American Trading and Transportation company, arrived at Seattle, Wash., from Alaska with $575,000 in gold dust on board. Her passengers confirm the marvelous reports of gold discoveries, but warn people from making the trip until spring.

Mrs. William Z. Hutchin, of Flint, Mich., while in a demented condition, chloroformed her five-year-old daughter, probably fatally.

A violent storm struck Laurelwood park near Batavia, Ill., where a picnic was in progress, and Mrs. Kate Brown was killed and 17 other persons were injured. All were from Chicago.

A. L. Hachenberger rode 100 miles, unpaced, on a bicycle, at Denver in 5 hours and 15 minutes, establishing a new world's record.

The president was given a reception in Cleveland by the Tippecanoe club.

Engineer Rafferty was fatally injured and many other persons were badly hurt in a wreck on the Chicago & Alton road near Alton, Ill.

Congressman D. B. Henderson, of Iowa, had his left leg amputated at the knee in Dubuque as the result of a wound received in the civil war.

Fire destroyed the main building of the Anniston (Ala.) Pipe Foundry company, the loss being $500,000.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

British forces in India were again defeated by the Afridis and Fort Ali-Musjid was captured and burned.

It is said an English syndicate has been formed to complete the Panama canal.

At a session in Madrid of the council of ministers it was decided to continue Weyler in his present command in Cuba.

Twenty women were drowned by an accident in the pumping works at Moncada, Spain.

A definite treaty has been signed by France and Russia, the terms of which are a secret.

A force of detectives has been detailed to protect the queen regent of Spain owing to the anarchistic threats of assassination.

By the eruption of Mayon volcano on Lucon island, one of the Philippine group, five more towns have been wiped out and not less than 400 persons killed.

The British steamer Hegu was looted by pirates off the coast of Achentskachen and some 30 persons were killed.

In Japan earthquake shocks and a tidal wave destroyed over 5,000 buildings and caused the death of more than 200 persons.

Spain and Germany are trying to induce America, Great Britain and Switzerland to join in the European measures for the surveillance of anarchists.

LATER NEWS.

During 48 hours Chicago received 5,065 cars of grain, including 3,585 cars of corn. Shipments aggregated 2,400,000 bushels of all kinds of grain.

The Spanish cabinet council has decided to summon the next class of 80,000 reserves, 27,000 of whom will be sent to Cuba and 13,000 to the Philippine islands.

Six officers were on a moonshiner raid near Russellville, Ark., when they were fired upon from ambush. B. T. Taylor and Joe Dodson were killed and two others badly wounded.

After an idleness of four weeks, the Atlantic mills at Lawrence, Mass., resumed operations, giving employment to 1,200 hands.

James L. Murphy, a deputy sheriff, attempted to kill Cloyhis H. Woodburn in the county jail at Minneapolis. Eleven shots were fired by Murphy, five taking effect. None of them are fatal. Woodburn is the husband of the matron and was in bed at the time of the assault.

An unknown man was shot and killed by the vigilantes on Skaguay trail in Alaska. His offense was stealing a sack of flour.

A branch of the Dominion Bank of Canada, at Napanee, Ont., was entered by burglars and $32,000 in checks and cash were taken.

Oriental advice state that a great earthquake occurred in Japan on Aug. 5. It lasted eight minutes and was fallowed by a tidal wave which swept up the river, causing great distructions. Up to Aug. 10 it was known that 5,000 houses had been inundated or washed away. Between 200 and 300 people were known to have been drowned.

The Spanish government is formulating plans to bring about the banishment of all anarchists from Spain.

Mrs. Bramwell, a medium, has set a buoy in Lake Michigan about five miles from St. Joseph, Mich., where she claims the lost steamer Chicora lies. If she is correct she will receive $10,000.

The executive committee of the Citizens' Union have decided to formally announce the nomination of Seth Low, president of Columbia college, as its candidate for mayor of Greater New York.

Mrs. John Drew, the actress, died in New York the 31st, aged 71 years. She was contemporaneous and appeared upon the stage in leading parts with the elder Booth and Forrest; with MacCready and Edwin Booth; with Florence, Clarke and Owen, of those who have passed away, and with Jefferson and Couldock, who still survive.

There has been heavy fighting between the Armenians and Kurds, in which the Kurds lost between 300 and 600 killed and wounded. The Armenian loss was light.

While the people of Paris were celebrating the return of President Faure, from Russia, a bomb was exploded, causing a great sensation.

Countess M. DeCannovarro was made a Buddhist in New York. This is the first public initiation of a woman to the Buddhist faith in America.

General Linarez in the province of Santiago de Cuba has been engaged with an insurgent force. The enemy lost twenty-seven killed and the troops lost thirteen men killed, including two captain.

The coal strike is considered settled at Columbus, O. The plan is to resume work at 64 cents and work pending arbitration. The direct parties in this conference of adjustment are President Ratchford of the United Mine Workers and the executive committee of the operators.

The first letter mail to be dispatched from this country to the Klondike region under the new reciprocal arrangements with Canada, effected by establishing an international exchange between Dyea, Alaska and Dawson City, will be forwarded from Seattle by a steamer leaving there Sept. 11.

Wm. F. Harrity, chairman of the Democratic State Central committee of Pennsylvania, was deposed at a meeting of the committee and James F. Guffy elected in his place.

The family of Henry Miller, of Metropolis, Ill., was poisoned by rough on rats by a demented daughter. One death has occurred.

MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Aug. 31.

Wheat—No. 1 northern, new, 90 to 90½c; No. 2 northern, 85½ to 85c; Sept. 87c.

Corn—No. 4, 27c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 19 to 20c.

Cattle—steers, $3.20 to 3.75; cows, $2.75.

Hogs—$3.80 to 4.00.

Sheep—Muttons, $3.10 to 4.10; lambs, $4.25.

Butter—Creamery, extras, 17 to 18c; creamery, firsts, 14 to 15c; dairy, fancy, 13 to 14c; dairy, choice, 11 to 12c.

Poultry—Turkeys, 6 to 7c; spring chickens, 12 to 14c.

LABOR LEADERS CONFER.

The St. Louis Convention Opened—Ratchford Presents a Plan.

St. Louis, Aug. 31.—The conference of labor leaders which began Monday morning had a busy day. Shortly after 11 o'clock the convention was called to order. W. B. Prescott, president of the International Typographical union, of Indianapolis, was chosen temporary chairman, and A. M. Pearce, of Columbus, temporary secretary.

The committee on credentials made its report immediately upon the assembling of the conference for its afternoon session. It was shown that 88 delegates, representing the following organizations, were represented:

United Mine Workers of America, the Social Democracy, the American Federation of Labor, the Stonemakers' International union, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, Brotherhood of Bottle Blowers, Building Trades Council of St. Louis, the Patriots of America, International Brotherhood of Track Foremen, the Single Tax League of America, Central Labor Council of Cincinnati, the International Typographical union, the People's party of Kansas and the Industrial Order of Freedmen.

The temporary organization was then made permanent, and the chairman read the call for the convention.

The chairman then named as the committee "on resolutions and plan of action" W. C. Pearce, of the miners; W. D. Mahon, of the street railway men; Victor Berger, of Milwaukee, who represents the Social Democracy, in whose favor Mr. Debbs declined; G. C. Clemens, of Topeka, representing the populists, and James R. Sovereign.

Mr. Ratchford then took the floor. He went over the miners' strike from its inception to the present day, and dwelt particularly upon "government by injunction." He pleaded for prompt action, and coming to the point of his argument, advocated a special session of congress as the best, and in fact, the only relief. "I believe," said Mr. Ratchford, "a special session of congress is necessary to define the rights of the people of this country—if they have any. I believe if sufficient time were given, the president of the United States will call a special session of congress to act upon the matter of injunctions and find means of relief from the existing troubles in the labor world.

"In case of refusal," said Mr. Ratchford, impressively, after an outburst of cheering had subsided, "it will then be time to consider more extreme measures. I am in favor if the president refuses to call congress together of a complete paralysis of business. I believe then in a sympathetic strike."

Mr. Sovereign put himself on record as opposed to Mr. Ratchford's plan. He believed this would be the last convention to be held under present conditions, and that the crucial test now confronted organized labor.

SMALL OPERATORS REVOLT.

Are Inclined to Break Away from the "Big Thirteen."

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 30.—The big coal operators who control the lake business are about to face another force in addition to the strikers. The small operators, who are in the majority in the Pittsburgh district, have at last broken out in open revolt against the dictation of the "big thirteen," as the lake shippers are called. They openly defy their former masters, and declare they will open their mines at once, conceding the price demanded by the strikers. If the plans formulated by the small operators are carried out it is more than probable that their mines will be in operation by the latter part of this week, and the price paid to the miners will be 69 cents per ton. They have been willing to pay the demands of the miners ever since the strike was inaugurated. Owing to the fact, however, that they sold their coal to the "big thirteen," or companies composing the lake-shipping syndicate, President Dolan refused to give his consent to allow their miners to work. These smaller operators now have plans which they will present to the president of the United Mine Workers, and it is thought he will approve of them, and the strikers will gain a temporary victory.

NEW AMERICAN PARTY.

Favors the Demonetization of Both Gold and Silver.

St. Louis, Aug. 27.—The new American party was launched Thursday by a convention of between 40 and 50 delegates, who have been in session in this city for the last few days. They represent nine states and territories, and are said to have backing in a large number of other states. A national committee was elected of ten members, with Col. E. H. Sellers, of Detroit, as chairman. A platform was adopted, and Detroit was selected for the committee headquarters for the ensuing year.

On the financial question the platform has this to say:

"Since nearly or quite 99 per cent. of all business transactions of the country are accomplished without the use of specie, we favor the demonetization of both gold and silver, the prohibition of contracts for payment in coin of either metal and the substitution of metallic tokens for our present minor coins.

"We believe that all currency should be in the form of treasury notes of unlimited legal tender quality, and in such quantities as shall facilitate the freest commercial exchange, and that every form of currency notes should be withdrawn from circulation."

Grain Blockade.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—Railroads and elevators in and around this city are being literally swamped with the unprecedented movement of grain from the west. The railroads not only have every box car in service, but are loading up stock cars and rigging up other equipment in vain efforts to handle the traffic. The St. Paul, Burlington and Rock Island are blocked with grain trains for miles out of the city and every side track in the country is being used for storage tracks. Monday 6,065 cars of grain were offered for sale on the board of trade. This means two days' receipts. Bulk stuff is being contracted to go east via water. The demand for vessel room is so great that the lake rate from Chicago to Buffalo has advanced 100 per cent. or to two cents per bushel, and boats cannot now be secured at this rate.

The Season's Seal Catch.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 31. — Advices from the Behring sea by the steamer Portland show that the entire catch of the North American Commercial company for the season was 20,000 skins, which are now en route to San Francisco on the steamer Del Norte. Last year's catch amounted to over 20,000 skins. Instead of over 70 sealers that hunted last year in the Behring sea there are but 29 this season.

RAID ENDS IN DEATH.

Posse Attacks Stronghold of Arkansas Moonshiners.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 31.—Six men were probably massacred in the wilds of the mountains of Pope county Sunday afternoon. Two were killed outright, two were fatally wounded and left for dead, and two have mysteriously disappeared, and are either dead or being held captive by the bloodthirsty bandits who committed the awful crime. The killed are Capt. B. F. Taylor, of Searcy county, a deputy United States marshal; Joe Dodson, of Stone county, a deputy marshal. The fatally wounded are two brothers named Renfrew, of Searcy county. The names of the missing men are not known, but they are supposed to be deputy sheriffs from an adjoining county. The victims were all officers, deputy United States marshals and deputy sheriffs, and the men who did the awful work of carnage are moonshiners of the boldest and most desperate class.

The scene of the bloody crime was a gulch or ravine in the mountains of Pope county, at an isolated spot 35 miles from Russellville, the nearest telegraph office, and ten miles from Will Springs. The region is wild and isolated. It has for years been the favorite rendezvous for counterfeiters and moonshiners, and a district in which no law-abiding citizen could live.

Capt. B. F. Taylor, the richest man in Searcy county, and a man of much prominence, determined to aid the officers in putting down crime in that section. He secured a commission as a deputy United States marshal and led the posse in the raid that resulted in his death. A few years ago a successful raid was made in the same locality in which a dozen moonshiners were captured and brought to Little Rock. One of them told the officers at least 50 large distilleries were operating in the same neighborhood.

Capt. Taylor was an ex-captain in the federal army. He had served two terms in the state legislature, and was noted for his bravery.

ENCAMPMENT IS OVER.

G. A. R. Meets Again in Cincinnati—Gobin Its New Commander.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The first addresses delivered after the opening of the session Wednesday morning were those of Gov. Black, Mayor Jewett and Commander Shaw, welcoming the veterans respectively on behalf of the state, the city and the New York department of the G. A. R. Comrade Foster, of New York, then read an original poem.

Commander in Chief Thaddeus S. Clarkson proceeded to deliver his annual address. After the usual compliments and felicitations he proceeded to touch upon a variety of subjects. In relation to the story of the war as taught to children in the books of the public schools, and which has recently come in for a large share of public attention, the commander in chief said:

"It is certainly not the object of the Grand Army of the Republic to keep open the wounds of the war, but of this we are determined—that one side of that great struggle was right and the other side was wrong—and we were not the wrong side, and we don't intend that our children shall be taught that we were."

After reports of the other officers had been presented, the hall was cleared for the executive session, at which Cincinnati was chosen as the next place of meeting, and Gen. Gobin was elected commander in chief.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The grand army encampment Friday, after electing Alfred Lyth, of Buffalo, senior vice commander; Dr. David Mackey, of Dallas, Tex., surgeon general; Francis B. Allen, of Hartford, adjutant general, and Rev. Frank C. Bruner, of Chicago, chaplain in chief, adjourned to meet at Cincinnati next year.

A NEW MILE MARK.

Star Pointer Makes a Mile Under Two Minutes at Readville, Mass.

Boston, Aug. 30.—Star Pointer, the wonderful pacing stallion, owned by James A. Murphy, of Chicago, on Saturday wiped out forever the two-minute mark and ended the controversy which has been going on for years as to the speed qualities of the light harness horse. Accompanied by a runner, the big bay Tennessee-bred pacing stallion went the distance in 1:59¼. It was the most wonderful performance ever made by a light harness horse and was witnessed by about 8,000 people. It was the more wonderful because on Friday Joe Patchen, with the great Geers behind him, had made a shot at the mark set by Robert J. and John R. Gentry and had failed to reach it by a second and a half. Because of this it was not thought possible his greatest rival in the race line would get down below the two-minute mark.

The great event occurred on the track at Readville. The track was in excellent condition, and Star Pointer made the record with hardly an effort. When he started it was not thought he would do better than 2:02. When he passed the quarter post in 30 seconds flat, however, there was intense excitement. The half mile was turned in :59¾ and the third quarter in 1:29. On the stretch the horse seemed to fairly fly, and crossed the tape in the wonderful time of 1:59¼. Star Pointer was driven by McClary.

President at Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 30. — Saturday afternoon the members of the Tippecanoe club assembled in their club rooms to arrange for the reception of the president. They formed in line and carried out the programme arranged for the preceding day. With the music of brass bands, the fluttering of myriads of flags and the cheers of the people, President McKinley, Secretary Alger and Senator Hanna were received in carriages at the east end of the viaduct. Thence the parade over the original line of march began, embracing Superior street, Euclid avenue and the public square. It was a magnificent occasion. People crowded the streets many rows deep, banners floated in the air and the downtown business blocks were beautifully decorated with flags and bunting. The president was heartily cheered all along the line of march. When the Hollenden hotel was reached the presidential carriage halted and the parade passed in review in front of the president. The president then entered the Hollenden and held a public reception in the ordinary. Thousands of citizens met him and shook hands with him.

Indiana Banker Dead.

Greenfield, Ind., Aug. 31.—Philander P. Boyd, 79 years old, died Monday. He has been for 25 years president of the Citizens' bank of this city and was very wealthy.

TALES OF THE KLONDIKE.

Told by Passengers on the Portland Just from Alaska.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 30.—The steamer Portland arrived here at three o'clock Sunday morning. It was 14 hours after the Portland was sighted off Cape Flattery before she arrived here. The Portland carried 13 miners, each of whom brought only a small part of his stake. The total amount of dust on the vessel is perhaps $575,000. The Portland was delayed by the failure of the P. B. Weare to arrive at St. Michael's and by a storm on the North Pacific ocean. The miners on board, with the amount of their total mining profits, parts of which were brought with them, are as follows: J. Rowan, $50,000; Jim Bell, $54,000; Joe Goldsmith, $35,000; N. W. Powers, $35,000; W. W. Caldwell, $35,000; W. Oler, $30,000; C. K. Zilly, $25,000; F. W. Cobb, $25,000; W. Zahn, $15,000; A. Buckley, $10,000; M. S. Lansing, $15,000; B. W. Farnham, $10,000; M. R. Camler, $15,000.

The Portland made the trip from St. Michael's without a convoy of revenue cutters. But she will be guarded by Uncle Sam's armed ships on her next trip. She brings news from Dawson City that provisions are every scarce. Coffee is worth 80 cents a pound.

While the small amount of gold brought from the Yukon by the Portland was a disappointment to many the miners who returned unite in saying that the country is fabulously rich. The claims which have been worked promise well, and, in fact, many of them give assurance of proving very rich. All estimates of the amount of gold which will be taken out of the Yukon next year must necessarily be very rough, as there is no means of determining how much work will be done. If men could be secured to work the claims already located there would undoubtedly be many millions of dollars taken out, but the majority of men who go there prefer to prospect on their own account, notwithstanding the fact that high wages can be had wherever claims have been located and have proved rich. Statements have been made that the steamer Portland on her next trip will bring fully $2,000,000 in gold, but the most reliable men from Dawson City say that no such amount of money will come, as it has not been taken out of the ground. One miner who came down places the outside figure at $1,000,000.

One of the returning miners says that the remarkably rich claims on Eldorado creek will number 140. He estimates that at the rate these 140 claims are now producing, and considering the ground yet to be worked, in the next three years they will aggregate about $70,000,000. To this must be added the favorable possibilities of new gulches and the development of claims already found, but not opened so as to permit of the greatest production. There have been other rich strikes on Stewart river, Hunker, Henderson and Indian creeks, but none of these are as rich as claims on Eldorado and Bonanza creeks.

There are two facts about the Klondike brought out clearly by interviews with passengers on the Portland. They are, first, that Alaska's fields are rich with gold; second, that awful perils threaten those who seek it. The Yukon miners who came back on the Portland without exception estimate that not less than $10,000,000 will be taken out of the Klondike district next winter. Many of them think the amount will reach fully $15,000,000. Following are extracts of interviews with some of the passengers:

"You can believe almost any statement about the richness of the Klondike diggings that you hear. They are rich beyond description."

"It's hardly fair to judge the Klondike by the returns of this year, sensational as they may seem. The work that has been done is little more than 'gophering.' It was impossible to do systematic and thorough prospectng of claims. Next winter they will get down to solid work. Then look out for results."

"It is just as good and even better than the Canadian side," says a firm believer in the American part of the Yukon. "There is lots of rich gravel on our side. Outside of the Klondike strike nearly all the gold diggings have been found on American territory. There are good chances there for prospectors and for capital."

"Warn people to stay out of the Yukon this winter. Tell them it means starvation there. Telegraph to every paper in the country that miners will starve there if more people go in."

"In warning people to wait until spring I simply act for the miners, who speak in the name of humanity. There is gold in Yukon country, plenty of it, but to seek it this season under these circumstances is sheer madness. It is even worse, it is criminal to those who already are in the country."

"It is almost impossible to take enough supplies, and to go without supplies means stravation, as there is not near enough food in there now for the people already in the district."

"The Yukon is the last place on earth for a man to look for a soft snap. The very best will be hard living there."

The Luetgert Case.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—The jury in the Luetgert case was completed Saturday when the last four jurors were selected and the whole 12 were sworn in to the long task of trying the case. Saturday evening a human body, obtained from a medical college, was boiled in the vat in which it is maintained by the prosecution the body of Mrs. Louise Luetgert was reduced to fluid and then flooded away with the sewage of the sausage factory. Those who were present at the experiment were the lawyers and scientists interested in the defense of Luetgert. The boiling was done under the same conditions in which it is alleged the murder was committed, and the witnesses of it say the test will disprove the state's theory. Dr. John H. Long, head professor of the Northwestern medical college, who was in charge of the experiment, said that at the end of three hours' boiling the big bones were still intact. This, he says, will have a tendency to destroy the state's case, as the testimony on that point is to the effect that Luetgert did the work in two hours.

Erastus Corning Dead.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Erastus Corning died of apoplexy aged 70 years. He was descended from Samuel Corning, of Beverly, Mass., and was one of the wealthiest men in the state. His charities were numerous.

More Troops to Be Sent.

Madrid, Aug. 31.—At a cabinet council held Monday it was declared to summon the next class of 80,000 reserves, 27,000 of whom will be sent to Cuba and 13,000 to the Philippine islands.

Burglars Loot a Bank.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 31.—Burglars entered the Dominion bank at Napanee last Friday night, and, knowing the combination of the vault, opened it and stole $32,000.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

The Settlers Win.

The St. Cloud land office received notice from the general land commissioner that nearly 40,000 applications in Otter Tail county had been allowed. The Northern Pacific Railway company had applied to select these lands as indemnity lands in 1888, and the application of the settlers to homestead had been contested by the railway company. In October, 1896, the commissioner of the general land office decided in favor of the settlers, but in some way the Northern Pacific failed to appeal. By this default on the part of railroad, this decision now becomes final, and settlers will be allowed to make a proof of their residence. The lands involved are among those in dispute between the Northern Pacific and the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railways, and which the supreme court of the United States awarded to the Northern Pacific. The lands are north of Fergus Falls and are said to be valuable farming properties.

Shot By an Officer.

Officer Roach, at Moorhead, shot Thomas Pringle, of Fargo, through the leg for riding on the sidewalk in violation of the bicycle ordinance. Pringle and Miss Nelson were riding together when the officer called upon them to stop. Pringle called to Miss Nelson, who was riding ahead of him, but the lady did not hear, so he rode on to speak to and warn her. Roach afterward placed Miss Nelson under arrest and insisted upon taking her to the lockup. He finally allowed her to go, keeping her wheel to make sure of her appearance in court next morning. The bullet was extracted from Pringle's leg and he was able to walk to Fargo. Miss Nelson and Mr. Pringle rode on the sidewalk in order to pass a part of Ridge avenue where the pavement had been torn up.

Get Medals of Honor.

Captain L. N. Holmes and Mr. Hanna of Mankato, have received letters from the secretary of war notifying them that, by direction of the president and under the provisions of an act of congress, congressional medals of honor have been presented to them for most distinguished gallantry in action.

At Nolinsville, Tenn., Feb. 15, 1863, these men belonged to a detachment of 16 from company H, Second Minnesota infantry, escorting a wagon train that was attacked by 125 rebel cavalrymen. After a most heroic defense, under Mr. Holmes, who was then first sargeant, the attack was repulsed and the train saved.

Killed in a Hold Up.

Three men were on a stock train passing through Hancock on their way to North Dakota. When within two miles of town and just after the train got to a high grade and was running very slowly, five men made their appearance in the car and ordered the three to throw up their hands. This being done too slowly to suit, one of the men was shot through the left eye, death resulting instantly. The culprits then threw the body out on the ground and made the remaining two jump off the moving train.

Is It Murder?

Lying face down upon the ground in the brush between the Milwaukee and St. Louis railroad tracks, about a half mile beyond Hopkins, and a short distance south of the poor farm, the skeleton of a man was found by section men. From the mass of bones there was nothing to identify the remains, and it is not likely that the mytery of his death will be clearly established. Two bullet holes were found in the skull.

Lagoons, Not Lakes.

Engineers have made an investigation of Bear creek, at Rochester, as regards the advisability of making a lake. They report that one cannot be built, but advise a series of parks and little lagoons connected by channels at a cost of $15,000, which would be of more value to the city for park purposes than a lake.

News in Brief.

Stoinclaus Fraine, aged 11 years, was killed by the incoming Green Bay train at Winona. While attempting to catch a ride, the lad slipped and was cut in two pieces at the waist.

Mrs. Ole Onstad, a well known resident of Hader, was severely gored in abdomen by an ugly bull.

The Christian Science society of Minneapolis will erect a $5,000 building.

The city of Red Wing will prosecute the Milwaukee railway for not keeping a flagman at the street crossing.

Henry Bock was assisting in putting up hay in Renville, and while at work he partook of two glasses of beer. After having drank the second he fell back and expired.

A court of Foresters has been instituted at Pierz.

Capt. L. D. Frost, of the Winona Guards, company C, Second infantry, N. G. S. M., has sent in his resignation to the adjutant general.

The bankers of the Twin Cities gave a banquet to James H. Eckles, the comptroller of the currency at the Minneapolis club.

Freeman Getty has been appointed postmaster at Beauford, and L. G. Gates at Curry.

Andrew Fisher, an employe at the Horn & Danz establishment at St. Paul, caught his hand and arm in a tin press he was feeding, and the arm almost to the elbow was mangled and crushed.

The pawnshop of C. F. Low, St. Paul, was robbed of property valued at $700. He kept his property in a roll top desk.

Loais Rehl, of Minneapolis, was killed by a gasoline explosion.

It cost the state $3,263.04 for the labor of examining state high school papers for the year which closed Aug. 1. The examinations are held twice a year, and at each there are not less than 10,000 papers to be reviewed.

August Pruden, a convict, who skipped out of the police court at St. Paul, after having violated his parole, has been recaptured at Hunter, N. D. He will be returned to Stillwater to serve nearly two years.

Paulina Nagel, of Princeton, eloped with John Wigge, who was working the town with a silver plating scheme.

Senor Romero, the Mexican minister, will represent that country at the national gathering of farming organizations in St. Paul.

Michael Conlin, a teamster, died in a Duluth hospital under circumstances that seem to indicate murder. He was found with his head crushed.

The corner stone of the New Odd Fellows building at Mankato was laid with appropriate ceremonies.

Gold has been discovered in Russell, Lyon county.

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LOVE'S GREETING.

Molly meets me at the door
When the toil of day is o'er,
When the summer sun at setting,
Flashing through the leafy fretting,
Flecks with molten gold the floor—
With a smile of Love's begetting,
Molly meets me at the door.

Molly meets me at the door,
'Neath the porch's fragrant store,
'Neath the sweet wistaria, clinging,
With its purple cluster swinging,
And the apple-blooms galore,
In her voice a welcome ringing,
Molly meets me at the door.

Molly meets me at the door,
Fair as in the years before,
When our vows of love were spoken,
And I begged the ribboned token
At her dainty throat she wore.
With our love-knot still unbroken,
Molly meets me at the door.

Molly meets me at the door,
Ah, pray God, for evermore,
Till my last faint breath is fleeting,
Till my heart has ceased its beating,
May she meet me as of yore:
Grant for aye, with cheery greeting,
Molly meets me at the door.

—Joe Lincoln, in L. A. W. Bulletin.

LINDA'S COMING HOME.

BY MARY A. DENISON.

"HOW old is Linda, Mrs. Shippins?"

"Linda? Let me see. Why, she was born when I was 20, an' I'm 62. Of course Linda must be 42. Good gracious! it can't be possible; but it is. I'm an old, old woman, an' I wasn't spry at 40."

The person addressed sat near the fireplace, knitting. Her gray hair, very abundant yet, was pulled together and turned in a thick knot at the back of her head. She had a weary, discouraged look, as if expectancy and endurance of trials had set an unalterable seal upon her face. A thin cap came low on her hair and her eyes were hollow.

The person who questioned her was Nancy Holland, a wiry little woman who went out to days' work and had come to Sparrow cottage to finish the ironing, over which Mrs. Shippins' strength had given out.

"Well, I'm sure! and you hain't seen her for 20 year, did you say?"

"I did. It's 20 year since she left the town with her husband and a pair of twins, the beautifullest boys I ever sot eyes on. They both died when they were ten years old, an' she's lost two more sence then, pore creeter. Now they've lost all the property they had in the world by the flood. So he's gone to New Mexico on a small salary an' she's comin' here. I declare, I almost hate to see her, for she must be bowed down to the very earth with sorrow."

"Any children left?" asked chipper Nancy Holland, whose usually bright face had taken on a somber expression.

"Yes; there's the two youngest, Freddy and Myrtle. She'll bring 'em on with her. Much as I want to see 'em, I'm so worried for fear they'll be into everything, as children always is, an' maybe pert and saucy into the bargain. I'm so used to quiet; an' to have them children rompin' and racin' in and out! But they're Linda's children, an' she's willin to help me out, an' I dare say we'll git along somehow," she finished, with a doleful sigh.

"You don't seem very happy over the thought of their coming on," said Nancy Holland.

"Oh, yes, I am, dretful happy, only I'm so bowed down with the thought of all her sufferin's for the last ten year. I'm sure she'll be all broke up an' miserable, though she ain't never wrote like it, an' I'm just worried to death to know how to comfort her. I've fixed up the north bedroom, an' took out some of the brighter things for fear it would make her feel bad to see it as it used to be. An' I'm preparing to mourn with them that mourn."

"I sh'd think you'd want to make everything more cheerful for her," said the other, pulling hard at a lace kerchief. "I'm feared I put too much starch in this. Would you rense it out?"

"No, I like it stiff," said Mrs. Shippins. "Ef Linda's like me, I never wanted the sun to shine when I was in trouble, an' as to colors, an' flowers, an' birds, I jist shet myself out of their sight. They sort o' mock one with their happiness. Well, I guess I'll go an' make that strawberry shortcake. They'll be here by five, Linda an' the little ones, an' I do wish, Nancy Holland, you'd stay to tea an' help me to bear my burden."

"Why, of course, I will," said Nancy Holland. "I'm awful fond of strawberry shortcake, and I'm jest dyin' to see your folks, and—" (she hesitated a moment) "sympathize with 'em."

So it was arranged. The shortcake was made in the largest pan the house afforded, and was a marvel of beauty as it stood smoking upon the sideboard. The table was set with old-fashioned dishes and cut glass that had been in the Shippins family for generations.

By the time the travelers were expected, the supper, garnished with substantial meats, was ready, and Mrs. Shippins prepared with an extra large handkerchief to wipe away the tears which she intended to shed as a part of the welcome home.

When the door was thrown open, and a youthful-looking matron came in, with a handsome boy on one side and a pretty girl on the other, Mrs. Shippins just sat and stared.

"Why, you ain't Linda," she said. "I'm sure you can't be Linda!" But her face was caught in two firm hands, and kisses were showered upon her cheeks, lips and forehead.

"One kiss for every year, mother," said the woman, laughing joyously. "I can't make it seem 20 years, though, since I saw you last."

"Why, child," and the big kerchief was deftly put aside, "you're younger looking now than when you went away," her mother said.

"Of course I am. I'm a good deal younger now than when I was 16. They used to call me an old child. Why, I'm every bit as young as these two children. Catch me growing old!"

"Well, I declare!" and her mother watched her as she threw aside her wraps and helped the children off with theirs; "you don't seem as if you'd ever had a care in your life."

"Oh, yes, I've had plenty, but I play with care. I don't allow it to plow over my face and trample on my heart. What's the use of living if you're going to turn life into a graveyard?"

"But you have lost four of your children, an'—"

"Oh, no, I didn't. I never felt for a moment that they were lost. I simply gave them to the keeping of One who could do better for them than I could. Lost! oh, no! I sometimes think they are nearer than these two here. But we are tired and hungry, and the table looks so nice! Shall I go right into my own room, mother? I hope it isn't altered a bit. Come, children."

"Land! I wish I hadn't put away them things," said Mrs. Shippins. "I'll put 'em all back to-morrer."

It was a happy family party that sat down to the strawberry shortcake. The old mother stared like one in a dream. Nancy Holland helped them all, and declared that she never did see such well-behaved children nor a handsomer, brighter woman; and there was new life and beauty in the old house.

Mrs. Shippins had put away her handkerchief with a sigh, for she felt that she was cheated out of her sorrow. Tears were not in order. That daughter of hers could not look on the dark side of anything. She reconstructed every room in the house and made them cheerful with flowers and pictures and tidies and all the bric-a-brac she could muster. Laughter and music had come with her—absolute determination to see good in everything. The clergyman, who had been asked by his devoted parishioner to come on a visit of condolence, left the house and had a severe fit of penitence when it occurred to him that he had actually forgotten to pray for "this our sister in affliction."

"But then," he soliloquized, "I don't see where the affliction came in, and I guess she is one of the kind who are abundantly able to pray for themselves."

Everybody noticed the change in everything except Linda's cheerful spirit and sunny face.

"And I'm just going to make mother over," she said to her friends. "She has forgotten how to be young."

Mother made protest at first, but it was very faint. When the children capered round grandma because she had discarded the hideous cap and allowed Linda to do up her hair, she grew almost a child herself, and the years fell off all the time she was pooh-poohing and pshawing, till her next-door neighbors told her she had grown ten years younger since Linda had come home.

Roses in her bonnet! no, never! that she would not endure; but in her laughing way Linda insisted, and the close black frame gave way to a bright-looking gray bonnet, with just a cluster of violets. And presently the woman found herself in the midst of cheerful gatherings, and where she had hugged

"WHY, YOU AIN'T LINDA."

her fireside, refusing to be comforted by bright faces and merry voices, now she sought her long-delayed rights, and welcomed them, along with her youth, back again.

The children with their songs and dances made her glow and grow radiant, so that her dim eyes began to sparkle, and her cheek made acquaintance with the dimples as of yore.

"Oh, mother is a young woman yet," Linda would say, when mention was made of improvement. "You see she is being built up with new thoughts, brightened with new life-environments, and made to feel that this earth is a young and giddy thing yet, full of good cheer and innocent healthy enjoyment."

Folks listened and commented. Insensibly there grew up in the town a wholesome love of the beautiful. Maids and matrons benefited by the change. Linda's coming had done it all. The clergyman preached healthier sermons, the doctors shortened their faces by the sick-bed. The lawyers stopped their conventional lies—well, there were only two of them, and the bald-headed one seriously contemplated buying himself a wig. Grocer, and baker, and candlestickmaker felt the change. The only complainant was the undertaker, who said business wasn't so good as it used to be. But nobody sympathized with him.

And so the influence of thought, the wave of feeling, rolled over and permeated the town, sweeping out old ideas, old edicts, old superstitions, and, best of all, old age, and it was Linda's coming home that had done it all.—Eleanor Kirk's Idea.

Got $2,000 for Driving His Wagon.

A few years ago a well-to-do but extravagant farmer living out on the Russell Cave pike went to Mr. Hart Boswell and asked him to see his brother Dave, of the Northern bank, and tell him that he wanted to borrow $2,000, and tell him that it would be all O. K., etc. Mr. Boswell told him that he would not do it, but gave him the following tip: "I see you or your wife calling negroes out of the field two or three times a day to hitch your rigs up to go to Lexington, and I see you stop hands from their field work to drive a load of corn to market. You stop all this foolishness and drive the wagon of corn yourself, then go to the bank and ask for what you want." The man went according to directions, and after he had sold his corn he went to the bank and asked for the $2,000. Mr. R. T. Anderson, one of the directors, was present, and, without asking any questions, said: "Any man who drives his own wagon can borrow all the money he wants at the Northern bank." This little transaction changed this man's condition in life, and he was no longer a money borrower.—Lexington American.

—Russia, according to the recent census returns, has a population close to 130,000,000, about equal to that of any other three European states. Half a century ago its people numbered very nearly what ours does now; that is, they have just about doubled in that period.

TRICKS OF A TRAMP DOG.

Vain Attempts of a Louisville Canine to Live Down His Past.

He is not fair to look upon, is this hobo dog, with his unkempt whiskers and tangled hair—bright and expressive eyes being the one defect in his tramp "make-up." Persistence may, however, atone for lack of pulchritude in his case, for the tramp dog is determined to find a home and become a respectable member of canine society. He does not force himself uninvited into any house or yard—he has too much sense for that. He has gained knowledge of human nature in his wanderings, for he pays no attention to men, while boys he only watches warily for stones and clods, for which he was the target evidently in memory. Let a woman pass along, however, and he is all alertness. Trotting along with her, he perks his head aside and says, as plainly as a dog can:

"Look here, madam, I am a right good little dog. Suppose you take me home and give me a bath and a bone and let me play with the children? I am lots better than I look to be."

This failing to elicit any answer other than an occasional "Get away, you ugly little beast!" he plays another card. Scampering into the street, he returns with a twig or a bit of paper and renews the conversation.

"Just look at me a moment, please," he says. "Don't you see I am a smart dog? I can carry a twig in my mouth. The children will have no end of sport with me if you take me home."

So he persists until the end of his self-appointed beat is reached and the woman passes on. He stops then, disconsolate and disgusted, dropping his air of cheerfulness and relapsing into a plain, uncouth canine tough. With nose between outstretched forepaws he seems to soliloquize:

"Say, dese guys make me tired. Wot do dey want a dawg ter do, anyhow—talk French and sing a sopranner solo? I'm dead stuck to get a chance to live straight, but it don't look like it's no use. I guess I'll have ter stick to the cold handout game, but I'll chew one of them French poodles er a pop-eyed pug before dey land me in the pound, anyhow."

Another woman comes along about then, however, and hope again rises within him. Time after time he repeats his little confidence game, but so far with the same dispiriting result. He is working hard for his rise in life. He deserves it, and more than one passer-by who has watched him day after day hopes that he will yet gain the snug quarters he deserves.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE PANTRY IN SUMMER.

Much Care Should Be Devoted Toward Keeping It Wholesome.

If the atmosphere of a cellar or pantry is not sweet and the refrigerator cannot be thoroughly ventilated, it may be greatly improved by placing a few trays of charcoal on the floor and shelves. The air will soon become pure and sweet. The temperature of a pantry may be kept very cool by hanging at the window or door a wet cloth or sheet.

Bacon, joints, or hams should hang from hooks driven in the ceiling, rather than be laid on shelves. Again, where there is but little or no ice, joints should be sprinkled with powdered charcoal.

To keep fresh fish in warm weather it should first be thoroughly cleaned and dried well inside with a clean linen cloth, then rubbed internally wth good brown sugar, after which hang it in a well-aired and absolutely dry place. Wash off the sugar before cooking.

Soups, broths, gravies and soup-stock can often be kept from turning for two or three days by boiling them once, or, in great heat, twice a day.

Of course many of these precautions may be entirely dispensed with where the household boasts a large, well-packed refrigerator.

Too many cooks from ignorance, and their mistresses from carelessness, have a mistaken idea that a refrigerator is an excuse for neglecting simple hygienic principles. When meat is brought in from the butcher's, it should be well looked over, all objectionable little tag ends of fat and bristle should be removed, and, after salting, the meat should be placed at once in the ice chest.

Great care should be taken to remove all crumbs and scraps from the shelves and floor of a pantry, since they attract insects more than anything else. If there are windows in the pantry, netting should be nailed tightly over them to prevent the flies from gaining access. The bread box should be well washed and dried two or three times a week and placed in the sun. The fresh loaves should be wrapped in a slightly dampened linen bread towel, and the lid of the box left a little open, so that the fresh air may circulate through it. All stale crusts and bits of bread should be placed in a china dish with a cover, until they are ground into bread crumbs.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Lace Is in Vogue.

Lace appears on all our gowns this year, and it seems as if Dame Fashion were determined that every one should be suited, for novel ways of arrangement are constantly appearing. The very latest is to have the lace tied in knots and placed on the dresses in such a way as to completely trim them. One costume, arranged after this style, was made of batiste covered with mauve gauze, the decoration being entirely composed of great Louis XVI. knots of lace. These knots are so very large that it requires only one to trim the front of the skirt, while two more are sufficient for the sides and back. This is entirely new, and for our fortunate sisters who are tall is a particularly graceful style.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Chocolate Almonds.

Blanch the almond meats by pouring boiling water over them and let them stand a few moments; then turn the hot water off and throw cold water over them. The skin may then be easily rubbed off. Break some sweet chocolate into small pieces, put them in a small dish and stand this dish over the fire in a pan of boiling water. When the chocolate is melted put a blanched nut meat on the point of a hat pin and dip into the melted chocolate; then lay it on oiled paper to cool. When the chocolate becomes set the meats may be again taken up with a pin; such a second coating of the chocolate will please many that are very fond of chocolate.—N. Y. Tribune.

—The efficiency of the Christian Endeavor association as a religious agency is accounted for by the fact that it contains about twice as many women as men.

Doctors Do Not Always Differ.

What the Leading Homoeopathic Physician of the State of Iowa says of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

From the Gazette, New Hampton, Iowa.

Dr. D. S. Byers, who is the head and manager of the New Hampton Sanitarium, and the leading homoeopathic physician of Iowa, if not of the broad and breezy west, was recently interviewed by a reporter of the Saturday Gazette at his office in the Sanitarium, as to his opinion of the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and for any comment he might wish to make on the extraordinary cures, published far and wide in the press of the country, said to have been effected by them.

Dr. Byers declared that he frequently used Pink Pills in his practice, at the Sanitarium, in paralytic, catarrhal, scrofulus and neuralgic troubles, while in diseases of females, of which he makes a specialty, he has found them invaluable.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

FOR EXCHANGING THINGS.

A Mania That Affects All a Woman's Transactions.

She sat down and slowly drew off the black chiffon boa which she wore.

"What a pretty—a—aw—constrictor that is," said the man, toying with its fluffiness.

The girl laughed. "Well, you came pretty near it; you got as far as its last name. It is a pretty one, isn't it? I bought a white one first, and then I decided I needed a gray one much more, so I exchanged it. You know my new gray suit? Well, the gray boa looked perfectly dear with it and—"

"Gray? It's black," interrupted the man, dangling the thing before his eyes.

"Of course it is," she replied; "I exchanged it again. You see, I decided that the gray one would soil easily, and, beside, Margaret has a gray one, and I can—that's the nice thing about Messinger & Slinger's store; you can exchange everything, they're so accommodating. Do you know—" she continued, her mouth and eyes perked up in an expression of mystery.

"No," he interposed, "I understand nothing of women's business methods; they're too complicated for my feeble brain."

"I was going to say," she continued, unruffled, "that if I ever have to marry I'm going to get my husband at Messinger & Slinger's, so that I can take him back if he doesn't suit."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Getting It Right.

They were riding on the rear seat of a Collamar car, and were strangers to each other. One of them was short and stout; the other was a man of medium size, to whom everything along the route seemed to be new.

As they were passing along near the car barns the medium-sized man looked up at the fine residence upon the bluff and said:

"Do you know who lives in that large house up there, with the big veranda?"

"That big brown house?" the other returned.

"Yes."

"You mean the one with the porch running clear around it?"

"Yes; do you know who lives there?"

"The third one from the end of the row?"

"That's it."

"I mean the third from the westerly end of the row."

"Yes; that's the one I mean."

"That one with the green awnings?"

"Yes."

"Let's see! Blamed if I know who lives there."

The medium-sized man said no more, but he looked as if he wanted to fight.—Cleveland Leader.

A New Departure.

"I know it is unprecedented, my dear," said the popular minister to his wife, with a look of firm determination upon his face. "I know the public will consider me a sensational, unorthodox innovator, but something must be done to fill the church and bring me into notice."

"But," said his wife, "consider what an abnormal, extraordinary and unparalleled thing it is you propose. I have never been in favor of your discussing in the pulpit subjects that will startle and invite criticism from the congregation and public. Why not confine yourself, as other preachers do, to matters that they naturally expect from a minister of the gospel?"

"They no longer attract attention," said the minister. "The people now demand something new and electrifying, and I think I have hit upon a plan of discourse that will create a furore in the religious world. I have decided to abandon the old beaten paths and give them something next Sunday that will come like a thunder clap upon the congregation."

"Very well," said his wife, with a sigh of resignation, "if you have fully determined to take a text from the Bible I will try no longer to dissuade you."—Chicago Tribune.

Philosophy at the Zoo.

Two youths looked into a cage of monkeys. Through their nostrils puffs of smoke came forth at regular intervals from white-wrapped cigarettes.

Their heads were nicely balanced by a wealth of hair parted exactly in the middle. Light bamboo canes grasped firmly in the middle showed they were full-grown men.

"See," said one, "what we have descended from."

And they looked into the cage of monkeys and laughed.

The mother monkey called her children about her.

They climbed gravely on the perch to listen to her words.

She pointed to the young men.

"See," said the mother monkey, "what some of our ancestors have degenerated into."

And the children monkeys returned to their corners and wept.—Chicago Record.

Misled by the Papers.

"Now, Henry," said the dear old lady, "I do hope you will never play baseball."

"Why not, grandma?" asked Henry, with natural surprise.

"Because it is so very dangerous."

"Dangerous! Why, grandma, it isn't any more dangerous than any other game."

"It is exceedingly dangerous," said the old lady, in a tone of deep conviction.

"But, grandma, you never saw a game, and don't know anything about it."

"Perhaps I don't, but I know it is highly dangerous. Almost every day the papers tell about men who have died on the bases."—Baltimore American.

No: Worth a D.

Chief Justice Peters, of Maine, has a reputation for telling witty stories. At the recent commencement of the University of Maine he told this one:

"I knew a young man who was seven years getting through another college. Then he went into the ministry, because he didn't have sense enough to practice law. He went into the Episcopal ministry because he didn't have to make prayers and could steal his sermons. Then he went out and got the degree of D. D. from a university. One would have done just as well, and such a degree isn't worth much."—N. Y. Herald.

The Country's Needs.—"What this country needs," said the earnest citizen, "is more warships." "Yes," replied Senator Sorghum, reflectively, "and more consulships."—Washington Star.

Not the Popular Shape.—"Is your boarding house up with the times?" "No; when we have watermelon they cut it in strips instead of in wheels."—Chicago Record.

Every man is of the opinion that he paid a terrible price for his experience, while others got theirs at a bargain counter.—Atchison Globe.

When some men strike a streak of good luck they think they have got to get drunk to celebrate.—Washington Democrat.

If a man makes a success in life, he likes to tell how he started with nothing.—Washington Democrat.

THIS PHOTOGRAPHER KNEW.

Consequently He Succeeded Where Others Failed.

There is a South side girl who until recently her friends thought the hardest person in the world to please. Not in general, but in a particular crochet of hers, that was photography. She used to have an inordinate number of likenesses of herself taken. The proofs generally seemed to please her very well, but on receiving the finished product she would go away somewhat disappointed and in a day or so inform her friends that the pictures were not a success, that she didn't like them at all and that she was going to try some other studio. It was in vain that the latter persisted that the pictures resembled her very much, or that they were exquisitely finished, or that they were from one of the best places in the city. She continued to be dissatisfied again and again. She would point out an imaginary speck or what she considered a defect in light or shade, then criticise the pose and say that she looked like a fright and finally wonder how the photographer could ask such prices for so mediocre a piece of work.

She was not by any means bad looking, but many of the photographers flattered her. Her friends knew that she was aware of this, consequently they could not attribute her peculiarity to injured vanity. They made various guesses and surmises at the real reason of her fastidiousness, but all were sooner or later disproved. At last, when they had about given up she came home one day perfectly radiant. She explained that she had at last found a photographer who understood his business. She dilated on the cleverness with which he had posed her and his thorough appreciation of everything truly artistic. Then she produced some very inferior photographs. Her friends were amazed. They couldn't believe she was serious. She went on descanting on her successess.

"I won't need to have any more taken, girls," she said.

They were at a loss for her reason until the conclusion of her ecstasy, which ran about as follows:

"Yes, he's just the loveliest photographer I ever went to. So thoroughly appreciative. Why, do you know, when I left he asked permission to put one in the window."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Prosperity of Farmers in Tidewater, Virginia.

There is cause for rejoicing among the farmers in Virginia. The crops of melons, potatoes, peanuts, general grain and truck have been unsurpassed and the prices obtained in the Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York markets have been the highest ever paid.

On the first and third Tuesdays of each month Settlers' tickets will be sold from Chicago and the Northwest over the Big Four and the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., at greatly reduced rates. For particulars and descriptive pamphlet of Virginia, address U. L. Truitt, N. W. P. A., No. 234 Clark St., Chicago.

A Sick Church.

They dedicated a church in a certain New York village a few days ago, and shortly after the incident the daughter of a citizen living over the way was heard to say to her mother:

"I wonder what's the matter with that church. Ma, do you know?"

"No," replied the mother. "Why do you think there is anything the matter with it?"

"'Cause," answered the child, "I heard 'em say it was medicated."—Boston Courier.

Home-Seekers, Look!

The Grand Prairie of Arkansas—lying on both sides of the Little Rock & Memphis R. R., and extending along its tracks for miles—offers special inducements to home-seekers. The best pasturage, the richest cereal lands and finest farming country in the New South. This Vast Tract of Land now thrown open to settlers. Come and buy while you have the chance to make your own selection. For any information, call on, or address, Rudolph Fink, General Manager Little Rock, Ark., W. H. Morrison, Gen. Frt. & Tkt. Agt., Little Rock, Ark., Little Rock & Memphis Railroad.

Afraid to Risk It.

Farmer's Wife (to tramp)—I will give you a good meal if you will work at my woodpile first.

Tramp (solemnly)—Madam, I am sorry to disoblige, but I was brought up not to work on Sunday, and I read the other day that some mistake had been made in the calendar, and so any day may be Sunday for all I know, and until the thing is cleared up I must decline to labor.—N. Y. Journal.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package, FREE. Write to Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A Mild Attack.

Beefneck Bill—Wot's come of your pardner?

Strongarm Jake—I shook 'im. He got religion already.

"O! Quit the business, has he?"

"He always wanted to open a safe with prayer."—Cincinnati Inquirer.

Significant Figures.

Mrs. Peck—I see suicide is rapidly increasing among the men.

Henry Peck—And I see that marriage is steadily increasing. — Philadelphia North American.

What organ shall I buy?
Why not buy the one which holds the world's record for largest sales—the
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Encouraging Statistics.

The Baltimore and Ohio officials are very much pleased with certain statistics that have recently been prepared of the performance of freight trains on the Second division, which handles all the east and west-bound traffic between Baltimore and Cumberalnd. Before the new freight engines were purchased, and the improvements made in the track in the way of straightening curves and reducing grades, the average number of cars to the train was 28 1-2. Now, with more powerful and modern motive power and a better track, the average is 40 cars per train, an increase of 41 per cent. The average east-bound movement per day for the first ten days of August was 1,123 loaded cars. On the Third division, Cumberland to Grafton, where there are grades of 125 feet to the mile, the engines used to haul 19 1-2 loads to the train. Now the average is 25 2-3 loads per train, an increase of 31 per cent. It would certainly appear that the money spent in improvements on the B. and O. is being amply justified, and that the cost of operation is being very materially reduced.

Sub Rosa.

Robinson—Do you like roast beef rare or well done?

Jenkins—I like it rare, but that's in strict confidence.

"Why in strict confidence?"

"Well, if you knew our cook you would see the necessity for concealing my real sentiments on that subject."—Puck.

Do We Need Big Muscles?

By no means. Persons of herculean build frequently possess a minimum of genuine vigor, and exhibit less endurance than very small people. Real vigor means the ability to digest and sleep well, and to perform a reasonable amount of daily physical and mental labor without unnatural fatigue. It is because a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters enables the enfeebled dyspeptic to resume the allotted activity of every day life, as well as to participate without discomfort in its enjoyments, that it is such a preeminently useful medicine.

"You look troubled, old man." "I am. My wife has threatened to leave me, and I'm afraid she won't."—Tit-Bits.

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. Dieter, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, '94.

The busy little bootblack never fails to improve each little shining hour.—Chicago Record.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

Some people are better when they are sick than at any other time.—Chicago Record.

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Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Also Backache.

I cannot speak too highly of Mrs. Pinkham's Medicine, for it has done so much for me. I have been a great sufferer from Kidney trouble, pains in muscles, joints, back and shoulders; feet would swell. I also had womb troubles and leucorrhœa. After using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and Blood Purifier and Liver Pills, I felt like a new woman. My kidneys are now in perfect condition, and all my other troubles are cured.—Mrs. Maggie Potts, 324 Kauffman St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Backache.

My system was entirely run down, and I suffered with terrible backache in the small of my back and could hardly stand upright. I was more tired in the morning than on retiring at night. I had no appetite. Since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I have gained fifteen pounds, and I look better than I ever looked before. I shall recommend it to all my friends, as it certainly is a wonderful medicine.—Mrs. E. F. Morton, 1048 Hopkins St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Kidney Trouble.

Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I had suffered many years with kidney trouble. The pains in my back and shoulders were terrible. My menstruation became irregular, and I was troubled with leucorrhœa. I was growing very weak. I had been to many physicians but received no benefit. I began the use of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine, and the first bottle relieved the pain in my back and regulated the menses. It is the best kind of medicine that I have ever taken, for it relieved the pain so quickly and cured the disease.—Mrs. Lillian Crippen, Box 77, St. Andrews Bay, Fla.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—The public school rooms have been scrubbed, and the house thoroughly renovated prepatory to occupancy next week. It is well.

—Mrs. O. L. Billings has rented the Mowatt building on River Street and will soon occupy it as a restaurant and confectionary store.

—Rev. M. Savs preached in Engl sh last Sunday. He intends following up the plan of preaching in English on the last Sunday of each month.

—Members of the I. O. O. F., of Delano, visited Maple Plain Saturday night and helped initiate several members. They report a fine time.

—On Tuesday night occurred one of the most soaking rains that this country has had since early summer. It will be of vast benefit to agriculturists.

—The afternoon train on Saturday last was three and a half hours late; much to the discomfiture of several parties desiring to reach Minneapolis before night.

—A good, clean, respectable home paper should be in every family. What a family is, depends much on what it reads; much more than people think sometimes.

—That beautiful palm in George P. Schaffers' store window was brought home by him from Litchfield; the gift of Charley Brasie It sets off the window in good shape.

—Harris Williams has the thanks of the GAZETTE office for one of the finest boquets we have seen this season. Mr. W. is quite a florist and also has a nice vegetable garden.

—Mesdames Everson and Utter are busy arranging decorations for the grand parade during fair week, in Minneapolis. They did the same kind of work last year, hence their orders now.

—Delano Public and Parochial schools will begin on Tuesday, Aug. 7. Every scholar should begin with the term and never be tardy nor absent, in order to get the full advantage of the school.

—Farmers complain that plowing is the hardest now it has been for years. Though we have had rains this summer since July, they have not been very heavy, and the ground is dry.

—We understand that the fine gray horse sold by T. M. Shaw a few weeks ago to Mr. St. John and taken to the prairies, sickened and died. A change of climate, or masters, or something didn't seem to agree with him.

—F. H. Lindsley took charge of the post office Wednesday, Sept. 1. People got their mail for the first time from their new boxes that morning. Delano now boasts of as fine a post office as Wright county affords.

—Though nights are cold and people fear frost no harm as yet seems to have come to the bountiful crops. In a short time, if things don't change, corn and potatoes will be harvested in abundance. Hay, though pronounced short, has been made, and the second crop secured, and there is now enough and to spare.

—Some of our readers came promptly to our aid in building a new office. We have the office up and are into it. If a few more readers will conclude to pay the printer while prosperity is here, we will be enabled to finish up our office and make it comfortable for the winter. Thanks to all who are doing their best.

—The Delano Epworth League visited the Armstrong E. L. on Sunday evening last. The Christian Endeavor of Maple Plain visited at the same time, making a large and good meeting. More meetings of this nature would be good for all societies of the kind and it is altogether likely more visiting will be done soon.

—Several of Delano's young men expect soon to leave for the cities to take a course in a business college. that is right. It will be much benefit to them. With a good common school education rounded off by a business course a young man is in a fair way to succeed in life financially. A fondness for reading news and good books aid him still further in holding his own in society.

—Dr. C. B. Ames reports that John Wordick, aged 75 years, of Cochrantown, met with quite a serious accident on Thursday of last week, while untying a cow staked out with a long rope. He got entangled in the rope when the cow started for the water trough, throwing him to the ground in such a manner as to break his right leg above the knee. Drs. Powell, of Hanover, and Ames, of Delano, reduced the fracture and he is reported as doing well.

—Some of J. J. Hills trains are so heavy that the men have hard times getting them out of town. The Delano station is at the bottom of a long grade from both East and West. The large heavy trains stopping here have to do their best to pull out; many of them back far as possible, then getting up all possible speed go through town for the next hill. Some jerk the train over by inches at a jerk. Jim should grade down, or fill up, or run smaller trains. He should not compel his men to lay themselves liable to arrest every day in the year by running fast through town for the sake of saving his road a few dollars for gradsng.

—W. D. Freeman's black Mexican sweet corn is fine eating.

—Councilman Nick Frank is quite lame in the right hind leg this week.

—Plums don't seem to turn out as well as was expected a few weeks back. They are uncommonly small.

—Some nice native apples were among the fruit for sale at C. H. Green & Co's, this week.

—Dr. J. E. Soper has purchased a fine driving horse, a native of Montana. He has him in J. S. Cooper's barn.

—Tomatoes, home grown are now to be had in our markets. They are about a month late in the season but if frosts hold off for a few weeks will be quite plenty.

—September 11 will be Delano Fair Day. This will, doubtless, be more largely attended than have several of the last days. Fall is coming on and farmers will want to dispose of surplus stock before cold weather comes.

—St. Peter's parochial school opens Sept. 7th. Special attention will be given to music, art shorthand and typewriting. Lessons in art consists in drawing and painting from objects and from nature.

Those wishing a knowledge of shorthand and typewriting are instructed in the theory and practice of these arts after the best methods.

For further information apply to the Directress.

—When J. J. Hill raises his freight rates so that grapes costin 2cts per basket from Minneapolis here, now costs 3cts; watermelons and other necessaries of life in proportion he ought not to forget to raise the wages of his section men from $1.10 to $1.65; that would be in proportion. Such an astute business manager as James ought not to wait for local papers along his line of railroad to call his attention to such an important matter as the welfare of his employes. We like to see railroads and other kinds of enterprises prosperous. But, it is a poor kind of prosperity that doubles wealth for the wealthy and leaves the laborer to fight the wolf from his door at the same old hard times wages. Jim, divide up with your men, and be liberal about it too.

North Delano Happenings.

The Ladies Aid met with Mrs. Farber and the following ladies were present: Mrs. Wilder, Mrs. Burrel, Mrs. Maxfield, Mrs. Gross, Mrs Green, and Miss Catlin. There was considerable work accomplished. It being time to elect officers for the comming three months. Mrs. Burrell was elected Pres., Miss Catlin, Vice Pres., Mrs. Wilder, Treas., Mrs. Green, Sec.

Last Tuesday Mr. Green took a party consisting of his wife and sister and Miss Hattie Gross, and Miss Anna Quinn to Lake Sarah. The ladies got a boat and tried to fish but gave it up as it was too windy, so Mr. Green hitched up and came back to Lake Rebecca, and the ladies tried their luck again with much better success. Just before going out on the lake there was an accident, nothing serious, but very laughable for those looking on. One of the school mams stepped into the lake and found the water about 3ft deep more or less. There were lots of fish but they would not bite.

Last Thursday there was a family reunion at Wm Gross. Those present from nbroad were Mrs. C. M. Coffin and son, of Benson, Mrs. L. Frazier and two sons, of Minneapolis. Mrs. E. E. Castle son and daughter, of Lyndale, Mrs. E. S. Babb, and two sons and daughter, besides several others of the family. It seemed strange to see so many little ones at Mr. Gross's though we always enjoy one of those gatherings. Let them happen as often as they can.

The E. L. of Delano, visited the Armstrong League last Sunday evening. There were sixteeen in all who went down. We found their League in a very flourishing condition and we all enjoyed the meeting very much. It was a very pleasant ride both going and coming though the laad Mr. Maxfield took says they can thank Mammie Farber for their safe arrival home as it was so dark he could not see the road at all so he held the lines and she did the guiding of the team and not only that but she shared her shawl with the driver as it was quite cool.

Miss Amy Lyons, of Wayzata, visited her relatives here from Saturday until Monday.

The L. A. S. met yesterday with Mrs. Stanley. There were six members present and three visitors. The ladies brought their lunch along with them, and then Mrs. Stanley gave us a grand treat of lovely cream and peaches besides cookies, and two kinds of pickles, and cold meat sliced. Mrs. Stanley is a very nice lady to meet with. We all enjoyed ourselves so much. It is a very nice walk out there.

In the World of Art and Letters.

As the result of the development of our public school system and the cheapening of books, there has grown up a large class of men and women who seek broader education, or desire to extend their knowledge along special lines. Their duties in life, or lack of means, exclude them from the universities. THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE has undertaken the task of bringing liberal education, in its broadest sense, within the reach of those who have the aspiration, but are deprived of the opportunity. Doctor Andrews, late of Brown University has undertaken the Presidency of THE COSMOPOLITAN'S educational movement. The work, thus begun, is not intended to take the place of regular university work, but to supply a gap in existing educational facilities. Those who are really in search of knowledge will find direction and aid. It can do nothing for those who have not the desire to study. An intending student sends to THE COSMOPOLITAN, New York. his name, occupation, previous courses of study, studies desired to be pursued, objects and purpose for which course is designed, and the number of hours, daily or weekly, study which can be given. No charges of any kind will be made to students.

Personal.

Albert Rochl now clerks at the Meister Hotel.

Miss Irene Cheeley is to teach at Brooklyn Center this winter.

Peter Peterson, who is clerking at Waverly, visited home over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Schaffer visited friends at Litchfield, Saturday.

E. J. Swedeback took the early train Monday morning for the Saw Dust City.

Mr. and Mrs. James Danforth, of Minneapolis, visited Delano friends this week.

A. Thornton, of Benson, made a visit with his old friend, L. M. Maxfield, Monday.

Ed Stewart and family and Post Master Castle, of Lyndale, did business in town and visited friends Wednesday.

Ezra W. Ferrel, of Montrose, made Delano a business visit Tuesday. He says wheat is a good but oats a poor crop in his neighborhood.

Patrick and John Dunn from the West, are taking a vacation with the old folks at home, and visiting relatives and friends in and about Delano.

A blind man and little boy called on our benevolent citizens Wednesday with considerable success.

Dr. O. R. Fassett, of Rockford has returned from his visit east, and again calls on his Delano patients.

Miss Minne Cruickshank, who has been attending the University summer school, returned Tuesday evening.

Charley Metzzer, one of Minneapolis burly policemen, visited friends at Watertown last week. We acknowledge a call on the way home, Saturday evening.

Charley Green, Fred Lindsley, and several others left, Monday, for the prairie to get some of the first shots at the prairie chickens. We haven't seen any of their game yet.

S. A. Putnam of Buffalo, made us a pleasant visit Wednesday. He will probably be the strongest candidate in the Republican field for Court Commissioner at the next election.

Frankie Schaffer and John Coolen will attend St. Thomas busines college at Merriam Park this winter. They start next Monday. George Barth, of Watertown, will accompany them.

Mr. Williams, who has been attending summer school at the University, has returned home. He was favorably impressed with the school. He says there was an attendence of 1,200.

County Cullings.

Marion Satterlee has started a new Republican paper at Annandale where the Rankest Republican sheet in the county already existed. Frank Lamson is to start another of the same faith at Buffalo, where Senator Eaton has the field. His is to appear next week. Andrew Bertram, it is rumored will launch another at Monticello soon; making the third additional paper for the G. O. P. and eight in all in Wright county, with the Journal, Tribune, Messenger, and GAZETTE forninst 'em. An even dozen papers in Wright County ought to furnish the news and make things lively.

From the Minneapolis Tribune we clip the rollowing list of delegates for Wright county, appointed by Gov. Clough to attend the Farmers meeting being held at St. Paul this week:

"Wright—J. H. O'Connel, J. Mc Hale, P. J. Dowell, J. H. Kennedy, F. F. Ballock, W. S. Huntington, W. D. Gordon, M. W. Mann, W. G. Menz, A. P. Praught, C. MacLachin."

Most of the names do not sound familiar. The joke of the whole thing is that though the Governor appointed an even thousand from the state, but nine delegates are allowed a voice in the meeting; the balance are honorary

Our County Commissioners are to be commended for being careful in some instances. But they should not be duped into cutting down bills where several are interested by having one put the price away down, and then paying the others the same price while the one setting the cheap price makes it up on other bills where competition does not come in. Scan your work a trifle closer Commissioners. If they wish to work cheap against competition let 'em; but as to others, until you satisfy yourself it is more than the law allows, give them what they swear to as just and honest. There are many tricks and those that play them, and not the innocent, should suffer by them. Be a little more careful where you cut bills.

The action of County Attorney Pidgeon, in asking Atttorney General Childs to conduct the Howard case, is, we understand, creating quite a feeling among people about the County Seat who are somewhat conversant with the case and the extraordinary efforts apparent to not have the case tried on its merits. We are creditably informed that one of the conditions on which Mr. Pidgeon was appointed County Attorney was that Frank Larabee should prosecute the Howard case. If this is a fact and Mr. Pidgeon has violated his contract he should forthwith be ousted from office and a successor appointed who would try to have this case fairly tried and settled to the satisfaction of law-abiding citizent of Wright County.

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" new, No. 1 " "	$	.80
" " No. 2 " "	$	.75
Rye " "	$	.42
Potatoes, per bu.,		.75
Butter	.08,	.10
Eggs,		.07
Hay, per ton,		4.00
Pork		3.00
Chickens		.05
Turkeys		.06
Chickens, dressed,		.06
Spring chichen,	.6,	.08
Turkeys, dressed,		.08

BORN.

WELKER.—In Delano, Tuesday, Aug. 31, to Mr and Mrs. Darwin Welker, a daughter.

MARRIED.

WILLCUTT, BOESE.—In Rockford, Tuesday, Aug. 31, Mr. Benjamin F. Willcutt and Miss Bertha L. Boese.

DIED.

BORSCH.—In Delano, Thursday, September 2, Lulu, aged 5 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Borsch.

GROTTING.—In Independence, on Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1897, Ole Grotton, age 52 years 21 days.

DICK.—In Independence, on Friday, Aug. 27, Jacob Dick, aged 78 years.

Mr. Dick was one of the early settlers in Wright County, and a few years ago moved into Hennepin. He leaves a wife and several grown children to lament his death.

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One agent sold 27 copies in two and a half days. Another sold 15 copies in two days, and another 30 in three days. One agent in Indiana sold 15 copies in two days. An agent in South Carolina sold 43 copies in three days. One agent in Georgia sold 25 in two days. An agent in Central Georgia sold 82 copies in ten days. When you consider the commission we allow agents, and the immense popularity of this wonderful book, and the ease with which it sells, there is nothing in which a live, pushing man can engage which will yield such profits. For instance: one agent made $108.25 in ten days selling "Thunderbolts." Another made $39.60 in three days; another $9.25 in one day; another $33 in two days; another $56.75 in three days.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1897. NUMBER 50.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

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Dr. C. H. KOHLER,

Dayton Building, Cor. 6th St. and Nicollet Ave Minneapolis, Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 17-tf.

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M. E. CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:45 p. m
Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:45 "
Sunday School every Sabbath....... 12:00 m.
Epworth League........................ 6:30 p. m.
Junior League.......................... 3:00 p. m.
A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
REV. J. L. FARBER Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

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Preaching................................... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays......... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching.......... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching.....
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. M. SAVS.

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WARREN'S ADDRESS.

Stand! the ground's your own, my braves!
Will ye give it up to slaves?
Will ye look for greener graves?
Hope ye mercy still?
What's the mercy despots feel?
Hear it in that battle peal!
Read it on yon bristling steel?
Ask it—ye who will.

Fear ye foes who kill for hire?
Will ye to your homes retire?
Look behind you!—they're afire!
And, before you, see
Who have done it! From the vale
On they come!—and will ye quail?
Leaden rain and iron hail
Let their welcome be!

In the God of battles trust!
Die we may—and die we must:
But, oh, where can dust to dust
Be consigned so well,
As where Heaven its dews shall shed
On the martyr'd patriot's bed,
And the rocks shall raise their head
Of his deeds to tell?
—John Pierpont.

IF, as some would have us believe, McKinley has raised the price of wheat to a dollar a bushel, he must be a very mean man to bring starvation to the people in Indi; and even to poor people in cities in this country, just to gain favor with the farmer.

IT is claimed that the young lady aerenot nearly lost her life at the Fair Wednesday, because a St. Paul police man who was to fire off his pistol as a signal for her when it was time to come down, could not get the gun to go off until she was out of hearing distance. Probably that's about as near as that policeman ever came to killing anybody.

A TERRIBLE head end collission occurred between two of the fastest trains on the Santa Fe road Wednesday, killing about a dozen people and wounding many more. William Jennings Bryan was on the rear car of one train but was uninjured. He did heroic work with others in helping care for the killed and wounded. One train was pulled by two engines. All three boilers exploded, making a terrible hole in the ground, and the cars over the hole burned.

THE Village of Atwater offers a premium of $100 for the arrest and conviction of the parties who broke into the Atwater Press office and extracted a $100 typewriter and an International Dictionary. Whoever did so wicked a thing must be fully as bad as the Press ever said they were. They haven't helped their cause a bit. Let law and order prevail. Mr. Spencer can write with a pen and without a dictionary enough to demolish all such individuals as indulge in foolishness of that kind.

WHY should Republicans wag their heads and say "I told you so" so gleefuly as they tell to their neighbor, who favors silver and gold coinage, that silver is depreciating every day. They seem terribly glad that the silver in a silver dollar is only worth 41 cents. What good can that be to anybody? Is it right to pay farmers for their grain in silver dollars worth less than even the much harped on 50 cents? And isn't silver one of the products of this country? Don't there lay buried in Nevada, Montana, and other states, beds of silver awaiting the digging? And isn't there hundreds of men paying the advanced prices for eatables and wearables and workables, while they cannot afford to work at mining silver at the present outlook? Why not put silver where it used to be and where it ought to be?

SOME of the state papers are kicking because the Minnesota Capitol is to be veneered with four inches of Georgia marble. Georgia has some fine marble while Minnesota has not. Minnesota wants a fine capitol. If four inches of Georgia marble will make it any finer, why not use it? Do all these editors that are making such a howl, wear home spun clothes? Do they have their socks knit in the chimney corner, at home? Do they dine off of earthen ware made in America or do they contribute to the government their share of tariff on Queensware from England? It is astonishing how strong protectionists even some of our good Democratic brethren have grown to be when it comes to having a contract for furnishing stone for the new capitol let to some of their friends. And it is also astonishing that a commission and Governor of the G. O. P of protection to home industries would send away down to Georgia to secure stone to build a capitol in this great state of stone and iron and brick.

YELLOW FEVER has put in its appearance in Missippi Louisiana and other places in the South.

MR. THURSTON, of Nebraska, is retiring from politics, but keeps insinuating that free silver is a dead issue; that Bryanism was completely squelched. But his actions speak louder than his words. He seems willing to pull out of politics for the present.

THE big strike don't seem to settle very fast. Operators offer 65cts for what they have been giving 54cts. Some of the miners are holding out for 69cts.

St. Paul the Whole Thing.

St. Paul has the new capitol.
St. Paul has the architect.
St. Paul firm gets the contract.
St. Paul men will do the work.
Minnesota will pay the bills.
That is the situation in a nutshell.—St. Cloud Journal-Press.

St. Paul and Alva agree for once. Both favor protection to home trade.

Bryan Grows Greater Daily.

In answer to the New York World's inquiry of National Committeemen the following from our own Committeeman appears in that paper:

(By telegraph to the editor of the World.)

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 3.

Improving conditions will have a tendency to strengthen the party in power regardless of the actual cause of the revival. However, we believe our party friends in this state are sufficiently enlighteded to distinguish between external demand and internal remedy.

W. J. Bryan grows greater daily in the estimation of pure Democracy in Minnesota.

THOMAS J. M'DERMOTT.
National Committeeman for Minnesota.

Lind Going to Ohio.

New Ulm, Minn., Sept. 4.—(Times Special)—John Lind will leave next week to take part in the Ohio campaign. He will deliver several speeches.

Power of Injunction.

The American people are studying the animus and effects of certain recent exhibitions of the power of injunction. The danger of mob violence must be guarded against, but the right of free speech and of orderly assemblage must not be interfered with.—The Methodist Herald.

Saloons Wrecked by the Police.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Aug 31.—Ten saloons were raided by the police last night and $3,000 worth of liquor seized and poured into the gutters. Saloon furniture and fixtures filling ten big drays were seized and carted to Police Headquarters, where they will be burned. Similar action will be taken against seventy other saloons.—World.

Hog Cholera.

We are informed that hog cholera is prevalent to an alarming extent among hogs in this vicinity. Phil Haley, Frank Baum, and Frank Minton have lost a large number of hogs, and other farmers in this vicinity have also lost some. Altogether 150 hogs are dead so far. The state veterinary is expected to morrow to see if anything can be done. The disease is contagious and animals and persons can carry the virus from a diseased pen to healthy hogs. Hence do not allow anybody or thing, that has been in the vicinity of diseased hogs to get near your hog pens.—Willmar Tribune.

Bryan on Prosperity.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 4.—The St. Louis Post-Dispatch to morrow will print a letter from William J. Bryan, the first utterance after three months of travel and observation during the return of prosperity. Among other things he says:

"Wheat has risen because the foreign crop has been exceedingly short."

"The fact that silver and wheat have parted company will cause no dismay to those who understand that the law of supply and demand regulate the price of both."

"Nothing can better disclose the weakness of the republican position than the joy manifested by the republicans over events for which their administration and their policies are in no wise responsible."

"If the republicans desire to claim credit for the high price of wheat, they must assume the responsibility for the famine in India."

"A general rise in price should be followed by a rise in wages."

Mr. Bryan says that the joy over the increase of money from wheat is evidence that we have too little money; that if the farmers are benefitted by the rise in one of their products, how much better would it be if the rise was universal; that the price of wheat will fall when the foreign demand becomes normal, and that the present spasmodic rise will aid rather than injure the cause of bimetallism.—Minneapolis Times.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 3, 1897.

It has always been considered the proper thing to make support of the National platform of a political party the test of a man's loyalty to his party. The platform adopted by a party in National convention is the only authentic declaration of the principles of that party and must be so considered until another National convention meets and adopts another platform. These facts are so self evident that mention of them seems almost unnecessary, yet objection is being raised because democrats are insisting that the platform adopted by the Chicago convention must be accepted as the principles of the democratic party. To do anything else would be a radical departure from all political precedents.

There is a clash of authority in the Interior Department between Secretary Bliss and Indian Commissioner Jones that may end in a big row among prominent republicans. Mr. Jones' present assistant is Mr. Thomas P. Smith, who is a democratic holdover. Mr. Smith has made a tip top record and Mr. Jones would like him to remain in his office. Boss Hanna directed sometime that one of his Ohio proteges-Tawner, by name,-who has been serving as the private Secretary of Secretary Bliss, should be appointed Asst. Commissioner, and the appointment was about to be made when Commissioner Jones heard about it and notified Secretary Bliss that he would not have Tawner for his Assistant. Then there was a high old time in the office of Secretary Bliss, and the relations between him and Commissioner Jones are very much strained, but Tawner has not yet been appointed. Of course, if Boss Hanna insists he will be, and if Jones doesn't like it he can resign. It is a custom to consult the wishes of bureau chiefs in selecting their assistants, and upon that custom Commissioner Jones relies.

Republicans would rather not talk about the deficit of about twenty-six million dollars shown by the official figures of the government's receipts and expenditures for July and August, the first two months of the new fiscal year. They have already done too much talking about the surplus that the new tariff was certainly going to produce.

Senator McLaurin's success in the S. C. primary election, which means his nomination and election to the Senate, was the source of no little pleasure to his numerous Washington friends. He has already shown that he will make a Senator of whom his state and section will be proud.

Representative De Graffenreid, of Texas, is in Washington. Speaking of Wheat and silver he said: "Our farmers are this year blessed with abundant crops and the wheat producing countries on the other side of the ocean have short crops. In other words, the demand for American wheat is almost greater than the supply; hence the big prices which the speculators are just now getting. I am sorry to say this will not always continue, for next year the demand for wheat by reason of good crops on the other side may be only normal and in that event our farmers will not receive any more for their wheat than formerly. Let the mints of the United States, England, France, and Germany be opened tomorrow to silver, and you would see the price of the white metal rise steadily until it reached the level of gold. Why would it rise? Simply because of the demand-just the same as demand has raised the price of wheat." Mr. Graffenreid expressed his opinion strongly of those who are constantly decrying the four hundred million standard silver dollars the country now has, and ended an interesting chat by saying: "The only solution of the question is to open the mints to silver the same as gold. Permanent prosperity will never come through the further contraction of the currency, which the gold bugs are trying to bring about by discrediting our standard silver dollars. What the country needs is more money. That will be the issue in the next campaign, and, in my judgement, the democrats will win upon it."

Mr. John Russell Young, the new Librarian of Congress, is now having a hard wrestle with the more than seven thousand applicants and their friends, who were disappointed when he, this week, announced the appointments to ten of the best positions at his disposal. He still has forty or fifty small places to dispose of and although they only carry small salaries the pressure to get them is something awful to contemplate.

Kennedy's Own.

"Kennedy's Own," the Minneapolis magazine that was started something over a year ago, in the midst of financial depression, by William Kennedy, seems to be enjoying a measure of prosperity that is indeed surprising. It is difficult to understand how Mr. Kennedy has managed to procure the able contributions which have adorned the pages of his magazine from month to month, and made it a peer of many a literary publication in the east. The newspapers of late, throughout the length and bredth of the land, have teemed with commendatory comments on "Kennedy's Own," the August number of which, completed the first year of its existance.

The success of this magazine in the perilous times through which we have been passing, and in a field strewn with wrecks of journalistic enterprises, not only speaks well for the moral courage and tireless industry of its projector, but stamps him at once as a man whose literary and executive ability must be of the very highest order--the possessor of an unusually rich and resourceful mind. Mr. Kennedy has won distinction in a way that has entitled him to the apparently limitless admiration and confidence which he is receiving from an appreciative public. He has won his spurs in a hard fought battle. We hope and believe that the permanent success of "Kennedy's Own" is assured.--The East Side News.

Alumnium.

The beautiful and useful metal aluminum is now only 30 cents a pound. In 1856 it was $92 a pound, and the general opinion was that it would never be much cheaper, because it was so hard to extract from the clay of which it formed so large a part. But scientific men set their minds to work on the problem and by 1886 the bright metal had declined to $12 a pound. It is now cheap enough to be introduced largely into domestic and manufacturing industries. It is already extensively utilized for shining kitchen utensils. For the backs of hair brushes and for other toilet articles it is lighter than silver and does not tarnish like silver. It seems now as if it might be utilized extensively in place of iron and steel for articles to be used at the seashore, where needles, scisors, knives and forks, hinges and screws are attacked and eaten by the salt sea damp. At least a strong alloy of allumnium might be used for these articles apparently, even if the pure metal itself could not be. At any rate the experiment is worth making.--Wright County Times.

To Stop Swearing.

In an essay to reduce the regular local output of profanity, the Non-Swearing Knights are preparing to establish divisions in Chicago, says the Chronicle of that city. The work of organizing is in charge of R. C. Wynn. The candidate for unprofane knighthood is required only to promise to try to abstain from swearing. It is not even insisted that he will swear to this pledge. There are no penalties for violating the vow, and the society has no objections other than the diminution of the use of ultra strong adjectives. Women are eligible, but men with deep, bass voices and unlimited vocabularies are most in demand. The organization has as yet no school in which members can be taught to restrain their impulses to thunder expletives, but such an auxiliary is contemplated.

A Non-Swearing Knight indorses a printed statement that reminds one of W. Kerr's anti-spitting notices. It affirms that "swearing is a violation of the laws of God, of this state and a good society and I am, therefore, neither a good Christian, a good citizen, nor a gentleman if I swear." When a man or woman signs this statement and encloses it with 5 cents to the secretary, he or she becomes a member.

Ten years ago Mr. Wynn conceived the idea of organizing the Non-Swearing Knights. He first worked among the railroad men. The result was speedily pleasing. Instead of securing only a few members, he has enrolled 2,100 railroad men, who have promised to try not to swear when their fingers get pinched between buffers, or when their shoe heels are torn off in frogs.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Bryan Still the Leader.

(From the Washington Star)

In Iowa, Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Nebraska, where the Democrats have held State conventions, Mr. Bryan's leadership is enthusiastically recognized. In Massachusetts it is soon to be. In New York an effort will be made to have it recognized, with the promise of a lively row in case the effort is defeated. Only in Maryland has Mr. Bryan failed to recceive his due, and that is attributable to the personal scheming of Mr. Gorman, whom Mr. Bryan and his closest friends have never trusted. Why, therefore, should not Mr. Bryan accept himself as being still the Democratic leader and essay to lead when the party so accepts him?—World.

Advertise in the Gazette.

List of Patents

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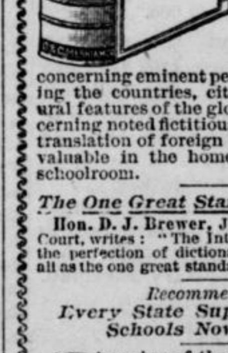

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Among Our Exchanges.

Minneapolis Tribune: There can't be much in that reported gold find over in Michigan. The locality is too easy of access.

Foot Prints:—"British gunboats in Behring Sea" is not an alarming but rather a reassuring announcement. The vessels are welcome there, for they are needed there to fulfil a duty to the United States as well as to Great Britain.

Litchfield Independent:--Eastern judges are going so far in the injunction business in connection with the coal strike that one judge granted an order enjoining a preacher from holding Sunday religious services in the camp of the strikers.

Oregon Agricultnrist:--It is impossible to tell when wheat will reach its highest price and begin to fall. The farmer who sells at the price now prevailing may feel pretty well satisfied even if the price should go higher before the drop commences.

Duluth Herald: Attarney General McKenna has given up the section 22 puzzle and will let the question rest until the president and the other members of the cabinet return to Washington. Then he will let the administration shoulder the responsibility for the interpretation.

Minneapolis Tribune:—Bryan and Towne were given an ovation on Saturday at Denison, Iowa, the home of the Republican candidate for governor. It is evident that it will not be prudent for the Iowa Republicans to conduct their campaign on the theory that they will have a walk-away.

Minneapolis Tribune: North Dakota has over sixty millions worth of products to sell, which means $1,500 for the head of every family in the state. We will not particularize the different crops for fear of affecting their price in the markets of the world, but they are there on demand.

Sherbourne County Star News:--R. L. Brown threshed out an average of 25 bushels of wheat per acre from a 11 acre field and Burns Plummer realized 25 bushels per acre from a nine acre field. Both these farms have been under cultivation 30 odd years. This speaks well for sandy soil that "won't raise beans."

Lake County Rustler (Oregon): The discovery of such vast gold fields in Alaska, and the activity it has caused all along the coast in business, only proves what we have claimed all along, that to increase the circulating medium (money) would increase business and make better times. Increase the money and you increase the business.

Waseca Herald It is admitted by every intelligent man, that the wheat famine in India and the short crops in Argentina, Hungary, Australia, Russia and other countries constitute the main cause of the advance price of wheat. Was it the election of Mc Kinley that caused the famine and short crops? Will Brother Graham please explain?

Wabasha Democrat: The western farmer who has been taught by republican protective organs to believe we can get along without the aid of foreign countries, should have that theory badly shattered by the present condition of the markets. Where would the price of our grain be if we were not able to sell in the free trade markets of the world? It is the foreign demand that is making dollar wheat.

N. Y. World:—Senator Chandler's declaration that a clause seriously affecting the commercial interests of the whole country was inserted in the Dingley Tariff bill by a trick, and that it became a law without the knowledge of anybody except the few men engaged in the trick, is one of the gravest import. If this has been done once it can be done again. And if laws can be made by tricks not only without the consent but without even the knowledge of Congress, government by the people has, for practical purposes, perished.

Minneapolis Tribune: The Pennsylvania gold Democrats, having been overwhelmingly beaten in the Democratic state convention, have decided not to put a ticket in the field, notwithstanding their pre-convention threats to do if the silverites presumed to carry things with a high hand. They have decided to make no fight until the congressional elections of next year, when they will probably throw their strength to the Republican candidates.

Said Gladstone to the brewers, "Give me a sober population, not wasting their earnings on strong drink, and I will know where I get my revenue."--W. C. T. U. column in Willmar Tribune.

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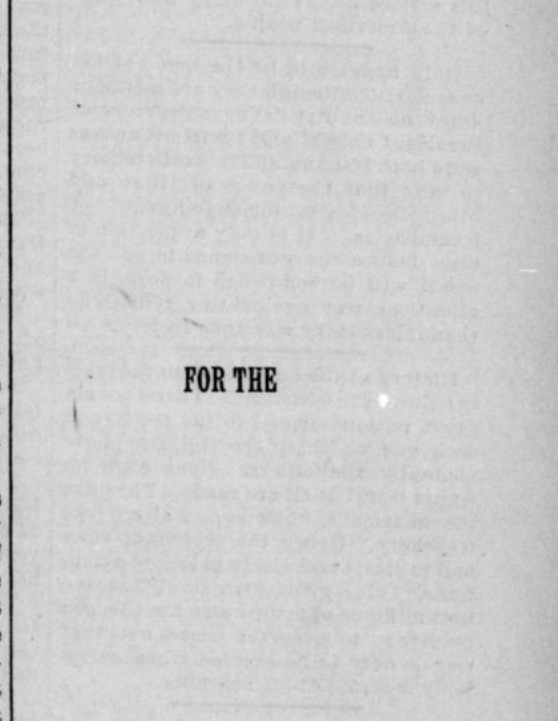

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

The statistics show that out of 2,300,000 Germans who have left the Fatherland since 1871, 2,100,000 have come to America.

Every boy and girl in the old-time schoolhouse understood "the art of telegraphing without wires" long before modern scientists discovered it.

The latest printing press turns out 96,000 eight-page papers an hour. Men not yet old can remember when the fastest press could not print that many four-page papers in 48 hours.

In 1820 the entire world's product of gold from the famed Ormus and Golconda, from the Andes and Brazil, only amounted to $8,000,000. Things have greatly changed in these closing years of the century.

It has been finally demonstrated by Prof. Alfred M. Mayer, of the Stevens Institute of Technology, New York city, that there is a film of air on the surface of water strong enough to uphold a small piece of chemically clean and dry metal.

The young women of Harper, Kan., are forming an organization and taking pledges not to go with men who drink, smoke or use profane language. Their motto should be: "The man who furnishes draft for a pipe cannot furnish a draft on New York for me to spend at the seashore."

A year from now the official reports upon the gold finds of Alaska will tell the true story of the value of the Yukon. A good many people are waiting till that time before venturing in the first rush for the diggings. In the meantime California is stemming the tide with the news of some surprising gold discoveries within her own borders.

There are now 27 societies in the United States membership in which depends on descent from ancestors who distinguished themselves by coming over to America at an early date or doing something notable at that time. Meanwhile the great-grandfathers of the rest of us were minding their own business and we ought to organize.

It is estimated that the production of aluminium next year will reach 42,460 pounds daily, or about six times the output of 1895. Not many years ago aluminium was nearly as valuable as gold, but it will soon be classed as one of the cheapest metals. It is found to be especially valuable for its malleability, exceeding lightness and freedom from rust.

Hottentot is hard to pronounce if the graphic description of Dr. Aurel Schulz does it no injustice: "I can safely liken the language to the clicking of a multitude of different rusty old gunlocks simultaneously set in motion. It is simply appalling to hear the fatty click gut tkoot, tick, lick, mktchuk, gtkowktok gtu-gktigakkij, accompanied by many gugglings."

Prince Luigi of Italy has rendered a very distinct service to geographical science by his successful ascent of Mount Saint Elias, in Alaska, the highest peak in North America. He has approximately determined the height of the mountain and established the fact that it has never been, as had previously been supposed, a great volcano. For this service he is entitled to the thanks of the American people.

Italy appears to be the home of the anarchists, although they are men who know no country. The murderers of President Carnot and Premier Canovas were both Italians, and it is satisfactory to note that the police of Milan and other cities are taking steps against the incendiaries. It is only a question of time before the governments of the world will be compelled to unite in a relentless war against the reds, who themselves make war upon society.

History shows no parallel to the present European situation. There are six great nations armed to the teeth, and each one watching the slightest move made by the others. None of them wants war, but all are ready. They are bosom friends, but one and all suspect treachery. Hence the system of vows and protests and nicely balanced attentions. It is a grim satire on civilization that millions of armed men are thought necessary to keep the peace, and that war is only to be averted when everybody is afraid of his neighbor.

Some antiquarians in the state of Washington, who were evidently under the impression that nothing is sacred to a scientist, have been required to reinter the remains they recently removed from an Indian graveyard. It seems that the relics belong to an existing tribe who are not particularly interested in ethnology, and desire to be let alone. Learned pundits should be careful to restrict their grave explorations to prehistoric man, who has no surviving friends, and who should regard it as a very high compliment to be ticketed and given a place among the properties of a scientific museum.

The death of Mrs. John Drew, at the age of 77, leaves a void on the American stage which cannot immediately be filled. For 69 years as child and woman she has been before the public, and in that time impressed her winning personality on two generations. She stole into the hearts of theater goers when at the age of six, and known as Louise Lane, she made her debut in the character of a boy in "Timon of Athens" at the Liverpool theater. Every year that followed has served to strengthen the attachment, for the promise of her childhood was realized in the genius that developed in her as she matured.

A report to the state department from the vice consul at Hanover indicates that there is a growing desire in Germany for American horses. The original difficulties in shipping horses from this country seem to have been overcome, and transportation is now so perfect that horses arrive in Hamburg and Bremen in good condition. The American horses which sell most readily in Germany are the thick-set, working animals of the Percheron breed. Until recently these horses have been sent from Belgium. The report states that American horses have been sold in Hanover at prices ranging from $225 to $300 each.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The statement of the public debt issued on the 1st shows that the debt increased $14,888,475 during the month of August. The cash balance in the treasury was $858,145,367. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to $1,008,335,121.

The district tax collector's safe in Washington was robbed of $9,000, and Varick Hawkins, the negro messenger, was charged with the crime.

The government receipts from all sources during the two months of the present fiscal year were $58,108,718, and the expenditures were $83,688,596, showing a deficit for the fiscal year thus far of $25,580,237.

In July 14,774 immigrants arrived in the United States, against 21,471 in July, 1896.

Government exports for the first seven months of the calendar year were valued at $549,943,879, against $500,572,005 for the first seven months of last year.

In the United States there were 191 business failures in the seven days ended on the 3d, against 223 the week previous and 334 in the corresponding period of 1896.

THE EAST.

In New York a company has been incorporated with a capital of $75,000,000 to construct a ship canal from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico.

Jack McAuliffe, the pugilist, after ten years of comparative luxury, has returned to his old occupation, that of a cooper.

Dr. E. B. Andrews, who resigned the presidency of Brown university at Providence, R. I., has, it is said, accepted the position of president of the new Cosmopolitan university, founded by John B. Walker and to open on the 13th inst. in Providence.

The national executive board of the United Mine Workers agreed to recommend to the miners a proposition from the Pittsburgh operators for a straight price of 65 cents a ton, to continue in force until the end of the year.

In the national league the percentages of the basemall clubs for the week ended on the 4th were: Boston, .696; Baltimore, .694; New York, .639; Cincinnati, .583; Cleveland, .514; Chicago, .446; Brooklyn, .441; Pittsburgh, .439; Louisville, .438; Philadelphia, .438; Washington, .434; St. Louis, .243.

During the ten weeks the miners' strike has been going on the strikers have lost in wages $10,500,000.

By the upsetting of a boat Forest H. Parker, president of the Produce Exchange bank of New York, and his wife were drowned in the Chain lake in the Adirondacks.

The death of Benjamin Brewster, president of the Keokuk & Des Moines railroad, occurred at his summer home in Cazenovia, N. Y., aged 69 years.

Near Newport, Me., an excursion train was wrecked and one man was killed and four other persons were fatally injured.

The city of New York has now a population of 2,000,916.

WEST AND SOUTH.

In Jacksonville, Fla., Robert Henry (colored) was hanged for the murder of his wife in February, 1894.

A fire made 35 families homeless in the Kaw river bottoms near Kansas City, Mo.

It was said that Charles A. Norton, cashier and general manager of the Bank of Durand, Ill., a private concern, had embezzled $30,000.

Resoutions were adopted at the Farmers' congress in St. Paul commending the secretary of agriculture for his efforts in behalf of the dairy industry; favoring the grading of butter for export; providing for a committee to report to the next congress a plan for cooperation between the states for the prevention of contagious diseases among domestic animals.

The United States government claims Dawson City is in American territory, and has instructed Alaskan officials to act accordingly.

The doors of the First national bank of Greensburg, Ind., were closed, with liabilities of nearly $100,000.

To redeem a pledge made J. D. Rockefeller sent his check for $250,000 to the American Baptist Home Missionary society.

In Jackson township, Mo., Joseph M. Lilly, a wealthy farmer, died at the age of 64 years. He had been in bed for 21 years, claiming that he would die of heart disease if he got up.

The president took part in the annual reunion at Fremont, O., of the Twenty-third Ohio regiment, of which he was a member during the war.

Democrats, populists and silver republicans joined in fusion and placed the following ticket in the field in Nebraska: Supreme judge, John J. Sullivan (dem.), Columbus; university regents, E. Von Forell, Kearney (pop.); George F. Kenower, Wisner (silver rep.).

C. M. Charnley, for 15 years treasurer of the Presbyterian board of aid for colleges and academies in Chicago, was said to be a defaulter to the extent of $50,000.

The Colorado republicans in convention at Denver renominated Charles D. Hoyt for justice of the supreme court, and the silver republicans in session at Glenwood indorsed him.

W. R. Ward, the Englishman whose elopement with the wife of John Bradbury, a Los Angeles (Cal.) millionaire, created a sensation last July, leaped through the window of a fast train near Wheatland, Ia., and was killed.

The oldest Jew in the United States, Lazarus Greengard, died at the residence of his son in St. Louis, aged 105 years.

At the Sunshine coal mine near Glenwood Springs, Col., an explosion killed 12 men.

Helen Lewis died at her home in St. Joseph, Mich., aged 107 years. She was born in slavery in Delaware in 1790.

Populists of Colorado met at Salida and nominated William Gabbert for the supreme court bench.

The president and his party were the special guests of the Ohio state board of agriculture at the fair grounds in Columbus.

Explosions of natural gas at Broad Ripple, Ind., killed eight persons and 24 others were badly injured.

The official estimate of the corn crop of Kansas this year places it at 165,677,280 bushels.

Many business men in Bloomington, Peoria and other Illinois cities were victimized through two-dollar bills raised to ten-dollar bills.

Flames destroyed all but two business houses at Hillsboro, Ia.

At Conway, N. D., three tramps set fire to the jail and perished in the flames.

Gov. Schofield opened the sixteenth annual exhibition of the Milwaukee Industrial Exposition association.

The two little sons of Adam Majewski were drowned at Stevens Point, Wis.

At Ocean Springs, Miss., yellow fever was reported, and the place was quarantined.

Masked men held up a train at Irvin Mountain, Col., and took $10,000 from the express car.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

In Naoetsu, Japan, high water flooded 1,600 houses and 300 persons were drowned.

Spain's queen regent will receive Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the new United States minister, on the 13th inst.

Insurgents at Crete fired upon the Turkish troops, and the latter returned the fire, but no casualties occurred.

In St. Petersburg a special commission will meet to discuss the introduction of compulsory education in Russia.

The liberal candidate, Gen. Ignacio Andrade, was elected president of the republic of Venezuela.

In the Nicaraguan congress a bill was introduced to establish a gold standard in that republic.

Gen. Lee, United States consul general, left Cuba for New York on a leave of absence.

The sultan, it is said, agreed never to use his influence against Russia in central Asia and the czar has pledged himself to uphold Turkish rights in Europe.

LATER NEWS.

A passenger train on the Wabash railroad struck a bull near Forestell, Mo., and ten cars were ditched. None of the passengers were hurt, but an unknown tramp was killed and Engineer John Egan fatally injured.

In a row in a Milwaukee saloon Daniel Hagelmyer was killed with a beer keg.

At Zanesville, O., a train of six electric cars got beyond control and dashed down an incline into another train. Four persons were killed and several wounded.

Ramoul Selphi, who had been spending the summer at Ocean Springs, La., was taken to New Orleans, where he died. The board of health announced yellow fever as the cause, and at once established a quarantine.

The Amoskeag mills at Manchester, N. H., have started on full time, after a shut down of one month. Eight thousand operatives thus return to work.

The democrats of Colorado decided that hereafter there will be no fusion with other parties.

The annual meeting of the National Association of Letter Carriers was held in San Francisco, commencing the 6th.

George W. Clarke broke the world's high dive record at Chicago by jumping off the railing of the Halstad street lift bridge when the structure was raised to an elevation of 165 feet above the Chicago river. The diver was taken out of the river without injury and placed under arrest by the police.

The plant containing the Mendehlsohn piano works and Barckhoff organ works at McKeesport, Pa., was burned to the ground, entailing a loss of $65,000.

The admirals in command of the fleets in Cretan waters have decided to raise the blockade.

The Marquis Salisbury's proposal for the constitution of an international commission, representing the six powers, to assume control of the revenues with which Greece will guarantee payment of interest for the holders of old bonds as well as payment of the indemnity loan, has been accepted by the powers.

The postoffice department is informed that Postmaster Stull at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and Postmaster Hamilton at Warren, Ind., who declined to surrender their offices when removed, on the ground that the recent civil service order covered the cases, have both surrendered their offices to the inspectors.

An explosion of nitro-glycerine at Cygnet, O., resulted in the death of Sam Barber, Allan Falls, John Thompson, Charles Bartel and a boy named Havens. The men had attempted to blow out a gas well and the gas ignited the nitro-glycerine.

The Duke and Duchess of Rio Grande were arrested in London for non-payment of board. The duke is said to be a Brazilian nobleman and the duchess is a niece of ex-Senator Conger of Michigan.

Customs inspectors at Laredo, Tex., found an unclaimed valise with diamonds, jewelry and other valuables aggregating $200,000.

There were three well defined cases of yellow fever at Bolaxi, Miss., the 7th.

Myrtle Sullivan was fatally burned at Webster City, Io. When she retired she took a wax candle to her room for light, and dropped asleep while sitting on the side of the bed. The candle fell from her hand, ignited her garments and the bed clothing, and it was only after serious trouble that the flames were extinguished.

Finley Ackert, the oldest conductor on the Wabash railroad, was pushed from his train near Ottumwa, Io., by tramps and killed.

The American Bicycle company of Chicago has failed for $30,000.

The efforts to evict the striking miners of the Pittsburg and Chicago Coal Co., at Orangeville, one and half miles from Gastonville, Pa., resulted in riot of no mean proportions and the utter failure on the part of the company to accomplish its object.

The full text of the formal occupation by the Japanese government to arbitrate the Hawaiian matter has been delivered to Secretary Sherman.

MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Sept. 7.

Wheat—No. 1 northern, new, 94 to 96½c; No. 2 northern, 90 to 91¾c; December, 92⅛c.

Corn—No. 3, 28¾c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 21 to 21½c.

Cattle—Steers, $3.20 to 3.75; cows, $2.75.

Hogs—$3.80 to 4.00.

Sheep—Mutton, $3.10 to 4.10; lambs, $4.25.

Butter—Creamery, extras, 16 to 17c; creamery, firsts, 14 to 15c; dairy, fancy, 13 to 14c; dairy, choice, 11 to 12c.

Poultry—Turkeys, 6 to 7c; spring chickens, 7 to 8c.

OBSERVE LABOR DAY.

Notable Parade of Workingmen in Chicago—Bryan at St. Louis.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Filing between vast throngs of applauding citizens, cheered by lusty lungs and inspired by the martial music of 23 bands, 40,000 of Chicago's sturdy sons of toil marched through the streets in honor of labor's great day. Business was suspended, and the vast majority of the downtown stores were closed, but their employes, as a rule, did not mingle with labor's cohorts.

St. Louis, Sept. 7.—The feature of Labor day celebration in this city Monday was an address by Hon. W. J. Bryan at Concord Park. The biggest crowd ever seen in the park greeted the speaker His speech throughout was enthusiastically applauded. Previous to the meeting Mr. Bryan reviewed a parade of 15,000 laboring men. Mr. Bryan spoke in part as follows:

"The labor organizations have been one of the most potent influences in improving the condition of the wage-earners. Labor organizations are almost entirely responsible for the fact that skilled labor wages have not fallen as much as prices, although they have not always succeeded in keeping employment up to full time. While giving to these organizations credit for what they have done, it is only fair to suggest that neither labor organizations nor any other form of protection can secure to the laborer permanent immunity if the general level of prices continues to fall. The idle man is the menace to the man who has employment, and the number of idle men must necessarily increase if we have a money system which constantly raises the value of the dollar and constantly lowers the market value of the products of labor. Arbitration of differences between large corporate employers and their employes is one of the political reforms most needed by wage-earners. Until arbitration is secured the strike is the only weapon within the reach of labor. Society at large is interested in the application of the principle of arbitration to the differences which arise from time to time between corporations and the employes.

"Laboring people have a special interest just now in securing relief from what is aptly described as 'government by injunction.' The extent to which the writ of injunction has been abused within recent years has aroused a hostility which is almost universal. It is only a question of time when government by injunction will be cured by legislation. The main purpose of the writ of injunction is to avoid trial by jury. Trial by jury is more important to the American people to-day than it ever was before in American history. It was originally intended as protection against the royalty and it is to-day the main protection of the people against plutocracy, which is to the country what royalty is under a monarchial form of government."

At night the champion of the silver cause was given a reception at the Jefferson club. At least 5,000 people attended during the evening and many of these were given an opportunity of meeting Mr. Bryan.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7.—Crushing out of "government by injunction," the municipal ownership of gas and water plants and street railways, the government ownership of coal mines, telegraph service and railroads, and the establishment of postal savings banks—these were the keynotes with which John P. Altgeld sounded a grim warning and pointed a moral Monday afternoon. Altgeld was the principal speaker at a meeting of workingmen held under the auspices of the Union Labor league at Washington park on the Delaware. Thousands listened to him and applauded his speech.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 7.—Labor day was not observed generally in Pittsburgh. All the mills, factories and other industrial establishments with but few exceptions, were running as usual, and but few workmen laid off to celebrate the day. The Labor day picnic and mass meeting held at Calhoun park under the auspices of Local Union No. 6, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, was the only public demonstration during the day. Between 3,000 and 4,000 people were in attendance at the park during the afternoon and evening. Addresses on various phases of the labor question were delivered from the platform in the open air by W. J. Brennan, James F. Burke and Joseph Howley.

A BETTER TONE.

Previous Activity in All Lines of Trade Maintained.

New York, Sept. 4.—Bradstreet's says of business conditions:

"Previous activity in all lines of trade is maintained. There is a better tone to demand from jobbers and the volume of business in wool, leather, clothing, hats, groceries and light hardware has increased. There is a better request for woolen and cotton goods, jewelry and rubber goods and for boots and shoes. Some wholesale merchants at western centers report the largest volume of August trade on record. There has been an increased consumption of cotton by southern mills. Western iron and steel mills have orders to keep them busy until January 1. In the central western states the bituminous coal strike has had a further depressing effect upon the general industrial situation. At the northwest some commercial houses have had to work overtime to meet the demand for goods, and the warm weather is reported to have practically assured the Indian corn crop. On the Pacific coast wheat exports have been checked by inability to secure crews for vessels. Mercantile collections have greatly improved in some sections. Last week's general and unprecedented expansion of prices for staples is continued, wool, cotton and woolen fabrics, hides, leather, white pine lumber, sashes and doors, iron and steel bars, billets and rods, wire nails, barbed wire and southern foundry iron, wheat, corn, lard and sugar having advanced and higher prices being expected for boots and shoes. Lower prices are recorded for cotton, wheat flour and coffee, while those for oats, pork, print cloths, petroleum and coal are unchanged.

A White Man Lynched.

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 7.—A special from Mount Airy, N. C., to the News and Observer says that Sunday afternoon near Friends Mission, Va., Miss Sadie Cook, a young white girl, was outraged by Henry Wall (white), aged about 21. After accomplishing his purpose, Wall dealt his victim several blows over the head with a hoe, rendering her unconscious, and then placed her head on a log, crushing it with a stone, which was left lying bloody near by. Wall then cut the girl's throat, severing the windpipe, and dragging the body some 50 yards up the ravine threw it into a branch, where it was afterwards found. Meantime, he went to a spring and was found washing the stains from his clothing. The excitement became so intense that Monday afternoon Wall was taken from the officers and lynched near the scene of the crime.

Trusted Man Missing.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—Warrants charging embezzlement have been issued for the arrest of Charles M. Charnley, for 15 years treasurer of the Presbyterian board of aid for colleges and academies. He cannot be found. The American Surety company caused the warrants to issue, and alleges that Mr. Charnley has confessed to a shortage of $50,000, the trust funds contributed for educational institutions having been used in speculations on the board of trade.

FUSION IN NEBRASKA.

Three State Conventions Unite on a Single Ticket.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 3.—As predicted at the start by the party leaders, the three parties, democratic, populist and silver republican, joined hands in fusion and the ticket placed in the field is: For supreme judge, John J. Sullivan (dem.), Columbus; for one state university regent, E. von Forell, of Kearney (pop.); for the other regent, George F. Kenower, of Wisner (silver rep.).

Many delegates maintain that the fusion was perfectly harmonious, while there are others who claim that there may yet be dissension on the silver republican side, as about one-third of those delegates went home before fusion was effected. For awhile in the three conventions Thursday morning it looked rather precarious for harmony, and it was not until the announcement that the democrats had agreed with the silver republicans to substitute John J. Sullivan for W. H. Thompson that signs of fusion began to appear. Even then it was not until Judge Neville urged the indorsement of Mr. Sullivan that the populists gave in. At noon the agreement to fuse was finally reached and the rest of the proceedings were of short duration. It became very evident near the close of the convention that neither Scott, Neville nor Thompson could be nominated by any two of the conventions, and the maneuver of the democrats in substituting Sullivan was considered a coup d'etat that cut short what might have resulted in a long-drawn, knotty convention, full of fight and ultimately separating the three parties so widely that fusion would have been an unknown condition for years to come. This is the opinion freely expressed on every hand. There were 15 counties unrepresented in the populist convention and about the same number absent from the other gatherings.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 3.—The conference committee of the populists, silver republicans and democratic conventions, after holding sessions that lasted until three o'clock Thursday morning and failing to agree upon a ticket, made the following report to the three conventions:

"We recommend that the three conventions meet separately and ballot for judge. All nominations shall be presented to the three conventions and balloting shall continue until one man shall receive a majority of two conventions. Each ballot shall be announced to each of the other conventions before another ballot is taken. The regents shall be given to the parties which do not secure the judge."

The report was adopted by the democratic convention, but the committee was not discharged.

The populists adopted the cottage home for their party emblem, the same symbol as that of the populists of Colorado. The silver republicans adopted the liberty bell with a crack in it.

DEADLY BLASTS.

Six Persons Killed and Many Injured in an Indianapolis Suburb.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 6. — Broad Ripple, a suburb of Indianapolis, ten miles from the city proper, was Saturday morning the scene of one of the most terrible disasters that has ever visited the state. Six persons were burned to death and many people are lying in the homes of neighbors burned, scarred and racked with pain from broken bones. Four buildings occupying a block of the town are in ruins. Of the six dead nothing but charred and blackened bones with hanging strips of foul-smelling flesh remain.

At ten o'clock a foul odor was noticed in the drug store of J. M. Watts, and a lamp in a dark room used for amateur photography went out. It was lighted, and as the burning match was thrown to the floor streaks of flame of a bluish tint ran along the joints between the boards, showing the presence of escaping natural gas, and then up the walls. The next instant the explosion came. The walls were hurled in every direction and the top of the building fell with a crunching, grinding sound, covering all. The ruins were burning immediately and shrieks could be heard from those buried beneath.

A hundred persons were at work on the ruins and trying to save Gresh's grocery adjoining, pulling at the ruins to save those buried beneath. While thus engaged and 20 minutes after the first explosion when the second came from beneath the grocery it was with a mighty roar and hurled the building to atoms. Forty people were knocked senseless, were strewn in all directions with broken bones and burned bodies, while many more escaped with small bruises. The shock made the whole town quiver.

Testimony in Luetgert Case.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—The strongest blow of the week was given the defense in the Luetgert trial Saturday. Mrs. Christine Feldt, in whom the state presents the motive for the alleged crime, took the stand for the prosecution and furnished the most sensational episode of the hearing. She related declarations made by the defendant which tended strongly to show that he purposed doing violence to his wife as soon as his business troubles were over and settled. She produced letters which he had written to her while in jail. They contained expressions of love, devotion and vows of fidelity. They informed the woman that if she would stand by Luetgert he would go away with her when the trouble was over and they would ever after be happy in each other's company. Luetgert was placed in the strong light of a lover who was waiting to gain his freedom to join the woman with whom he was infatuated.

Czar and Sultan Agree.

London, Sept. 6.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard says he is credibly informed that the sultan has been in direct communication with the czar and that the correspondence has resulted in the making of mutual arrangements by which the sultan agrees never to use his influence against Russia in central Asia and the czar pledges himself to uphold Turkish rights in Europe.

Dives from a Bridge.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—George W. Clarke broke the world's high-dive record Monday afternoon by jumping off the railing of the Halsted street lift bridge when the structure was raised to an elevation of 165 feet. The diver was taken out of the river uninjured and placed under arrest by the policeman whom Clarke had evaded when preparing for his perilous leap.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Dread Plague Makes Its Appearance in Southern Towns.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 7. — Gov. McLaurin has just received the following telegram from two members of the state board of health, who went to Ocean Springs, Miss., Sunday to investigate the yellow fever scare:

"After a most thorough investigation in every conceivable light, it is the unanimous opinion of representatives of Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi state boards of health and the marine hospital service that the fever now prevailing in Ocean Springs is yellow fever.

(Signed) "H. H. HARRANSON,
"J. F. HUNTER."

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 6.—Despite the quarantine proclamation against yellow fever sufferers at Ocean Springs and vicinity, about 100 persons from Scranton, Biloxi, etc., tried to get into Mobile on the midnight train, but the police surrounded the cars, and but four passengers were let off, they being through from New Orleans, and being subject to examination by the physicians here. The others were taken on to a point above Mobile, where they will be transferred to the west-bound train and taken back where they came from. It is said the excitement down the road is very great, and that crowds went into New Orleans on the late trains. They did not wait for their baggage, and some did not even fully clothe themselves, such was their hurry to leave. The state board of health has decided to enforce a rigid quarantine against Biloxi and Ocean Springs.

New Orleans, Sept. 7.—Raoul Gelpi, who had been spending the summer at Ocean Springs, was brought to this city Thursday, and died Monday. Dr. Walmsley, acting president of the board of health, after an autopsy, announced that Gelpi had died of yellow fever.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 7.—A telegram from Edwards, Miss., 30 miles west of here, states that Hon. S. S. Champion, a member of the state legislature since 1890, and a prominent politician, died there Sunday evening from what was supposed to be yellow fever. A family of nine persons named Anderson, living near Edwards, has been sojourning at Ocean Springs. After their return seven of the family were taken sick, and Mr. Champion visited the family to inquire after their health. Two or three days afterward Mr. Champion was taken sick and died Sunday. The attending physician pronounced the case one of yellow fever.

ANDREWS DECIDES,

Will Be Head of the New Cosmopolitan University.

New York, Sept. 4.—Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, president of Brown university, Providence, R. I., whose resignation as head of the faculty of that institution is still in the hands of the officers, has accepted the position of president of the new Cosmopolitan university, founded by John Brisben Walker.

Dr. Andrews resigned from Brown university because of his radical views on the silver question. His resignation was taken up recently by the trustees, and the learned president was requested to reconsider his action. Not that Brown university accepted or stood sponsor for his economic ideas, but that Brown university wanted Dr. Andrews.

In the meantime Mr. Walker had offered to Dr. Andrews the presidency of a university that, it was promised, should be world-wide in its scope—a university without fees, without diplomas, without red tape and expenses of any kind. Friday night Dr. Andrews gave out a statement in which he announced his acceptance of the offer, and said that the work to be done by the new corporation is in the nature of the university extension already carried on by Brown university, so that the head of Brown university might conceivably be the same person who had charge of the new work. He, however, did not deem such a union desirable, and if resorted to it will only be a device to tide over a temporary difficulty.

McKinley at Home.

Canton, O., Sept. 6.—President and Mrs. McKinley arrived at their home town Sunday night. When the Baltimore & Ohio train steamed into the station at 6:20 o'clock Saturday evening they expected to take a carriage and go quietly to the home of the president's mother, but the station ground and the street in every direction were crowded with a surging mass of humanity. The old McKinley reception committee of the historic campaign days greeted the party, a part of the committee having met the presidential train at Akron. Men, women and children made a rush for the McKinley car, and it was with difficulty the officers could keep a line open to allow the party and their escort to reach the carriages. Later in the evening the earlier crowd was surpassed, when the reception committee, headed by the Grand Army band, which was at the St. Louis convention and the recent Buffalo grand army encampment, tendered President and Mrs. McKinley a serenade. After "Home, Sweet Home" had been rendered, President McKinley, in response to thousands of calls, appeared on the stoop. He spoke briefly, thanking his townsmen for their warm welcome.

German Ire Aroused.

Berlin, Sept. 3.—It is asserted upon reliable authority that the German government will demand from France an explanation of the dispatch sent by M. Meline, the French premier, in reply to the message of congratulation of the Alsace-Loraine society upon the signing of the Franco-Russian alliance, in which dispatch M. Meline expressed the hope of a reunion of Alsace-Loraine with the French republic. Germany, it is announced also, will demand satisfaction for the excesses committed before the German embassy in Paris on the evening of President Faure's return from his visit to Russia.

Vagrants Burned to Death.

Fargo, N. D., Sept. 6.—Tramps began to rob and pillage stores at Conway, a small town in western Walsh county, Saturday afternoon. The city marshal and a posse captured three of the ringleaders after a hard fight and placed them in the city jail. At one o'clock Sunday morning the jail was discovered on fire and before the flames could be extinguished one of the vagrants was cremated and the other two have since died of frightful burns. It is supposed the men tried to burn a hole through which they could escape and the blaze got beyond their control.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS

Foreign Stone.

The contract for the construction of the new state capitol was let by the board of commissioners to the Butler-Ryan company, of St. Paul, the contract price being $696,000. The material to be used is Minnesota (St. Cloud) granite for the basement, superstructure of Georgia white marble, and dome foundation and piers of Kettle River sandstone.

It was evident from the prolonged session of the board that its members could not agree upon the kind of material which should enter into the construction of Minnesota's new state house, and this final result of their deliberations, which is in the nature of a compromise, was not altogether unexpected.

As to the labor interest affected there will be three years' work furnished by this contract to the granite cutters of Minnesota. The rough marble, to be finished at St. Paul, will supply many months of employment to Minnesota workers in soft stone, for granite cutters and soft stone cutters are distinct classes and unable to perfoam each other's tasks.

As to the amounts of the bid accepted, it is only $5,000 less than the entire amount supposed to be available for the superstructure.

Made a Member.

James J. Hill has been made a life member of the First Minnesota regiment. This was done in recognition of the many courtesies President Hill has conferred upon the Old First, and especially the favors shown at the time of the recent trip to dedicate the monument at Gettysburg. At that time Mr. Hill gave free transportation over the Great Northern road to any members of the First who lived on his lines, and who wished to go to Minneapolis to rejoin the regiment in the excursion to the Gettysburg field. Last of his favors was the bestowal of four Great Northern sleepers for the use of the train and the securing of the remaining number from the Soo and Northern Pacific roads.

Gold at Duluth.

Gus Schroeder, a Duluth policeman who was let out the first of the month as a result of the mayor's policy of retrenchment, is prospecting for gold within the city limits, and he has already found color. He is an old miner and believes he has found a quartz vein bearing gold in paying quantities. Recently he crushed out a small piece of ore and he was rewarded by several specks of gold. He also says that he has good reason to believe there is a placer mining field in the city.

Narrow Escape.

The tenement house of Frank Drowskowski, at Little Falls was totally destroyed by fire, with all the contents. The occupants of the building had a narrow escape and were carried out in their night clothes. The families burned out are those of Peter Miller, Frank Kenopkic, John Drowskowski, Peter Kenopkic. Their loss on the building is $1,800, partially insured. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin.

To the Scrap Pile.

Rumors concerning the fate of Hotel Lafayette are again afloat, and it comes on good authority that next season the big building will be demolished. If this is true, it will be a most serious blow to Lake Minnetonka interests, and will practically ruin the north shore as a place of residence except for those who have already established themselves there.

News in Brief.

A farmer near Wells lost 27 hogs by cholera.

Carl Anderson was enticed from the side of his family at the Union depot in St. Paul by bunco men and robbed of $35.

Parry Long, who came to Minneapolis in 1853, died at the age of 99 years.

A stranger unsuccessfully attempted to pass forged checks upon several Red Wing firms. The forger escaped.

The corner stone of the new church of St. Vincent de Paul was laid by Archbishop Ireland at St. Paul, the ceremonies accompanying the event being unusually impressive.

The safe in the Northwestern depot at Redwood Falls was blown open by burglars, the outer door being blown off, but they failed to penetrate the second door leading to the money chest and tickets. The money drawer in the office was rifled, but the burglars secured nothing.

Mrs. Karst, of Grand Meadow, attempted to fill a gasoline stove while burning. She was enveloped in flames in a minute. She died the next day.

A. J. Roekne has been appointed receiver of the Bank of Zumbrota.

While hauling hay a few days ago, Postmaster Brown, of Popple, saw four bears within forty rods of the postoffice. Several in the vicinity have lost sheep, which it was supposed wolves had taken.

The prison committee has ordered about $13,000 worth of additional twine machinery for the state prison, increasing its capacity one-third. It was bought of the John Good Manufacturing company in New Jersey.

Van Dusen, Harrington & Co., of Minneapolis, bought the R. D. Hubbard flouring mill at Mankato for $88,675. This mill was among the assets of the Hubbard Milling company, which made an assignment a few weeks ago.

The common council of Little Falls has passed an ordinance closing the saloons at midnight and prohibiting gambling.

Guy Earl Baker, of Minneapolis, while rowing a boat on Lake Minnetonka, was seized with a fit, and falling into the water was drowned.

During a severe electrical storm at St. Cloud, Sam Orton's big barn south of the reformatory was struck and burned to the ground. Ten horses were stunned and one killed. Nine men were asleep in the barn and three of them, including Charles Volley, were severely stunned, but all got out. Loss on barn about $1,500.

Mrs. Guestomozyk was killed by the cars at Winona. Her body was nearly cut in two from head to foot.

The Minneapolis owners of the Arctorus iron mine have given an option on it to the Illinois Steel company at $100,000.

The Bank of New England, which failed in Minneapolis in 1893, has paid the state, a preferred creditor, but the depositors do not get a cent.

Moorhead bicycle riders now breathe more freely. The policeman who entertained himself by shooting at their golf upholstered legs as they rode past him, has been dismissed from the force.

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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MRS. TIBBITTS.

BY ANNA SHIELDS.

WHEN did I first become deeply interested in Mrs. Tibbits? Was it when Frank Tibbits, my young friend and godson, came to me to help him out of the "scrape with Jones" that cost him the tidy sum of $3,000 before it was adjusted to Jones' satisfaction? Or was it when Frank began to get "into difficulties" and I had to compromise with his various creditors? Or was it when the sheriff hung a red flag from his windows and I flew to the rescue of his Lares and Penates?

He was a good fellow, honest, frank, cheerful and industrious, with no more of the get-along ability than a six-months baby. More times than I can count did he start in some small business, to sink all his capital and fail in his enterprise. He had a hopeless faculty for muddling his accounts, letting his bills run up and his stock run down, that I never saw surpassed by a man whose whole intention was honest.

When he married Laura Heywood I held up my hands in amazed horror. Laura Heywood, of all women, to take the place of active partner to one of the great army of incapables! She was the tiniest woman I ever saw—pretty, winsome and gentle, with waving brown hair, large blue eyes, shy and timid, always veiled by snowy lids and long brown eyelashes, hands and feet that might have been stolen from Queen Mab and a voice that was low, sweet and slightly plaintive.

When I would call upon Frank to try to adjust his many and varied business complications and he would sit rumpling his curly brown hair and gazing helplessly at me, I always found Laura with her pretty hands clasped over Frank's, her soft blue eyes looking appealingly into mine and her tender voice cooing consolation, as if her husband was a baby to be soothed and petted.

They were a pair of babies, and should have gone to housekeeping in a big nursery, with a doll's tea set and candy and cake enough for a perpetual feast. Sunshine was their native element, and they cowered under a storm.

They lived upon hope and a touching faith in good times to come. To see them when Frank had just started in some new business that was to make his fortune, and they invested in some utterly useless finery, was a sight to make the prudent shudder. She had no more idea of economy than a butterfly, and her housekeeping was only to be compared to that of Dora Copperfield.

Well, well, so he was—a grown-up child!

But if she fluttered in the sunshine, the wee, blue-eyed wife, she never complained for herself in the storms. For "poor Frank" many tears were shed, many moans made. She sold all her small finery with cheerful willingness to give Frank a good supper or help to pacify an enraged butcher.

Being an old bachelor and a wealthy one, I came to regard these two as adopted children and to make it my "mission" to set Frank on his feet as often as he knocked himself down. Laura, who was half afraid of me at first, with a vague apprehension of the dreadful things I might do to annihilate Frank if he displeased me, soon became confiding, and would nod her pretty head to enforce my prudent advice in a manner bewildering to see. She learned that my most severe lecture was followed by some removal of the last difficulty, and would nestle her tiny white hands in mine and whisper: "How good you are to us!" with all the loving confidence of a child for an old uncle or grandfather.

But one dreary, dreary day she sent for me by a boy, who said:

"There's something awful the matter at 28 E—— street, sir, and the lady says please come as soon as you can. She's all white and shivering, sir, and couldn't hardly speak. I'd hurry up if I was you, sir!"

Shivering! I looked at the street, scorched and dusty in the blazing August sun, and seized my hat. Something awful! It must be worse than usual, or Laura would have written one of her dainty little notes.

Hurry as I would, it was too late. Upon the sofa where we had settled so much momentous business was stretched the unconscious form of my dear godson, his face rigid and white, his kindly eyes closed, his merry smile gone forever. Two physicians were gravely watching him, and Laura hung over him, tearless, mute, utterly horror-stricken.

"Sunstroke!" one of the doctors whispered to me.

"Not dead?" I said.

"Yes! Can you coax the wife away? She does not understand yet."

It was no time for the indulgence of my own grief. I gently touched Laura's trembling hand.

"My dear," I said, softly.

No word answered me, though my touch had broken the spell holding her. One look into my face, one long, shivering moan, and she dropped at my feet in a dead faint. There was no relative to call in, no woman near and dear to the stricken widow, only the sobbing servant girl. I was like a father in the house, so I stayed while the doctor gave me directions and offered service in other than professional capacity.

It is useless to dwell upon the sad days that followed. Too many such scenes are familiar to all to need description.

Laura was not ill. Young and strong, she bore up physically, and tried, as she pitifully said, "not to be any trouble."

But the little drooping figure, the white, wan face, the desolate eye and quivering lips were in sorrowful contrast to the bright little wife Frank had worshiped. There had been no cloud upon their love, even if life had been full of perplexity, and not one self-reproach or memory of harsh words added to the widow's grief.

Less than nothing, for there were debts to pay, was the result of winding up the business Frank was conducting when so suddenly stricken down. Laura knew this, for there were never any secrets between her and her husband. When the first shock was over she appealed to me, as usual, for advice. "I was thinking of taking boarders," she said. I looked down upon the sweet, pale face, the sky-blue eyes trying to face life bravely, and I thought of the varieties of martrydom in this plan. How insolent servants would bully her! How swindling boarders would cheat her! How fault-finding women would frighten her!

"I don't think it would do," I said.

"Because I am not a good housekeeper? But I could learn. Frank didn't mind. If I was making a pudding and he wanted me to make out some bills, and the pudding burned up while I did it, he never scolded a bit—only laughed."

"But boarders would scold."

"I wouldn't have anyone to call me away," she said, her tears falling fast.

"Can you make out bills?" I asked.

"Oh, yes! I know all about bookkeeping. I was my father's bookkeeper until he died. At home, you know."

"Well, I think I can get you some to do!"

And I did. By having the work done at very low prices, I persuaded some of my business friends to intrust this work to "a young friend of mine," and took care that the money passing through my hand was sufficiently increased for Laura's wants.

It was amazing to see how bravely she met the trouble, and how much Christian submission lay in her loving heart. She could talk quietly of her brief, happy married life, recalling all her husband's love, and yet patiently bearing her loneliness and sorrow. She worked faithfully, and many acts of charity came from her slender resources for those who were poorer than herself.

I, who had felt a pitying tenderness for the child-wife, was forced to add to that bygone feeling a sincere respect for the true woman developing in poverty and grief to such a noble character. Three years had passed since that August day when my godson died, when there came from California a cousin of Laura's, a bronzed and bearded stock farmer, who had won wealth in that fruitful country by honest toil and fortunate investments. He was the most startling contrast to Frank Tibbitts, a strong, self-reliant man, with a loud voice, a will of iron and a sound, clear head for business. Investing his handsome fortune in various ways, he went into the business of managing his own estate and the recreation of courting his cousin Laura.

"I have loved her ever since she used to bring me her dolls to mend, and cry her blue eyes red over pet kittens," he told me, "but I was a sort of big brother, and when Tibbitts came along, whew! I was nowhere! But I'll win her now, Heaven bless her!"

I gave him my best wishes. Stay! Did I? I gave him my best spoken

"I SPOKE OF HER COUSIN."

wishes, and I tried to hope that a second marriage might be as happy as the first, and have none of its perplexities.

But I was sorry to see how this new excitement disturbed Laura's life. Was it a sense of disloyalty to Frank that made her eyes so often bear marks of bitter weeping? Did she fear to trust her cousin that she grew so restless?

She grieved me to the heart by shutting me out from all confidence in the matter. As soon as I spoke of her cousin she would become immensely dignified and sew or knit in solemn silence, never lifting her eyes from her work. If I praised him she gave a feeble assent. If I blamed him she did not defend him. If I questioned her directly she gave me bare facts without comment. Never once did she give me an opportunity to hint at my knowledge of his hope to win her.

"She knows how I loved Frank, and she is afraid I will blame her for marrying again," I thought.

But I was rather staggered when the California cousin asked me to make his proposals.

"You see she looks on you as a second father," he said, frankly, "and she will let you speak to her. By Jove, I can't get a chance!"

"Why, I thought you were there every day?"

"Well, so I am. But if I hint at my love she begins to talk of Tibbitts. How can a man propose to a widow when she is actually talking about the dear departed as if her heart lay in his grave?"

"They were a most devoted couple."

"But she is so young to go into perpetual mourning. Why, Laura is not 26!"

But, though he pleaded eloquently, I refused to be his messenger of love. That very evening, as I went to see Laura, he dashed out of the house, nearly upsetting me in his haste, and never stopping to apologize. I found Laura crying. How was it? What did I say? What did she say?

All that is my business and hers! But I found the California cousin had asked for a love already given to me, and at this moment a little blue-eyed woman is challenging my admiration for a crowing, kicking bit of humanity that will call me papa, and Mrs. Tibbits ceased to be Mrs. Tibbitts two years ago, when she became my wife.

The California cousin has gone back to California.—N. Y. Ledger.

Tomato Force.

Put a layer of tomatoes in the bottom of a baking dish, cover with a layer of bread crumbs, then sprinkle with salt and pepper, put in more tomatoes, bread crumbs and seasoning until the dish is full. Put the bread on top, cover with bits of butter, and bake 20 minutes.—Housekeeper.

Trades Unionism in China.

The wheelbarrow coolies of China have joined in the general movement for trades unions, and have formed a guild of their own.

SHE HAD HUSTLED.

Her Life Had Been Full of Action, and Her Memory Was Good.

"I want you to state to the court exactly what your occupation has been during the past five years," said a lawyer to a buxom-looking lady of about 35 years, who was on the witness stand.

"Well, let me see," said the witness, reflectively, with half-closed eyes. "I've hustled, I can tell you that to begin with. Five years ago I was running a railroad restaurant in Wyoming, but I give it up 'cause the trains stopped stopping there for meals. Then I opened up a newsstand and cigar store out in Shooting Iron, Dakota, but it didn't pay very well, so I sold out and took up a quarter section of land and thought I'd go into the sheep bizness, but that sort o' thing was too lonesome for one of my disposition, so I give it up and opened a boarding house in a mining town, and that was lively enough, until the bottom dropped out o' the camp because of the mines petering out. Then I published and edited a newspaper for six months, and spent the next six months as my own lawyer fighting the libel suits I had on hand. Then I opened up a dressmakin' establishment, but that was too confinin', so I give it up and started out in the Christian science business and done well at it for awhile, but I found that I could do better teachin' dancin', so I went into that for the winter, and the next spring I opened up an employment office, but it didn't pay very well, so along in the fall I started out as a singin' evangelist, and during the winter I married a revival preacher, but I left him when I found that he had another wife, and I opened up a bakeshop in a new town in Arizona, but the town didn't grow as I thought it would, so I sold out and opened up a real estate office in Colorado, but hard times struck the state, so I went to New York to sell stock for a coal mining company, but I found I could do better lobbying in Washington, and I went there, but the climate did not agree with me, so I went to Minneapolis as a book agent, and on the way there I married a man in Chicago, who said that he was a rich publisher, but he lied, and I left him after three months and went down to New Mexico to open a sanitarium for consumptives. Then I started out and went through nine states as a magnetic healer and trance medium, and I made big money at that until I got converted at a Moody meeting and joined the Salvation army, but I—"

"I guess that will do," interrupted the lawyer.

"All right," responded the witness, "but I ain't half through yet. I tell you, but I've hustled."—N. Y. World.

PERFECT BREAD.

Some Suggestions Which May Be of Value.

The only flour which gives to us a bread which may truly be designated as the "staff of life" is that which is rightly called "entire wheat flour." This contains not only the starch, the carbonaceous part of the wheat, which so largely predominates in white flours, but the nitrogenous principle as well. To fail to supply this flour to our children, the consumers of so large a proportion of our bread stuffs, is to fail to supply them with healthily constructed bones, muscles and nerves, while to people generally it is almost as important. But if prejudice, or habit, or taste demands a white flour, see to it that it is of a rich, yellowish white, and so rich in the nitrogenous principles that it will receive and retain the imprint of the hand when closely pressed within it. Perhaps of all the kinds of flour that called "graham" is the most difficult to obtain of a really good quality. Farmers who send their own wheat to mill and receive it back again get good graham flour; but seldom, if ever, do we acquire it under other circumstances. By many it is preferred to any other kind, and to many it is invaluable, the husk acting mechanically in helping to break up the effete matter and so helping it in its passage through the intestinal canal.

Next let the lard and the butter be of the very best (do not use that abomination called "cooking butter"),and use both cold and hard whenever possible. The manner of mixing some of the fancy breads necessitates the use of softened — not melted — butter, but plain bread requires hard lard or butter.

As to yeast: Compressed yeast is good; liqnid yeast, good old-fashioned potato yeast, is much better; hop yeast is excellent also when used very judiciously, but no receipt can convey an absolutely correct formula for making it. There are hops and hops, and some are more bitter than others, and great judgment is necessary to its proper construction and use or the bread will be bitter also. Care is needed also in the use of compressed yeast. If much is used, much haste should be used also in lightening the bread; much compressed yeast and a slow fermentation makes the bread taste rank. Less yeast of any kind is required in summer than in winter for the same amount of flour. — Washington Home Magazine.

For the Toilet.

Instead of soap, try a new potato freshly grated. It is said to possess many toilet virtues.

An astringent remedy for greasiness of the skin may be economically prepared from one ounce of dried rose leaves, one-half pint of pure white vinegar and the same quantity of rosewater. Let the leaves soak in the vinegar for two weeks, then strain, and add the rosewater.

Fresh cream with a squeeze of lemon juice in it will be found a delightfully cooling and beneficial summer lotion for the face and hands.

When returning very heated from a walk or cycling ride, do not attempt to drink any liquor or to bathe the face and hands immediately. Rather pour plenty of cold water over the wrists of both hands, and a pleasant lowering of the bodily temperature will speedily become apparent.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Canning Vegetables.

Any cloth with interstices which may become clogged with matter, says an exchange, is undesirable for use for dish cloths. Therefore those made of net, stockinet or knitted of candlewick are not to be approved. A smooth linen crash, though stiff at first, soon wears soft, and makes a cloth that is both serviceable and sanitary, and one that will outwear half a dozen of the ordinary kind.—Detroit Free Press.

THOROUGHBRED HOGS.

Why They Should Be Given a Place on Every Farm.

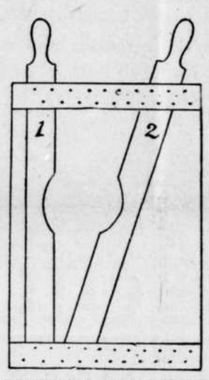
At an Iowa farmers' institute in reply to the question: Would you have a thoroughbred herd of hogs on every farm? a prominent hog-raiser said:

If my plan could prevail I would have nothing but pure bred hogs in this country. I do not mean by that that every herd should be registered. That would be an expensive uselessness, but I do mean that all stock should be traceable to recorded ancestry. Then let the registered herds be kept up to the highest standard of excellence to supply a male head for each of these pork herds. The professional breeder would then do a flourishing business and the farmer would not be looking around for the best hog in Christendom for ten dollars. He would demand something better than that, and would be reaping the profit which he justly deserves from feeding his farm produce to a class of hogs that would net a snug profit and command a premium on any market, whether high or low, and at the same time have a bunch of hogs that he could take infinite satisfaction in "hanging on the fence" to look at and to show his neighbor because they always call forth favorable comment and admiration, which would be an incentive for something a little better if possible for the next crop. I say that until the thoroughbred hog shall be given a place on every farm his true mission is not fulfilled, and further that the mission of the professional breeder if he be honest and unselfish and sees the whole thoroughbred scheme in its proper light is not fulfilled until such is the case. If every farmer could see this plan from the proper standpoint and could comprehend the advantages accruing from its consummation three years at most would accomplish the work. But though firm in the faith as I am I have grave doubts if it is ever accomplished. There is too great a diversity in human nature, too wide a range of disposition, too many scrub men, too much difference, to ever expect to see all the farmers stand on a level in any branch of industry. However, the cause is advancing, and one fact is well established, that when a man once gets a taste of thoroughbred blood, like the bulldog, he never lets loose except to get a better hold.

FOR RINGING HOGS.

Clever Contrivance Which Is Not Protected by Patents.

This is the way we catch hogs for ringing. Take an ordinary shipping crate for hogs, take off cleats at both ends, on one end nail at four corners of the crate four cleats two inches by three inches. Over these crosswise at top and bottom of crate nail two two-inch by three-inch strips. Through these bore one-half inch holes, dodging



PRACTICAL HOG RINGER.

three inches apart. Into this space insert two movable levers with holes in them opposite those in cleats. When finished the end of the crate will look like this:

Levers No. 1 and 2 are held in place by two bolts without burrs. This makes them adjustable to different-sized hogs. No. 2 is thrown back ready for the hog to put his head in. Set the "trap," we call it, at your pen door, with hogs inside, with one man or boy to chase one at a time into it and as the hog runs his head into the open trap catch him just behind the ears by moving lever No. 2 to an upright position quickly. When you have your hog in the trap you can ring him at your leisure. We have used this kind of a device for ten years. There is no patent on it.—E. D. Hale, in National Stockman.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

Buckwheat is a first-class egg producer.

Geese and ducks should be full-feathered before killing.

If eggs are stored in a damp place they will soon taste musty.

A rapid growth of bone, flesh and feathers demands frequent feeding.

Minorcas, Leghorns and black Spanish chickens are especially valuable for laying.

At night before they go to roost is a good time to give the fowls a little extra food.

Late hatched turkeys can be given a free range earlier than the early hatched.

When the hens stop laying a change of food will often start them to laying again.

Dampness and lice are the great demoralizers among all kinds of young poultry.

When there is no check in growth the chickens will get over their feathering easily.

The laying of unusually large eggs is pretty good indication that the hens are too fat.

The best plan is to train the young poultry to roost in the poultry-house from the start.

If there are any hens to be sold this fall a good time to sell them is when they quit laying.

A little flaxseed meal in their food will help the old fowls to pass through their moult quickly.

If young ducks are allowed access to a pond too early they are apt to have cramp in the legs.

The flesh of the guinea is dark, but it has a delicacy of flavor that approaches that of wild game.

Give the hens all possible freedom and there will be less trouble with soft-shell eggs, as they will secure the lime they need.—St. Louis Republic.

"LAGER, ALES UND WINES."

Meaning of "L. A. W. Hotel" as Explained by a German.

Among the many advantages set forth by the L. A. W. to riders to join the organization are the special accommodations extended to members at the official hotels in cities and towns. It is the custom in suburban places for proprietors of official hotels to display a sign like this: "L. A. W. Hotel," in some conspicuous place. Naturally riders patronize the official quarters, and as a consequence the keepers of road houses and of hotels in the country are now hanging out "L. A. W. Hotel" signs. The practice has been called to the attention of the league, and its officers are trying to compel the non-official houses to remove the signboards. Complaint was made to the New Jersey division of the league that a hotelkeeper on the outskirts of Jersey City not entitled to display the official sign of the L. A. W. was an offender. A visit to the place developed the fact that the owner was not disposed to accede to the demands of the league's representative. The latter, finding that mild persuasion was futile, became indignant and threatened legal proceedings. The proprietor, a German, also waxed warm, and in response to the remark that he was using the official sign of the league without authority, retorted:

"Vot I know aboud veelmen's leegs? Dot don't shtand for noddings like dot. Dot sign shtands for lager, ales und wines hotel, alretty yet. Dot my leeg, togedder."

The explanation amused the officials so much that no legal move was taken.—N. Y. Sun.

MORE LUXURY FOR TRAVELERS.

Something About the Omaha Road's Buffet Parlor Cars.

Ever on the alert to provide the most complete comfort and luxury for its patrons, "The North-Western Line"—C., St. P., M. & O. Ry., has just inaugurated a Buffet Parlor Car service between Minneapolis and Chicago, which will not only prove a delightful innovation with all classes of travelers who want the best obtainable, but render daytime travel between here and Chicago a positive luxury.

The service includes two superb cars just from the shops owned and operated by the Railway Co. They are named in honor of the twin cities, "Minneapolis" and "St. Paul," are each sixty-eight feet long, and cost nearly $18,000. They are painted a dark green, with gold trimmings, and are very handsome. Entering the car at the forward end, the beauty and comfort within at once charms and delights. The finish is in polished St. Jago mahogany, inlaid with white laurel wreaths and leaves. The ceiling is of dark olive, with exquisite gold trimmings, and is pierced with six large, ornamental Pintsch gas chandaliers.

The body of the car contains twenty-two luxurious, plush-covered revolving chairs, each opposite a huge window. All the windows are beautifully hung with dark olive silken draperies in keeping with the decorations, besides being supplied with dark green sliding shades. Throughout the floors of each car are laid with heavy velvet carpets, and opposite each revolving chair is an upholstered foot-stool. Twelve large plate-glass mirrors are placed here and there on the sides between the windows, so milady is never at a loss to know if her hat is on straight. At one end is a commodious ladies' toilet-room, and at the other end, screened from the body of the car by a huge plate-glass window, hung with draperies, is the buffet-room. Through the window one catches glimpses of beautiful chinaware, napery, and other things that make buffet service delightful. Still back of the buffet is a capacious smoking-room, supplied with wicker chairs and everything else for a smoker's comfort. At the rear are the gentlemen's toilet apartments.

Besides being the finest parlor cars ever brought to Minneapolis, these cars combine the interesting feature of a Buffet service from which the passenger can select any time of the day any kind of a luncheon to suit his appetite, and at very moderate rates. Tables fit in opposite each chair for luncheon, card playing, or any other uses desired, and inviting menu cards with the time-table of the trains are at the hand for each passenger. Of course a uniformed Ethiopian is at hand, and looks after everybody's happiness.

One of these cars now leaves Minneapolis on Day Train every morning at 7:35; St. Paul 8:15, reaching Chicago 9:55 p. m., and the other will leave Chicago 8:15 a. m., reaching St. Paul, 9:55 and Minneapolis 10:25 p. m.—Minneapolis Journal, Aug. 9, 1897.

For Illustrated Folder, giving description of the famous "North-Western Limited" and other through trains, via The North-Western Line between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago, address, T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

Willing to Wait.

His Fiancee—I should tell you, baron, that I will not have a penny of my own until dear mamma is called away!

Baron von Stonyhausen — Den ve musd vait vid batience for ot you call "de happy day." my leetle loaf!—Boston Traveler.

Mere Bundles of Nerves.

Some peevish, querulous people seem mere bundles of nerves. The least sound agitates their sensoriums and ruffles their tempers. No doubt they are born so. But may not their nervousness be ameliorated, if not entirely relieved? Unquestionably, and with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. By cultivating their digestion, and insuring more complete assimilation of the food with this admirable corrective, they will experience a speedy and very perceptible gain in nerve quietude. Dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation and rheumatism yield to the Bitters.

Anything first-class is hard to equal.—Washington Democrat.

THE HEAT PLAGUE OF AUGUST, 1896.

Mrs. Pinkham's Explanation of the Unusual Number of Deaths and Prostrations Among Women.

The great heat plague of August, 1896, was not without its lesson. One could not fail to notice in the long lists of the dead throughout this country, that so many of the victims were women in their thirties, and women between forty-five and fifty.

The women who succumbed to the protracted heat were women whose energies were exhausted by sufferings peculiar to their sex; women who, taking no thought of themselves, or who, attaching no importance to first symptoms, allowed their female system to become run down.

Constipation, capricious appetite, restlessness, forebodings of evil, vertigo, languor, and weakness, especially in the morning, an itching sensation which suddenly attacks one at night, or whenever the blood becomes overheated, are all warnings. Don't wait too long to build up your strength, that is now a positive necessity! Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has specific curative powers. You cannot do better than to commence a course of this grand medicine. By the neglect of first symptoms you will see by the following letter what terrible suffering came to Mrs. Craig, and how she was cured:

"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and think it is the best medicine for women in the world. I was so weak and nervous that I thought I could not live from one day to the next. I had prolapsus uteri and leucorrhœa and thought I was going into consumption. I would get so faint I thought I would die. I had dragging pains in my back, burning sensation down to my feet, and so many miserable feelings. People said that I looked like a dead woman. Doctors tried to cure me, but failed. I had given up when I heard of the Pinkham medicine. I got a bottle. I did not have much faith in it, but thought I would try it, and it made a new woman of me. I wish I could get every lady in the land to try it, for it did for me what doctors could not do."—Mrs. Sallie Craig, Baker's Landing, Pa.

LAZY LIVER!

YOU KNOW WELL ENOUGH HOW YOU FEEL WHEN YOUR LIVER DON'T ACT.

Bile collects in the blood, bowels become constipated, and your whole system is poisoned.

A lazy liver is an invitation for a thousand pains and aches to come and dwell with you. Your life becomes one long measure of irritability, despondency and bad feeling.

Cascarets

ACT DIRECTLY, and in a PECULIARLY HAPPY MANNER ON THE LIVER and BOWELS, cleansing, purifying, revitalizing every portion of the liver, driving all the bile from the blood, as is soon shown by INCREASED APPETITE for food, power to digest it, and strength to throw off the waste.

ALL DRUGGISTS, 10c., 25c., 50c.

MAKE YOUR LIVER LIVELY!

Prosperity of Farmers in Tidewater, Virginia.

There is cause for rejoicing among the farmers in Virginia. The crops of melons, potatoes, peanuts, general grain and truck have been unsurpassed and the prices obtained in the Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York markets have been the highest ever paid.

On the first and third Tuesdays of each month Settlers' tickets will be sold from Chicago and the Northwest over the Big Four and the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., at greatly reduced rates. For particulars and descriptive pamphlet of Virginia, address U. L. Truitt, N. W. P. A., No. 234 Clark St., Chicago.

A Doubtful Compliment.—The Count—"Ah, Mees Jones, how beautiful you are!" Miss Jones — "You forget, count, that beauty is but skin deep." The Count—"Mon Dieu! what a thick skin you must have!"—Truth.

Nothing makes a woman so mad as for another woman whom she does not like to make a dress like hers.—Washington Democrat.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

When a woman takes off her coat at church it is not necessarily a sign that she is too warm.—Washington Democrat.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Great minds may run in the same channel, but there is plenty of room for more.—Washington Democrat.

I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice. Dr. G. W. Patterson, Inkster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

We never value money as much as we do right after having spent it foolishly.—Washington Democrat.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

Nobody is too poor to have lace curtains.—Washington Democrat.

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A Boarding and Day School conducted by the Franciscan Sisters. Thorough Literary and Commercial courses. School of Music, Expression and Art. For catalogue address THE DIRECTRESS.

A. N. K.—G 1673

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25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

The Blue and the Gray.

Both men and women are apt to feel a little blue, when the gray hairs begin to show. It's a very natural feeling. In the normal condition of things gray hairs belong to advanced age. They have no business whitening the head of man or woman, who has not begun to go down the slope of life. As a matter of fact, the hair turns gray regardless of age, or of life's seasons; sometimes it is whitened by sickness, but more often from lack of care. When the hair fades or turns gray there's no need to resort to hair dyes. The normal color of the hair is restored and retained by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Ayer's Curebook, "a story of cures told by the cured." 100 pages, free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

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SAPOLIO

THEY USED TO SAY "WOMAN'S WORK IS NEVER DONE."

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MINNEAPOLIS. WOODWARD & CO. DULUTH.

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ALL GRAIN SOLD BY SAMPLE.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 10, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Mrs. Steffes is having her house remodeled and repaired in good shape. Gotlieb Herman is doing the work.

—For fine dental work call on Dr. Niven, at Elk River, Sept. 13 and 14; and Monticello Sept. 18 and 20. 50

--Numerous of our citizens took advantage of "cheap" rates to visit the cities. Some went to the State Fair also.

—Monday was Labor Day, but our citizens didn't seem to mind it much, except the schools defferred for one day their opening.

--Mr. Jones has vacated the barn in the rear of the Meister House. He has his horses in several small barns about town, temporarily.

--The old skating rink, one of the best in the big woods, was torn down this week to give place to some new lumber sheds. Thus pleasure gives way to business.

--Several heavy rains lately have put the ground in fine condition for fall plowing; have helped fill out corn; and perfected vegetables in gardens; and made fall pasture good.

--The John Hancock Insurance company has concluded to establish a local agency here. Hugh Nelson expects to move into the Peters property on Third street about Oct. 1 and take charge of the business.

--Landlord Meister, of the Meister House says the Eagle "Caught a Tartar" when they pounced onto him and, threatens to bring a ten thousand dollar libel suit against the Eagle Printing Company, very soon.

—It is claimed that Delano's saloons are now run on the most wide open policy. Our council does not consist entirely of men who bear the reputation of favoring such a policy They should enforce the laws a little anyway.

—Dr. Walter informs us that he sowed up a severe wound on a horse a few days ago. A cow had hooked the animal, tearing a hole in the abdomen causing a large strangulated hernia and allowing intestines to escape. He thinks the horse will make a good recovery.

—Both the Public and Parochial schools began on Tuesday, September 7. Several of the pupils in the Parochial school having completed the course given there, entered the Publick school; and will probably continue their studies until they become High School graduates at least. With two schools preparing pupils for higher studies, the High School ought to be filled.

--People in the cities must be awfully hungry judging from the speed of most of the many cattle trains through Delano almost daily, and sometimes several times daily. Jim Hill should fix his road so that such a high rate of speed would not have to be maintained in order to get out of town. He has no more business going through town so fast than anybody else has. The village authorities should see to it.

—A visit to the power house last Saturday evening was much enjoyed. Things do run smooth about there. Two big dynamoes, with the machinery running them, covered, were making so many revolutions and so noislessly that we had to enquire if one of them was running. We understand we were not the first to ask, as depot agent Bolton, himself a telegrapher, had preceeded us and wanted to know as bad as we did.

--One of the ladies who accompanied the excursion to Buffalo, N. Y. and was away about two weeks was surprised on arriving home Sunday evening to be met at the train by her family of small children accompanied by a smooth shaved slick looking young man. She soon learned that the head of the family had been to the barbers. But she couldn't convince her youngest child who she was and he refused to come to her or recognize her in any way.

—Martin Conzet, of Greenwood, was in to call on the GAZETTE, Wednesday, and presented us with a peck of red harvest apples. He says he reads that the silver dollar is worth 44 cts, and he gets along in the eighties for his wheat. But he has to take silver certificates in pay for his wheat. He wants to know how he can be getting any more for wheat than he did last year at that rate Mr. C. expects to become a citizen of Delano soon; as he has rented his farm to Henry.

—A couple of weeks ago several young men engaged in threshing, while the machine was stopped got to fooling as young men often do, too roughly. Two nearly grown men picked up Theodore Kittock, aged about 15 years, and stood him head down in the water barrel. Theodore was badly frightened and has been sick since, and now lies ill of typhoid fever, at his fathers house. Should he die there will probably be a coroner's investigation. Such foolishness should not be permitted. Doubtless the young men engaged in this case are now sorry enough; but that don't bring back the blush of health to the fevered boy's cheek. It is poor business for large boys to frighten smaller ones, and often leads to bad results.

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—Threshing engine, twelve horse power for sale. Call ou C. H. Carlton for prrticulars.

—Thanks to Martin Conzet, of Greenwood, for some samples of his fine crab apples.

—Dr. Niven, dentist, will be in Elk River Sept. 13 and 14. Monticello, Sept 18 and 20. 50

—L. M. Meister expects a hotel man from Glencoe to take charge of his hotel soon and a liveryman from Montrose to occupy the barn.

--Mason work and plastering ceased for a time this week for want of lime. Somebody ought to start a lime kiln in this neighborhood, in order to supply the demand.

—The drove of horses from Montana have been sold off until but few remain. Some of them are good looking animals but have to be broke before being of much use.

--The camp meeting at Rockford was attended by quite a number from Delano, on Sunday. Rockford, for years has held a large and understanding camp meetings each fall, under the auspices of the Advent church.

--Lindsley, Green, Murphy & Co. returned home Saturday, from a week's trip to the vicinity of Willmar, on a grand hunt. "Niver a chicken" "but about a hundred ducks" they say. No wonder when it rained nearly all the time.

Personal.

Miss Hattie Gross is teaching the Ziebarth school this winter.

L. M. and Mrs. Meister visited Waverly Tuesday on legal business.

Sheriff Nugent and Deputy Anderson, of Buffalo, took dinner in Delano Tuesday.

Mrs. C. H. Green visited the cities and the Fair the early part of the week.

Mrs. C. A. Connor and two children, of St. Peter, visited Delano friends this week,

Dr. Shrader returned Wednesday evening from a visit with his father at Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. E. E. Shrader and wife, of Watertown, drove over to see the town one day this week,

John Swedeback, who lives in Morsison County, visited his mother and brother here this week.

Miss Irene Cheeley, of Minnetonka Mills, came up Tuesday for a few days visit with old friends.

W. Sidney Belt, of Woodland, lately returned from a two months visit in Indiana, was in town Tuesday.

Misses Gray, Kelly, Gates and Arnold have returned from their respective homes to teach again this winter.

Phil Martin was down to the State Fair and met several of his old comrades of the 2nd Minnesota, Tuesday.

Mrs. Dr. Soper went to Minneapolis Monday evening to spend the week with friends and visit the State Fair.

Clerk of Court Vorse, and family visited his daughter Mrs. Louis Mc Donald and Delano friends this week.

Attorney Merick, of the firm of Merrick and Merrick, Minneapolis, was a guest at the Meister House, Tuesday night.

Bela Babb and wife, of Benson, visited with their son Elmer S, a few days this week while on their way to the State Fair.

Mrs. M. A. Chance returned Tuesday evening from Chicago where she visited her daughter, Mrs. Hopper, and family.

Editor Byrns and C. G. Halgren, of Watertown, made us a brief visit yesterday. Mr. B. seems satisfied with his new quarters.

County Cullings.

The Wright County Board of Commissioners have requested Attorney General Childs to hire Frank Larabee as assistant in the Howard case.

Mr. Tanner, in arguing the Boxell case, says: "Common sense ought to tell him that if a man swears out a warrant for murder, the grand jury would not adjourn without an investigation." But a grand juror says that they were going to investigate the case when this same officious County Attorney interfered, and requested that nothing be done in the matter then. When does he intend taking steps?

Buffalo, Minn.--The body of an unknown man, about 25 years of age, was found on the side track east of the station yesterday. He was probably killed by a freight train. His head shoulder and arm are severed from the body.--Minneapolis Times.

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Our Teachers and Their Work.

The schools and colleges of this favored land are again becoming centers of activity, and students, older and younger, are beginning to renew their conquests in the fields of learning. From now until next June the work of application to prescribed tasks goes foreward under the direction of a great army of teachers, who have an important part in shaping the future of this nation. By the vast appropriations and free gifts which the people of this country devote to the cause of popular education is proclamed the faith they have in the power of ideas and intelligence to rule the world.

That teacher may be a power in the community who has a right conception of his or her calling; who has the enthusiasm that reduces problems of discipline and control to a minimum, and inspires students with a love for mental culture and enlargement, and the spirit of achievement in the world of high endeavor.

Our educational system is doubtless far from perfection, while too many of our teachers are quite perfunctory and mechanical in their methods. The work of education becomes a dull routine when the goal of ambition is to recite tasks, to pass examinations, or get promoted, notwithstanding that such progress is essential and fundamental. It is not always the fault of teachers when it is so hard for them to love their their work, but that is the great qualification for successful teaching. You cannot divorce the heart and mind, even in pure scholastic work, and make a success of it.

In all probability during the coming school year that indispensible vehicle, the memory, will be taxed beyond its fair proportion amongst the mental faculties, as it has been too generally in the past, in daily school work. There are some advantages in this. When a playfully inclined student's memory is hard at work corralling the contents of a lesson, his inventive genius cannot be making trouble for the teacher. It still remains that his faculty is overworked, and that the reason and the imagination should be called more into exercise. The text books may not help the teacher in this respect, while the memory must perform some tasks with little or no aid from the other faculties, but happy is the teacher who can breath life into dead things. A passage from Herbert Spencer, though taken from its connection, enforces what we are trying to get at. He says: "I do not mean such altruism as taxes rate-payers that children's minds may be filled with dates, and names, and gossip about kings, and narratives of battles and other useless information, no amount of which will make them capable workers or good citizens; but I mean such altruism as helps to spread a knowledge of the nature of things and to cultivate the power of applying that knowledge."

It is a significant fact that a larger proportion of the teachers in our schools and colleges, whether public or private, under state or denominational auspices, are members of the Christian church, than the members af any other secular calling. There is a reason for this. The highest success in the profession of teaching is more dependent on the development of the spiritual nature than is the greatest success, for instance, in some mercantile pursuit. Faith in the right, reverence for the truth, a spirit of self-denial, and love for others, are qualities, to lack any of which, a teacher must at least be a partial failure. The profession of teaching, rightly viewed, is above the plane of what we call secular. The Christian faith is the only solid basis for enthusiasm and breadth of conception in the work of teaching. If an undevout astronomer is mad, an undevout teacher is profaning his calling. For the true object of teaching is not to make scholars merely, but to make men and women, to inspire them with high ideals and to stir their purest emotions as the most powerful incentives to all fruitful intellectual work.--Methodist Herald.

KEEPING STILL.

(From the Wabasha Democrat.)

Of all the men whom I admire
There's not a one who may aspire
To stand as high, and none who can,
As does the truly "quiet man."

If any being on the earth
Gets credit far beyond his worth,
That one can be none other than
This unobtrusive "quiet man."

No matter what's within his head
His silence is interpreted
To be a sign that wisdom lies
Behind his inexpressive eyes.

If so he drops a word or two,
His friends will search 'em through and through
To meanings deeper in intent
Than e'er the speaker thought or meant.

If so by chance, he takes a stand,
Assumes position of command,
Surprised approval greets him then,
And you shall hear from other men:

"Some weighty reason lay behind
An act so foreign to his kind,"
When things go wrong his moveless state
Is credited to scorn of fate.

So softly to himself he swears;
'Tis thought he murmurs pious prayers.
He's so misjudged his flaws at length
Are twisted into points of strength

Poor humankind awaits command
From all it doesn't understand,
And he may work his own sweet will
Who has the art of keeping still.

—Chicago Journal.

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Turkeys		.06
Chickens, dressed,		.06
Spring chicken,		.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,		.08

BORN.

PLOTNIK.—On Tuesday, Aug 31, to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Plotnik, a son.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1897. NUMBER 51.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

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DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:45 p. m
Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:45 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.
A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
REV. J. L. FARBER Pastor.

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DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a.m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... "
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. M. SAVS.

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Councilmen, — NICK FRANK, HENRY BOCK, ADAM HORSCH.
Recorder, — L. M. MAXFIELD.
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Street Commissioner, PHILIP MARTIN.
Board of Health. — T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary. J. E. BORSCH.
Village Marshal, MARTIN NELSON.
Constables — JOSEPH MERRIMAN. GEO. GOODRICK.

DELANO BOARD OF EDUCATION.

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DISTINCTION.

There are some folk eccentric in
The way they tell their views,
It's "speculation" if you win
And "gambling" if you lose.
—Washington Star.

GOVERNMENT by injunction must go. It is not compatible with our notions of government; at length when stretched to the extent it has been.

DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN, Norway's eminent arctic explorer, is expected to be in Minneapolis Nov. 18. Great preparations are being made to give him a grand reception.

WHY don't somebody get out an injunction against armed bodies of men marching over the roads of Pennsylvania? Have they any more right there than unarmed men?

WHY don't some one serve an injunction on people leaving good homes in Minnesota and other states and going to Klondyke for ship loads of gold to flood the country with, and increase the per capita of money in the U. S.? It will be as bad as free silver if they get enough of it.

IF the papers that want our capitol walls to display advertisements of Minnesota stone and can't have them, would chip in and help the quarries they might induce Jim Hill and others to erect a union depot or some other fine edifice of Minnesota stone, for the purpose of aiding people in seeing what we have for stone anyway. It is to bad to have such vast quantities of such fine stone as is said to be buried beneath our sod undug and unused.

Anti-Bryan Argument.

"Mr. Bryan's happy escape may have been due to the fact that there were no free silver platforms to the coach in which he was riding."—Duluth News Tribune.

The above from a leading Republican daily of our district shows to what straits the gold standard people are driven for arguments against Mr. Bryan. It is a wonder the Duluth sheet didn't attribute the escape of Mr. Bryan to the Dingley bill; or to the fact that William McKinley is President and the G. O. P. in power. All accounts of the wreck giue to Mr. Bryan unstinted praise for his heroic efforts in saving injured fellow passengers and alleviating, as far as possible, their sufferings. There is no account as to whether or not his car had silver or gold platforms or even any platforms at all. It is more likely an overruling Providence prevented injury to Mr. Bryan. What do you think of that, News Tribune?

Terrible Slaughter.

From all accounts the slaugter of twenty and wounding of 40 more, several of whom have since died, at Latimer, Pa., by Sheriff Martin and a posse of 102 deputies stands out at the head of the list. The Custer massacre by the Indians was bad, but the soldiers were at least armed, and a state of warfare existed, But in Pennsylvania, the coal miners, it is claimed, were invited to come from Harwood to Latimer, as men at that place were about to strike. The men started; were met by the Sheriff and warned not to go through Hazelton, they took another way; in a bend of the road before reaching Latimer they were met by Sheriff Martin again, this time with over a hundred armed deputies. It is claimed the Sheriff roughly grabbed the foremost man by the collar and with the other hand held a revolver on him, and used abusive language. The man tried to free himself, and the Sheriffs posse was ordered to fire and did so, with deadly effect, strewing the ground with 20 killed and 40 wounded. So far as we have been able to learn the miners were on the public highway; were unarmed, one small pistol found in the pocket of a man that was killed being the only fire arm mentioned as being in possession of the marching men.

It appears to us that some property owners or mine operators had got around Sheriff Martin and made him believe he must enforce the injunction of some Judge who had ordered that men should not march on the public highways, and he overdid the thing by haying his posse fire upon a crowd of unarmed men on the public highway. The Sheriff it is said, claims he did not order his men to fire.

The militia, under Gen. Gobin, is now in the field, and is preventing the arrest of Sheriff Martin and his deputies on warrants sworn out by leaders of the strikers. He says he is under orders of the Sheriff, and that military rule is not in vogue but that the military is subject to orders of civil authorities.

It is a bad state of affairs, that men must be shot down like dogs. We do not favor lynch law nor mob violence; neither do we approve of the destruction of life or property on account of dollars and cents. This country is big enough and has enough for its inhabitants to live on. If they don't wish to dig coal let them go at other work. If the coal owners can't afford to pay for digging coal, let people use other means of heating; but let mob violence and murder cease.

Opposition to Morris.

From the Minneapolis Times we clip: Opposition to Morris' renomination is cropping out every day, and it looks as if he will have a bitter fight on his hands in the nevt congressional convention, in which case it certainly would not be wise to nominate him, as a struggle for the nomination would prove his weakness as a candidate.—Brainerd Tribune (rep.)

Fatal Curiosity.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 12.—Twenty-four persons, mainly spectators of the great blast at Panuelas quarry, were instantly killed yesterday. The blast went off and the people rushed forward to see the effects when gases in the air ignited causing an explosion. Two cavalaymen were on guard and were killed, with the horses. Many people were wounded.—Pioneer Press.

New Hampshire Senator Delighted Over Prospects of Bimetallism.

(In Duluth News Tribune.)

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire has given the following letter to the Associated Press: "I appeal to all Republicans to meet with joyous welcome the first step England may take towards bimetallism.

The movement earnestly and zealously begun by President McKinley, in obedience to the St. Louis platform, was quickly joined by the French ministry and the joint proposals are carefully and seriously considered by the British cabinet, with a reasonable prospect that England will reopen her India mints, will use silver as part of her bank reserve and otherwise cordially aid in remonetizing silver. Every such indication should arouse friendly feelings in the United States four-fifths of whose people, as well as nine tenths of the people of India, desire the bimetallic system, which so much depends on English help.

This is no time for discriminating duties or denunciation demonstrations against any European country, nor should bankers alone, assume to voice American sentiment.

I entreat bimetallists everywhere to make themselves heard against the selfish outcries of the engorged money lenders of New York and Chicago and their subservient newspapers.

(Signed) W. H. CHANDLER."

Chief Justice Start Talks Eorcibly as to Government By Injunction.

New York, Sept. 13.—(Special to The Herald.)—The World has a special dispatch from St. Paul this morning which says: "Charles M. Start, chief justice of the supreme court of Minnesota, expressed himselfas follows to the World correspondent regarding the enlarged scheme of government by injunction as exemplified in the case of the Pennsylvania strikers:

"I have never known of a case where the court has given such a broad interpretation to its powers in this particular as in this instance. If the facts are as stated, it seems to me that it has gone too far. This government by injunction is a comparatively modern institution in this country, although this power vested in the court is older than the constitution, coming down to us from the old English law. To me it seems to be a dangerous tendency and one which should be guarded most carefully. It is taking away from the citizens the right to trial by jury and is at any time liable to lead to tyranny; and judicial tyranny is the worst in the world, because there is no appeal from it.

"I cannot now recollet any case where the courts have gone to such a length in the use of the power of injunction as this. There is no parallel between the circumstances here and those of the Debs rebellion in Chicago. Debs and his followers were simply inciting riot and actually engaged in trespass and other unlawful acts. In this instance the court appears to have intervened to prevent miners assembling and marching in public ways. It looks as though the courts had been to anxious to further the interest of the corporations. In Pennsylvania, corporations exert a strong influence in the community, and it is not at all unlikely that that influence often extends to the bench and makes it possible for them to obtain from the courts what in other states or communities might be denied. This doubtless explains why such an unusual order was granted in this instance."—Duluth Herald.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 10, 1897.

Firealarm Foraker and John Sherman conferring together reminds one of the saying about politics making strange bedfellows. Although these two men have not always been close friends, they are now in the same boat—both are compelled by circumstances to seem to desire the election of Boss Hanna to the Senate and to seem to be working towards that result, when neither of them want Hanna in the Senate. Boss Hanna would doubtless have been edified, if not pleased, if he could have heard the conversation of Foraker and Sherman at their long conference, in the Secretary's office at the State Department.

Consul Fitzhugh Lee is in Washington, but State Department officials declare that his visit has no official significance, and that he will return to Cuba about the first of October. That is more however, than Gen. Lee has said.

Senator Gorman was at the Treasury Department this week and called upon Secretary Gage for the first time. The newspaper men who tried to interview Mr. Gorman on politics met with the usual result—he interviewed them and found out what they knew, but didn't tell them what he knew. Whether Sen. Gorman intends to retire from public life at the expiration of his present term is a question that is still being discussed both by his friends and his enemies, but whatever may be his intentions about retiring, there is no doubt about his intention to regain Maryland for the democratic party, nor of his confidence in his ability to accomplish that result. His expansive smile when existing republican dissentions in the state are mentioned shows his satisfaction with the situation.

Rev. Sam. Small left Washington this week for Kentucky and Ohio. He will take an active part in the campaign in both States, making democratic speeches. He has few equals as an effective stump orator. He recently had a conference with Mr. Bryan, and he will probably tell the Kentucky and Ohio voters some of the things they talked about.

Officials of the Marine Hospital Service have taken steps which they believe will prevent the spread of the yellow fever, which is now at Ocean Springs, Miss., and a statement has been issued classing the yellow fever at that place as a mild form of the disease, which is proven by the small mortality so far-less than two percent-and by the fact that many of those attacked have only been slightly inconvenienced thereby for several days. There is no occasion for any yellow fever scare anywhere.

While it is generally known in Washington that Pensin Commissioner Evans has had several wrangles with the Civil Service Commission, because of his violations of the civil service law and rules, and that Secretary Bliss has made him feel his authority in a more or less humiliating way, upon seueral occasions, the rumor that he has become sufficiently disgruntled to contemplate resigning finds few believers. Mr. Evans says he doesn't intend to resign, but they always talk that way. Of the nineteen divisions in the Pension Bureau there is only one that has the same chief it had when Mr. Evans took charge of the office; the other eighteen have either been reduced or removed.

Senator Bacon, of Ga., was in Washington this week. He thus sized up the condition of the people of his state and section: "If you put a man in a wilderness he will ultimately get out of it some of the comforts of life, and so did our people. They are now making a little money; not much, but they are growing stronger and steadily improving. Not a bit of it is due to tariff legislation. Things had to get better, for nothing could get worse with them. They had no credit and were compelled to raise what they consumed. Out of this adversity they are emerging and will in due time become the people they were before they sank almost into the depths of despair. There has been some talk in the North about the increase in the price of cotton. There is no increase that we know of. Cotton still remains at the same low figure. If the increase in the price of our crops would correspond with the increase in the price of wheat, the cotton growers of the South would be delighted, but there is as yet no indication that there will be any great rise in the staple which the Southern country produces."

Advertise in the Gazette.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent office Washington, D. C.

For copy of patent any send 10 cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

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Among Our Exchanges.

St. Peter Journal: The object of of county and state fairs seem to be entirely lost. A fair was originally for the purpose of exhibiting the products of the county. The farmers have quit bringing in their exhibits, and a fair now means an individual money making affair and there is not one among us who will or can deny it.

Minneapolis Times: If Mr. Bryan has been so effectually demolished by "prosperity" and the rise in wheat, why do the Hanna organs rave and imagine vain things about him seven days in the week? If Mr. Bryan is a political corpse he is entitled to the quiet repose that respectable well behaved cadavers are usually permitted to enjoy.

St. Cloud Times: Down in Virginia schoolma'ams are becoming very particular, indeed, so much so that, unlike our Minnesota "ma'ams," they bid fair to become old maids. At a recent institute the Old Dominion girls "Resolved, that as a body of teachers we condemn the use of alcohol and tobacco by the teachers, and we also condemn the habit of those male teachers who sit in the schoolroom with their hair parted in the middle and their pants in their boot tops."

Little George Ottenstroer, who was bitten by a mad dog about a month ago and subsequently sent to the Pasteur Institute in Chicago for treatment, returned last Saturday entirely cured. The boy showed unmistakable signs of rabies in a few days after being bitten, and thanks to the township board for their prompt action and liberality in bearing the expense of treatment he was sent at once to Chicago, where the physician said the dog was surely rabid, and that the patient was received none too soon.—Maple Lake Messenger.

St. Peter Journal: Following the precedent set by Brown University, whose trustees hold that the president of a University, whose trustees hold that the president of a University should submit his views to the corporation for revision before publication, the state school book commission of Kansas is carefully eliminating errors in finance from the the text books and supplying their places by truth as seen by the Democrats. Hereafter it will be the proper thing for each state to revise its text books immediately after the fall elections.

Ida Grove Era, (Iowa): Several carriages filled with Ida Grove people went to Denison last Saturday to hear Bryan and Towne. Although Mr. Bryan's voice was in bad condition he spoke about two hours mainly on the silver question. He did not make the favorable impression that had been expected. The democrats are jubilant, however, in that they think the crowd was larger than that at the Shaw demonstration. They should not allow themselves to be carried away. They will find Mr. Shaw's friends and supporters legion on election day.

Litchfield Saturday Review: Hon. C. K. Davis is anxious to succeed himself as U. S. senator, and already the senator is organizing his forces for the fight—for fight it will be, as the people of the state don't have the confidence and respect for Mr. Davis that they did at the time of his last election when he did not have a vote to spare. It will require a well organized campaign and hard work on behalf of Mr. Davis and his friends to land the prize, as there is certain to be strong opposition that it will be a losing contest for Mr. Davis.

Wanted.

AGENTS: In every district on the continent to take orders for high-grade Canadian-grown Nursery Stock and Seeds. Largest and most complete assortment in the trade. Fast selling specialties; superb samples furnished free; correspondence in any language. These positions are money makers, and territory should be secured at once for the season by all hustlers looking for a good thing. Our salary or commission offers will interest anyone not earning $1000.00 per year. Get in communication with our nearest office.

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Superintendents Sustained.

Three of the four appeals from the action of county superintendents in refusing teachers certificates were sustained yesterday by the superintendent of public instruction. They are Catherine B. McCurdy, of St. Louis county, W. A. Fearon, of Benton county and Anna Knopke, of Wright county. In the case of Miss Etta G. McCurdy, of St. Louis county, who was an applicant for a second grade certificate, the action of the county superintendent was overruled and she will receive the certificate.—Pioneer Press.

From the Country.

Good morning, Mr. Editor, Good weather for mosquitoes and hunting up fish bait. The late rains have been hard on grain stacks and threshing. Some of the stacks have taken wet. They tell us wheat has gone up in price, all owing to a republican administration. Did a republican administration stop the growing of wheat in many of the foreign countries, and attempt to pauperise all of Europe in order to bring up the price of wheat in this country? A foreign demand is what has brought up the price of wheat. It is hoped there will be better times for the producer and the common laborer, let it come from a republican administration or any other man. But we hope some of the newspapers will give up the notion of trying to make the poor farmer believe the price of wheat has come up all on account of a republican administration.

Miss Maggie Bowen is attending school at Rockford.

One of John Beer's boys had his arm broken last Saturday by falling from a tree. Drs. Tibbits and Wright reduced the fracture.

The country roads are in bad condition again on account of so much rain.

A good many people from Independence attended the State Fair last week.

Rev. M. Hamilton, of Annandale, will preach at the A. C. church, Armstrong, next Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Maggie Westlake, of Brainerd, was visiting her mother Mrs. J. M. Williams part of last week.

Gorden Granger post, of Maple Plain, served up ice cream and cake last Saturday to the W. R. C. All seemed to enjoy the fill.

Corn cutting will soon be here.

There has been a good deal of hay spoiled owing to so much rain.

E. W. Mills and wife were at Buffalo last Saturday.

Earl Hoisington and wife talk of spending the winter at Dayton, Washington.

The Klondyke fever has abated somewhat.

Subscribe for and advertise in the Gazette.

THE SONG OF THE "No. 9."

My dress is of fine polished oak,
As rich as the finest fur cloak,
And for handsome design
You just should see mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I'm beloved by the poor and the rich,
For both I impartially stitch;
In the cabin I shine,
In the mansion I'm fine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I never get surly nor tired,
With zeal I always am fired;
To hard work I incline,
For rest I ne'er pine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I am easily purchased by all,
With instalments that monthly do fall;
And when I am thine,
Then life is benign—
No. 9, No. 9.

To the Paris Exposition I went,
Upon getting the Grand Prize intent:
I left all behind,
The Grand Prize was mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889, at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France. This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered—the GRAND PRIZE—giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor—the most prized honor of France.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best it will be your own fault. Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine. If he doesn't keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue and terms. Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory. WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO. Chicago, Ill

Latest News

250 women at Hazleton, Pa., are said to have made more trouble than 10,000 striking miners, since the shooting affair. They, armed with clubs, rolling pins etc., went to the collieries where 300 men were busy and made them quit work.

The work house and foundry at Little Falls burned yesterday morning, supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

A $50,000 fire at Moorhead in the vicinity of the old Erickson hotel occurred on Wednesday.

A couple of anarchists addressing an open meeting in Chicago called the Poles cringing cowards and tore an American flag to pieces. The Poles got mad and nearly killed them. Their lives were probably saved by their horse running away, and the Poles being unable to overtake them.

Yellow Fever is feared even in Boston where a suspicious death occurred. 19 cases have been reported from New Orleans, and people are said to be leaving Jackson Mississippi on account of the fever.

Five men in jail at Versailles, Ind., for robbery, were taken out by a mob and killed and hanged. Robberies had been carried on to a large extent for some time.

Attorney General Childs decided that the Capitol Commission had a right to use Georgia marble if it saw fit, and the contract is reported signed.

The Bank of England is ready to use all the silver the law will allow, one fifth the bullion held against its note issue, it is claimed, now, if France will open her mints to the free coinage of silver.

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The Gazette.

DELANO. Wright Co., - MINN.

SEPTEMBER—1897.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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The synchronograph just tested in England sends 4,000 words a minute by wire.

There is one region in which people who dislike the bicycle habit can find a refuge from it. The emperor of Morocco has tabooed the bicycle in his dominions.

Some returning travelers inform us that ice is high in Alaska and it is undoubtedly so. Mount St. Elias is one of the highest mountains in the world.

One creamery near St. Albans, Vt., converts the milk of 12,000 cows into 10,000 pounds of butter daily. This is an age of large ideas in American farming.

The best place to grub-stake a Klondike pilgrim for the next few months will be at home. He will be kept in better condition at his own fireside than in passing the long winter at some foreign town on the Alaska coast.

At least President Faure cannot complain that his life is not an exciting one. His departure from St. Petersburg was signalized by the explosion of a bomb, and his return was marked by the same sort of demonstration.

In a recent lecture the German traveler, Prof. Pechuel-Loeschke, declared that the danger from attacks by wild animals in the African deserts and elsewhere was greatly exaggerated, and that the best weapon against attack was an umbrella, which would ward off any lion or tiger.

A band of 25 men and women in Boston have organized a club to abolish marriage, and point to Shelley, George Sand and others as their apostles. The sooner the club moves beyond the confines of civilization the better. If they see any beauty or special virtue in the lives of their apostles dependent upon their violations of the laws of God and man, others do not.

Of the two stamps first issued Washington's portrait was on the ten-cent and Franklin's on the other. Since that time the various issues of the United States stamps would furnish a unique portrait gallery, showing the faces of 48 noted Americans. Washington appears on 25 issues, while Lincoln's picture is on every issue since 1866, except the Columbian series.

The tune of "Yankee Doodle" was written by an English surgeon in an old Dutch house in Greenbush, N. Y., and intended to ridicule Americans. The old house was built of huge oak timbers and hand-made brick, brought from Holland, in 1630. It is still standing, but it is now proposed to raze it to the ground. There are few enough such relics of the revolutionary war, and it should be preserved.

Hypnotism has come in collision with the courts of California, where a judge refused to allow a hypnotist to testify that he had put an alleged murderer under his influence and that while in that condition the prisoner had denied that he had committed the crime. The court took this stand because it said that the law did not recognize hypnotism. Because of this denial an appeal was taken and the supreme court has upheld the position of the trial judge.

The fruit growers of California have begun to build canneries in order to provide against a great waste of fruit which takes place every year and which is a dead loss except where the surplus goes to feed hogs. This is a wise move and one which the horticulturists of other states might copy. Millions of fruit is wasted every year in many states by this carelessness, where a little capital judiciously invested would pay well for the men who furnished it.

Since the rush to Alaska began much has been said of a railroad in that direction to connect with the great Russian line across Siberia. The links to be filled in are larger than is usually supposed. Russia's great railway terminates on the east at Vladivostock, which is 2,700 miles from Behring strait. From the strait to the state of Washington is over 2,000 miles. Here is a stretch of 4,700 miles unprovided for and it is one of the most difficult regions in the world. The overland railway route to Europe may come in time, but the present generation should not count too confidently on seeing it.

It is gratifying to learn that Mrs. William Gerry Slade, of New York, has organized a society to be known as "The Daughters of 1781-1815." We have been worried for some time because there seemed to be a few years at the beginning of this century that could not boast of being the father of a single daughter, and naturally they were lonesome. On either side of them were years that had more sons and daughters than one would suppose they could support. Happily, thanks to Mrs. Slade, all this is at an end, and we doubt if there is now a childless year in the history of this country from 1492 to 1815.

In Geneva, Switzerland, the body of Capt. Henry Arkwright, buried under an avalanche October 13, 1866, has been recovered. It was found almost two miles below the place where the Englishman lost his life, and was, in the main, well preserved. It had been hurled by the avalanche into a crevasse of the glacier and had moved down the mountain side with that creeping giant of the Alps until it was restored at the melting edge of the ice. The feet and head are lost. They were doubtless ground away by the resistless crushing of the glacier in its movement. But the rest of the body is perfect.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the United States there were 215 business failures in the seven days ended on the 10th, against 191 the week previous and 315 in the corresponding period of 1896.

Having reached the age of 64 years, Gen. George D. Ruggles, who has been adjutant general of the army since November, 1893, has been retired.

The treasurer of the United States, for the first time in many years, officially informed the subtreasurers that gold is not wanted by the government. The gold reserve on the 10th was $145,091,435.

Dispatches reaching the Marine hospital service in Washington from officials in Louisiana and Mississippi leave no further doubt as to the fact that yellow fever exists at several points in those states.

In the principal cities in August the increase of post office business over the same months last year was eight per cent.

THE EAST.

Massachusetts prohibitionists nominated Prof. J. Bascom, of Williamstown, for governor.

The late Charles T. Wilder, of Wellesley, Mass., left over $100,000 to charitable and educational institutions.

James R. Willard & Co., New York brokers and commission merchants, failed for $1,000,000.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 10th aggregated $1,104,680,650, against $1,129,245,846 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 45.6.

On the outskirts of Latimer, Pa., the strike situation reached a terrible crisis when a band of deputy sheriffs fired into an infuriated mob of miners, killing 15 or 20 and injuring many others. Gov. Hastings called out the Third brigade of the state militia to prevent any further bloodshed.

Theodore Lyman, ex-congressman, died at his home in Nahant, Mass.

In the National league the percentages of the baseball clubs for the week ended on the 11th were: Baltimore, .708; Boston, .703; New York, .647; Cincinnati, .574; Cleveland, .495; Washington, .470; Chicago, .453; Brooklyn, .449; Pittsburgh, .439; Philadelphia, .432; Louisville, .412; St. Louis, .231.

Miss Harriet C. Sheldon, 82 years of age, and Miss Matilda Sheldon, aged 86, maiden sisters, were fatally burned at their home in Lynn, Mass., by the upsetting of a kerosene stove.

Latest news from the scene of the shooting of miners by deputy sheriffs at Lattimer, Pa., says that 21 were killed and 40 others were injured. Four thousand state troops were preserving order.

The great match race at Medford, Mass., between Star Pointer and Joe Patchen for a purse of $4,000 was won by Star Pointer, his best time being 2:03¾.

The first national president of the Woman's Relief corps, Mrs. E. Florence Barker, died of consumption at her home in Malden, Mass.

WEST AND SOUTH.

At Carlinville, Ill., 96 families, the heads of which are striking miners, are in dire distress, wholly without food and in danger of starvation.

Ohio "gold" democrats met at Columbus and nominated a full state ticket headed by Julius Dexter, of Cincinnati, for governor.

The drought in Nebraska will reduce the corn crop at least 75,000,000 bushels.

A dispatch says that in a collision a mile west of Newcastle, Col., between a Denver & Rio Grande passenger train and a freight 25 persons were killed.

In the Big Horn country in Wyoming millions of feet of timber have been destroyed by forest fires.

For a fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons the Tulane Athletic club of New Orleans has offered $20,000.

The city of Chattanooga, Tenn., it is claimed, is on Georgia soil, and a resurvey of the boundary will probably be made.

Jeremiah C. Long, an aged minister at Monroeville, Ala., died suddenly at the very time he predicted several weeks ago.

In St. Louis December wheat broke all former records, dating back to war times, by soaring up to $1.01⅝ a bushel.

The Cleveland reached Seattle, Wash., from St. Michael's, bringing 65 passengers, many of whom are from the gold fields. They have with them $400,000 in gold dust. The Cleveland also brings news of the probable loss of the steamer Eliza Anderson, with 125 gold seekers on board.

In the Arctic waters the steam whaler Navarach, of San Francisco, got caught in an iceberg and 42 men lost their lives.

The death of John O'Donnell occurred at his home in Bloomington, Ill., aged 102 years.

Further advices from the railway collision near New Castle, Col., say that 30 persons were killed, and 185 others were injured, some fatally.

At the Sons of Veterans' national encampment in Indianapolis a battle field monument association was organized to take charge of the placing of suitable monuments in national parks and on battle fields. The Ladies' Aid society elected Miss Kate Raynor, of Toledo, O., president.

The death of Mrs. Sarah Wright occurred at Flat Rock, Mich., at the age of 101 years.

At the age of 93 years Rev. Abel Stevens, LL.D., died suddenly of heart failure at San Jose, Cal. He was known as the historian of Methodism.

Seven persons were killed in a freight train wreck at Vanburen, Ark.

Charles K. Darling, of Boston, was elected commander-in-chief at the annual meeting in Indianapolis of the Sons of Veterans, and Miss Kate G. Raynor, of Toledo, O., was chosen president of the Ladies' Aid society.

The death of J. C. Boatman, recently appointed fish commissioner of Alaska, occurred in Juneau. He was a native of Ohio and 46 years of age.

The president has pardoned Francis A. Coffin, convicted of wrecking the Indianapolis national bank and sentenced one year ago to eight years' imprisonment.

At Columbus, O., the great miners' strike which was declared on July 4 was brought to an end by the action of the interstate convention of miners, which voted to accept the compromise of 65 cents a ton.

Flames at Hubbard, Ia., destroyed one-half the business blocks in town.

A mob lynched Charles Gibson (colored) near Macon, Ga., for assaulting a white woman named Chapman.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A concession to complete the Panama canal has been given to England.

At a brewery at Hoenstaedt, Austria, by the explosion of a boiler, 11 persons were killed and many were injured.

Latest intelligence from Labrador confirms the reports of the complete failure of the codfishery this season.

Capt. Gen. Weyler has been asked for an explanation regarding the capture by the insurgents of Victoria de Las Tunas, province of Santiago de Cuba, which is defended by seven forts.

In a mine near Johannesburg, South Africa, an explosion killed 30 men.

In Iceland the British fishing fleet lost six boats during the past season and 30 persons were drowned.

Three distinct earthquake shocks were felt in the space of five minutes at San Carlos, Mexico.

In a collision near Jebel Tar, an island of the Red sea, the British steamer Polyphemus was damaged and 27 of the crew were drowned.

Twenty-four persons were killed and many others were injured in a blast of a quarry near the City of Mexico.

J. W. Stocks lowered the world's one-mile bicycle record, standing start, on the Crystal Palace track in London, going the distance in 1:44.

In Paris the premises of the Hachette Publishing company were destroyed by fire, the loss being 1,000,000 franes.

In a gale off Yokohama the Norwegian bark Alette was wrecked and ten of the crew were drowned.

LATER NEWS.

The town of Post Arthur and Sabine Pass, Texas were wrecked by a hurricane. The storm which led the distruction of the towns blew up about 6 o'clock in the evening from the ocean and by midnight was no fierce as to produce a tidal wave all along the coast, completely wiping out both places. Eight persons are known to have been drowned and twenty hurt.

A young boy 17 years old was murdered near Fargo, N. D. His body was found in a car with a bullet hole in the abdomen. Walter Douglas, who claims to be his partner, says his name is John Quinn, and he was murdered by an unknown man.

The Austrian and Russian governments will investigate the shooting of miners at Hazelton, Pa., and if the circumstances warrant, will demand indemnity of the United States for the killing of the subjects of the respective governments.

The retiring United States minister to Spain, Hannis O. Taylor, was received in audience by the queen regent the 13th, and presented his letters of recall. Soon afterwards the new United States minister to Spain, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, was received by her majesty and presented his credentials.

The Reserve commission company, the largest "bucket shop" in Chicago, has closed its doors. It had correspondents in all the principal towns of Iowa.

Rev. G. F. B. Howard has escaped from the Ohio penitentiary. He was the famous United States prisoner from Tennessee, convicted for swindling alleged heirs of estates in Englandd.

John L. Sullivan has announced his candidacy for mayor of Boston. His platform is to license everything.

Judge Cox, of the supreme court of the district of Columbia, dismissed the bill of complaint of John G. Wood, superintendent of mails at Louisville, praying that Postmaster General Gary and Assistant Postmaster General be enjoined from removing him from office.

Dr. Andrews has withdrawa his resignation as president of the Brown university.

The Barr mine near Pittsburg, Pa., was the scene of a riot which will probably result in the death of at least 15 men. The mines started to work and a crowd of miners who were opposed to the men working gathered at the pit and attacked the men when they came out.

Two electric cars collided in Chicago while running at full speed. Motorman Murphy and John Jamison will die. Both cars were crowded and several persons were hurt.

The president has appointed Daniel B. Hainer, of Pennsylvania, to be United States district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hanier was formerly a member of congress.

Several new cases of yellow fever were developed at Mobile, Ala., the 14th.

The Michigan Salt association has advanced the price of salt 10 cents per barrel.

The second annual congress of colored women was held at Nashville, Tenn.

Heavy floods have prevailed in Spain, causing the ruin of many families and a loss of $1,000,000.

The customs officers seized 400 ounces of phenacetine in Hoboken, N. J.

Senor Sagasta, the Spanish liberal leader, in an interview on the subject of the Cuban insurrection, says that the uprising instead of dying out, is spreading considerably. In addition, Senor Sagasta says the situation in the Phillippine Islands is serious. He also asserts that the Carlist propaganda in Spain cannot be viewed with indifference, and expresses the belief that a reconciliation between the political parties in Spain is impossible as long as the conservatives are in power.

The secretary of the treasury and the postmaster general have decided to change the color of the current two-cent postage stamps from carmine to green. It is thought that green is a more desireable color than carmine, besides saving the government about $10,000 in the difference in cost between the two inks.

MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Sept. 14.

Wheat—No. 1. northern, new, 97 to 97½c; No. 2 northern, 92½ and 94c; December, 90¼c.

Corn—No. 3, 28c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 21 to 21½c.

Cattle—Steers, $3.20 to 3.75; cows, $2.75.

Hogs—$3.80 to 4.00.

Sheep—Mutton, $3.10 to 4.10; lambs, $4.25.

Butter—Creamery, extras, 16 to 17c; creamery, firsts, 14 to 15c; dairy, fancy, 13 to 14; dairy, choice, 11 to 12c.

Poultry—Turkeys, 6 to 7c; spring chickens, 7 to 8c.

STRIKERS SHOT DOWN.

A Score of Men Killed by a Posse of Deputy Sheriffs.

Disastrous Culmination of Strike in Hazleton (Pa.) District—Bullets Check Advance of a Band of Marchers.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 11.—The strike situation reached a terrible crisis on the outskirts of Latimer Friday afternoon, when a band of deputy sheriffs fired into an infuriated mob of miners. The men fell like so many sheep and the excitement since has been so intense that no accurate figures of the dead and wounded can be obtained. Reports run from 15 to 20-odd killed and 40 or more wounded. One man counted 13 corpses. Four other bodies lie in the mountains between Latimer and Harleigh. Those who were not injured carried their dead and wounded friends into the woods and estimate is baffled.

The Sheriff's Story.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 11. — Sheriff Martin arrived home from the seven o'clock train at Hazleton. He was met at the depot by his legal adviser. The two got into a cab and drove to the courthouse, where they were closeted together for some time. The sheriff was at first reluctant to say whether he had given the command to fire, but afterwards admitted that he had. The sheriff's detailed statement is as follows:

"I heard that the strikers were going to march to the breaker at Latimer and compel the men there to quit work. I resolved to intercept them and if possible prevent them from reaching the breaker. One of my deputies told me that the strikers would probably be heavily armed. I got my deputies, 70 in number, to meet at a certain place. They were all armed. I told them to keep cool under all circumstances. The trouble began at three o'clock. I met the marching column. I halted them and read the proclamation. They refused to pay any attention and started to resume their march. Then I called to the leader to stop. He ignored my order. I then attempted to arrest him. The strikers closed in on me. They acted very viciously, kicking me, knocking me down and trampling upon me. I called upon my deputies to aid me and they did so, but they were unable to accomplish much. I realized that something had to be done at once or I would be killed. I called to the deputies to discharge their firearms into the air over the heads of the strikers, as it might probably frighten them. It was done at once, but it had no effect whatever on the infuriated foreigners, who used me so much the rougher and became fiercer and fiercer, more like wild beasts than human beings. The strikers then made a still bolder move and endeavored to surround my entire force of deputies. I fully realized that the foreigners were a desperate lot and valued life at a very small figure. I also saw that parleying with such a gang of infuriated men was entirely out of the question, as they were too excited to listen to reason, and that myself and deputies would be killed if we were not rescued or if we did not defend ourselves.

Ordered to Shoot.

"I then called upon the deputies to defend themselves and shoot if they must to protect their lives or to protect the property that they had been sent to guard. The next second there were a few scattered shots fired into the foreigners and a moment later the entire force of deputies discharged a solid volley into the crowd. I hated to give the command to shoot and was awful sorry that I was compelled to do so, but I was there to do my duty, and I did it, as best I knew how and as my conscience dictated, as the strikers were violating the law of the commonwealth and flatly refused to obey the proclamation that I read to them. They insisted on doing violence and disobeying the laws.

A Terrible Scene.

"The scene after the shooting was simply terrible, and I would have willingly not had it occur, but as a public official I was there to see that the law was obeyed and lived up to, and I merely did my duty. Some of the foreigners fell over dead and others badly wounded, some rushing hither and thither seeking a place where they would be shielded from any more shots; others were aiding their wounded companions to a place of safety. The entire crowd of foreigners as soon as the volley had been fired by my deputies turned and started to retreat. They rushed off in all directions as fast as they could, taking as many of their dead and wounded with them as they were able to carry in their hurried retreat. The excitement at the time was simply terrible, and I would not go through another ordeal of the kind for a fortune."

Gives Another Version.

In another interview Mr. Martin was asked: "When you met the men were they on company property or on the public road?"

He replied: "No; they were on the public road."

"Were they marching toward Latimer's?"

"Yes."

"Had they up to that time committed any overt act or acted otherwise than peaceably?"

"No."

"Why, then, did you order the deputies to fire?"

"I did not order the deputies to fire: some one else did that. First came a single shot and then a volley. I gave no order."

"How many men were killed?"

"There were 12 dead when I left and about 40 wounded."

"Were any of your men hurt?"

"One of my deputies was shot through the arm."

Militiamen on Duty.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 13.—Nearly 4,000 members of the state militia are on duty in Hazleton and Lattimer, and their presence has prevented an outbreak on the part of either the strikers or the citizens, who alike vigorously denounce the killing of 21 miners and the wounding of more than 40 others by Sheriff Martin's posse at Lattimer on Friday.

Warrants Sworn Out.

Warrants have been sworn out against the sheriff and all his deputies who took part in the firing upon the strikers, the charge against them being murder. A citizens' committee has been appointed to raise money for their prosecution. The bitter feeling against the officers has been intensified by the knowledge that all except five of the dead and wounded men were shot in the back while running away from the deputies.

Walked Out of Jail.

Columbus, O., Sept. 14.—Rev. G. F. B. Howard has escaped from the Ohio penitentiary. He was a most famous United States prisoner from Tennessee. He was trusted in the front office and walked away. Howard was convicted at Clarksville, Tenn., and sentenced to nine years and fined $1,200 on 22 counts for using United States mails for fraudulent purposes. His specialty was swindling alleged heirs to fabulous fortunes in England. One of the chief witnesses against him was Robert Lincoln, ex-minister to England. Howard has many aliases, and has imposed upon some of the best-known families of the south, getting into the ministry, law and medicine. He is an Englishman, 45 years of age, and was convicted as Frederic George Burgoyne Howard.

Gen. Lee's Views.

Washington, Sept. 14. — Consul General Lee was at the state department Monday and held a long conference with Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Day. Gen. Lee would not talk for publication concerning the situation in Cub, but he did say to a personal friend that in his opinion the insurgents would eventually win their independence without assistance from any outside sources.

THRIVING TOWNS WIPED OUT.

Tidal Wave Strikes Port Arthur and Sabine Pass, Tex.

Port Arthur, Tex., Sept. 14.—A tidal wave struck Port Arthur and Sabine Pass Tuesday morning and left a trail of dead and injured and destroyed property to mark its path. In this city seven are dead and half a dozen wounded. In Sabine Pass the fatalities are more numerous. Some estimate the list as high as 30, but there is no reliable information as to the actual number. The most definite information is that eight were killed and drowned there.

In Port Arthur many buildings were blown down, including the railroad roundhouse, where May Ainsworth was killed; the natatorium, the bank building, Town Site company's barns, Hotel Hayden, Strong & League's building shifted off foundations, Breman building, Colonade hotel, Spence & Lyons' building, C. J. Miller's grocery store, several barns, Kennedy's saloon, the Herald office, Alfred Wolf's saloon, the Hayes building and M. M. Zollinski's grovery. Several residences suffered severely, that of Dan A. Barraclaugh being carried across the street. Many outbuildings were completely blown away.

Riders and runners who came out to the relief train from the town reported 25 to 30 as being killed and many missing, that the new town of Sabin Pass, four miles below the old town and facing immediately upon the gulf, was totally destroyed and most of the old town, located upon the pass, was also destroyed, and the whole country was under water which was eight feet deep in Sabine Pass.

From early morning the sky was threatening and a stiff gale blew. No rain of consequence fell until four p. m., and then it was accompanied by a heavy wind that increased in intensity until it reached the enormous velocity of 80 miles an hour.

Advices from Winnie, Tex., say that nearly all the houses there have been blown down and torn away.

At Webb all of the barns and one house were demolished and scattered over the country.

All along the line of the Southern Pacific railroad the devastating effects of the terrific storm are visible. At Sour Lake on the Southern Pacific the roof of a passenger coach was blown off and James Singers, who left St. Louis on the Gulf & Interstate, which ran into the cyclone, says they expected every minute to be hurled into the ditch, such was the velocity of the wind.

In Webb station Former Governor of Iowa Wheeler's immense dairy barns were demolished, but no one was injured. These barns were valued at $10,000.

PROSECUTION WILL REST.

A Summing Up of the Testimony Against Luetgert.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—All the expert evidence for the state is now practically submitted in the Luetgert murder trial, on which the proof of the corpus delicti rests.

In summing up, this is what the state has shown:

Mrs. Louise Luetgert has disappeared.

Adolph L. Luetgert was up and around the factory most of the night on which she went away.

Live steam was turned that night into a vat in which 378 pounds of crude potash had been placed previously.

Luetgert did not evince any lively efforts to find his wife.

People in the neighborhood began to talk.

The police became suspicious and Luetgert then acted in a manner suspicious to the police.

Mrs. Luetgert's relatives began hinting at foul things.

The police searched the ashes from the factory furnace and found some corset steels.

Then the vat was searched and a wedding ring was found with the engraved letters "L. L."

Three little pieces of bone were also found in the vat, which have been pronounced human bones.

Three witnesses have sworn they saw Mrs. Luetgert enter the factory that night.

Traces of many kinds of acids and alkalis were found in the vat.

A piece of decayed flesh from some warm-blooded animal was found.

A blood-stained knife was shown, which Luetgert had given to Mrs. Feldt the day he was arrested.

SONS OF VETERANS.

Charles K. Darling, of Boston, Elected Commander-in-Chief.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 13.—At the annual meeting here of the Sons of Veterans Omaha was chosen for the next national encampment and officers were elected as follows:

Commander in Chief—Charles K. Darling, of Boston.

Senior Vice Commander—George E. Cogshall, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Junior Vice Commander—James W. Noel, of Indiana.

Counsel in Chief—Horace H. Hammer, of Reading, Pa.

Members of Council—C. Boren, of Kansas, and J. E. Haycraft, of Minnesota.

The new commander in chief appointed Fred Bolton, of Boston, adjutant general.

The Ladies' Aid society elected the following officers:

National President—Miss Kate G. Raynor, Toledo, O. (reelected.)

Vice President—Mrs. Ada Wallace, Indiana.

Chaplain—Mrs. Mary Hamsher, Decatur, Ill.

Treasurer—Mrs. Lydia E. Tomer, Rochester, N. Y.

Inspector—Mrs. Amelia Schuler, Louisville.

Mustering and Enlisting officer — Mrs. Sarah Lyon, Minneapolis.

A Fatal Blast.

City of Mexico, Sept. 13. —Twenty-four persons, mainly spectators of the great blast at Panuela's quarry, on the Vera Cruz railway, were instantly killed. The blast went off and the people rushed forward to see the effects when gases in the air ignited, causing a terrible explosion with awful results. Two cavalrymen were on guard and were killed with their horses. Many people were wounded. The quarry supplies rock for Vera Cruz harbor improvements.

Powers Are Agreed.

London, Sept. 14.—The morning papers contain dispatches from Constantinople asserting that all the ambassadors are now in receipt of instructions enabling them to come to a full agreement on the basis of Lord Salisbury's proposal for the constitution of an international commission representing the six powers to assume control of the revenues with which Greece will guarantee the payment of interest to the holders of old bonds, as well as payment of the indemnity loan.

Leaves a Fortune to Charity.

Quincy, Mass., Sept. 10.—The will of the late Charles T. Wilder, of Wellesley, has been admitted to probate here. It contained many public bequests, and over $100,000 is left to charitable and educational institutions.

COMPROMISE ACCEPTED.

Miners in Convention Agree to Operators' Proposition.

Columbus, O., Sept. 13. — The great miners' strike, which was declared on July 4, was brought to an end Saturday evening, so far at least as western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia are concerned, by the action of the interstate convention of miners, which has been in session here since Wednesday.

After a day of voting and wrangling the convention adopted a resolution accepting the proposition of the Pittsburgh operators. The vote was 495 for and 317 against accepting the terms of settlement, 11 votes not being cast. The delegates from Illinois, who had 250 votes, were unanimous against a settlement. Indiana and West Virginia voted solidly to accept the operators' proposition, but there were scattering votes among the Ohio and Pittsburgh delegates against it. The resolutions adopted are as follows:

"Resolved, That we, the miners of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, in convention assembled, do hereby agree to accept the proposition recommended by our national executive committee, viz., 65 cents in the Pittsburgh district, all places in above-named states where a relative price can be obtained to resume work and contribute liberally to the miners who do not receive the advance, where the fight must be continued to a bitter finish.

"Resolved, That the national officers, executive board and district presidents act as an advisory board for the purpose of providing ways and means for the carrying on of the strike where necessary, provided, however, that no district resume work for ten days, for the purpose of giving miners in other districts time to confer with their operators and get the price if possible."

While ten days is provided for the miners to resume work, it is probable many of the Ohio and Pittsburgh mines will be reopened at once. The convention adopted resolutions indorsing the action of the national executive board in recommending a settlement on the terms proposed.

The Illinois miners will be called in convention at Springfield September 15 to determine what shall be done in that state. Some of the Illinois delegates are very bitter in their denunciation of the action of the convention, since they claim their interests have not been given due consideration.

A resolution was adopted denouncing the action of the deputies in firing into the crowd of striking miners at Hazleton, Pa.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 14.— The miners at nearly all the mines along the Wheeling division of the B. & O. railway met Monday and decided to go to work on Wednesday despite the ten days clause adopted at Columbus. The Darr mine at West Newton and the Jumbo, on the Pan-Handle road, resumed Monday. A general resumption in the district is expected by Thursday.

AWFUL COLLISION.

Thirty Persons Killed and 185 Injured in Colorado.

New Castle, Col., Sept. 11.—The worst wreck in the history of the state of Colorado occurred at 12:25 Friday morning on the track of the Denver & Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland railway, 1½ miles west of here. After 12 hours incessant work by the wrecking crews in clearing away the debris and rescuing the bodies of those who perished, it is yet impossible to secure more than an estimate of the loss of life, and not even those known to be dead have been identified. Fully 30 persons are believed to have perished, while 185 are taken out of the wreck suffering from serious injuries.

The wreck was caused by a head-end collision between a Denver & Rio Grande passenger train running at the rate of 40 miles an hour and a special Colorado Midland stock train running at a speed of probably 30 miles. So terrific was the concussion that both engines, baggage and express cars, smoker and day coaches and two stock cars were totally demolished and the track torn up for rods in both directions. To add to the horror of the scene, the wreck caught fire from an explosion of a gas tank on the passenger train, and burned so rapidly that many passengers pinned beneath the debris were burned to death before help could reach them.

The most generally accepted theory as to the cause of the wreck seems to be that Conductor Burbank, of the Midland special, anticipating the time of the passenger, undertook to "steal a station" and beat the passenger into New Castle. Burbank escaped uninjured, and upon orders from Coroner Clark has been placed under arrest by the sheriff.

New Castle, Col., Sept. 13. — Frank Burbank, conductor, and Engineer Ostrander, deceased, of the Colorado Midland railway, are charged by the coroner's jury with being responsible for the frightful wreck which occurred here last week. At the inquest the jury decided from the evidence that the conductor and engineer attempted to arrive at New Castle siding upon the time allotted by order of the train dispatcher to the Rio Grande passenger train west-bound.

Richest Find Yet.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 14. — Sulphur creek, a branch of Dominion creek, which is a tributary of the Indian river, is the scene of the latest gold excitement in the Klondike. From accounts of the new district brought down on the schooner Southcoast it seems that the new diggings will rival even the famous Bonanza and Eldorado. Gold was found just below the surface running $34 to the pan. Two men took out $300 in a day by simply prospecting their claims. A stampede followed the reports of the new finds, which reached Dawson City August 15. In a week 500 had crossed the mountains between Eldorado creek and Dominion creek. They traveled day and night, and in two weeks the whole stream was staked out. This information, the first authentic story of Sulphur creek, was given Monday by John E. Light, of Chicago, Ill. He left Dawson on the steamer Bella August 18. He owns a claim on Sulphur creek.

An Insurgent Victory.

Madrid, Sept. 11.—The minister of war has cabled Capt. Gen. Weyler asking for an explanation regarding the capture by the insurgents of Victoria de Las Tunas, province of Santiago de Cuba, which is defended by seven forts, having two Krupp guns among their armament. It is stated here that the intention of the insurgents is to establish their government there and to obtain the recognition of their belligerency by the United States. A Spanish expedition will be organized to recapture Victoria de Las Tunas.

CURING HICCOUGHS.

More Remedies Than One Suggested in the Story.

"Why don't you stop that hiccoughing?" said one business man to another as they met at the corner of Fourth and Vine streets at the noon hour. The man addressed was all but in convulsions.

"Stop nothing!" said he. "I've been trying every old remedy I ever heard of and every new one that every fool friend was kind enough to suggest. I've held my arms over my head for 15 minutes and extended them like a sign board until they ached. I held my breath until I was all but ready to drop from apoplexy. I've drunk nine swallows of water nine times over, I guess, and two or three chumps have tried to scare me, and did it, too, but to no good. Then another enthusiastic amateur physician hit me in the middle of the back when I wasn't looking and escaped before I could land on him. I would not have done a thing to him if I had caught him. But the hiccoughs are here, and to stay, I fear."

"Set 'em up if I cure you?"

"Will I? I'll set 'em up for a month and throw in a big cold 'bot' besides if you cure 'em."

Then they adjourned to a moistening establishment, and the good Samaritan said to Dan: "Dan, give this gentleman a lump of white sugar."

He took it and dissolved it in his mouth, and the hiccoughs went as if by magic, probably because their stay was over anyhow, and not on account of the remedy, but it cost the cold bottle just the same and some drinks besides. Still, he thinks he got out of it cheap enough.—Cincinnati Tribune.

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Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package, FREE. Write to Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Autobiographical.— The self-made man was speaking. He said—"My father was a raiser of hogs. There was a large family of us"—and then his voice was drowned by the applause.—Life.

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TO MY WATCH.

Little watch, fast ticking out
All the hours of pain and doubt,
All the tumult, toil and strife
Making up our span of life;
All the heart-wrung sighs, and tears
Falling faster with the years,
As the petals drop and fade
From the bloom life's summer made.
Ah! what thoughts each other chase
As I look upon your face!

Every tick your motions give
One tick less have I to live.
Did I realize this thought,
With such solemn meaning fraught,
When some new-born joy drew nigh
In the happy days gone by?
And your slight hands all too slow
Round about your face did go?
Ah! those tardy hours have passed.
Would they were not now so fast!

Never stopping in your flight,
Never pausing day or night;
Not a moment's rest you crave
From the cradle to the grave.
With a never-ceasing motion,
Steadfast as the tides of ocean;
Seeming evermore to hurry,
Yet without a moment's flurry;
Till our worn hearts almost pray
That you would a moment stay.
All things rest—the clouds at noon,
And the leaves in nights of June;
And the grief-bewildered brain
When sleep falls like softest rain;
And the stars when day awakes,
And the day when Hesper shakes
Gleams of gold from out the skies
Into wandering lovers' eyes.
You alone speed on your way,
Never resting night or day.

Yet what joys those hands have brought!
Golden days with rapture fraught;
Golden days by sunlit fountain;
Golden days on breezy mountain;
Days made more divine by love
Than by radiance from above.
Ah! those hands that to the sense
Bring such joys and bear them hence;
Could we know what Time conceals
'Neath those little ticking wheels!

Yet when those slight hands shall mark
That last hour when all grows dark;
And shall still keep ticking on
When earth's light from me is gone,
Little watch, your face shall be
Still a memory sweet to me,
Though diviner light may shine
On these opened eyes of mine.
For your hands that never cease
Bring at last the perfect peace.
—Sydney Hodges, in Leslie's Popular Monthly.

AN INTELLIGENT DOG.

[Copyright, 1897.]

"THEODORE" is his name and he is one of the most highly-honored inmates of a certain farmhouse in one of the central counties of New York state. Though he is only 16 he is accounted very old; he is almost blind, more than half deaf, his teeth are falling out, and his once glossy black hair is now plentifully sprinkled with gray. "Theodore" is a dog, the companion of his master's boyhood days and his most cherished pet in the present period of canine senility. All through his relatively long life "Theodore" has shown intelligence and fidelity far exceeding the average among dogs, and once he did his master a service of exceptional importance—a service that will insure the poor old brute the tenderest care to the day of his death, if he should live to be 100. Here is the story:

"It was when I was a very little boy and Theodore was little more than a pup. He was given to me as soon almost as he got his eyes open; we were friends from the very first, and as soon

CLUTCHED BETWEEN HIS TEETH WAS THE MISSING POCKETBOOK.

as the dog was old enough to keep up with me we were together constantly from sunrise till sunset.

"Before Theodore was six months old he showed unusual intelligence. I thought then, and I think now, that Theodore understood the English language much better than some of the two-legged creatures who speak it. So firmly was this borne in on my childish mind that I used to devote a good deal of time trying to teach the poor creature to speak. You may laugh if you want to, but I believe that dog knew I was trying to teach him to speak. He used to look up into my eyes with the most wistful expression imaginable on his poor old black face, and his futile whinings and barkings sometimes went to my very heart. But after awhile I became satisfied that my efforts were vain and for this reason, quite as much as because of the jeers and gibes to which they subjected me, I left off trying.

"It was when Theodore was six or seven years old—quite an old dog in fact—and I was about ten, that, being very busy with his farm work, my father sent me to the village one day with $100 in a pocketbook with which to pay off a note that was in the hands of the local banker. My father made the mistake of not telling me what was in the pocketbook, saying only that when I got to the village I was to go straight to the bank and give up the pocketbook, taking great care to bring back the paper which the banker would give to me in return. Of course I should have understood, young as I was, that the pocketbook was valuable, and I should also have obeyed my father's instructions to go as directly as possible and to hurry back.

"I did neither of these things. Of course I took Theodore along with me, and being a very small boy, of course I loitered along at my leisure, and when Theodore and I got about half way to the village we turned aside from the road into the thick growth of the swampy woods. For hours we played in the shade of the water ashes and the willows, jumping from bog to bog in the more swampy parts and chasing butterflies in occasional glades. Finally, when the sun was half way down the western sky, I remembered my errand and we continued on our way to the village.

"I reached the little bank just before the hour for closing, and marching up to the little window put my hand into my pocket to take out the wallet. But it wasn't there, and I had to explain to the banker that I had lost it in the swamp. I have passed through many greater crises since then, but I am sure I never felt more completely cast down than I did when I heard from the lips of the banker that the lost book had contained the incomprehensible sum of $100. I was literally overwhelmed with grief, and I readily agreed to the banker's impassioned declarations regarding my utter personal worthlessness.

"Of course I retraced my steps through the swampy woods as carefully as I could in search of the missing book. Of course I couldn't find it. I was so excited and sorrowful, in fact, that I could hardly see, and when night came on I had to give it up. I will pass over the details of the interview that took place between my father and me. A stout leathern strap and its application were among the chief features thereof, and I was so absorbed in my own grief and pain that I failed to notice that Theodore had not returned with me.

"It was some time after I awoke the next morning, that I remenmbered the frightful thing that had befallen me. Indeed, it did not present itself to my mind until I had dressed and started to go downstairs. Then I found the door of my room locked, and it came back to me. I remembered then that my father had declared I must remain a prisoner for a week to pay for my carelessness. When my mother came to bring her boy a breakfast I asked for Theodore. I told her I knew I wasn't fit to go out among folks who went about what they had to do with care and promptness, and so had no fault to find with my punishment, though it was hard to bear. If I could only have my dog with me I thought I could get along.

"But Theodore was nowhere to be found, and he did not appear till near sundown. When he did come to light he looked as if he had been through all the swamps in the world. He was disheveled and covered with mud, his eyes were bloodshot, and he looked gaunt and worn and hungry. He refused all efforts to stop him on the ground floor, insisting on rushing upstairs to my room at once; and, tightly clutched between his teeth, was the missing pocketbook with the $100 intact within its cover."

VENETIAN PROVERBS.

Old Sayings Concerning Features and Character.

Dr. Balladoro, of Verona, has published about 100 Venetian proverbs, containing suggestions as to the character, inclinations, and passions of the people. These proverbs show that tall persons are considered to have little intelligence; short persons are malicious, tall women are vicious, and short women contemptuous. Men ought to choose small wives, because little women are more graceful, and keep young for a longer time; fat men are considered to be peaceful and good humored. Sicilian traditions held a large head to be a sign of wisdom, but the Venetian proverb considers it a sign of ignorance. A crooked neck is a sign of bad temper. A pallid complexion is abhorred. Beardless men are stupid, bearded women are very clever and wicked. A red beard is a sign of maliciousness, as is also red hair in a woman. Long hair in a woman is a sign of silliness. Bald people are intelligent, but inclined to evil ways. People with small eyes, and especially people who squint, must be avoided. A large nose is a sign of a resolute, imperative character; a turned-up nose is a sign of criminal tendencies, and equally so a very pointed nose. Thin lips indicate irascibility, thick lips sensuality. A child teething late is likely to have a long life. Intelligent people have small hands. Large hands are a sign of coldness of heart. People who have a voice not suited to their sex must be regarded with diffidence. Ugly, bad parents generally have good and handsome children, and vice versa. A final proverb asserts that all people are somewhat mad, and another that inherited lunacy is incurable. Such is the wisdom to be found in Venetian proverbs.—London News.

He Wasn't Sure.

While a Scottish regiment was on the march in India from one station to another the doctor, as is usual at certain camps on the line of march, paraded the men for inspection, and, on going his rounds, made one man a prisoner for having dirt-begrimed knees. The next morning the officer ordered him to headquarters, and asked him the reason why he didn't wash his knees. "Weel, sir," replied Scottie, "there was a dizzen or mair o' us in a'e bine, an' I ken this much that I washed a pair o' knees, but whether they were mine or no I canna swear."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

—The common house sparrow flies at the rate of 92 miles per hour.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS

An Awful Death.

Mattie Dunn, of Minneapolis, aged 6 years, died from the effects of eating the whole of a raw pumpkin. Mattie and a playmate had secured a couple of pumpkins which they proposed to fashion into jack o'lanterns. When they commenced to hollow out the gourds the playmate was seized with a peculiarly child-like idea.

"I'll bet you five cents, Mattie," said he, "that you can't eat your pumpkin all up."

Mattie was not to be stumped, and immediately began to masticate the pumpkin, swallowing all of the pulpy substance, while the other boy sat by and watched him.

He was taken dangerously ill soon afterward and died within 24 hours. He was a bright little boy and full of health.

Hunting in His Sleep.

Seth, the 16-year-old son of A. M. Marshall, of Duluth, was the victim of a very peculiar shooting accident near Barker. With Charles McClure, of Saginaw, and Harry Larmer, of Philadelphia, he had been hunting in Carlton county. Early one morning, Larmer, either in his sleep or while just awakening, discharged a revolver. He procured it in his sleep, and was not conscious of what he had done until the shot aroused him. The bullet struck Marshall, entering his face on the under side of the left jaw and coming out of the cheek.

Grain Business.

For the crop year ending Aug. 31, Minneapolis made an excellent record, receiving 64,805,740 bushels of wheat and grinding in her mills 13,500,000 barrels of flour, the equivalent of nearly 60,000,000 bushels of wheat actually ground in the Minneapolis mills. The business in coarse grains reached 23,000,000 bushels, as against 9,500,000 the previous year, the increase being due in large part to a partial adjustment of rates in lieu of previous discrimination against that market. Duluth ground less flour than for several years.

Several Are Paroled.

The meeting of the board of prison managers was confined largely to listening to applications for parole. Seven male and one female prisoner were paroled and will be liberated from prison as soon as employment can be found for them. The report of Clerk Bixby shows that the miscellaneous cash receipts of the prison for last month amounted to $6,741.02. Of this amount $3,284.96 was received from the Union Shoe and Leather company for convict labor.

Worked the Ladies.

A woman who gave her name as Alta Putt has worked a smooth confidence game in Winona. She was agent for Thompson & Hood, Chicago publishers, for various books. She told a number of young ladies that if they desired she could procure them positions at $12 a week, expenses paid, to travel and appoint sub-agents in the various portions of the state. They accepted, and paid her a fee, averaging from $5 to $10. Upon securing the money, the woman disappeared.

Wants a Vacation.

John L. Meagher, postmaster of Marysburg, Le Sueur county, is afraid that President McKinley will not remove him from office and thinks that he has earned a rest. Mr. Meagher is one of the oldest postmasters in the country, as well in age as in continuous service. He was appointed during President Buchanan's administration, in October, 1858, and next month he will have been postmaster for thirty-nine years.

Postponed.

The signing of the contract for the building of the superstructure of the state capitol has been held up pending an opinion of the legality of the contract, in view of the law passed two years ago providing that Minnesota stone shall be used in all cases where it can be done without material increase in the cost of the structure.

News in Brief.

Secretary Bliss has approved the bond of the St. Hilaire Lumber company, and issued a permit to build a railway across five townships on the Red Lake reservation.

Miss Annie Sherman, living near Winona accidentally killed herself while pulling a gun out of a buggy.

Farmer Gaylor, living south of Mankato, was held up while driving home. Two men attacked him with a horseshoe, but he drove his assailants off.

W. H. & W. A. Patten have opened the Farmers' and Merchants' bank at Le Sueur.

At Wood Lake, Charley Sweitzer and Will Schlener had a fight. Schlener broke a fork handle over Sweitzer's head and the blow may prove fatal. Schlener was arrested. Both men are threshers.

Father Fobee will be installed as bishop of St. Cloud, Tuesday, Sept. 28.

Benton Thoraman, a carpenter, fell from the roof of Hodges & Hyde's elevator at Pipestone and sustained internal injuries.

Peter Gales, driver of the Little Falls brewery wagon, fell asleep while delivering beer, and rolled off the seat. The wagon passed over his chest, causing fatal injuries.

E. D. Child's creamery in South Crookston burned. Loss $2,000; no insurance. The butter from this institution took third prize at the present state fair.

The fifteenth annual reunion of the Fourth Minnesota Veteran Volunteer infantry was held at St. Paul.

A 2-year-old daughter of W. M. Catlins, of Minnesota Lake, while playing near a wire fence, in some way got caught and was strangled to death.

Christina Digre sues James J. Hill and the Manitoba railway for $10,000 as damages sustained by her in the laundry of the Hotel Lafayette in 1895.

Nic Schmitz of the town of Edna lost by fire his threshing outfit, which he purchased last season for $2,750. Several stacks of grain were burned at the same time. The fire broke out while the crew were eating dinner.

Wm. Ryan, a visitor from Wisconsin, was buncoed out of $50 with the lock game by Minneapolis men.

Arthur Catabani was indicted for the murder of one Reinhart in a saloon at Ely last July.

The national convention of the Polish union of America was held at St. Paul, with delegates from all parts of the country.

Peter Ideland, a farmer living four miles west of Cottonwood, while attempting to get on a threshing engine, missed his step and was run over and instantly killed. He leaves a wife and two children in poor circumstances.

THE BICYCLE WAS SULKY.

That Was the Excuse of a Beginner for Her Slow Progress in Riding.

The lady disentangled herself from the wheel and looked at it mournfully, reprachfully, despairingly. The patient instructor stood meekly by, holding the machine, awaiting her pleasure.

"What can be the matter?" the lady asked.

"It's certainly mighty curious," the instructor replied, shaking his head.

"I'm sure I don't ride half so well as I did at the last lesson," proceeded the lady.

"That's so," admitted the candid instructor.

"Nor quarter so well as at the one before that."

"No, m'm."

"At my second lesson I rode half way across the room without your holding the wheel."

"You surely did."

"And at the fourth lesson I almost made a mount by myself."

"I seen you do it," and the instructor tapped his fingers on the saddle by way of emphasis.

"And now," pursued the lady, in an indignant tone, "I can't ride two feet without falling off."

The instructor lifted the bicycle up so that it rested on the front wheel and kicked the pedal around, but said nothing.

"What can be the reason?" persisted the lady.

The instructor felt the tire of the rear wheel, but remained silent.

"Do you suppose it could be the fault of the wheel?" asked the lady.

"Hay?" exclaimed the instructor, his surprise overcoming his politeness.

"I don't mean it that way," the lady said, hastily, with a blush. "Of course, it's really my fault, in a way, because I, and not the wheel, am learning to ride. But don't you think that the wheel may be misbehaving and that that may have something to do with it?"

"Do you mean that it's out of order?" asked the instructor, beginning to poke around among the joints and sprockets.

"No," said the lady; "only just sulking."

"I never heard of a bicycle sulking," replied the instructor, unsympathetically.

"Didn't you?" returned the lady, with growing enthusiasm. "Well, then, perhaps I've discovered something new. You know that a sewing machine gets sulky sometimes? No? Oh, of course not, if you've never used one. Well, it does. Sometimes it simply won't work right. Perhaps the weather affects it. Then it will take a jump and run along beautifully for days and days. It is simply mischief. Now the first day I rode this bicycle I got along beautifully on it, and wasn't a bit afraid, and the second lesson was the same. Then it began to be sulky, and I began to be afraid of it, and I've been getting more afraid of it ever since. Now, how do you account for that, if it isn't the fault of the bicycle in getting sulky and frightening me?"

"You got frightened because you tumbled off," said the instructor, in a matter-of-fact way.

"Yes," said the lady, "and why did I tumble off? Because the bicycle was sulky and began playing tricks on me. Otherwise I ought to be making progress instead of falling back, as I am doing. So, don't you see, that it really is the bicycle's fault and not mine that I am doing so badly?"

"Well, perhaps so," said the instructor, resignedly.

"The wheel has had a rest," said the lady. "Perhaps it will be feeling better now. I will try it again. But keep a good hold of it."

And then she made another attempt to master the art of riding alone.—N. Y. Sun.

THE HAUGHTY DAME.

How a Young Man Got Even with Her for Rudeness.

She was a tall woman and somewhat angular. Her clothes were in the extreme of fashion and her big summer hat was alive with nodding flowers. There were traces about her of former beauty, but most of them were only dimly reminiscent. She walked the streets as if she held the deeds of them in her white-gloved hand, and people looked after her in profound wonder. When she reached Pittsburgh station at Euclid avenue she failed to notice the ting-ting-ting of the bell which warningly heralds the closing of the safety gates, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. She stalked steadily forward and the bar which falls across the sidewalk was descending directly above her devoted head. A half dozen people called to her. A policeman shouted. She never turned her nodding headgear. Then, just as the descending timber touched her hat a man sprang forward, caught her by the arm and pulled her aside, the heavy bar grazing her as it descended.

"Sir," she cried, "what do you mean by this rudeness?"

"I beg your pardon, ma'am," said the stranger, "I simply endeavored to save you from a cracked skull."

"You should be punished for your roughness," said the haughty dame. "I ought to hand you over to this officer."

The policeman bowed deferentially.

"You will excuse me, too, ma'am," he said, "but the young man used no more roughness than was necessary to save you from a bad thump on the head."

"I will report you for impudence," said the tall dame, with a withering look at the policeman. Then she turned again to the young man. "Let this be a lesson to you," she said, "and never repeat the offense."

The young man lifted his hat.

"Madam," he said, "I trust that nothing will make me forgetful of the duty I owe to the aged."

Then the haughty lady turned away hastily and swept along.—St. Louis Republic.

Baked Tomatoes.

Choose six large smooth tomatoes. Cut a slice off the stem end, and carefully scoop out the seeds. Mix half a cupful of finely-chopped, cold boiled ham, two tablespoonfuls of stale bread crumbs, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, half a teaspoonful of salt, and a dash of cayenne, with a tablespoonful of melted butter. Fill the tomatoes with the mixture, heaping it in the center; sprinkle over the tops with bread crumbs; put the tomatoes in a granite baking pan, baste with melted butter, and bake in a hot oven over 30 minutes. When done take up and serve hot.—Housekeeper.

—A woman judges all men by her husband.—Washington Democrat.

A MOTHER'S EFFORT.

A Mother Sees Her Daughter in a Pitiful Condition, But Manages to Rescue Her.

From the New Era, Greensburg, Ind.

The St. Paul correspondent for the New Era recently had an item regarding the case of Mabel Stevens, who had just recovered from a serious illness of rheumatism and nervous trouble, and was able to be out for the first time in three months. The letter stated that it was a very bad case and her recovery was such a surprise to the neighbors that it created considerable gossip.

Being anxious to learn the absolute facts in the case, a special reporter was sent to have a talk with the girl and her parents. They were not at home, however, being some distance away. A message was sent to Mr. Stevens, asking him to write up a full history of the case, and a few days ago the following letter was received from Mrs. Stevens:

" ST. PAUL, IND., Jan. 20, 1897.

"Editors New Era, Greensburg, Ind.

"DEAR SIRS: Your kind letter received and I am glad to have the opportunity to tell you about the sickness and recovery of Mabel. We don't want any newspaper notoriety, but in a case like this where a few words of what I have to say may mean recovery for some child, I feel it my duty to tell you of her case.

"Two years ago this winter Mabel began complaining of pains in her limbs, principally in her lower limbs. She was going to school, and had to walk about three quarters of a mile each day, going through all kinds of weather. She was thirteen years old and doing so well in her studies that I disliked to take her from school, but we had to do it.

"For several months she was confined to the house, and she grew pale and dwindled down to almost nothing. Her legs and arms were drawn up and her appearance was pitiful. Several doctors had attended her, but it seemed that none of them did her any good. They advised us to take her to the springs, but times were so hard we could not afford it, although we finally managed to get her to the Martinsville baths. Here she grew suddenly weaker, and it seemed that she could not stand it, but she became better, and it seemed that she was being benefited, but she suddenly grew worse, and we had to bring her home.

"She lingered along, and last winter became worse again, and was afflicted with a nervous trouble almost like the St. Vitus' dance. For some time we thought she would die, and the physicians gave her up. When she was at her worst a neighbor came in with a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and wanted us to try them as they were advertised to be good for such cases, and her daughter had used them for nervousness with such good results that she thought they might help Mabel.

"We tried them. The first box helped her some, and after she had taken three boxes she was able to sit up in bed. When she had finished a half dozen boxes she was able to be out and about. She has taken about nine boxes altogether now, and she is as well as ever, and going to school every day, having started in again three weeks ago. Her cure was undoubtedly due to these pills."

(Signed) MRS. AMANDA STEVENS."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness in either male or female. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—(they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

HAD NO NEED TO WORRY.

Chloride of Iron Had No Terror to Old Auntie Johnson.

He is a young physician, who has been in practice but two years. He lives in a town in central Illinois, where practice is fairly good, and has his share of patients. One of these happens to be an elderly colored woman whose name is Johnson. She is long past the time when she should work, for white wool has taken the place of the southdown covering nature originally endowed her with. Her husband and herself were slaves before the war. Now it happened that "Auntie" Johnson acquired an acute case of tonsilitis. So she sent old man Johnson out to get a doctor.

Johnson performed his mission by bringing the young doctor back with him. The doctor has had experience with colored people and was prepared for almost anything that might happen. He made the proper examination and finding the glands badly swollen, decided to use the tincture of chloride of iron with potassium as a gargle. He made the mixture on the spot and then handed the bottle to the old woman remarking:

"Now, auntie, you must be careful with this."

"Huh—speck yo' all done give me pizen," interjected the negress, as she eyed the liquid suspiciously.

"Never you mind about that," said the doctor. "You mind what I tell you and it will be all right. Now, I want you to wash your throat with this and be careful after using it to rinse your mouth out well. If you don't it will spoil your teeth."

The old woman tossed her head back and broke out into the most uproarious laughter. Her huge frame shook and twisted with her mirth. She was convulsed with mirth. Her husband stood on one foot and the other, watching his spouse with increasing anxiety. Then he took a birdlike squint at the doctor and finally blurted out:

"Foh Gawd, doctah, she ain't laffin' at yo' all. She only got one toof left."

The instructions were not insisted upon. —Chicago Chronicle.

A Partner in Crime.

"Parson," said the dying man, "do you believe in a deathbed confession?"

"Under certain circumstances," said the reverend gentleman.

"Well, it is this way. Years ago I was a passenger on the Great Consolidated Street railway."

"Yes, go on."

"Oh, I hate to tell it."

"Go on."

"And one day in a moment of vicious insanity, I beat them out of a nickel fare!"

He sank back exhausted.

"Listen," said the reverend man, "it may comfort you. Can you hear me?"

"Yes, yes."

"You needn't feel so worried about beating that gang of robbers out of a paltry nickel—I beat 'em every chance I get!"

And the dying man passed away with a peaceful smile.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Real Rest and Comfort.

There is a powder to be shaken into the shoes called Allen's Foot-Ease, invented by Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y., which druggists and shoe dealers say is the best thing they have ever sold to cure swollen, burning and tender or aching feet. Some dealers claim that it makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It certainly will cure corns and bunions and relieve instantly sweating, hot or smarting feet. It costs only a quarter, and the inventor will send a sample free to any address.

More Terrible.

Hewitt—My wife was looking for a dry goods store yesterday and by mistake she walked into a saloon next door.

Jewett—That was terrible.

"Yes, she found me inside."—N. Y. Truth.

A Natural Inference.—"Did you hear what Whimpleton's litle boy said when they showed him the twins?" "No; what was it?" "He said: 'There! Mamma has been gettin' bargains again.'"—Tit-Bits.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKEN.

One Way to Spell Tomatoes, Five to Pronounce It.

One word in its time has many pronunciations. For instance: Mrs. Housekeep the other day was doing her morning's marketing. With her had come the stranger who was spending a week or two within her gates. Standing by while she snapped the beans between her fingers to see that they were tender, parted the husks to make sure that the corn was ripe, pulled the pears out of their paper wrappings and conducted herself generally after the manner of a careful housewife, was the clerk, order book in hand, and obsequiousness on his brow. The visitor began it with:

"These tomaytoes look nice. Get some—there's a dear!"

To which Mrs. Housekeep replied: "Why, certainly, if you like them!" Then to the clerk: "How much are tomahtoes this morning?"

"I'm not sure; I'll ask. Jim," calling to a fellow clerk, "how much is them termaiters?"

"I'll ask the boss. Say," passing the word further back, "watcher gettin for tomattoes to-day?"

"T'mats? O, two baskets for a quarter, I guess."

Therefore, to please her guest who loved "tomaytoes," Mrs. Housekeep invested in some "tomahtoes" and Jim, who was investigating the price of "tomattoes" for the benefit of a fellow clerk who wanted to know how to sell "termaiters," was enlightened as to what he should charge for "t'mats." And the bystander was left marveling at the infinite variety of "English as she is spoke."—Chicago Chronicle.

Home-Seekers, Look!

The Grand Prairie of Arkansas—lying on both sides of the Little Rock & Memphis R. R., and extending along its tracks for miles—offers special inducements to home-seekers. The best pasturage, the richest cereal lands and finest farming country in the New South. This Vast Tract of Land now thrown open to settlers. Come and buy while you have the chance to make your own selection. For any information, call on, or address, Rudolph Fink, General Manager Little Rock, Ark., W. H. Morrison, Gen. Frt. & Tkt. Agt., Little Rock, Ark., Little Rock & Memphis Railroad.

"Swift Water Bill's" Bride.

Miss Gussie Lamore, formerly of Juneau, has made the most desirable marriage, from a pecuniary point of view. It is a fact that "Swift Water Bill" was so smitten with her charms that he called on Miss Lamore the day of her arrival. He wooed her with $50,000 of gold dust in a coal-oil can, and the next day she became "Mrs. Swift Water Bill." The man, whose real name is not known to any of the McKay party, came up the Klondike early in the rush. He did not have a dollar or enough grub for a square meal when he arrived. He located one of the richest claims, and is now a millionaire and a bridegroom. His claim is 13 Eldorado. —Alaska Cor. Chicago Chronicle.

Gross Outrages

Upon the stomach and bowels are perpetrated by multitudes of injudicious people who, upon experiencing the annoyance of constipation in a slight degree, infiltrate their bowels with drenching evacuants, which enfeeble the intestinal membrane to a serious extent, sometimes, even, superinducing dysentery or piles. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the true succedaneum for these nostrums, since it is at once invigorating, gentle and effectual. It also banishes dyspepsia, malarial complaints, rheumatism and kidney troubles.

Boundless Egotism.

"You ought to give up trying to sing. Don't your neighbors smash your windows when you sing of an evening?" said Gilhooly to a vocalist.

"They don't do that because my singing is bad; on the contrary, they smash my windows so they can hear better."—Tammany Times.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

What is the age of chivalry, Aunt Penelope?" "Those good old times when men fell in love with women over forty."—Tit-Bits.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Boarding-School Teacher — "And now, Edith, tell me the plural of baby." Edith (promptly)—"Twins."—Tit-Bits.

Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. Cady, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

When a woman has more than she can hold in her hand she puts it in her mouth. —Washington Democrat.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

Men tire of everything else; it is a wonder they do not tire of life.

MRS. KRINER'S LETTER

About Change of Life.

"I suffered for eight years and could find no permanent relief until one year ago. My trouble was Change of Life. I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and relief came almost immediately. I have taken two bottles of the Vegetable Compound, three boxes of Pills and have also used the Sanative Wash, and must say, I have never had anything help so much, I have better health than I ever had in my life. I feel like a new person, perfectly strong. I give the Compound all the credit. I have recommended it to several of my friends who are using it with like results. It has cured me of several female diseases. I would not do without Mrs. Pinkham's remedies for anything. There is no need of so much female suffering. Her remedies are a sure cure."—MRS. ELLA KRINER, Knightstown, Henry Co., Ind.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 17, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Dr. Niven dentist will be in Monticello Sept. 18, 19, and 20.

--Mrs. M. A. Chance is having her office building on R. R. Ave. painted. Dr. Jenner is chief brushman.

—The second crop of mosquitoes is here. It is quite a large one, and its bite is as severe as was that of the first crop.

—Street Commissioner Martin put in some crossings near Schaffers store, and a bridge and crossing over to Marr's store this week.

—M. J. Stone, the blacksmith, is carpentering and preparing to move his family into the Brothers house near Lyle's Ford, this week.

—The time for evening services at the M. E. Church has been changed. Epworth League will begin at 6:45; preaching at 7:30. Everybody invited.

—Some of the telephone poles unloaded here were hauled out of town yesterday, prepatory to setting them in the ground for the new line from the cities West.

--Finishing touches are being put on to Schaffers rooms above his store. J. M. Borril and crew are doing the decorating. The rooms are fine and will be ready for occupancy soon.

—Andrew Hanseman has again got back to his old business, and his smiling countenance beams over George P. Schaffers new counters while Frankie is away posting up on book-keeping, etc.

—Bicycles are growing less fashionable with each rain we get. If wet weather keeps on, wheels can be had cheap. Horses, especially saddle horses, are growing in favor, and with greater demand prices are raising.

—The September Fair Day was a big one for Delano. Merchants claim to have had a larger trade than for several weeks. People come from a long distance to Delano Fairs, and bring along their wives who patronize our merchants.

—Mrs. S. Gunn received a letter from Mrs. E. C. Austin (nee Dugan) of Amedee, Cal. She writes that her husband is doing business there and in Lakeview, Oregon. But she likes Amedee best, and thinks it a fine place so they are living there.

—A few young men, but old drunkards, are to be seen toting their pail of beer into some vacant building or barn, and filling up until they are foolish, nearly every day. People who are in business must want dimes awfully bad to sell beer to boys of this character and help them on their journey downward.

—Fourth street crossing should be put in. Delano is big enough to have another street across the R. R. track. Frequently both 2nd and 3rd street crossings are blocked with cars, and people have to wait when they could use 4th street if it was open. And teams coming in or going out with loads would find 4th street a more level road when it is properly graded.

--Charley Brandes has been faithfully sticking to a job of putting in a drive well for Alex Hayes, north of Montrose, for some weeks.

LATER,—Charley reported yesterday that he had finally succeeded, after working about 25 days, and making three different efforts, in getting the finest well in the country, 225 feet deep with water within 6 feet of the top. He says Alexander is awfully proud of his new well.

—Profanity and rude and boisterous language on the streets was complained of this week. Some men, having small children of their own, are so habitually profane that they don't realize it until their own little boy or girl says some vulgar word or utters some shocking oath in their presence, when their attention is called to the fact that it sounds terribly bad in the child; perhaps they gave the little one a thrashing for it, never stopping to think where he learned such language.

—There is a great tendency to go to the city for everything needed, by some people. This is wrong generally. Delano has, perhaps, as eloquent preachers, as able attorneys, as skillful physicians, as honest merchants, as reliable workmen in most trades and businesses as has any town of its size. These men live here; what they have is here; their interests are with Delano and they deserve the patronage of the people in and about this place. One trouble is with the fellow craftsmen and professional brethren themselves; in their overzealousness to get more than their share of the work or business they denounce those who are working at the same business they are; one tells how poor a workman, or how unskillful his professional brother is, and his fellow in business tells similar stories on him, until people, hearing nothing but denunciation, are led to believe that Delano has nothing but shysters, quacks, and humbugs in all kinds of business. This is wrong; and is not the truth. If those engaged in gaining a livelihood in this town would only tell the truth about others in the same line of work, instead of denouncing them it would have a tendency to make people know the truth, that they can get as good at home as in the cities, in most lines, and would benefit all. Try it for a season. It will do much towards bringing to our citizens prosperous times.

—New England supper at the Hall in Montrose next Tuesday night.

--Sam Murphy has sold his dray outfit to McRoberts, of Winstead.

--4th quarterly conference Thursday at the Delano M. E. church at 2 P. M.

—Corn is being cut and sorghum hauled to mill. Both are good crops.

—The 10ct show given Saturday and Monday evenings in the City Hall, were very slimly attended. Delano keeps up its reputation of not a good show town.

--The Delano Furniture Co. got a consignment of new goods yesterday. They are bound to keep up with the times. And Joy reigns supreme in their establishment.

—Louis Brandser is the boss squirrel hunter. He shot two on one tree a few days ago, and tore an old rotten log to pieces to get one of them that fell and hid in the log.

—Brenner and Strauch have seven acres of fine broom corn which they are gathering, for use in their factory and yet they expect to have to buy some to fill their orders.

—Dr. J. E. Soper traded his broncho for a fine set of double harnesses, and contemplates purchasing a span of Hamiltonians for driving. He will then be independent of the livery business.

—The Carver County News, of Watertown, comes out in good shape this week. Watertown ought to encourage Mr. Burns with subscriptions and advertising if they want a good paper.

--Rev. Nugent, of Watertown, received a visit from his brother Right Rev. Mansignor James Nugent, of Liverpool, Eng. last week. The eminent divine addressed the Temperance meeting held in our neighboring village Sunday evening.

--Some man came along a few days ago and induced some of our merchants to take a few barrels of kerosene, enough ta make a car load. He claims his oil is better than what the Standard Oil Co. is supplying to merchants in this neighborhood. The experiment may prove beneficial to consumers and it may not. It is an experiment as yet.

--A few of our business men have had statements printed and fill them out for each of their debtors once a month. This is a good plan and should be adopted by all. If everybody was reminded regularly, once a month, how much he owed, he would not be so liable to allow his debts to grow so large. If those who could just as well pay one time as another would do so, others could meet bills more promptly and business would move on much smoother.

--Wheat seems to be kind of a drug in the market. The buyers rather prefer to have the farmers hold it; and tell them to keep it till it dries, and their grade will be better; and when obliged to buy, it is claimed the grade and dockage do not always suit the seller. If the purchasers think wheat will be worth more and they have so much money to buy with, or can borrow money so cheaply, in New York, as is claimed, why don't they buy the farmers wheat, freely; giving satisfactory grade and weight, and keep it themselves for the rise? Wouldn't that be business? We advise those owing us to sell for the most they can get now, enough to pay us, we need the money.

The Herald sorter strains a point when it says "The Buffalo Gazette is mistaken in regard to the Grand Jury desiring to take up the Boxell case and being prevented by County Attorney Pidgeon." It, even, admits that "a member spoke about investigating." The Herald now denies that there is or ever was a warrant out for Joe Boxell. McVeety ought to say about that.

Personal.

Roy Wilder is home from Minneapolis for the winter.

John Lohmiller took a trip to St Paul, on business, yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Lindsley and Laura visited Minneapolis Wednesday.

Wesley Cooper, of Buffalo, was an attendant at the Delano Fair, last Saturday.

G. Bradley, Commission Merchant of Minneapolis, visited his friend Dr. Soper, Tuesday.

J. C. Holbrook, of Howard Lake, visited Delano Tuesday, in the interest of the County Fair.

George W. Florida, of Rockford, drove over with some of his "Pride of the Pantry" Tuesday.

W. J. Walsh, of Waverly, transacted business in Delano, Tuesday. We acknowledge a pleasant call.

Alex Crulkshank, of Minneapolis, was here looking after cattle Tuesday. He says they are scarce.

Mrs. John Czock and son, of and her sister, Mrs. Porlek, of Minneapolis, visited Delano relatives and friends this week.

C. S. Dickey, of Minneapolis, visited Delano and got up soon enough to take passage home on the morning train Thursday.

Alva George Catlin passed through town Sunday evening on his way to Benson where he is working on the court house.

Mr. McCaffery, of Minneapolis, shook hands with us Tuesday. He is advance agent for W. I. Nolan, the impersonator.

Charles Hiltsman who has been in Minneapolis for some time is home this week. He travels lame; the result of a bicycle injury.

Mrs. C. A. Connor and children, of St. Peter, who are visiting in and about Delano, expects to return home Saturday with Mr. Conner.

Mrs. S. S. Ball who had about concluded arrangements for a trip to Tennessee for her health, and a visit with her sister, has postponed the journey until the yellow fever scare is over.

John Cunningham and family, of Minneapolis, former Delanoites, are receiving a visit from their daughter and grand-daughter, Mrs. Dr. A. C. Lewis and daughter Winifred, of Mt. Vernon, Washington.

Mrs. R. P. Russell, of Minneapolis, and Mrs. Judge Noble, of McGregor, visited with the Floridas, of Rockford, returning home Monday. Mrs. Russel is claimed to be the first white woman married at St. Anthony Falls.

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County Cullings.

In the list of post masters appointed this week appears the name of F. B. Lamson, Buffalo.

Dr. H. E. Cassel, formerly of Cokato, more recently of Litchfeld, has been sent to the Fergus Falls Insane Hospital for treatment.

Sheriff John C. Nugent and wife were surprised by a large party of friends on Sunday evening at their home on the occasion of their silver wedding. They were presented with a fine silver set.

Wright county hog raisers should carefully guard their hogs now, and not allow buyers and others who have been where hog cholera is to visit their pens. Cholera is prevailing at Willmar and other places in the state and it is best to be on the lookout and prevent its appearance here

The Eagle says: "Madam Grundy whispered to us That Dave Flannigan still advertises in the Buffalo Gazette." Does the Eagle, or Madam Grundy, know any reason why he shouldn't if he desires to?.

We would like to know what business the chairman of the County Commissioner has feeding Editor A. Y. Eaton on "an excellent little Swiss cheese." Is he trying to make a Switzer out of him?

The officers of the Wright County Agricultural Society are working hard to have as good a fair at Howard as our neighbors have at Hutchinson. Arrangements are being made to have the Annandale band present on Wednesday and the Delano band on Thursday. The Fair is to be held Sept. 28, 29, and 30. We acknowledge receipt of a complimentary ticket.

Several Justice of the Peace bills were cut down by the County Commissioners at its last meeting. Squire Walter lost 10cts, the County is supposed to have saved it. That's right, provided the squire had charged too much by 10cts; if he hadn't then the Commissioners were not strictly "honest" in cutting the bill; or they didn't read their new statutes closely. Every justice is supposed to have a fee bill in his office and if he don't he ought to know enough to use it; and use it as correctly and honestly as the Board of County Commissioners.

What can be the matter with the old republican papers of Wright county that the party needs send Saterlee to Annandale, and appoint him grain inspector, to run a paper; and appoint Lamson post master at Buffalo, to run another at that place? And turn Andrew Bertram out to grass, entirely, to run one at Monticello? Somehow, just about now, it looks as if the Wright county elephant had lost his co ordinating powers, and as if it would be a very hard matter for him to move at all, at all. Nearly every organ wants to move in its own way, or not at all.

Wright county politics are already beginning to boil. Although it is yet more than a year till voting time the Republicans, elated with their last victory are arranging tickets. There is not much harmony left among them; it seems to have moved away. Their greates difficulty don't seem to be to get candidates to accept the places but the question is "How are we to keep him off? Everybody knows he is not fit to occupy such a position at our hands." The anti-gold men are not making much fuss; but a little later on are preparing a surprise for their followers by way of the cleanest ticket ever put up in the county and a sure winner.

Among bills cut down by the Board of County Commissioners we find:

T. J. Catlin, publishing notice of teachers training school; claim $4.13	$3.00
F. T. Hamilton, publishing notice summer school; claim $4.75	$3.00
S. L. Rank, printing etc., for county, claim $14.56	$13.43

At the same meeting A. Y. Eaton was allowed $50.12 for printing etc, no cut.

Brown, Tracy & Co. allowed no cut,	$58.33
Pioneer Press co., no cut,	$87.08

This don't look well. The local printers are entitled to their bills and should be allowed proper pay for their work. If the Commissioners must cut in order to have Eaton praise them for being honest why don't they cut Eaton's bill? or the Pioneer Press, or Brown Tracy & Co? Or if they are so dreadfully honest why don't they cut down a few of their own bills? Some of them draw pretty good pay including mileage for a few days work? As for our bill, we consider the county able to pay for what it gets and we want it to do so. Cutting down bills a few cents don't always denote honesty in County Commissioners.

The would-be leading Republicans in Wright County seem inclined to each have a paper of his own; or is in the way of getting one. There are now seven of that faith in the county and one doubtful, and another in embryo. The way they appear to be splitting hairs, and wrangling, and calling each other names, and telling the people how mean each other is does just beat all. They are overdoing the matter. People are beginning to suspect it is but a trick of the trade to secure all the subscribers to all their papers they can, and by overstocking the market crowd out other papers, weekly and daily, from the county; thereby compelling Wright county citizens to read their articles sent out from head quarters and furnished free, already to print and to be found in each of them along about election times, and in some of them at any time. This view may be a little hard on the would be leaders of the G. O. P. in Wright county but it is but an exceedingly gentle let down compared with the other horn of the dilemma, that what they are telling about each other is true.

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat,	No. 1 per bu.,	$ .83
"	No. 2 " "	$ .79
"	No. 3 " "	$ .75
Rye	" "	$ .41
Potatoes, per bu.,		.40
Butter		.08, .10
Eggs,		.10
Hay, per ton,		4.00
Pork		3.00
Chickens		.05
Turkeys		.06
Chickens, dressed,		.06
Spring chichen,		.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,		.08

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME IX. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1897. NUMBER 52.

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Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:45 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.
A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
REV. J. L. FARBER Pastor.

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DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a.m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... "
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. M. SAVS.

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Recorder — L. M. MAXFIELD.
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Street Commissioner, PHILIP MARTIN.
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GUARDING THE TONGUE.

If each of us, as we pass through life,
Would bridle and curb the tongue,
And speak only of the pleasant things
To be said of everyone,
What a wonderful difference there would be
Between this world of ours
And the paradise it might become
With all pathways strewn with flowers!

How surely a little reflection
Will show us as plain as the day,
The mistakes we make when we hastily
Allow out tongue full sway.
When the day is done and we think it o'er—
Ah me! that it should be true—
There are few of us who can honestly say
There is nothing we would undo.

Too often the faults we clearly see
In others are faults of our own—
And those who dwell in houses of glass
Should be wary in casting a stone.
So, have charity, much charity,
The loveliest virtue of all,
And look well to the member unruly,
For it's prone to slip and fall.
—Northwestern Christian Advocate.

A NUMBER of papers are advocating the organizing of a central Minnesota Editorial association. Let's have it. Delano would be a good place to organize.

TELEGRAPHIC reports announce that Sheriff Martin and about 20 of his deputies were arrested for murder of 24 striking miners at Lattimer, Pa. They were held in $4,000 bonds, each, for trial. Bail was furnished and they returned to Hazleton.

THE jury in the Hunter bribery case in Kentucky returned a verdict of not guilty. Persons starting such charges without foundation for doing so should be made to suffer about as severe a penalty as would the accused were he guilty. A man's reputation should be sacredly guarded.

THE Wright County Times and other gold bug organs are trying to make out that John Lind has refused to allow his name to come before the people as a candidate for governor again. The Times and other gold bug organs should remember that one of their leaders, the St. Paul Dispatch, had the privilege of paying for lying about John Lind in the last campaign.

WE called upon some of our readers to send in interpretations of sec. 22, which we printed for their convenience. No one responded; not even Editor Wharton. As Attorney General Mc Kenney has declared it of no use to any body, we had as well drop the subject, satisfied to learn that Republicans can make tariff laws to be knocked out as easily as was the Democrats tariff law.

THE Attorney General, Mr. McKenna, has blasted the fond hopes of some of the wire pullers by ruling that Section 22 is unconstitutional, as interpreted by them. His decision is claimed to not be very plain. It is about as plain as section 22, and no one seems to doubt that it means that section 22 will not make people in some parts of the country or on some lines of R. R. pay more tariff than those in other parts of the country, for some goods.

IT is said that Judge Jackson, of Penn., of injunction fame, is a cousin of the noted Stonewall Jackson, and that he was, during the war, a northern man, and that his appointment to his present high position was in recognition of services rendered. If he should ever have an appointment again it would doubtless be due to services rendered. For any man who could so far stretch the constitution of our country as to issue an injunction prohibiting men from travelling peacably and unarmed, or even armed and peacably, along public highways, or to peacably assemble, or to abridge the freedom of speech, seems to us to be rather rendering service than obeying the laws of our land.

The first amendment of our constitution made and adopted more than a century ago, says:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peacably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

Unless reports from the Latimer vicinity are unusually incorrect, and instead of peacable assemblies, riotous and viscious crowds, bent on mischief, have been dealt with, it looks as if more prominence had been given property rights than had been allowed the people who labor for daily wages.

FROM an article in the St. Cloud Times it appears that Superintendent of the Reformatory, at St. Cloud, took it upon himself to purchase a printing outfit at a cost of $485 25 and ask the State to pay for it. State Auditor Dunn couldn't see it that way, and claimed that it would not be a paying investment, as the reformatory printing would not amount to over $50 per year, and there are now too many idle printers, without adding to the number by teaching reformatory prisoners the trade. Superintendent Holton tried to convince Bob Dunn, who is a printer himself, that the reformatory needed one as much as the state training school, or the state prison. But Bobb refused to audit any such bill, and superintendent Holton has applied to Attorney General Childs, to decide whether or not he shall be re imbursed in the amount of his claim or not.

Of course the same excuse as given by the State Auditor for not allowing the bill for a printing outfit might apply to any other of the overful trades. Since machinery has superseded manual labor to such an extent most trades are full of workmen. But the reformatory is for the prpose of reforming boys, who have become wild and unmanageable; some of them lawless and ungovernable. There is no better way to reform such than by giving them a steady job. Printing is such an occupation. The work in the printing business can with a proper director be made elevating. The press is the greatest of modern powers. It has much to do with the forming of thought; with the choosing of officers to administrate laws, and even to make them. As several other state institutions, among them the state prison have already gone into the printing business perhaps Bobb Dunn's long head forsees that the reformed urchins from the St. Cloud Reformatory, graduates of Superintendent Holton, added to the Prison members of the craft might be more of a power than he could overcome if they all got after him when he comes up for office again. Anyway a diversity of occupations should be sought for the reformatory boys. But the influence for years to come of a lot of graduates of Minnesota's penal institutions, upon the populace of the state when graduated and set up as a part of the power of the press might be worth considering. The press is a power. It may be for good or for bad. The papers of the state so far as can, should teach morality, and encourage people to be law abiding citizens; and ordinarily speaking, graduates of reformatories, unless they were reformed, would hardly fill the bill.

St. Paul vs. Minneapolis Police.

It seems a hard matter for the police authorities of the twin cities to suit anybody, and especially the press gang of the country. The saintly guard is accused of pounding promiscuously over the head guilty and innocent alike; of giving harmless and inoffensive citizens free rides in the patrol wagon and free lodging at the police station; of charging prominent people with picking pockets, etc., etc. While the patrolers of the Sawdust village allow tony, wealthy, young men, right around the University, to make horrible assaults on young women whose screams might be heard within the walls of Minnesota's greatest institution of learning, and where hundreds of young ladies from all over the state are as likely to meet the ruffian on any evening they chance to step out doors, and when the assaulter is caught in the very act by two honest, reliable, respectable young student of the University, and handed over to a police he is allowed to go his way unmolested and escape the ignominy of arrest, his name at least should be printed in scarlet letters and hanged about the University grounds, and scarlet letters affixed to the breasts of the guardians of the state's young ladies who would allow such an escape, that they may know better than to waste time appealing to them for aid. We do not favor lynch law, but if the two young men who caught the man above mentioned should find him under like circumstances again and perforate his unworthy hide with pistol balls until it wouldn't do for a coal sieve, it would be hard to find a jury composed of parents whose children are sent from the country to Minneapolis to learn something, that would not turn them free and say well done. Such occurrences should never be allowed about the University at all events, and the case alluded to should be looked up and the party brought to justice. Once is enough for such crimes.

LATER—We have heard that the above creature has been captured and allowed under small bonds to go his way, until court is ready for him.

Sees Some Good in Bryan.

"Mr. Bryan has just announced a comparatively new doctrine at Sedalia, Mo. He declares that "Arbitration secured by law, the elimination by law of government by injunctions, will secure the only just and satisfactory remedy for the growing troubles between capital and labor." Mr. Bryan in his speech was particularly careful to state his vigorous opposition to the burning of property and the destruction of life as remedies for difficulties. The cure, he says, can come only through legislation. Mr. Bryan has taken a less radical view than usual and a less dangerous position than the platform in which he was nominated at Chicago. He is still opposed to government by injunction, but he counsels against disorder and actually urges peaceful means. By insisting on legislation to do away with the misuse of injunctions, Mr. Bryan is acting wisely for him, and with considerrble conservatism."—Duluth News Tribune.

Has the News Tribune finally become awakened to the enormous possibilities of government by injunction? Mr. Bryan never advocated any other means of ridding the country of such an evil. We are glad the News Tribune can see that "By insisting on legislation to do away with the misuse of injunctions, Mr. Bryan is acting wisely for him, and with considerable conservatism." Why, it is wisdom and conservatism in the News Tribune to even admit as much as the above indicates. Surely daylight is breaking when intelligence of all parties have the good sense to join hands, and heads, and hearts, and with their votes obviate forever such an evil as government by injunction has shown itself capable of becoming. Let the good work go on.

"Free Trade and Free Silver."

One of our subscribers recently remarked, "There are two things that I firmly believe in, free trade and free silver." He evidently thought there was a logical connection between the two ideas. But they are in realty as antogonistic as the two poles. They are as far apart as the east is from the west. Free trade means a free market, regardless of political or geographical divisions. Free silver means the right of everyone to have silver minted at a ratio of 16 to 1 regardless of the commercial value of the metals. It is a scheme to raise the price of silver above its market price and to give it a ficticious worth. The free trader would naturally maintain that the legal and commercial value should correspond, and when it does not, it is the commercial value that rules in spite of laws or national or international conventions.—Howard Lake Herald.

Mr. Tanner says: "It is the commercial value that rules in spite of laws or national or international conventions." Why then does a silver dollar, made on a ratio of 66 to 1 buy as much, today, in this country, as does a gold dolar, made on the same ratio? If silver has a commercial value so different from its money value why does Mr. Tanner continue taking silver dollars for subscription? It seems it is not the commercial value of silver that rules the silver stamped "United States of America, one dollar."

But Mr. Tanner treads on the verge of what we have predicted for some time. When the gold standard advocates have obtained all the bonds, mortgages, and notes, payable in gold, that they can; and have got their editors to "educate" the people to believe that" it is the commercial value that rules in spite of laws or national or international conventions". so far as silver is concerned, of course they will demand payment according to contract, in gold; and Editor Tanner will demand gold dollars instead of silver for his paper and the country will go onto a gold basis and the price of silver owing to the lack of demand, will drop still further in price, while gold, owing to the great demand, will appreciate in price.

The right to the free coinage of silver has, since the founding of the government, been the privilege in this country, up to 1873, and now Mr. Tanner has the audacity to tell his readers to tell his readers that when they want it now, that it is a "scheme to raise the price of silver above its market price and give it a ficticious worth." Was not it a scheme to raise the price of gold by demonotizing silver, when the crime of '73 was committed? When people were deprived of their privileges ought it to be called a "scheme" to give them back? Have a few millionairs in the Legislative body of our country a right to deprive silver, one of the leading products of our country, of its value, throwing hundreds of people out of employment and making a stringency such as has not been known for years, of the money of the country, and like depreciation of other products of the land?

Mr. Tanner says of free trade and free silver: "They are as far apart as the east is from the west." How does he make that out? We don't see that he does. A man who is willing that other people shall live, as well as himself, that other countries shall exist, as well as his own, is willing to buy of his neighbor and sell to him what he does not want. He is willing to exchange the products of his farm for the goods manufactured by those in that business. He is glad his country can ship its hogs to Germany, its wheat to Liverpool, and get in return the products of the millions who are toiling for a living for themselves and families. He is glad to do this with free trade. And a man who is broad enough to see that other people need a living, and liberal enough to benefit them while he benefits himself, in this way is willing that people shall pay their debts in the money of the land when they made the debts, or in the money on which they have done business all their lives. They don't wish to pile their granaries to bursting while their forefathers at home across the water are suffering for bread, at the the same time wearing cottons and cold clothes instead of warm woollens, that would be gladly given for their grain. They don't wish to keep a yard full of hogs to die with hog cholera, while their friends across the water can hardly get grease enough to fry their victuals in: at the same time depriving them of the sale of many articles much needed here; and keeping hundreds of seamen idle who might be engaged in transporting the products from one country to another. People who see things like that are broad enough to see the foolishness of legislating against silver, a product of our own land, the digging and preparing for use engaging many men. They are liberal enough to wish them to have a demand for their silver, by using it as money equal with gold as heretofore, especially when that use would benefit not only the miners, but everybody in this country, unless it be the money loaner who puts in the gold clause in his mortgages, and possibly bankers who now can get a few cents exchange when they handle paper.

She Misunderstood.

Many singers fail to realize the importance of distinct enunciation, and the charm of a beautiful voice is often lost by the listener who is vainly struggling to catch the meaning of the song. A young woman who considers herself an admirable ballad singer one day received a severe shock from the criticism of an old lady who had formed one of her audience. Among other ballads the singer had rendered "Rory O'More" in her best style and had received much applause.

The old lady, who sat in the front seat of the little hall where the entertainment was given, looked at first nuzzled and then distressed as the familiar song proceeded, and and at the close of the concert she waited to speak to the young woman.

"My dear," she said in a quivering voice, "I remember when 'Rory O' More' first came out. I have never been a singer myself, but have always been interested in music, and I am sure I have never heard the words as you sang them tonight. I am not deaf. My hearing is unusually good, but will you tell me where you get your authority for singing:

He poulticed the hock,
And she salted it down?

For though I cannot remember the original words, I am sure they were not like that."

The young woman's face was crimson as she showed the old lady her copy of the song and pointed to the words:

He bold as the hawk
And she soft as the dawn.

An Expert's Selection of Calves.

T. B. Terry, in the Practical Farmer, gives the method adopted by an expert in judging dairy cows in selecting calves that he thinks good enough to raise, as follows: When a calf is dropped we first turn it on its back and examine the teats. If there are four well placed, and two rudimentary or extra ones, all right. Next we look into the calf's mouth. If there are six or eight milk teeth, well through, we call the calf well born and worth raising. If it has but two teeth through it is not worth raising. We will not fuss with it. It shows that the mother has not vitality enough to properly start the calf. We want to breed from the best. We do not raise calves with two or four teeth just sticking through. They will be weakly, puny, subject to disease all their lives. The well born calf is half raised. Its mother has given it a start from her own strong vitality.—Oregon Agriculturist.

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Profit of Tree Raising.

—By J. O. BARRETT—
SECRETARY OF THE MINNESOTA STATE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

Two-thirds, if not three-quarters, of the prairie farms are destitute of the necessary amount of trees. The most of them have but a few rows around the buildings, simply for shade and protection against pelting winds; others have groves, very seldom reaching ten acres, except on timber claims, and these, from sheer neglect, "living at a poor dying rate". Evidently but a small minority of farmers appreciate the fact that forestry is indispensible to successful agriculture. The farmer who has studied their importance no more thinks of farming without trees to shelter his crops than to raise stock without barns to protect it. Well he knows that the natural fertility of soil originally came from the forest. His main fertilizer, outside of the barn offal, is the green manure of luguminus plants, whose nitrogenous properties they largely extract from the air. This use of an agricultural product is but an imitation of nature's art of making and replenishing the soil with green and ripened leaves that form a perfect mulch, conserving moisture and feeding the roots of all plants. The properly watered roots absorb and reconstruct the primates of the mineral kingdom, transforming them into living tissue, whose leave breathing organs appropriate the carbon and turn the oxygen over to the animal kingdom, and whose final decomposition, as described, prepares a soil for man to till and live upon. To the forest, then, is due the fundamental wealth of our agriculture.

There is another profit derived from tree raising which alone invites the venture. Though we may have plentiful rains, they soon run to waste where are no leaf coverings of the soil to intercept the flow and evaporation. By sufficient forrestry and water roservoirs our surplus waters could be conserved to carry us safely through any draught that might afflict us. Is not here a profit-saving of immeasurable value?

Evaporation is proportional to the velocity and dryness of the wind. Scientific experimentation demonstrates that when the temperature of the air is at 80 degrees, Far., with a relative humidity of 50 per cent, the evaporation with the wind blowing five miles an hour, is 2.2 times greater than at calm; at 10 miles, 3.8; at 15 miles, 4.9; at 20 miles, 5.7; at 25 miles, 6.1; at 30 miles, 6.3 times as much as a calm atmosphere at the same temperature and humidity. There is also a deadening weight to the wind. It often uncovers grains in the early spring, beats down tender plants and hardens the surface ground to the great injury of all our vegetation. Scientists inform us that hail storms and cyclones are speedily broken up by extensively forested lands. If then, we would be masters of the climate, of the wind and storm, and save crops from utter ruin, we must build up living walls of trees.

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WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

Latest News

The inquest of the Hazleton murder of strikers is being held.

The Minneapolis Trust Company it is claimed, has succeeded in getting three indictments against the Minneapolis Times.

Robbers at Smith Lake.

From the St. Paul Dispatch we learn that three men with pistols robbed several stock men and others of what change they had with them, at Smith Lake, on a stock train a few mornings ago, Two of the robbers escaped and the other was captured by Conductor Connor and Brakeman Wilkins, and taken to Minneapolis and handed over to the authorities. Wright county's court calandar will doubtless be lengthened by this case, and especially the expense account.

Bryan in Iowa.

DES MOINES Iowa, Sept. 20.—Wm. J. Bryan and F. E. White, democratic candidate for governor, were the principal figures in a free silver rally here today. Three meetings were held, Mr. Bryan speaking this afternoon to 8000 people. He devoted his time to the silver issue and said that the eyes of the country are on Iowa and Ohio this year. He said free silver was more alive this year than last.

Mr. White in the evening also devoted nearly all his time to silver.

Mr. Bryan spoke in the evening at Newton. He will spend the whole week in the state.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

Some of the miners who are throwing away provisions to reach the Klondike will have to be satisfied later on with the aurora borealis for a light supper.

It is stated that the new German ambassador to this country is a doctor of philosophy, a diplomat and a duelist. He is certainly entitled to the distinction of D. D. D.

A monument is to be erected in Italy to the discoverer of the yellow fever microbe. It is something to have identified the little pest, but more to know that it avoids a clean town.

Alaska's gold-bearing soil must be thawed out before it can be washed. Some Yankee will be starting a company to establish a pneumatic tube between the mines and the equator.

It has taken 90 years to reduce the record of the pacing mile from three minutes to two minutes. There will have to be some powerful evolution before another minute can be clipped away.

It is reported that Honduras is about to hand over the administration of its public affairs to a syndicate of American business men. Engaging a Yankee trust to run a nation is a novelty in the science of government.

Two French lovers resolved to die together, and the man shot the woman and then himself. They have both recovered and are now married. To commit suicide first and matrimony afterward probably comes as near to a novel sensation as the jaded youth of this age can get.

The czar's promise to abolish the horrors of the Siberian exile system is giving him a better advertisement even than the French alliance. The alliance is caused by ambitious considerations, and the fact that France is a republic had, of course, nothing to do with the matter. The Siberian reforms, on the other hand, are dictated by humanity.

An insurance publication in the east has issued "Fire Tables for 1897." From this series of figures it is seen that in 1896 the losses were $118,000,000, a decrease of $24,000,000 from the losses of 1895, $22,000,000 under those of 1894, $50,000,000 less than 1893 and $34,000,000 lower than 1892. Unfortunately there is no text with the figures showing the cause of the encouraging decrease.

Mexico claims to have discovered rich gold mines in the Yaqui country. This river, which flows into the Gulf of California, until recently has been unknown to the prospectors, because of the hostility of the savages. But peace is now assured, and the gold region is open, and a great exodus from the cities and towns is expected. A trip to rich gold fields in Mexico would be more pleasing than one to the Klondike.

A bean vine on a New York farm has been rambling all over the houses in its vicinity with leaves as large as a man's hand and pods six inches long. It is quite a phenomenon, and the neighbors think it will eclipse the famous beanstalk of the fairy story. It is still growing, and will continue to expand until the October frosts end its career. Horticulturists are at a loss to explain the great luxuriance of the vine, but, of course, they will be careful to save the seed.

England, as well as the United States, complains of an oversupply of doctors. More are annually graduated than there is room for, and the same is true in other countries. What to do with the surplus is a problem of which no solution has yet been found. If the young sawbones could be set to doctoring each other for a term before trying their hands on the public their ranks would thin out with great rapidity, but such a course would probably be against the ethics of the profession.

A tariff of 50 cents a head has been placed by a new law in New Jersey upon every couple from outside that comes into the state to be married. This was a consequent inquisitorial feature created as a preliminary to marriage which brought on a perfect stampede of young persons to marry before the act went into effect. It is estimated that 1,100 marriages were solemnized in the state as a result of this, and it is hinted that many of these had been a long time in contemplation.

It is in order to ask what has become of the Russian thistle which a few years ago was said to threaten the annihilation of American agriculture. Its rapid decline in interest dates from its failure to serve as a basis for appropriations. On the other hand the gypsy moth, which was successfully used to raid the state treasury in Massachusetts, is in a highly flourishing condition, and was good this year for a $100,000 pull at he public funds. A brave start was made with the Russian thistle, but legislatures declined to go into the business of killing weeds and the country has survived in good shape.

If the people who are trying to stop the insane rush to the Klondike would recall the history of the race they might spare themselves much labor and worry. Humanity has ever been seeking madly the source of wealth since Adam began to wear clothes, and will doubtless continue to do so until the last of the coming race of toothless and hairless men vanish from the earth. And the further away the reputed treasure is and the more danger, the more eager are people to try for the goal. The gambling instinct is planted deeply in human nature, and it crops out strongly in the quest of treasure.

Advices from Ireland are of an alarming character as regards the condition of this year's crops, and the island seems to be threatened with a famine scarcely less disastrous than that of 1847. Protracted rains have rendered it impossible to harvest the grain crop, and as a consequence it is rotting. Every county has the same gloomy report and every species of crop seems to be affected—the potato crop, upon which so much depends for the Irish people, not excepted. A parish priest at a meeting in the County of Ulster, called to ask a reduction of rents, said that not since 1847 had the prospect been so black.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Investigation made by Commissioner Jones, of the Indian bureau, shows that there are only 68 insane Indians in the country.

The postmaster-general is devoting considerable attention to an investigation of the wisdom of establishing postal savings banks.

For the eight months ended August 31 last domestic exports amounted to $629,434,371, an increase of $62,217,387 over last year.

During August the amount of gold imported amounted to $4,374,175, and the exports to $1,983,588. The silver imports amounted to $1,491,752 and the exports to $5,313,277.

Mr. Powderly, commissioner of the immigration bureau, has directed the deportation of 16 contract laborers recently arrived at San Francisco from Japan.

President McKinley has appointed Thomas Smith, of New Jersey, to be consul at Moscow, Russia.

The desire of Secretary Gage that postage stamps shall hereafter be green has met with defeat by the discovery that the rules of the international postal congress forbid any change in the color of stamps.

In the United States there were 204 business failures in the seven days ended on the 17th, against 215 the week previous and 317 in the corresponding period of 1896.

The president has requested Gen. Fitzhugh Lee to return to Cuba and continue to serve as consul general for a few months.

It is said that Secretary Alger will attempt to solve the question of how to get supplies into the Klondike gold regions, and thereby prevent the threatened starvation of many miners.

THE EAST.

Because convicted of a felony Louise Michel, the French anarchist who contemplates coming to America, will be barred out.

In New York Seymour Bros., stock brokers, with offices in various cities in the country, failed for $1,000,000.

Between 15,000 and 18,000 coal miners in the Pittsburgh district returned to work.

In session at Boston the National Laundrymen's association defeated a resolution looking for a boycott of the Chinese laundries.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 17th aggregated $1,386,354,242 against $1,104,680,650 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 52.6.

Lamp chimney manufacturers of the United States have signed the wage scale demanded by the workers.

In the National league the percentages of the baseball clubs for the week ended on the 18th were: Baltimore, .717; Boston, .707; New York, .636; Cincinnati, .562; Cleveland, .512; Washington, .467; Brooklyn, .455; Pittsburgh, .455; Chicago, .447; Philadelphia, .423; Louisville, .408; St. Louis, .220.

At Blue Hill observatory, Mass., a kite was sent to the height of 10,016 feet breaking all previous kite records.

In Boston Jimmy Michael broke the world's 25-mile bicycle record, making the distance in 45 minutes 58 4-5 seconds. Every world's record from three to twenty-five miles inclusive is now credited to Michael.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Ex-Postmaster-General Wilson has been installed into the office of president of Washington and Lee university at Lexington, Va.

Advices say that the Great Dismal swamp of Virginia and North Carolina, covering an area of perhaps 400 square miles, was on fire from one end to the other.

In Dubuque, Ia., several buildings were unroofed and many shade trees torn up by a storm.

Flames at Youngstown, O., destroyed the stock farm of John A. Logan, Jr., and 80 finely-bred horses and many elegant equipages were burned.

Near Butte, Mont., Tom Lane, a miner, killed Jim Shea, a shift boss, and then committed suicide. An old grudge was the cause.

Michael Welsh and Thomas Lucas were killed and James Cody and John Lyons were fatally hurt in a railway collision near Basalt, Col.

In session at Bloomington M. G. Palmer, of Peoria, was elected president of the Illinois Federation of Labor.

At Moorhead, Minn., tramps caused an $80,000 fire.

By a railway collision at Keytesville, Mo., William Gaines, a postal clerk, and W. B. Smith, a fireman, and W. Clark and Paul Street were killed.

The yellow fever was said to be increasing in New Orleans and other portions of the south.

Masked highwaymen entered the post office at Bellmont, Neb., and secured $400.

Having reached the age of 62 years, Col. A. G. Robinson, quartermaster's department, stationed at Jeffersonville, Ind., has been retired.

On the Wisconsin Central road near Chippewa Falls, Wis., five men were killed in a wreck and four others injured.

A threshing machine exploded at Spiritwood, N. D., and killed Engineer Robert Orange, Fireman Fred Sisson and Daniel Orange.

At Cripple Creek and Central City, Col., snow to the depth of six inches fell.

An extensive quartz ledge, samples of which assay $9,300 of gold to the ton, has been developed 32 miles east of Sumas, Wash.

In the mails at Denver postal cards supposed to be counterfeit were found.

The entire business portion of the town of Wilmore, Ky., was destroyed by fire with the exception of the store of Joplin & Co.

At Helpers Station, O., freight trains collided and Engineer Cahill and three unknown tramps were killed.

Flora Macdonald Shearer, a poetess of national reputation, was declared insane in San Francisco.

At Cairo, Ill., two cases of yellow fever were reported.

In a railway wreck in St. Louis five persons were injured, two probably fatally.

Fire destroyed three fine business blocks at Creston, Ia.

Great efforts were being made to stamp out the yellow fever in New Orleans, Mobile, Biloxi, Jackson and other southern cities.

The doors of the First national bank of Benton Harbor, Mich., were closed, with liabilities of $90,000.

At Indianapolis the world's pacing race record was broken by Star Pointer in a match race with Joe Patchen, the former covering the mile in 2:01.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The three young daughters of Preston Howard were burned to death in their home at Port Alma, Ont.

Advices from Rome say the Italian cabinet crisis has ended.

A resolution was adopted urging members to continue their warfare against Sunday work at the Dominion trades congress at Hamilton, Ont.

Flames which began in a bazar of Cabul, the capital of Afghanistan, destroyed 150 stores and four persons were burned to death.

A mob lynched Arnulfo Arroyo, who attempted to kill President Diaz in the City of Mexico.

Dispatches from Moscow show that the Moors still carry on slave trading at the very doors of western civilization.

Gen. Weyler says that he is perfectly confident of being able to pacify Cuba in four months, while Gen. Garcia announces his intention of driving the Spaniards out of eastern Cuba in a short time.

One hundred and twenty-five Spanish guerrillas who murdered the family of Lieut. Doraz near Palacios, Cuba, were captured by insurgents and all were killed.

In a dense fog two steamers were lost between St. Johns, N. F., and Cape Race and several lives were lost.

A treaty of peace between Uruguay and the insurgents has been signed.

The peace treaty between Turkey and Greece has been signed.

LATER NEWS.

The president has appointed E. G. Kennedy as U. S. marshal for South Dakota.

New Orleans had two new cases of yellow fever the 20th.

A dispatch from San Sebastian, Spain, says that in the interview with the Duke of Tetuan, the Spanish minister for foreign affairs, the United States minister insisted, courteously but firmly, upon the necessity of terminating the war, declaring that if it was not terminated by the end of October, the United States would feel justified in taking measures to secure the independence of Cuba.

The boiler of Joseph Hayward's saw mill near Macon, Ga., exploded and killed three workmen, Charles Hester, Walter Ferguson, Albert Yost and W. C. Allen.

Warrants were issued for the arrest of Sheriff Martin, who had charge of the deputies that fired upon the miners at Hazelton, Pa.

The Stockton (Cal.) Car, Machine and Agricultural works were entirely consumed by fire. The loss is fully $100,000.

Senator Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, in an interview, acknowledged that he was the author of section 22 of the tariff bill.

Fire broke out in mine No. 2 of the Bessemer Land company at Birmingham, Ala. About 100 men were at work in the slope at the time, but all except five were rescued.

Gen. Weyler has at last been forced by the pressure of Havana exporters to rescind the order prohibiting the export of tobacco.

The Russian and Japanese governments have signified an ascent to the invitations from the United States to send representatives to attend the conference to consider seal hunting.

A special dispatch from Madrid says that the Spanish government is negotiating a loan, guaranteed by the port dues, for the purposes of new naval works.

Lieut. Hill, of the regular army, committed suicide in a Pullman car between Buffalo and Washington by cutting his throat. He had been bitten by a dog and was fearful of hydrophobia.

Secretary Bliss, of the interior department, has ordered the reindeer now at Teller station, Alaska, which have been broken to work, to be forwarded to St. Michaels to be used in forwarding supplies to the Klondike region.

Slight shocks of earthquake were felt in Italy the 21st.

Attorney-General McKenna has announced his opinion in the matter of the new tariff law. He holds in effect that the goods comming directly into the United States from foreign countries through Canadian ports are not subject to the discriminating duty of 10 per cent. He also holds that foreign goods shipped from countries other than British possessions in British vessels are not subject to the discriminating duty.

M. D. Ratchford, president of the United Mine Workers, says 75,000 soft coal miners have returned to work, the strike being officially declared off.

Drafts from eight regiments of English cavalry have been ordered to be ready for shipment to India.

The battleship Monterey, bound south from Puget Sound, ran ashore in a fog off Point Arena, Cal. The steamer got off three-quarters of an hour later and continued on her journey.

Sheriff Martin and his sixty-four deputies were given a preliminary hearing before the court at Wilkesbarre, Pa., charged with the killing of 24 striking miners near Latimer on Friday, Sept. 10. The deputies were brought up from Hazelton under military escort, but they proceeded unmolested to the court house.

The steamer City of Peking, which arrived at San Francisco, brings word that the Hawaiian congress ratified the treaty of annexation Sept. 10. There was no opposition and a unanimous vote was cast in favor of the treaty.

Joseph B. Jackson was arrested at the door of the White House after an unsuccessful attempt to enter the executive mansion. He was armed.

The U. S. treasury the 21st had a gold reserve of $146,468,888.

MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Sept. 21.

Wheat—No. 1 northern, new, 91½ to 92c; No. 2 northern 87 to 87¼c December, 88c.

Corn—No. 3, 26c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 20 to 20½c.

Cattle—Steers, $3.20 to 3.75; cows, $2.50.

Hogs—$3.80 to 4.00.

Sheep—Muttons, $3.10 to 4.10; lambs, $4.25.

Butter—Creamery, extras, 17 to 18c; creamery, firsts, 15 to 16c; dairy, fancy, 16 to 17c; dairy, choice, 13 to 14c.

Poultry—Turkeys, 6 to 7c; spring chickens, 7 to 8c.

MINERS RESUME WORK.

Song of the Pick Heard Again in the Pittsburgh District.

Idleness of Two Months Ended—Perplexing Situation at Hazleton, Pa.—Women, Armed with Sticks and Stones, Make Trouble.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 17.—After over two months of idleness between 15,000 and 18,000 coal miners in the Pittsburgh district returned to work in accordance with the action taken at Wednesday's convention authorizing the men to resume work in all the mines complying with the provisions of the scale of 65 cents adopted at Columbus. The remainder of the 33,000 miners of the district will be at work before the close of the week. It is estimated that the strike, which lasted 65 working days, cost the people of the Pittsburgh district from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000. Of this amount the miners lost about $2,250,000 in wages.

Ohio Mines Started.

Cincinnati, Sept. 20.—A Bellaire (O.) special to the Times-Star says: All the large coal mines located on the Baltimore & Ohio, Cleveland, Loraine & Wheeling Peddling banks in Belmont county were started Monday morning, operators paying the 56-cent rate. Two thousand miners returned to work.

Situation at Hazleton.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 21.—Unless unforeseen developments occur the anthracite coal strike in this region is ended. Monday 1,200 men, half of the full complement, returned to work at the Honeybrook collieries of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre company, as did 300 of the 1,300 at Pardee's Lattimer mines, while the Cranberry, Crystal Ridge and Harwood collieries of the same company and Coxe's collieries in the Drifton district, remained at work. The latter were to have settled the question of strike Monday, but at the request of the operators held off until next Thursday. Nearly 5,000 strikers have returned. The break of the strike is practically a victory for the operators, as in only one or two instances have the demands of the men been granted, although several companies have promised to consider the grievances.

Raided by Women.

At Lattimer a band of women attempted to drive out 300 Italians who returned to work. They were armed with clubs and stones and moved on the engine house and the company stores. The raid looked forbidding for a time and was not ended until three companies of the Thirteenth regiment with fixed bayonets had pressed back and dispersed the crowds. A number of Butler valley miners who wanted to return to work at Lattimer were driven back by a body of armed strikers who met them as they came over the mountain, a mile or more from camp. The disturbance at Eckley was an attempt by strikers to intimidate the men who wanted to work, and it, too, was quieted down by the troops without violence.

THE FEVER SITUATION.

Plague Grows in Fury—Many New Cases in New Orleans.

New Orleans, Sept. 20. — The condition relative to the yellow fever scare throughout the south is gradually becoming more complicated, chiefly owing to the fact that there had been no fatalities save the one which marked the introduction of the fever two weeks ago. Since then, however, there occurred a death Friday, two Saturday and one Sunday—five in all—with the total number of 40 actual cases up to six p. m. Sunday. All over the city the work of cleaning and disinfecting is going on. Meetings are being held daily by all classes of the population and the business men are putting in the time collectively and individually pushing this branch of the fight against the fever. Hundreds of barrels of lime are being used in the drains and gutters and each infected locality is being fumigated and sanitated thoroughly under the organized direction of the board of health.

The board has a report from Biloxi, showing 36 cases to date, besides six suspects and 27 cases of yellow fever now on hand. No deaths reported.

Vicksburg is thoroughly guarded and entirely healthy. It is estimated that perhaps ten per cent. of the population has left town.

New Orleans, Sept. 21.—The largest number of cases reported on any day since yellow fever first made its appearance in New Orleans two weeks ago was recorded on the books of the board of health Monday evening at six o'clock, although at that hour not a single case had proven fatal during the day. There were 18 cases in all.

The most sensational incident of the day was the announcement from Dr. Joseph Holt, expressed to the board of health, that he had discovered nine cases among his practice, the first of which had come under his observation on Friday.

Edwards, Miss., Sept. 20.—New cases that have come to notice since the last report are as follows: Dr. Wallace Champion, John Cuy, Frank Angelo, Mrs. Dr. Ratcliff, Earnest Birdsong, Mrs. R. M. Perry, Mrs. Frank White, Jesse Sharp (colored), Mary Leonard (colored), Cynda Garrett (colored), Louis Thompson (colored). Total number of yellow fever cases registered, 54. Col. Robb is reported very sick. Nathan and Hudskin are also quite sick. They recently came here from Louisville. All the other cases reported are doing well.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 20. — The Alabama & Vicksburg railway being unable to run trains Monday laid off all their employes at this point, with the exception of the agent and telegraph operator.

Advocates Statehood.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The secretary of the interior has received the annual report of Gov. Ottero, of New Mexico. The governor says the population of the territory has increased by 100,000 since the census of 1890, and adds that it is capable of supporting 5,000,000 people. The governor takes strong grounds in favor of statehood, claiming the people to be entirely capable of self-government.

Ruled by Women.

Columbus, O., Sept. 18. — In a letter from Mayor Silas S. Drake, of Lincoln, N. J., he announces that the members of the council of that municipality, all women, will attend the national convention of mayors and common councilmen which meets here on September 28. It is the only municipal organization in the United States whose legislation is wholly controlled by women.

TELLS OF TRIALS.

Government Official Writes of the Hardships in the Gold Country.

Washington, Sept. 20. — Oren W. Weaver, acting commissioner of labor, has given out a copy of a most graphic letter on the terrors of the trip across Alaska to the Klondike gold fields. The letter has just been received from Samuel G. Dunham, statistical expert of the government's department of labor, who had been assigned by Commissioner Wright to make an investigation of the opportunities which the gold regions in the Yukon valley and adjoining territory afford for the remunerative employment of American labor and capital. The letter is in part as follows:

"Lake Lindemann, Alaska, Aug. 26, 1897. —Commissioner of Labor, Washington—Sir: I left Dyea Monday morning at 11 o'clock and arrived here Tuesday evening at seven. My four Indians started ahead of me, but I have not seen anything of them since the start, and am waiting for them here. When I reached the foot of the summit a terrible storm was raging on the pass. I had an awful experience coming across the summit. I started out with my hand bag strapped on my back, thinking that as it weighed only 40 pounds I could carry it. I managed to struggle along to the head of navigation for canoes, six miles from Dyea, and was there forced to employ an Indian packer, paying him ten dollars to carry my grip to Sheep Camp, 12 miles from Dyea. I spent the night at Sheep Camp, which is merely a collection of tents, and started for the summit at eight o'clock Tuesday morning in a drizzling cold rain. I employed a packer to carry my grip from there to Lake Lindemann, paying him $16. At the foot of the summit we met perhaps 100 Indian and white packers, who had cached their packs on the trail above and were returning to Sheep Camp to await an abatement of the storm.

"At present the condition of affairs on both trails is terrible, and hundreds of men are bound to starve and freeze to death if they continue to come this way. I passed at least 1,000 men between Dyea and here and not more than 100 have their outfits this side of the summit. Every 50 yards along the trail are piles of goods, and I suppose there are provisions to the value of $200,000 scattered along the trail. Prices for packing and for all kinds of service are practically prohibitory, for most of those who are attempting to get in, so many are carrying over their own outfits. Some of the Indians carry as much as 200 pounds at one load, and make the trip from Dyea to Lake Lindemann in two days, returning to Dyea on the third day, thus making two trips a week. White men carry from 75 to 125 pounds, and it takes a man with an adequate outfit a month to get to the lake. There are many here who have been five or six weeks packing their outfits over and are not ready to start down the river yet. All who have come to Skaguay or Dyea within the last week or so, who have to come in without sufficient outfit, pay 40 cents or more a pound or not get in at all.

"Lumber is $500 a thousand, and rising. A great many whipsaw their lumber, two men turning out about 100 feet a day. A boat carrying three men sells for $250 to $400, according to the purse of the purchaser. Wages of carpenters are $12.50 a day and board. Everything is high in price when you can get it at all. Whisky is 50 cents a drink and five dollars a bottle, and poor stuff at that. Alcohol is worth $40 a gallon. It makes ten gallons of Lake Lindemann whisky. Meals cannot be had for money, as everyone is holding on to his provisions. I never saw such selfishness anywhere as is displayed on this trail. You pass 100 people without receiving a response to your respectful 'good morning,' and soon learn to keep your mouth shut. There are so many on the trail that it is like walking the streets of a city—the individual is lost in the passing throng and you are recognized only by acquaintances. If you ask for food in nine cases out of ten it will be refused."

BLOW AT DEBS.

Federal Judge Jackson Makes Injunction Perpetual.

Wheeling, W. Va., Sept. 21. — The feature of interest in the opening session of the September term of the United States court for the district of West Virginia was the application of ex-Gov. A. B. Fleming, of Fairmont, to make the injunction against Eugene V. Debs and others perpetual. The governor was acting for his client, the Monongah Coal company, and as there was no appearance for any of the defendants, the injunction was made perpetual. In the course of his remarks in making this decision, Judge Jackson said that if a like case were presented to him now he would make the same kind of order he had made at Parkersburg, where the temporary injunction was issued recently. Continuing he said:

"There have been some public strictures that I know are due to the fact that the order made in these cases was not understood. This decision is founded on good law, good morals and justice. Nearly 200 years ago courts of equity in England issued restraining orders to protect the citizen in his right of property. There is no reason why the rights of property owners should not be protected by the courts. These owners invested large sums of money in their plants at Monongah, and the bill for injunction alleged the defendants were about to do things that would lessen the value of the property and possibly destroy it. The law is that where an injury is threatened to which the law affords no adequate remedy, then the court of equity terfere to prevent the injury, and this is such a case. The injunction abridged no rights of the miners, did not interfere with the rights of free speech and was a carefully prepared and well-considered order. I instructed my officers in taking that injunction to serve it, to stand behind it like the soldiers behind the fortress, but to keep within the lines of the injunction and not to extend or step beyond it, and do nothing excepting exactly that which was required. This order was not an innovation. It is an application of what I consider good law, and was done in a proper case to protect property of the plaintiffs, which the court conceives to be its duty, just as it would protect the rights of the defendants in the proper exercise of all their privileges under the constitution."

Iron Prices Advance.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 20.—There is more liveliness in iron and steel trade now than since 1895, and prices keep increasing. Bessemer pig iron went up to ten dollars during the middle of last week and it is rumored that $10.25 was obtained in one quarter Saturday. Mill iron went up to nine dollars recently and is now $9.25, with southern iron at $9.90. Old material has gone up with a jump, old iron rails now being held at $15 and hard to obtain. There is a rumor that $25 will at once be asked for wire rods.

Another Bad Wreck.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., Sept. 18. — A disastrous wreck occurred on the Wisconsin Central railroad six miles west of this city at four o'clock Friday morning, resulting in the death of five people and the serious injury of four others. Two freight trains, through a mistake in orders, while going 40 miles an hour, met on a curve, and not even giving the engineers and firemen time to jump, came together with terrible force.

British in Hot Battle.

Camp Anayat, via Pankajora, Sept. 18. —British troops suffered severe losses Thursday in a battle with the rebellious Mohmands. One hundred and forty in the second brigade of Gen. Sir Bindon Blood's division have been either killed or wounded. The Mohmand loss was also heavy.

PRESIDENT DIAZ' PERIL.

Attempted Assassination of Mexico's Ruler—Assailant Lynched.

City of Mexico, Sept. 17.—President Diaz was assaulted with deadly intent during the ceremonies attending the celebration of the declaration of independence. Ignacio Arnulfo, a violent anarchist, broke through the line of soldiers that marked the line of the procession to the Alameda and attempted to brain the president with a heavy cane as he was walking to the national palace. The blow which he aimed at the president's head fell short and the would-be murderer was immediately seized and handed over to the police.

Intense excitement prevailed when it became known that an attempt had been made upon the life of President Diaz. In a thousand ways the deep hold he has upon the affections of the Mexican people was manifested when the fact became known that he had escaped without injury. The city is ringing with cheers for the president, and prayers of thanksgiving are being offerd in many of the churches.

City of Mexico, Sept. 18.—A most sensational ending of the attempt on the life of President Diaz occurred Friday morning. Arnulfo Arroyo was lynched by a band of the common people who were determined to revenge this dastardly attempt on the life of the president. It was an act unprecedented in the history of this country. The sensational attempt on the life of the president of the republic had a more sensational ending than the quiet people of Mexico ever dreamed could be. At one o'clock in the morning a number of men belonging to the common people forced their way into the municipal palace, ascended the stairway, overcame the guards, made their way to the office of the inspector general of police and killed Arnulfo Arroyo, whom they found there. The killing was a wild and savage scene and wild and noisy was the retreat.

The assistant chief of police, who was sleeping in the adjoining room, was awakened by the noise. He arose and ran to the balcony and fired his pistol as a signal for help. At the same time he called to the policeman who was in sight that he make an attempt to detain the lynchers, who were making their escape. The firing of the pistol and the whistles of the policemen brought other policemen, who succeeded in capturing a score of persons. It was not long before the inspector general and Inspector Villavicencie arrived on horseback. When the police entered the room they found the body of the dead man lying in the middle of the floor. It was literally riddled and hacked with knife satbs. At his side were found a door bar and several knives and other steel instruments. An examination showed that the panes of the window were broken. The men who were captured would not say anything.

City of Mexico, Sept. 20.—Orders have been given to investigate the lynching of Arroyo. President Diaz has decided that the inquiry shall be most rigorous and that the guilty parties be severely punished, as he feels that the act was a reproach to the nation, which has taken pride in the fact that lynch law has been unknown there. Twenty-odd men arrested are still in custody and formal papers are being drawn up in their cases.

City of Mexico, Sept. 20.—Eduardo Valasquez, chief of police; Lieut. Cabrera, assistant chief of detectives, and Commandant Mauro Sanchez were arrested Saturday night and taken to prison and placed in solitary confinement by order of the Fifth criminal judge, to whom had also been turned over 21 prisoners arrested for entering the municipal building on the night of the recent lynching. Public opinion is behind the government and the investigation will be pushed rapidly.

Death in a Mine.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 20.—A special to the Banner from Birmingham, Ala., says: Fire broke out Monday morning in Belle Ellen No. 2 mine, near Blocton, in Bibb county. Many miners were rescued at first, but a number have been cut off from escape and will certainly perish. The mines were recently opened and more than 50 miners were working in the place. How the fire originated cannot be learned, but before discovered it was burning briskly. Five men are known to have been cut off in one room and they cannot possibly escape the fire and smoke.

Michael's Great Bicycling Feat.

Boston, Sept. 20.—Jimmy Michael on Saturday won the greatest cycling event ever run on any New England track. It was the international 25-mile race on Charles River park, and was run in the fastest cycling time the world ever saw. Michael's competitors were Lucien Lesna, of France, and Eddie McDuffee, of Cambridge. It was a superb day and 14,000 people witnessed the race. Michael finished in 45:58 4-5. Every American and world's record from three to twenty-five miles inclusive is now credited to Michael.

Serious Wreck in Austria.

Vienna, Sept. 20.—A dispatch from Fiume says there was a collision Sunday evening near Kofosvars between an express train and a freight train carrying troops. Four train hands and six soldiers were killed and 30 soldiers will probably die from injuries received in the accident. A considerable amount of rolling stock was wrecked.

Peace for Turkey and Greece.

Constantinople, Sept. 20. — It was officially announced Monday that peace between Greece and Turkey has been signed and the ministers of war and marine have so notified all the Turkish military and naval commanders. Most of the European sovereigns have congratulated the sultan upon the conclusion of peace.

The Powers Accept.

Athens, Sept. 17. — It is stated that the powers have accepted Russia's proposal that the evacuation of Thessaly shall begin one month after the treaty of peace is signed.

To Pacify Cuba in Four Months.

Madrid, Sept. 20.—Capt. Gen. Weyler cables to the government saying that he is perfectly confident of being able to pacify Cuba in four months.

Beheaded by the Cars.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 21.—Charles Newcomb, of Conkling, O., was beheaded on the Delaware, Lackawaann & Western railroad tracks.

AROUSED HIS CURIOSITY.

She Had Never Heard of the Cathay But It Must Be Good.

"No," remarked the young man who is very much given to interspersing his conversation with quotations, "I shall not go away for the summer."

"That is too bad," exclaimed the young woman in the bicycle suit, sympathetically.

"Not at all. This thing of sitting around on piazzas and doing nothing except wishing that there was some other way of killing time faster is not at all to my taste. As a matter of fact, it isn't any warmer in the city than it is elsewhere, and there is always something going on. I like the bustle and the hurry and the hum."

"But you must have rest, you know. You will wear yourself out if you don't."

"Oh, well," he went on, with that comewhat-may manner which can usually be relied on to impress a very young woman, "it is better to wear out than rust out."

"But there is no need of doing either, is there?" she inquired, apprehensively.

"Perhaps not. But it is my disposition. My motto is: 'Better 20 years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay.'"

"Why, Arthur. How suddenly you change the subject!"

"I wasn't aware that I had changed the subject."

"Why, yes. You said: 'Better 20 years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay.'"

"Aren't you familiar with that?"

"No," she reluctantly confessed; "I believe you made it up."

"Oh, no; that isn't mine."

"Well, anyhow, I'd like to see one."

"One what?"

"A Cathay. I never heard of it, but it must be a very fine make of cycle to cost as much as a trip to Europe."—Washington Star.

OPPOSED TO IT.

He Was Down on Poker But Touched Up Wheat.

"My son," said the old gentleman, "I hear you lost a large sum of money at a game of chance called poker the other evening."

"Yes, dad, that's so. I'm afraid it was a large sum, but it didn't scare me. Besides, I generally win, and I'm still ahead of the game."

The old gentleman frowned.

"Do you mean to say, then," he asked, "that you make a continuous practice of gambling?"

"Why—er— I play the game a pretty good deal right along, yes. What of it?"

"This much of it, sir. I forbid it in the future! I utterly discountenance any kind or sort of immoral ways of making money like those of staking on unknown or doubtful results. It's wrong, my boy; it's wrong. Look at the ethics of it. Suppose you do win. You obtain money for which you have done no work—you have made no return for it, and rightfully it is not yours. If you lose your stake it is still worse, and you might as well have thrown your money away. No, sir, there must be no more of your gambling, or I shall cut you off altogether. Understand me, sir, I am opposed to it on every ground."

And the old gentleman hurried away to his office down town to instruct his broker to buy heavily in wheat, as he had a suspicion that there would be a rise within 24 hours.—N. Y. Journal.

YIELDED TO TEMPTATION.

With a Soul Above Selling Lace He Thought Only of Love.

He was a clerk in a dry goods store, and her beauty and grace simply turned his head. It was in a Chicago dry goods store, which is in its way unique, and the Chicago dry goods clerk is a creation indigenous to the plant he serves. The "booful" lady was young, albeit she is a matron, and as she stood entranced before remnants of lace and tried their different effects by spreading the mesh over her lily-white hand, he, poor fellow, was entranced too.

"Isn't it beautiful?" she asked, enthusiastically, as she laid another specimen over the back of her small, plump fist.

"Exquisite! Divine!" ejaculated the bewildered clerk, with an energy that ought to have sold all the lace in the establishment, but which was lost on the object of it.

"Is it pure white or cream?" she further demanded.

"Pure white, with dimples," responded the lost knight of the yardstick.

There was one more question for the shopper to ask and she asked it.

"Is it hand-made?"

"No," answered the poor fellow, rushing on to his doom, "it is heaven-made."

It took the manager of the department some little time to square the matter up and sell the lace, and now the too susceptible clerk is transferred to a department where he wil be out of the way of temptation.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Canopied Ceiling.

The canopied ceiling has been marred by vandal hands and its stars are eclipsed by whitewash. The time was when the ceiling seemed like a summer night, a blending of starlight and the light of other days. A merchant prince in the days which old New Yorkers know so well had built the house. His bedroom was finished with this wonderful ceiling, which arched up and drooped at the corners like the great sheet which the apostle saw. An Italian artist came over the sea especially to paint this wondrous ceiling. He mixed his colors while his mind's eye saw a night upon the Vesuvian bay. The color was of the blue of a summer's day washed with darkness. The stars shone from out the field of blue like glittering clasps of the trailing garments of the night. Beneath such a sky a man might find repose. Then the evil day came to the house of the canopied ceiling. The neighborhood became no longer fashionable and the house became the home of tenement dwellers. The new tenants splashed the canopied ceiling with whitewash and blotted out the stars forever.—N. Y. Telegram.

On a Tropic Strand.

"She is just simply too sweet for anything!" King Mwptka looked annoyed at his dusky consort's interruption. "I wish you wouldn't bother me with the details of the kitchen, my dear," he said, fretfully. "Set the jars out in the sun awhile till they begin to work and you'll find acid enough. Somehow, you do not seem as capable in culinary accomplishments as mother used to be." And Mrs. Mwptka wept softly as she stirred the fire.—N. Y. Press.

Artful Audacity.

"So Boracks is going to marry that aged Munn girl, is he?"

"Yes, and the funny part of it is that he told her he wanted to marry her on account of her fortune."

"Eh?"

"He told her that she was too young and foolish to have the care of so much money."—Indianapolis Journal.

Rubbed It In.

"I told her there were plenty of other fish in the sea when she refused to marry me."

"What did she say?"

"That they won't all bite at clam bait."—Philadelphia North American.

Using a Word.

"My child, what made your face so dirty?"

"That Billy Bludkins an' I had a fight, an' he throwed more dirt in my face than I could digest, mamma."—Judge.

A cablegram from Constantinople says that "the sultan wants time." He ought to have eternity.—Chicago Times-Herald.

USE YOUR REASON

And Profit by the Experience of Other People.

There are thousands of people who have been cured of nervous trouble, scrofula sores, rheumatism, dyspepsia, catarrh and other diseases by purifying their blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine will do the same good work for you if you will give it the opportunity. It will tone up your system, create an appetite and give sweet, refreshing sleep.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

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TEARS AND SMILES.

The skies cannot always be clear,
My dear;
The merriest eye must still have its tear.
My dear;
The clouds that are frowning above us to-day
Will presently break and go floating away,
And the skies will be blue that are sullen and gray,
My dear!

We can't have just happiness here,
My dear;
You would never be glad if you ne'er shed a tear,
My dear;
The sorrow that lurks in your bosom to-day,
Like the clouds, when you've wept, will go floating away,
And the skies will be blue that are sullen and gray,
My dear.

If it's going to rain, it will rain,
My dear,
No matter how bitterly we may complain,
My dear;
There are sorrows that every good woman must bear;
There are griefs in which every good man has a share,
It is only the fool who has never a care,
My dear.

The skies cannot always be clear,
My dear,
Sweets wouldn't be sweet were no bitterness here,
My dear;
There could never be joy if there never was sorrow,
The sobs of to-day may be laughter to-morrow,
And there's gladness as well as vain trouble to borrow,
My dear!

—S. E. Kiser, in Cleveland Leader.

UNLICENSED ... PREMISES.

BY CLARENCE ROOK.

I HAD watched her for some moments as my 'bus rolled slowly down Piccadilly, and was greatly taken by her appearance. The pavements and the carriages were full of well-dressed and beautiful women; but somehow I seemed to have eyes for no one but that girl. She wore the sweetest costume—something in blue picked out with white at the collar and cuffs, and, I inferred, white upon the front of the bodice. She was steering her bicycle with skill and boldness through the five o'clock traffic of Piccadilly, and I longed to see her face, which, I felt convinced, would please my eye. But this, of course, I could not do, as she was riding steadily about ten yards in front of us. You cannot shout at a girl on a bicycle from the top of a 'bus, even if you know her name, and I could scarcely expect her to look back at a whistle.

I leaned forward to the driver, handing him my open tobacco pouch.

"Do you think," I said, "you could hurry up a bit and pass that lady ahead? I want to see her face."

He turned, and, jerking his head in the direction of Hyde Park corner, said:

"Lidy on the bike—blue dress—cut saucy?"

"You've guessed it," I replied.

He winked. Then he brushed his horses with the whip, and passed the Victoria 'bus ahead, which seemed in no particular hurry to arrive anywhere. The girl ahead, seeing a clear space before her, quickened up and held her own.

"I don't think we can do it," I said, resigning myself to disappointment.

He held his pipe between two fingers, and filled it with the remaining two, feeling, meanwhile, with his thumb for a match. I gave him my match-box.

"It's all right," he said, as he nursed the flaming match in his fist and puffed his pipe into action. "There's a block at the corner."

The girl slowed down, and stepped easily and surely from her bicycle. She stood upon the curb at the corner of St. James' street, leaning on her machine. I admired the pose of her head, the set of her shoulders, the pointing of her foot, as she stood silent and expectant.

As the 'bus drew up by her side, I leaned over and saw her face. I was not disappointed. It was as I thought. She was, to me, amazingly beautiful.

"You will excuse me, sir," said a voice at my side, "but you have gained your object."

I looked round at my neighbor, and saw a lady, by no means ill looking, of about my own age, which is on the wrong side of 30. There was something a little stern, perhaps a trifle contemptuous, in the cast of her features, and she was regarding me with much apparent aversion.

"You have seen the young lady's face, and now, perhaps—that's right, coachman, drive on."

The 'bus moved slowly forward. I reflected a moment, for I had not noticed my neighbor before, and was a little startled at her implied reproof.

"Excuse me," I said, "I haven't quite gained my object. I want to make her look at me, and she won't. Now, what is the etiquette in such cases?"

I turned and waved my arm at her as the 'bus went on. But she was mounting her machine, and, being occupied with the arrangement of her skirts, took no notice of me.

"May I ask," said my neighbor, "if that young lady is your sister, or your cousin, or—"

"Certainly not," I replied. "Why do you ask?"

"Then, sir, I feel it my duty to tell you that you are no gentleman."

I sighed.

"I know that," I replied. "But I always pretend to be, and the public is so gullible. How did you find me out?"

"No gentleman," she said, "would seek to annoy a lady in the street, especially a lady who, clearly, does not wish to notice him. And I can see that girl is persistently avoiding you."

"O, is she?" I said. "Just wait a moment. She'll be as pleased as anything when she sees that I have noticed her. Nothing annoys a woman like indifference."

"A girl—alone and unprotected—" she began.

"She should be all the more pleased to see me," I said. She was abreast of the 'bus again, and I leaned over the side, waving my hat. She looked up with a glance of surprise. I nodded pleasantly. She lifted her eyebrows and smiled. But a crawling hansom took her attention and she fell behind again.

"There!" I said. "If ever a girl looked pleased, there she is. Who am I that I should refuse a momentary satisfaction to a lonely girl?"

I turned with a smile to my neighbor. Her face was flushed with anger, for I had clearly proved her to be in the wrong.

"It is men like yourself who are the—the blots on our vaunted civilization," she said. "Such a sweet, innocent face, too."

"Yes, isn't it?" I said. "I am so glad you agree with me. It's the sort of face I've always admired; and as soon as I caught a back view of her I felt certain she would have that sort of face. That's why I wanted to get a look at it."

"Such men as you—" began my neighbor.

"Now, if I were not a married man," I continued, reflectively, "that is the very girl I would marry at once. As it is, of course, I can't. But that's not my fault, is it?"

"You are married?" said the lady.

"I am," I replied.

"That makes it much worse," she said.

"On the contrary, it is my excuse," I said. "It is all owing to my wife. If it were not for her I should be—well—very different."

"She must be a miserable woman," said the lady, "if she knows of your conduct. My heart bleeds for her."

"Not at all," I said. "She is quite happy; as happy as that girl. Now did you ever see a more charming girl?"

I turned and sent a nod in the direction of the girl who was pedaling along quietly just behind the 'bus. She lifted one hand from the handle-bar and waved it to me in friendly response.

"Under the circumstances," I said, "I think I shall speak to her; otherwise I might miss her when I get off at Sloane street. Do you think she would mind?"

"Let me implore you," said my neighbor; "if you do I shall speak to the conductor."

"It would be grossly improper," I said, "unless he happens to be your brother—or your cousin—or—"

The lady sniffed and looked round. But the conductor was not in view.

I leaned down, and the girl looked up inquiringly, riding to the side of the 'bus.

"I am going to get off at Sloane street," I called to her; "will you stop there?"

She nodded, and bending slightly over her handles quickly outstripped the 'bus and rode on past St. George's hospital and down the slope. I leaned back in my seat and watched her appreciatively as she floated away.

"Never in my life," I murmured, "have I seen anyone whom I admire more. A most delightful girl!"

"A most disgraceful incident!" said my neighbor.

"You see," I said, affably, "two people meet—'twas in a crowd—and their hearts rush together like magnets, or poles, or whatever the things are. It is quite clear to me that we were made for one another. Don't you believe in affinities? They are fun."

"It is not a matter for jesting; it is a very serious matter to tamper in this way with the innocence of—"

"I think it is rather a joke," I said.

"It may be a joke for the man—or, rather, he may think so, mistakenly; but you never by any chance think of the girl. And I feel it my duty as a woman to protest against—"

"Bless my soul!" I exclaimed, "I think of the girl always. She is never out of my thoughts."

"The girl!"

"Yes, the girl—that girl. Didn't I explain? O! here we are!"

"Sloane street!" said the conductor.

I jumped up.

"Well, we've had a most interesting conversation," I said. "You see, she's waiting for me at the corner. I knew it. I never underrate my attractions."

As I descended to the pavement, Celia greeted me with a smile of welcome, while the eyes of my late neighbor bored two holes in my back.

"How lucky to meet like this," said Celia. "Where did you see me first?"

"O, in Piccadilly," I replied. "But I couldn't be sure it was you until I saw your face. I want to get some tobacco here, and then we can walk along home together."

"Had an amusing day?" said Celia.

"Excellent," I said, "more particularly the ride down."

"You seemed very much interested in the lady on the 'bus," said Celia, as we stopped outside the tobacconist's. "Did you know her?"

"Never saw her before," I said.

"Right under my very eyes, too," said Celia.

"I couldn't help it," I said. "She seemed to have some objection to me, or to you, or to something or other—seemed to see something wrong in our behavior."

"Didn't she know I was your wife?" asked Celia.

"She didn't know me," I replied.

"But didn't you tell her?" asked Celia.

"Well," I said, "now I come to think of it, I don't believe I did."—Black and White.

Hanged by His Friends.

At Ballarat a ruined gold miner once committed suicide in a dramatic manner. During the time of the gold rush a certain deserted claim was for years held sacred, and the tools strewn about the windlass were left to rust away untouched. A party of 'varsity men, old schoolfellows and of gentle birth, had sunk their shaft there and worked without success until their money was spent. One evening one of them at work at the bottom of the shaft shouted: "Haul up, boys, the time is come at last." They hauled up, and when it came to the top they found their comrade's lifeless body hanging from the chain. He had detached the bucket, tied a noose about his neck, fastened the noose to the chain, and was hanged by his dearest friends. The party had been much liked and respected by the other miners, who would readily have subscribed 1,000 ounces of gold dust to give them a fresh start, but ere the dawn of the next day the whole party had disappeared, leaving their claim in the same state as it lay at the time of the tragedy.—London Telegraph.

Rider Outlasts the Horse.

Bismarck, who had worn himself out in the service of Germany and of his emperor, rarely referred to his labors for the fatherland. One morning he and Emperor William were riding together in the park. They had not gone far when Bismarck complained of fatigue. The emperor, who was quite fresh, said somewhat testily:

"How is that, though I am an older man than yourself, prince, I can always outride you?"

Bismarck's reply was as reproachful as it was epigrammatic.

"Ah, sire," he said, "the rider always outlasts the horse." — Pittsburgh Dispatch.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS

The First Crematory.

The first crematory in the northwest will be completed soon at Forest cemetery, in St. Paul. It is being erected by the Crematory association, at a cost of about $8,000, in response to a growing demand for means to care for the bodies of the dead by incineration.

As soon as the building is completed and all the appliances put in place, there will be a cremation, a body having been placed in the vault of the cemetery some time ago with this express understanding, and several others which now lie buried beneath the green sward will probably be disinterred and reduced to ashes by this modern method. Robert Robinson, of Chicago, who is the contractor in charge, and also the inventor of this particular apparatus, will be on hand for the purpose of conducting the first few cremations.

Georgia Stone It Is.

The attorney general has handed down his opinion in the capitol stone question, and it is to the effect that while the commission may have acted unwisely in awarding the contract for Georgia marble, such award does not violate the law of 1895, providing for the use of home stone wherever practicable in public buildings.

This opinion, in the face of the attorney general's letter to the governor, is something of a surprise, but it settles the question unless some citizen who is dissatisfied with the matter sees fit to apply for an injunction and take the case into court.

The day following the decision, Channing Seabury, vice president of the capitol commission, signed the contract for the construction of the new building.

Ordered Off.

The men employed by Halverson, Richardson & Co., of Minneapolis, in constructing the new logging road at Red Lake, had a little experience with the Indians which will not soon be forgotten. They were camping at the mouth of Mud river on the reservation, when a band of Indians swooped down upon them and took all their tools, tents, etc., away from them, and left orders for them to at once leave the reservation. This they did, and all their belongings were restored to them on the condition that they will not go back upon the reservation. The men are now at work constructing the road off of the reservation.

A Variety.

The variety of religious instruction that can be obtained on the streets of Minneapolis of an evening is enough to suit the most varied taste. For instance, one Saturday evening four Mormon elders were holding forth on Fourth street, just off Nicollet avenue; on another corner, across Nicollet, was the Booth-Tucker Salvation army; a block away, on Third street, was the Ballington Booth corps, and on another street was another gospel meeting.

Not Guilty.

Land Office Inspector A. P. Swineford, after thoroughly investigating the charges filed against the land office at Marshall, says they were without foundation. The parties making the charges were attorneys who had lost several important cases which were tried before the register and receiver, and the charges were to the effect that there was collusion between resident attorneys and the officials. The charges have since been retracted.

News in Brief.

George Green, near Sauk Center, was handling a shot gun, when in some unknown mannar it was accidentally discharged, the contents striking his 5-year-old brother Harry in the forehead, tearing the skull completely off. He died in a few minutes.

A boy of 16 years of age named Raymond Scott, and claiming to hail from St. Paul, is confined in the county jail at Winona on the charge of horse stealing.

The Northern Lumber company, whose head camps are situated just west of Mountain Iron, expects to cut and land at Cloquet 30,000,000 feet of logs next winter. To do so, it will have to employ 200 men all winter.

Judge Willis has ordered that under certain conditions the Allemania bank of St. Paul may reopen Oct. 18.

Mrs. Wenzel Mikesh hanged herself at the St. Paul city hospital, where she had been a patient since Aug. 12.

Four cars of silk from Japan passed through Hastings en route for New York.

The Rochester Woolen mills have been repaired since the fire and are now running full time.

The work of constructing the electric lighting plant at the Rochester state asylum has been completed. The entire institution, including the parks, will be lighted.

During the past year the attendance of the Rochester schools was 1,072.

During a storm, Charles Mellin, living near Rush City, was killed by lightning.

At Duluth, Carmine Buchetta, a scissors grinder, was struck on the head with a spade by Joseph Florin and fatally injured. Both had been drinking.

Burglars attempted to rob the post-office at Sanborn, but was attacked by Postmaster Bartholomew's big dog and driven off. The dog was badly cut with a knife.

A disease resembling blackleg is prevalent in Polk county.

Attendance, 83,000: receipts, $44,000. This is in brief the story of the success of the Minnesota state fair of 1897.

J. F. Wentz, living ten miles from Red Wing, became entangled in a rope while leading a colt and was dragged through the woods and killed.

The farm house of H. E. Bandy, near Motley, was destroyed by fire. A little girl, two years old, perished in the flames. Mrs. Bandy, who was working in the garden a few rods from the house, rushed into the burning building and made a most heroic effort to save her child, but without avail. She was terribly burned and escaped with the greatest difficulty.

Winona's fall street fair was a success in every particular.

The Great Northern depot at Garfield was destroyed by lightning. The agent was at the telegraph table and was stunned.

Wm. Keddell, of St. Paul, aged 75 years was killed by drinking wood alcohol.

Joseph Jungler, employed in a gravel pit near St. Cloud, was caught between two gravel cars and had his head crushed, killing him instantly.

G. W. Morse's blacksmith shop and carriage shop at Hastings was destroyed by fire.

JOPKINS' MISTAKE.

Cost Him a New Dress and a Pretty Bonnet.

Jopkins had read somewhere that if a woman got hold of a newspaper with a clipping cut out of it, she would never rest until she had procured a complete paper and read the missing item. This struck Jopkins as a very shrewd and Machiavelian plan of exposing this well-known weakness of lovely woman, and he resolved to put it into practice.

So that night, when he went home from the office, there ostentatiously protruded from his coat pocket the day's paper, from which he had neatly cut a paragraph referring to the rings of Jupiter or some such matter.

He threw the paper to one side in a careless way, and after supper he noted with an unholy glee that Mrs. Jopkins had secured it, and was running her eye over the bargain ads, and working her way, after the manner of her sex, through the personals, marriage notices, and back to the telegraphic dispatches.

Presently Jopkins observed a sudden and suspicious frown overcast her face. She had come upon the hiatus made by the waggish penknife. Jopkins reveled with internal hilarity, but preserved an outward appearance of innocent unconsciousness.

"My dear," said Mrs. Jopkins, laying the paper gently aside, "I'm going to run over to Mrs. Hopkins' a minute. I won't be gone long."

She went over to the opposite neighbor's, and while she was gone Jopkins had lots of fun. She came back presently, and Jopkins noticed she carried another paper under her shawl. She went upstairs and Jopkins leaned back in his chair and shook all over with joy.

"Best joke I ever got off," he said to himself. "Won't she be sold when I tell her?"

Mrs. Jopkins remained upstairs about 20 minutes, and when she came down she had on her hat and street dress, and Jopkins felt his knees shake when he looked into her eye.

"Wh—where are you going?" he asked.

"Where am I going?" said his wife. "You want to know where I am going, you deceitful, disreputable, underhanded, depraved, villainous, brutal, wicked, unprincipled, scandalous, abandoned monster? I'm going home to my mother!"

"Wha—what's the matter?" said Jopkins.

"Look at that!" said Mrs. Jopkins, thrusting the paper in his face. "Cut it out to hide it from me, did you? To think that I should ever have married such a ruffian!"

Jopkins looked where her finger pointed and read:

"After the performance of 'The Devil's Auction' last night quite a recherche little supper was given to the leading lady actresses by a few of their admirers. A prominent merchant whose name we withhold is said to have cut up some rather high jinks on the occasion. We wonder if his estimable and charming wife knew of his whereabouts."

A cold shiver ran over Jopkins. He was innocent, but he had neglected to read the other side of the clipping when he cut it out. He began to explain, and the milkman says he was still at it when he called with his regular morning supply of chemicals.

As Mrs. Jopkins was seen a week later wearing an elegant new silk dress, to say nothing of "a dream of a bonnet," it is presumed that the matter was satisfactorily arranged.—Tit-Bits.

COOKING TONGUES.

Something That Every Housekeeper Does Not Know.

Every good housekeeper knows how to soak and boil a smoked beef tongue, but a great many cooks treat a fresh tongue in such a manner that it becomes as flavorless as gelatine.

Properly roasted or braised in stock, a fresh beef or calf's tongue is a delicious meat. It is not remarkable for its nutritious qualities, but, like the tenderloin of beef, the meat is of good flavor if it is carefully cooked and seasoned, and it is always of melting tenderness.

Select a fresh beef tongue for roasting. Wash and trim it thoroughly, and season it with salt and pepper. Wrap a paste around it made of a pint of flour and a cupful of water. Roll out this paste thin and wrap it around the tongue. Lay it on a meat rack in a dripping pan, with a pint of boiling water. Roast it for about two hours. Keep the surface of the paste from drying too hard or from burning by basting it with the boiling water in the bottom of the dripping pan. At the end of this time remove the paste. It is of no further value. Loosen the skin of the tongue and peel it off. It should come off easily. Lay it back in the pan, rub it freely with butter, dredge it lightly with flour, and pour a little rich brown stock in the pan under it to baste it with. Roast it, basting it often, until it is well browned. Take it up. Add mushrooms to the brown gravy in the dripping pan, thicken it and serve with the tongue. The mushrooms, of course, may be omitted, but they add a great deal to the flavor of the tongue. Spinach is a delicious vegetable to serve with roast tongue. Pickles and piquant sauces are always appropriate.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Blouse Fad.

The loose waists take all kinds of tucks and ruffles and dressmakers are putting them on the latest silk waists just as they did two months ago. Ruches of chiffon trim a pompadour striped silk and a satin sash, the ruches edging a bolero and collar; loose vest of chiffon as well. One of the stylish blue China silks having white polka dots has a ten-inch ruffle curved across the front and higher at the back with a quill ruching of No. 12 white ribbon laid in quadruple box plaits. The sleeves have lace insertion in wavy rows up to the silk epaulettes edged with lace like the wrist and collar. Belt of white ribbon and sash ends of silk; tiny jacket scrolled with lace inserting and bordered with ribbon quilling; loose vest of white silk covered with applique, cluny or valenciennes piece lace completes the garment.—Dry Goods Economist.

For the Kitchen Sink.

A strong solution of potash should be often used in rinsing out the kitchen sink. It is excellent for dispelling the grease which has such a mysterious affinity for the waste-pipes, and will save many a plumber's bill if rightly employed.—N. Y. Post.

SHE WANTED SNAKES.

The Regulation Kind That Are Seen in Delirium Tremens.

"Do you keep snakes?" she asked, as she peered through her glasses at the parrots and Guinea pigs in the bird store.

"I have a Gila monster and some chameleons," said the bird man.

"I don't think they would answer. You see what I want is a regular snake, one of the long field kind that are not poisonous. I may as well tell you that my husband has taken to drinking and I want the snake to put in his boots."

"If I were you," said the man, "I'd wait and if he keeps on drinking he'll see snakes anyhow."

"No, he won't, and he wouldn't care if he did if they weren't real. But if he sees a live snake he'll quit, and I'm going to try it on. Couldn't you get me some?"

"Yes'm, I can fill an order. If you call around to-morrow you can get the snakes," and the man took down the address of his customer.

"It's a test case," he said, as the woman went out, "and I feel sort of curious to know how it will turn out. My idea is that the husband will be so mad when he finds the snakes in his boots that he'll go out and get drunk as a biled owl, but maybe it will work the other way—we'll hope it will."

Then he sent his boy out to hunt for snakes in the hedges and ditches of the prairie.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Ruined Reputation.

"And you say," said the Sympathetic Person, looking down from the elevation of the doorstep upon the latest applicant for suburban charity, "that you have honestly done your best to find employment?"

"I have, madam."

"You have a regular vocation?"

"I was formerly an expressman."

"In what city?"

"In Boston."

"But, surely, at this season of the year you ought to find work enough as an expressman in a large city like Boston."

"Madam, you do not know Boston. You have heard of the Bacchante? Yes? Then it is only necessary to tell you that I am one of the expressmen who carried her to the station."

"But I do not see—"

"The fact became generally known, madam. From that moment I have ceased to be respectable. There is no one in Boston who will now employ me."—Boston Budget.

The Ruling Spirit.

The story is told of a Yankee housewife, who was extremely neat, that she woke one night at the sound of her husband creeping softly out of bed and toward the light-stand.

"What's the matter, William?" she whispered.

"Sh!" he whispered; "there's a burglar coming up the front stairs, and I'm getting my revolver!"

All was silence again, in the midst of which William crept noiselessly to the head of the stairs. Presently there was a loud report, followed by a mad scurrying of feet; then the husband came back, lighted a lamp and returned to the stairway.

"O William, William, did he—"

"Yes, he got away," said the husband.

"Oh, I don't care so much about that," the woman said, "but William, did he—"

"Did he what?"

"Did he wipe his feet before he started up the stairs?"—Youth's Companion.

Where He Agreed with Him.

"What! What!"

The irate old man choked with indignation—

"You want to steal my child from me, to rob me of my daughter? Why sir!—"

His rage got the upper hand of him, and he gasped some more—

"Rascal is no name for you!"

The young man was perfectly calm. "You bet it isn't," he said, slowly; "and if anybody says otherwise there's liable to be trouble."

In the face of such sublime gall what could the old man do?—Puck.

Outdone.

Prof. Braintank—Newton was a great philosopher. By observing the mere fall of an apple he discovered the law of gravity.

Smithers—That's nothing. By simply biting an apple Eve discovered the gravity of law.—N. Y. Journal.

It Was Taken Awheel.

Mrs. Tenspot—I am so glad that you are engaged to Harold Willoughby. Was it a long courtship?

Miss Skidmore—Not very. My cyclometer registered about 700 miles.—Judge.

Circumstances Alter Cases.

"This here speculatin' in wheat on the stock exchange is gamblin' pure and simple," said the farmer, who was a deacon and a strict disciplinarian, "an' the Lord won't prosper them that wins by it."

"Well, father," replied his son, "I'm sorry to hear that, for I placed that money you gave me and made $900 by the deal."

The old man coughed, wiped his glasses, and then said:

"Well, well! Providence does work in mysterious ways! The parson wuz sayin' last week that the church needed paintin', an' besides—thar's a mortgage on the farm that orter be lifted, an' one o' two other little accounts that's got ter be squared. Well, well!"—Atlanta Constitution.

That Terrible Scourge.

Malarial disease is invariably supplemented by disturbance of the liver, the bowels, the stomach and the nerves. To the removal of both the cause and the effects Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is fully adequate. It "fills the bill" as no other remedy does, performing its work thoroughly. Its ingredients are pure and wholesome, and it admirably serves to build up a system broken by ill health and shorn of strength. Constipation, liver and kidney complaint and nervousness are conquered by it.

Webster's Last Words.

Webster's last words were: "I still live." A teacher in one of the East side schools had been reading anecdotes of the great lexicographer to her pupils, and the next day, catechising them on what she had read, she asked:

"What were Webster's last words?"

There was deep silence, and she repeated the question. Finally a little fellow with a squint in his left eye held up his hand.

"Well, Mulvaney," said the teacher, kindly, "do you know?"

"Yessum," said Mulvaney, confidently. "He said 'I ain't dead yet.'"—N. Y. World.

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Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package, FREE. Write to Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Made Free with Them.

"Whar'd yo' git dat load er lumber, Br'er Black?"

"Down ter de Healin' Ba'm church."

"Sho 'nough? Has dey tord de buildin' down?"

"No, sah. Hit's dar yit, but I hearn Parson Blowhard say dat de pews wuz free, an' so I riz up arly dis mornin' an' went down dar an' ripped up a pa'r ob em an' fotch 'em erlong."—Boston Courier.

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The Star tobacco factory at St. Louis is the largest in the world. The buildings are in two rows: 2400 feet on Park and 2400 feet on Folsom avenue, with a total width of 271 feet. You will discover the reason for this marvelous growth if you give Star plug tobacco a trial.

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Judge—Prisoner at the bar—

Prisoner—If I'm at the bar give me a drink.—N. Y. Truth.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

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Harry—A kiss is a drink of rarest nectar. Carry—Have one on me.—N. Y. Journal.

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Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Many a woman can do exquisite embroidery, but can't darn a sock.—Washington Democrat.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—Ralph Erieg, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1893.

If it were not for funerals a great many men would never hear a sermon.—Washington Democrat.

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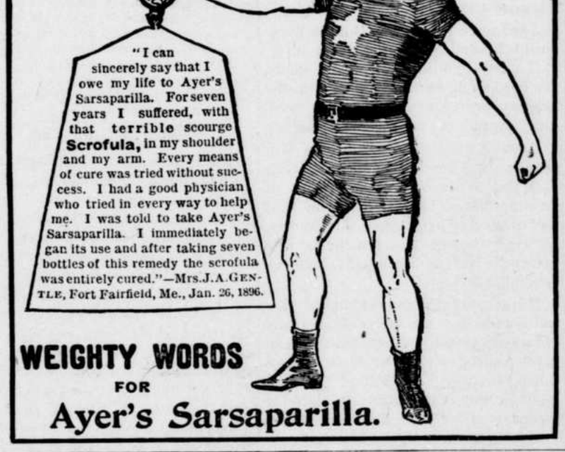
Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

The wasted mental force would do all the work in the world.—Ram's Horn.



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A. N. K.—G 1673

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Mr. Billings, who has had Montana horses for sale here, left this morning.

—Fred Knoll has been struck by prosperity and is rejuvinating his old residence.

—Mrs. Billings has opened her restaurant on River Street and is ready for business.

—Nick Frank has a crew at work on his new office building adjoining his agricultural depot.

—For sale, a span of mares; good for a farm team, or good on the road. Apply at this office.

—Gunn and Kerr have nearly completed the transformation of the noted Delano skating rink into a fine lumber shed.

—Several severe frosts this week have cured corn fodder and hurried up cane cutting, and spoiled some gardens.

—Read C. R. Carleton's notice "Lost! Reward!" He lost his pocket book yesterday, and would like to find it, very much.

—Presiding Elder Chaffee held Quarterly Conference at the M. E. parsonage yesterday. Officers for the ensuing year were elected.

—Delano day at the County Fair is Thursday Sept. 30. The Cornet band is to be there and Delano and vicinity are counted on to make Delano Day the day of the fair.

—Come to my agricultural depot, the New Idea, for a Dandy Wind Mill. I've sold four this week and expect to sell six more. For good wagons give me a call. NICK FRANK.

—Farmers who have their crops out of the way are now engaged in plowing; in sowing rye, hauling manure onto corn ground, and in other useful and profitable occupations about their business.

—One of Jim Hills big mountain engines passed through town this morning on its way west. It was a monster in size, said to weigh over 130 tons. The top of the boiler would reach two or three feet above one of the big hog engines.

—Carl Hildebrand met with quite a serious accident Monday. He caught his finger while working with the engine at the Eagle office, in such a manner as to tear it open for seeveral inches. He had it sewed up and is recovering from the shock quite nicely.

—John Cunningham has concluded to live another year in Minneapolis, and offers for sale at auction on Wednesday, Oct. 20, at noon, at his farm, on the Watertown road, a team of horses and his farming implements and some household utensils. Read his notice in another column.

—Several cases of typhoid fever have made their appearance in the Township of Franklin. Peter Kittock's boy, Theodore has it; Mat Schaust's Anthony is also sick with it, and we hear that Pete Mahollo has it. It is well to be careful to have pure drinking water. If the water is doubtful it should be boiled.

—A fine piana arrived Thursday for Michael Frank's children to drum on. Mr. F. proposes to furnish the means for developing latent musical talents in his family It is not likely that in buying the instrument he dealt with one of these sharks we read about who sell $500 pianos worth about $150; getting their cash for actual value and a note for the balance. He reads the papers, and farms, and his children deserve to become musicians if their tastes run that way.

—We don't claim prophetic powers, But it looks to us as if farmers who have a few bushels of grain to sell and can get about twice as much for it as they could last fall they ought to sell and to pay debts made last fall, and which they have postponed paying because grain was cheap.

If prices should go down It would be as hard to pay the old debts as it would have been when they were made and new ones would have to be made with prices higher. Better square up as far as possible; then if necessity compels more credit to be obtained it can more easily be had. But if wheat is held for months, then sold at low figures, merchants will be shy of trusting out goods. "Sufficient to the day is the evil thereof." As soon as grain speculators have held the farmers off until they have satisfied themselves that crops in other lands are going to be good then they will begin to beat down prices. In case foreign crops should turn out poor, of course there might be a rise. It is risky waiting when prices are fair.

Sold Cigarets to Minors.

Frequent complaints regarding the sale of cigarets to children at the Clay and Peabody schools culminated in the arrest yesterday of a young man who is proprietor of a cigar store at 1900 Washington avenue south. His name in the warrant is given as John Doe. He furnished bail to appear in court today. It is alleged that he sold the deadly cigaret to James Burns and Thomas Tobin, school boys not over 15 years of age.

The present law in regard to the matter prohibits the sale of tobacco to any person under 18 years of age, and provides a fine not to exceed $50 for its violation.—Minneapolis Times.

Personal.

Uncle Ben Parmeter, of Buffalo, made us a pleasant call Thursday.

Mrs. Cassel and children, of Lyndale, visited town Tuesday on business.

Rev. Fletcher, of Buffalo, was a caller, while on his first trip to Delano, yesterday.

We hear that Editor Rank passed through town this week. He should have called.

Earl Hoisington and wife, of Independence, was a Delano visitor, on business, Wednesday.

Mrs. Tom Rader and her sister Allie Murphy returned home this week from their trio to Buffalo N. Y.

Mrs. A. G. Jones, who has been visiting at Steward for about a week, returned home, Wednesday evening.

Mesdames William Stacy and William Douglas, of Montrose, attended quarterly conference here yesterday.

Elijah Gross, of Minneapolis, drove up and spent about a week with his brother, Wm. Gross and family of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cunningham, of Minneapolis, visited friends in Delano Tuesday, returning home Wednesday morning.

Elmer Erickson has arrived home with a fractured collar bone. A bicycle injury. The wonder here is that he hadn't broke his neck or somebody elses long ago.

Rev. B. F. Kephart and wife, of Hamline, visited Delano friends Monday. Mr. K. used to preach for the Methodists here more than twenty years ago. He has traveled much since. He has a lecture on Africa he would give us sometime if asked.

—E. J. Swedeback, who was very ill, is reported as rapidly recovering.

County Cullings.

Conductor Billy Barrett, of Wayerly, lost a foot at Granite Falls, yesterday.

The GAZETTE'S for the east and the single wrappers, for some reason made the trip west, on the evening train, and were returned here Saturday morning. They were sent west again Saturday at 10:36 a. m. If they failed to give subscribers all the news when they did arrive it was not for the lack of having traveled.

The Aanandale Post, published Thursday did not find its way to Delano subscribers until Monday. That's too long. It would be more convenient for country places to have the old stage routes than to wait for their weekly paper till the next week while it is carried to the cities and returned, unless it can be done a little more promptly.

Farm Stock and Home: The dollar the wheat seller now gets is a "cheap and nasty" one, compared with last year, for it takes but little more than half the wheat to buy it; but he pays as much debt with it as he did before, which ought to make him ashamed of himself, to so "wrong the creditor."

Some one has been telling the Minneapolis Journal that two of Jim Hill's men were interested in Robbing the cattle train at Smith Lake one morning earley, this week. This is a serious charge. Jim should see that his employes don't get any such name as that. People would be afraid to ride with his cars if he has such men to work for him. It seems that the robbers got on to the train at Smith Lake but the hold up occurred about a mile and a half east of Delano.

Among Our Exchanges.

O. L. Dudley has commenced suit against the village of Buffalo for $1,200 damages for overflowing his park.

The Prison Mirror: Frank T. Hamilton, editor of the Messenger, Maple Lake, Minn., and his wife were callers at our office on Saturday while making a tour of the prison.

Annandale Post: The Buffalo Standard is a newspaper just started by F. B. Lamson. While we much doubt the wisdom of adding another in the present overcrowded field, we wish Bro. Lamson the success he deserves.

Howard Lake Herald: Archie Gilmer Sr., was committed to St. Peter's Hospital. Wednesday as the result of an examination in this village on that day conducted by Judge J. J. Woolley, county attorney Pidgeon being also present. He was taken to St. Peter by constable Johnson.

Minneapolis Times: Donnelly says in his last Representative that many voters are prejudiced against the democratic party on account of its record during the war. Did he find that out when he was democratic candidate for congress, or when he has had democratic support for the legislature?

Minneapolis Tribune: The Atlanta Constitution says the conservative people of the South unanimously condemn the shooting of the negro post master at Hogansville, but at the same time declare that McKinley's policy of appointing negroes to office in the South means negro domination as far as the adminigtration can bring it about. This seems to be making a mountain out of a mole hill. How much can a negro postmaster in a little one-horse village "dominate?"

Litchfield Independent: Frank B. Lamson has been appointed postmaster at Buffalo, the county seat of Wright County. It is only a few years since Frank was a young school master residing at the old townsite of Collinwood. He married a Scandinavian lady, drifted over the line into Wright county and got into politics. He held the office of auditor for two terms or three, going out of office last January. Now he blossoms out as postmaster at Buffalo. We are sorry for Frank, as he is a good fellow all round, but we are afraid he has contracted the office holding disease.

Carver County News: The statement is made that Canadian fed hogs bring nearly $2 per hundred more in foreign markets than the American fed hog. This is a subject for our hog raisers to consider and endeavor to remedy. The reason for this is that the American hog is too fat to suit the taste of foreign pork eaters, caused by the heavier feeding practiced in this country. In Canada the hog fattened for market is fed largely on peas, roots, grass, etc., producing a leaner and more desirable meat for the table. In our country, especially in the great corn belt, the hog is fed on that grain, and the product gives a rich yield in lard, but even in our home markets the meat is not so popular as in the past.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 17, 1897.

The Hanna-McKinley combine do not wish Secretary Sherman to take the stump in Ohio; they are afraid that he will say something that ought not to be said, either about the alleged Cuban policy or about the various indignities which have been put upon him since he was forced out of the Senate and into the Cabinet. Knowing the old man to possess the stubbornness characteristic of the Sherman family they have not attempted to bulldoze him into not making speeches in the Ohio campaign, but have attacked him upon his weakest side. For many years Mr. Sherman has been one of the greatest sticklers for a maintenance of the proprieties of official life, and that is what the Hanna-Mckinley combine has been working on. How much they have impressed the old man may be judged from his reply when asked how soon he was going to Ohio and what part he expected to take in the campaign. He said he did not expect to be in the state before the first of October, and that it was not certain that he would take any part in the campaign, and that it was not customary for the Secretary of State to make political speeches. If somebody doesn't open his eyes Mr. Sherman will make no speeches.

Boss Platt came over from New York this week to urge upon McKinley the speedy appointment of the Platt candidates for the Federal offices in New York which have not yet been filled with republicans. He told Mr. Mc Kinley that he wanted the prestige of naming these officers now, for the assistance it would give him in the greater New York municipal campaign; and if he was not to be allowed to name them, he wanted to know at the earliest possible moment. It is understood that Mr. Platt talked to Mr. McKinley more like a man who had the right to demand things than one who asked them as a favor, and that his men are going to be appointed. Platt wants to get Secretary Bliss to resign and become his candidate for Mayor of greater New York

Notwithstanding the protests of the subcommittee of the Senate committee on Pacific railroads, the syndicate that is after the Union Pacific Railroad will get it under the decree of the U. S. Circuit court of the Eighth District, ordering the road to be sold. The Senators who conferred with the Attorney General asked that the matter be held up until congress met, and pointed out that it could easily be done by the government taking an appeal from the circuit to the Supreme Court, but the members of the purchasing syndicate are men of influence in republican circles and when the question was brought before Mr. Mc Kinley and his Cabinet it was speedily decided that no appeal should be taken and that the policy of the government should be hands off. This may seem strange to some people, in view of the very positive statements made on the floor of the Senate by Mr. Morgan, of Ala., and others who have made careful study of this mater, that this sale would mean the loss of million of dollars to the U. S. and to other creditors of the road, but it really isn't strange; it is merely cause and effect.

The decision of Judge Cox, in the case of Woods against the Postmaster General, that the recent civil service rules promulgated by Mr. McKinley have no authority in law, and that the legal right of the head of a government department to remove his subordinates without giving any reason therefore, was hardly in print before the Civil Service Commission, which is credited with responsibility for the authorship of the rule that no dismissal should be made from the classified service except upon written charges-the rule upon which Woods based his suit-made public a statement trying to break the force of the decision by saying that it did not affect the binding power of the President's order upon all officials. Intelligent persons may decide for themselves how "binding an order will be which has been declared by a court to be illegal.

The experiments of shipping American butter to London made by the Agricultural Department have not been a financial success. Complete reports for the last shipment have been received and they show that the Massachusetts butter, which is sold where it is made for 20 cents a pound, only brought 13½ cents a pound in London, and the Minnesota butter was sold to London wholesalers for 18 1-5 cents a pound. The greed of the London retailer is given as an excuse for the small prices, but, inasmuch as there is no practical way for the American dairymen to compel London retailers to accept a smaller profit and give them the benefit by paying larger wholesale prices, it is not a valid one.

Courts Disagree.

The supreme court of Wisconsin has turned down Judge Bailey of Eau Claire for arbitrary and despotic methods. Judge Bailey undertook to imprison an editor and a correspondent of the same paper for having commented unfavorably upon his action after the action was completed. He thought to imprison them for contempt, but the supreme court overules him. The supreme court holds that if there can be any more effectual way to gag the press and subvert freedom of speech than that which Judge Bailey tried to enforce, it would like to know it. Judge Bailey furnishes and illustration of the fact that men often get on to the bench, who lose no time in proving themselves too small to properly understand and maintain the dignity of their position. To them is due the credit for much of the prevalent disrespect for and lack of confidence in the courts.—Minneapolis Journal.

Public Auction.

I will sell at Public Auction, on my farm, on Wednesday, Oct. 20, at noon, two horses, plows, harrows, sleigh, buggy, spring wagon, mowing machine, rake, stoves, and other articles too numerous to mention. 4t.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Lost! Reward!

Lost on Thursday, in or near Delano, a calf skin pocket book containing wheat checks, a note for $100, drawn by Albert Hittsman June 20, 97, payable in six monts after date, to myself, and a sum of money. Finder please return to the BUFFALO GAZETTE office and claim reward. C. R. CARLTON.

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" "	No. 2 " "	$ .77
" "	No. 3 " "	$ .72
Rye	" "	$ .38
Potatoes, per bu.,		.40
Butter		.08, .10
Eggs,		.10
Hay, per ton,		4.00
Pork		3.00
Chickens		.05
Turkeys		.06
Chickens, dressed,		.06
Spring chicken,		.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,		.08

MARRIED.

BELT, RUCKLE.—At Waverly, Wednesday, Sept. 22, by Rev. Fr. Genis, Mr. W. Sidney Belt and Miss Anna E. Ruckle, of Woodland.

BORN.

BAUMAN.—On Monday, Sept. 20, to Mr. and Mrs. William Bauman, a daughter.

DIED.

BLATZ.—Friday, Sept. 17, Bernhard Blatz aged 91 years.

CUTTS.—At Howard Lake, Wednesday, Sept. 22, E. J. Cutts, aged 53 years.

Mr. Cutts was in the Legislature from this district for a couple of terms; was in the nursery busines and was well and favorably known.

MCCARTER.—At Hamline, Thursday, Sept. 23, Mrs., wife of Dan McCarter

Funeral will be held at Rockford Saturday, after morning train from the east arrives.

MCKINLEY.—In Greenwood, on Tuesday, Sept. 21, William McKinley, aged 75 years.

Mr. McKinley was an early settler in this vicinity, owning a farm about a mile from Delano. He leaves a wife and four married daughters, Mrs. Al Roberts, of Devils Lake; Mrs. John Jacobs, of Greenwood; and Mesdames Wash Rader and Eph Jacobs, of Delano, to mourn his loss.

ZIMKOWSKI.—At Benson, Section boss Mr. Zimkowski, on Wednesday, Sept. 22.

Funeral from Delano Catholic church at 10 a. m. on Saturday, Sept. 25.

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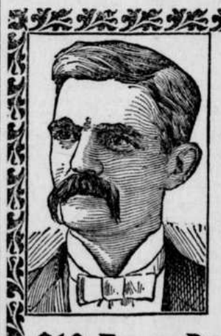

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VOLUME X. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1897. NUMBER 1.

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ALBION.—Preaching..... "
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RT. REV. JAMES TROBEC was installed third Bishop of St. Cloud last Tuesday.

A MAN at St. Peter was arrested and fined $5 and costs amounting to $16.69 last week for ringing an auction bell. An appeal is to be taken and the validity of the ordinance tried.

WE are in receipt of a copy of The Times, The Mining Number, of Los Angeles. Cal. It has 16 pages and is quite a readable paper. It contains a good deal of information about mines.

WONDER if the National Democrats won't try to get petitions enough to allow Ex-Indian Commissioner Baldwin a place at the head of the ticket for state officers next fall. He appears to be kicking considerable.

THERE seems to be considerable opposition to the nominating of Page Morris for a second term in Congress from this dittrict. The Minneapolis Journal, out of the district, is defending Page Morris in great style, and at the same time announcing to those not already in to the mysteries of politics that the dissatisfaction must be overcome, etc. etc. It says Page saved the district last time and the party owes him some more.

NOW that the Republican League has succeeded in getting John Goodnow sent to China, Billy Culkin to Duluth, and a few more office seekers to distant lands, Mike Dowling threatens to adjourn, sine die, because his pay has stopped coming. He seems, however to have made some kind of a bargain with Mark Hanna to contract his usefulness to the Buckeye state until after the Ohio election, when if he finds his Mark has been missed he will probably find some little country printing office and go to work again.

LATER.—Reports say Mike has become president of a Renville bank.

FROM reports a man in the Klondike region gave $60 for a fish and other articles of food are reported as being sold at about the same rate as compared with prices here. They seem to have more gold than food, and gold's "intrinsic value" we hear so much about won't keep people there from freezing, or starving, until they exchange it for something that has the qualities necessary for comfort.

Why is gold so cheap there that you can get $60 worth for a small fish? Or why is food so high there that a fellow must give such big prices for something to eat? Does anybody believe it is on account of the tariff? Or do they attribute this state of affairs to the law of supply and demand?

County Fair.

Being unable to attend the fair on Thursday, Delano day, we went on Wednesday, Annandale day. The weather was fine; but if the authorities had sprinkled a few pails of water about the grounds they would have laid the dust and made it much more agreeable. There was quite a turnout of people; but the stock mostly remained at home, except just enough to carry off first and second prizes. Morgan & Co., merchants of Howard Lake had a splendid exhibition, as did several other branches of trade. Frank Hertan had over twenty kinds of fine apples and some other exhibits. Others whose names we did not learn had some fruit.

The wheel of fortune, and a few other fakes raked in dimes and amused some.

The races were good. Some fast horses were on the ground, and the track in excellent condition, and good time was made.

The Watertown and Wayerly base ball clubs were arranging for a game; but as the train leaves at 3:30 P. M. we could not wait for them to even get started.

The poultry display was good but very small.

There seems to be a lack of interest on the part of farmers to exhibit their products. Some say it is because all the money is spent on horse racing, while the premiums offered for stock and other things are insufficient even if obtained to pay for the expense and trouble of exhibiting.

We would like to see a genuine old fashioned fair, where everybody brings the best of their products and competes for a good big prize. Why, all the boys in the country would be vieing with each other as to who would have the finest melons, corn, calves, colts chickens and other farm products; while all the young ladies would come with their baskets of bread, butter, cake, pie, with specimens of sewing, knitting and other handiwork and somebody would get a prize worth having, for something worth doing, and there would be an object in life for agriculturists additional to what they now have, and they would have enough more money to allow them, if they chose to spend it that way to attend horse races, wheels of fortune, etc., etc., on other occasions.

Among editors present were H. Tanner, C. A. French, W. N. Frank, I. Gutzwiller, and T. J. Catlin.

Poor Rule That Won't Work Both Ways.

"Kansas is still incredulous concerning her own good fortune. No wonder. It is seldom that a state bids so high for adversity and gets prosperity in spite of herself."—Pioneer Press.

If Kansas is booming as the Pioneer Press would have us believe who knows but it is on account of their wisdom at home? And that they are booming in spite of National legislation contrary to their beliefs? Any way, if she is booming, let her. Don't stop her.

Doctoring Cholera Hogs.

I want to warn my brother farmers not to spend any money on "sure cures" of hog cholera. There are, in my opinion, no such things. I have tried everything that offered, bought and gave them with faith enough to move a common hill if not a mountain, but I never realized a cent's worth of benefit, nor have any of my neighbors. Clean, healthful conditious around yard and pens, careful feeding of a varied diet, and keeping out infection are the only remedies for hog cholera so far discovered, according to my knowledge and belief.—W. K. Thrumb, Iowa, In Farm Stock and Home.

Farmer Thoughts.

Mr. Editor. To whom this may come, greeting to the Jew first and also to the Gentile.

We read in the book of prophesy that perilous times shall come; there shall be wars and rumors of wars; nations shall be angry, etc. Where are we now? Is not prophesy being fulfilled? If not, "What meaneth then this bleating of the sheep in mine ears and the lowing of the oxen which I hear?"

Farmers are looking for a rise in wheat, and also for a rise in prosperity; but looking for a rise in prosperity will be like looking for a needle in a hay stack. It is not coming this way just now. It has gone around by the Klondike, and will not be here until 1900.

Certain people and many of the newspapers are trying to make the farmers believe that the Dingley bill and the rise in wheat has brought lasting prosperity. Pray tell me what there is in sight to build up prosperity save a few million bushels of wheat, and how much will that amount to when scattered among seventy million people. No doubt it will help out a little, but it will be as a mushroom by the wayside; will last quick.

How can a duty of 25cents on a bushel of wheat help the farmer. We produce wheat for export. We are a wheat growing country. We do not import wheat unless we should have a wheat famine, then the farmer as well as well as others would have to pay a high price for their bread stuff.

Who is benefited by a two dollar duty on lumber? Nobody save the lumber dealer. Even the government gets no revenue out of it.

The Dingley bill was intended to play good Lord or good devil and it will finally die of its own weakness.

The tariff has been a hobby horse ever since the formation of this government, yes a hobby horse to ride into office on.

The time has come when this country needs brains and business. Everybody seems to be after the fleece and they care not what becomes of the flock.

This fall the political battle ground will be in the state of Ohio. Mark Hanna is now training his troops for the great conflict. Money and manipulation is at the head of the army. Can Mark Hanna, from an honest heart repeat the words of St. Paul: "I have coveted no man's silver or gold or apparel." If you have not, Mr. Hanna, please hold up your hand.

The wheat crop of Minnesota is not as good as reported by many of the newspapers in quantity and quality. The wheat is not as good as last year.

So there will be but few mortgage debts paid out of the present crop of wheat. The family must first be provided for as to food and clothing, and many small debts must be paid in order to keep off a judgement, but by prudence and economy the farmer will get along, and he will have something to spare but will hardly be able to set himself up in the banking business.

Hard times will look many a poor fellow in the face the coming winter. It is not high protection the country is so much in need of as it is wise and just legislation for the masses. Some people will be satisfied if they have only a good living. But there are others that want the earth, and are not willing that the poor devil should even have the sky for a covering.

A FARMER.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 24, 1897.

Mr. McKinley and his Attorney General are in New England just in time to receive the thanks of the numerous persons in that section who will be largely benefitted financially by the construction the Attorney General, under direct orders from Mr. McKinley, has placed upon Section 22 of the new tariff law. It has long been a saying around Washington that "New England never gets left in tariff legislation." For a time it looked as though that saying would prove false, because it seemed certain that the discriminating duties prescribed by section 22 would be levied upon importations from other countries that come into the United States through any portion of Canada. It was stated that Attorney General Mc Kenna favored that construction, which Senator Elkins declares was what those who framed the section intended, but New England influences were brought to bear upon Mr. Mc Kinley and he promptly responded—he will need New England support in the next republican convention. The result is the opinion of the Attorney General, which will be accepted as law by the Treasury officials who administer the tariff, declaring that the section does not impose a discriminating duty on importations from other countries shipped through canada; nor upon importations from countries other than British possessions shipped in British vessels. Senator Elkins announces his intention to make a fight in Congress for legislation that will compel the collection of discriminating duties upon the class of importations exempted by the Attorney General's opinion, but with the administration against him he is not likely to make much headway. It is probable that he is only making a bluff, anyway.

It was an absolute waste of breath for Secretary Sherman to deny the truth of the story cabled from Europe, that this government had sent an ultimatum to Spain saying that the war in Cuba must be ended before the last of October, or this government would take steps to secure the independence of Cuba. It was very well known to every person who had watched the antics of this administration upon Cuban matters that no such prompt and businesslike policy had been put into effect, although the administration may have some such story sprung upon the public a day or two before the Ohio election and allow it to go undenied until after the votes are counted.

Speaking of the Ohio campaign, it looks now as though Boss Hanna had succeeded with his little scheme to put a muzzle on John Sherman until after the election in that State. All along Mr. Sherman has stated it to be his intention to make speeches in Ohio, and he reiterated that intention, even after Mr. McKinley had hinted to him that he had doubts of the propriety of the Secretary of State making stump speeches, but the old man has been silenced some way, and this week he said that he had about decided that the state of his health would not permit him to take any part in the Ohio campaign. Some day the whole story of the manner in which John Sherman has been treated by Boss Hanna and Mr. Mc Kinley will get out, and you may be sure it will make interesting reading.

Eleven more or less eminent advocates of the single gold standard and enemies of bimetallism, international or independent, met in Washington this week, and with all the egotism of the tailors of Tooley Street, who it will be remembered, styled themselves "we, the people," and organized themselves into a monetary conferance, under authority of a resolution adopted by the gold bankers convention that met at Indianapolis last January. This job is also being bossed by Hanna, but not big Boss Hanna. Mr. H. H. Hanna of Indianapolis, who hagged Mr. McKinley into sending that special message to Congress, just before adjournment, asking for authority to appoint a monetary commission, is the boss of this outfit. Congress ignored that recommendation, but a little thing like that didn't worry this Mr. Hanna, who proceeded to appoint a monetary commission of his own, and he is actually foolish enough to believe that Congress will pay serious attention to the recommendations it will make, which are certain to be antagonistic to silver.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent office Washington, D. C.

W. G. Calderwood. Minneapolis, Propelling device for bicycles. W. E. Dean, West Duluth, Air-cushion for nigger-bars. E. Jackson' Duluth, Time-recorder and transfer-stamp. A E. Jacobsod, Minneapolis, Bedstead. N. Jerry, Maple Lake, Llow. J. E. Newton, Minneapolis, Puncture-burning device. O. W. Orell, St. Louis Park, Rub-iron. W. J. Reno, Minneapolis, Type-writer attachment. D. J. Reynolds, Winnebago, Acetylene gas generator. H. H. Vaughan, St. Paul, Lever-support for interchangeable brake-beams.

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BUFFALO BUNTS.

E. S. Oakley visited his parents here Friday.

O. H. Bushnell was a city visitor Saturday.

Walter Thomson, of Minneapolis, was the guest of his brother W. W. Thomson over Sunday.

The scholars of the High School with their teachers enjoyed a picnic supper at the home of John Johnson Saturday evening.

County Surveyor Eaton was in town Saturday.

Mc Gaffey and Ellis have secured the contract of putting in a steam heating plant in a house in Monticello, which insures a good job.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Roberts and Miss Stella Davis went to Hamline to attend the funeral of Mrs. Robert's mother Saturday.

John Varner was a city visitor Saturday.

Frank Cruickshank returned the last of the week from the west where he has been working in an elevator.

Waseca Herald: As a matter of fact and law, and as stated by the late secretary of the treasury, the silver dollar is not redeemable in gold or in any other kind of money, and yet it is just as good as the gold dollar, although we are told every day that the silver in a silver dollar is only worth 42 cents in gold. Queer, isn't it. Will some of the gold-bugs explain how these facts can exist and why they exist?

Sherbourn County Star News: This section of country is being pretty thoroughly denuded of stock of all kinds from a veal calf to a fat steer. The good prices and scarcity of hay are inducements to sell that the farmer cannot resist.

Duluth Herald: By reason of a law passed by the last legislature of Ohio lynching is likely to become unpopular in that state. Heirs of lynched persons are entitled to sue for $5,000. When taxpaysrs go down into their pockets for the ducats, it is not probable they will be anxious to contract the bill. A test of the law is about to be made at Urbana.

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10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	....	....	....	....	....	....

The Carlisle (Pa.) school is helping to solve the Indian problem. There are this year 600 Indian pupils enrolled.

In New Jersey the feeling against gamblers and their various methods has lead to a constitutional amendment to prohibit gambling, which will be voted on this fall.

Nevada is the most sparsely settled state in America. There are nearly 2½ square miles to each inhabitant; next comes Idaho, with one inhabitant to each square mile.

An eastern scientist has discovered that "kissing is a cure for dyspepsia." The chances are that dyspepsia will be the most popular disease in sight, and drugs of the apothecary will mold and go to ruin.

On the eve of returning home, Lord Kelvin remarks that this country leads the world in the development of electricity as a motive power. It is a great achievement in the opinion of the famous British scientist.

A Florida paper says the tobacco crop in the state this year will bring $10,000,000, in addition to which there will be 300,000 crates of pineapples, to say nothing of vegetables, melons, turpentine, lumber and a "pretty good smattering of oranges."

Electric railway equipments have been ordered from this country in Dublin, Bristol, Coventry and several Australian cities, as well as London. Our inventors and skilled workers in this field are apparently without any rivalry in the world.

According to an old tradition the British frigate Hussar, which sank in East river in 1780, carried an immense treasure in gold, and divers have been interested accordingly. A recent thorough search of the records proves that there was no gold on the ship when she went down. After 117 years investigation began at the right end of the story.

C. M. Bailey, the Winthrop (Me.) oilcloth manufacturer, deserves a vacation. He recently told a reporter that in the 48 years he had been in business he never had taken a holiday himself or closed his shops. And he now has men working for him who have been in his employ the whole 48 years, though most of them have had both holidays and vacations.

A new French machine called a menometer registers a man's will power and shows the intensity of his thought. When a person near it goes against a hard mental proposition the registering needle jumps around like a nervous man in the presence of an annoyed hornet; but in the presence of an idiot the needle clings to zero like a thumb tack to a bicycle tire.

The electric light is comparatively a new star in the sky, but there was $100,000,000 of invested capital represented by the Edison illuminating companies recently convened at Niagara Falls. The Niagara cataract itself is an illustration of the extent of the use of electricity as a motive power, which not many years ago was confined to Jersey lightning in a bottle.

For some years Uncle Sam has been breeding reindeer in Alaska. The government farm is on the lower Yukon, and now contains over 1,000 reindeer, and none of the animals ever are put to work. It would seem as if this was the time to harness up the bucks and let them help develop the country. They could doubtless be used with great profit upon the frozen rivers during the coming winter.

The oldest postmaster, who is found at Hammondsville Station, O., has been giving some recollections of his service of 68 years under 34 postmasters-general. He remembers the time when mail robbing was a capital offense, and he saw two men hanged for the crime at Balitimore. Sixty-six years ago he was a passenger over the first 13 miles of railroad built in the United States by the Baltimore & Ohio. The speed was ten miles an hour. This venerable official of 86 formerly charged 25 cents postage on a letter carried 400 miles. Stop and think what two cents will do now.

Recent remarks on the powerful effect of extreme hot weather on the brain have called forth from a man his personal experience. One day after applying himself intensely to the study of geometry, he ate his dinner like one in a dream, and finally rushed upon his brother with a pocket knife, and the brother only saved himself by flight, this, happily, breaking the spell. Here is a new opportunity for criminal lawyers. A sudden solar seizure ought to be more serviceable to them than hypnotism. Perhaps with a little expert assistance it can also be made to cover a polar wave.

Within the memory of man by no means old "2:40 on the plank road" was an expression significant of the highest speed to be attained by a pacer or a trotter. Mr. Bonner's faith in the invincibility of Dexter and his 2:16½ or 2:17 is also of comparatively recent date. Yet here we have Star Pointer pacing a mile in 1:59¾, with the probability that faster time would have been attained but for a momentary faltar at the head of the stretch. It would be idle to say that this record is to stand for any length of time. Performances on the turf have been so marvelous that prophets are chary of predictions.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the forthcoming reports of bureau chiefs of the navy department the necessity of increasing the personnel of the navy will be presented to congress.

The first meeting of the monetary commission appointed under the authority of the convention of business men held last January in Indianapolis was held in Washington. Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, was chosen chairman.

The navy department sent orders to San Francisco to have the gunboat Wheeling sent to Honolulu.

Advices to the state department show that there are more than 10,000 Europeans and Americans resident in China.

The bureau of statistics of the treasury department says the total imports of dutiable sugar during the last fiscal year were 4,381,403,687 pounds, valued at $85,901,902.

THE EAST.

In a fire in a grocery store at Chester, Pa., six persons were seriously injured by the explosion of a barrel of gasoline.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 24th aggregated $1,368,804,677, against $1,386,354,242 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 60.6.

In the United States there were 209 business failures in the seven days ended on the 24th, against 204 the week previous and 315 in the corresponding period of 1896.

In an interview in Boston Lieut. Peary, the explorer, said that he should start on his next polar expedition in the latter part of July, 1898, and that he would reach the north pole or lose his life in the attempt.

In the National league the percentages of the baseball clubs for the week ended on the 24th were: Baltimore, .704; Boston, .703; New York, .638; Cincinnati, .571; Cleveland, .531; Brooklyn, .465; Washington, .460; Pittsburgh, .448; Chicago, .441; Philadelphia, .419; Louisville, .402; St. Louis, 218.

The new steamer of the North German line, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, made the trip from Bremen to New York in 5 days, 22 hours and 45 minutes, making a new record.

Arthur W. May, aged 24, killed Cora Kaseman, aged 18, and then took his own life at Shamokin, Pa. Refusal of the parents of the girl to allow them to marry was the cause.

In Maine severe earthquake shocks were felt at Belfast, Ellsworth, Bangor and several other towns.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Nebraska "gold" democrats met in Omaha and nominated James Woolworth, of that city, for supreme court judge.

Judge C. Buckley Kilgore, a member of the Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-second congresses from Texas, died in Ardmore, I. T., aged 62 years.

Almost the entire business portion of Bainbridge, O., was destroyed by fire, and W. P. Beardsley and Thomas Higgins were burned to death and seven other persons were badly injured.

Three miles from Livermore, Ky., the sawmill boiler of E. D. Dex blew up and three men were killed and ten injured.

M. J. Sholey, Henry Feldshaw and W. J. Grunsten testified in the Luetgert murder trial in Chicago that they saw Mrs. Luetgert alive in Kenosha, Wis., May 3 and 4.

Flames destroyed the major portion of the John Gund Brewing company's plant at La Crosse, Wis., entailing a loss of $200,000.

David Ridge, sheriff of the district; Jesse Sunday, sheriff-elect (both Indians), and Thomas Baggot (white) were killed in a drunken row at Saline, I. T., by Samson Batt.

Rev. L. D. Morris, of Greencastle, Ind., was delivering an address to a convention of Christian churches when he was fatally stricken with paralysis.

In a runaway near Coy, Ark., John Trafford and his wife were fatally injured and their 14-year-old girl killed.

For assault Sylvanus Johnson was hanged at Key West, Fla.

In Kentucky and Tennessee frost seriously damaged the tobacco crop.

The seasons of the Western league and the Western association baseball clubs closed, the Indianapolis club winning the pennant in the former and the Cedar Rapids club in the latter.

There were 98 cases of yellow fever in New Orleans and 15 deaths, up to the 24th; 41 cases at Mobile, Ala., and 6 deaths; 123 cases at Edwards, Miss., and 20 deaths, and 75 cases at Biloxi, Miss., and 4 deaths.

Fire nearly wiped out the village of Riverdale, Mich.

Archibald Blakely, of Pittsburgh, was elected national commander at the national encampment in Columbus, O., of the Union Veteran Legion.

An explosion of black damp in the Williamson county coal mines at Johnston City, Ill., killed five men and several others were badly injured.

At Flat Rock, Ind., Wesley Nading, a grain merchant, shot and killed his wife and then attempted suicide. No cause was known for the deed.

In the town of Afton, I. T., every business house was destroyed by fire.

The doors of the State Bank of Davenport, Neb., were closed because it could not secure borrowers for its deposits.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland in session at Columbus, O., elected Gen. W. S. Rosecrans as president.

On the Dyea trail in Alaska a landslide killed 18 persons.

This season the rye crop will be 25,000,000 bushels—1,000,000 more than last year and 2,000,000 less than in 1895.

A mob of 800 men at Hawesville, Ky., lynched Raymond Bushrod, a negro, accused of assaulting 14-year-old Maggie Roberts.

At Whiteside, Mich., Victor Anderson, a well-to-do farmer, killed his aged mother and himself. No cause for the deed was known.

At Vincent, Ia., Mons Minson fatally shot two brothers named Peterson because they objected to his marrying their sister-in-law, and then killed himself.

In southern Kansas a strange disease is doing great damage to hogs and they are dying by the hundreds.

As equalized the valuation of the state of Michigan is $1,105,100,000.

In Chicago five acres of buildings comprising the works of the Chicago Bridge and Iron company were burned.

Among gold seekers on the Skaguay and Dyea trails in Alaska terrible suffering was reported because of the setting in of winter.

At Morrison, O. T., Peter Praxton and John Rambo killed each other in a political quarrel.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Fire destroyed the Musee theater in Toronto, Ont., and in the panic that ensued one person was killed and many others were injured.

An announcement that Mrs. Lilly Langtry, the actress, will marry Prince Esterhazy is confirmed.

The Colombian government has suspended the export duty on coffee.

While lying off the town of Ufa, Russia, the steamer Admiral Gervais, with 200 passengers, took fire and many persons jumped overboard and were drowned.

A resolution was adopted at a large meeting in Athens calling upon King George and the cabinet to renew the war with Turkey rather than accept the terms of peace offered by the conference.

In a silver mine 12 miles from El Paso, Tex., in Mexico, a cave in killed 17 men.

There was said to be a fair prospect that Spain would accept the good offices of the United States as to Cuba.

It is said that the sultan of Turkey will address the powers shortly on the subject of Great Britain's evacuation of Egypt.

Gen. Weyler cabled a request to the government in Madrid to send 113 additional administrative officials to Cuba.

From the Michipicoten region on Lake Superior reports of rich gold finds continue to come.

LATER NEWS.

The Marquis of Salisbury has not withdrawn from the Bering sea conference, but has simply objected to the presence of Russia and Japan. Negotiations on the subject are proceeding. Great Britain is willing to take part in the conference and is endeavoring to secure the acquiescence of Canada.

Charles Bass made a murderous assault upon Mrs. Walter Owens, at her home in Minneapolis, with a large calibre revolver, causing a dangerous wound. Bass was infatuated with Mrs. Owens, but she resented his attentions. Both are colored.

A locomotive just out of the shops exploded at Georgetown, Pa., killing E. B. Mitchell instantly. Fireman Crawley was badly scalded. The boiler was blown 150 feet and alighted on a mountain side.

An unknown man was hanged along the Alaska trail to the gold mines for stealing a pair of socks.

B. F. Lamar, a member of the Oklahoma legislature, was found dead in front of the Gaiety theater in St. Louis.

The united democracy of New York has nominated Henry George for mayor of Greater New York.

Mrs. A. M. Paul has been appointed to take charge of the down town street cleaning and garbage forces of Chicago.

Two Americans, Harry Tullerton and Prof. D. J. Holmes, of Meadville, Pa., were captured by Swiss bandits, who demand a ransom for their release.

A row occurred in a Polish boarding house at Girardville, Pa., which involved 75 or 80 men. When quiet was restored, 36 were found to have been wounded, nine of them fatally.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy John M. Robeson died at Trenton, N. J.

The cold storage plant and dove hatchery of Ben Katz, at Osage, Iowa, was burned. Loss, $30,000. About 6,000 doves perished in the flames.

Several women of Fort Scott, Kan., were drawn to serve on the district court jury. Judge Simmons decided that they were not eligible.

At Terre Haute, Ind., the pacer Star Pointer made the third quarter in a mile race in 28 seconds, being a rate of a mile in 1:52.

An attempt was made to burn the business portion of Stockton, Cal., several incendiary fires being started simultaneously. The fires were extinguished without great loss.

Official report of the Mississippi state board of health, Sept. 28: Total yellow fever to date, 127; yellow fever under treatment, 75; new cases, 13; total deaths, 6.

The republicans of Greater New York, in convention the 28th, nominated Gen. B. F. Tracy for mayor.

The store and warehouse of N. E. White & Co., Utica, N. Y., was burned. Isaac Monroe and John Hanlon, firemen, lost their lives.

The first annual conference of the mayors and councilmen of the United States, the Canadas and Mexico, was held at Columbus, O., beginning the 28th.

The farm house of A. L. Gordon, near Alma, Neb., burned, and three children, aged 8, 11 and 12 years, who were alone in the house, perished in the flames.

Two highwaymen held up the Booneville stage near Ukiah, Cal., and J. R. Barnett, a passenger, was shot and killed.

Russian police have unearthed a plot to kill the czar.

T. F. Gill, formerly of Perry county, Missouri, and proprietor of the Biloxi Manufacturing company, died of yellow fever at Biloxi, Miss.

Colonel Robert A. Ammon, William Woods, lawyers of New York, have been arrested, charged with blackmailing Samuel Keller, former manager of the E. S. Dean Co., discretionary pool operators, who failed in March last.

Five men met a horrible death from "black damp" this after accumulation of a fire in the Jermyn No. 1 mine near Rendham, Pa. The dead are; Isaac Watkins, William Tompkins, Joseph Smith, John Gallagher, William Campbell.

James M Woolworth has refused to be a candidate for supreme justice of Nebraska on the gold democrat's ticket.

MARKETS

Minneapolis, Sept. 27.

Wheat—No. 1 northern, new, 89 to 89¼c; No. 2 northern 85¼ to 86; December, 89¼.

Corn—No. 3 26c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 20 to 20½c.

Cattle—Steers, $3.20 to 3.75; cows, $2.50.

Hogs—$3.80 to 4.00.

Sheep—Muttons, $3.10 to 4.50; lambs, $4.25.

Butter—Creamery, extras, 20 to 20½c; creamery, firsts, 18 to 19c; dairy, fancy, 17 to 18c; dairy, choice, 14 to 15c.

Poultry—Turkeys, 7 to 8c; spring chickens, 7 to 8c.

A BLOODY RIOT.

Polanders at Girardville, Pa., Fight All Night.

Three Men Are Reported Dead—Thirty-Six Were Wounded, of Whom It Is Thought Nine Will Die.

Girardville, Pa., Sept. 28.—At least nine men received fatal injuries and possibly two score others were more or less seriously wounded in a bloody riot here late Sunday night and early Monday morning. The battle was the outcome of a quarrel over the Hazleton troubles. Thirty-six men are known to have been wounded and about 50 more are being secreted by their friends who fear that they will be sent to jail. Twelve of the ring leaders were brought before Justice Elias Kissinger, and ten before Justice H. B. Johnson. All were charged with assault with intent to kill, house breaking and rioting and were held in heavy bail for court. Many more warrants have been issued, but have not been served as yet.

Three Reported Dead.

Dr. Charles Schlesman attended to 22 of the wounded, nine of whom, he says, will die. Drs. William Monaghan and James Donaghue attended to 14 others, and how many the other physicians cared for is not known. Three other men have been reported dead, but this cannot be verified yet on account of the uncommunicative nature of the participants. The story of the riot is as follows:

Story of the Riot.

Several hundred Polanders board at William Culacabbage's hotel on Second street. Joseph Cavendish is proprietor of a hotel at the east end of town, where several hundred more Polanders make their headquarters. Bad blood has existed between them for a long time, and the recent strike troubles at Hazleton embittered them still more. Sunday night matters came to a crisis. Culacabbage, it is charged, and his followers to the number of several hundred, arming themselves with guns, revolvers, knives, axes and clubs, marched to Cavendish's hotel, where several hundred of their enemies were celebrating pay day. The Cavendish men ascertained that their foes were marching on them and, arming themselves hurriedly, awaited their arrival. After a demonstrative march the Culacabbage contingent arrived and immediately stormed the saloon.

Then a bloody battle ensued. The men fought like demons; the shooting was fast and furious—axes, knives, clubs and other weapons were used with deadly effect. The battle lasted almost an hour, when the Culacabbage gang was routed, leaving their wounded behind. Everything in the house was smashed and the floors were strewn with wounded men. The walls were bespattered with blood and shreds of human flesh.

After the routed rioters had returned to their headquarters, the Cavendish gang armed themselves to the teeth and marched to their enemies' rendezvous, where a battle still bloodier than the first ensued. The police force and the constables of the surrounding region were called to the scene, but were unable to cope with the rioting horde, who continued hostilities until morning. The town people did not sleep a wink all night, and while they watched the progress of the fight during the night they made no attempt to interfere.

No Ultimatum Issued.

Madrid, Sept. 28.—Several of the newspapers of this city allege that Gen. Woodford has said in interviews with their representatives that the negotiations between the United States and Spain on the subject of Cuba have not begun and that he has only had a preliminary chat with the Spanish minister of foreign affairs. The general is quoted as having added that he found the duke of Tetuan to be a most amiable and able man and that no ultimatum to Spain was delivered, as that country would not put up with it and because the intention of the United States was only to offer its good offices in the most friendly terms. Finally, it is alleged that Gen. Woodford has said that in the event of complete accord being established between Spain and the United States the latter will take measures to suppress filibustering.

Church Debt Wiped Out.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—A remarkable record was made Sunday by the congregation of St. James' Methodist church at Forty-sixth street and Ellis avenue. Dedicatory exercises were held for the handsome new edifice just completed, and when these exercises were concluded the debt of the church was raised by subscriptions from the members of the church. The services, both morning and evening, concluded with prayers and appeals for funds, and checks and cash poured into the church coffers. At the morning service $41,000 was raised and at night the remainder of the debt on the church, $19,000, was cleared.

Union Veteran Legion.

Columbus, O., Sept. 24.—The national encampment of the Union Veteran Legion has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: National commander, Archibald Blakely, Pittsburgh; senior vice commander, E. D. Spooner, Chicago; junior vice commander, William Baird, Lewiston, Me.; surgeon general, Dr. C. M. Savage, Columbus, O.; quartermaster general, Thomas J. Hubbard, Baltimore; chaplain-in-chief, Rev. Charles L. Shergar, Wellsboro, Pa.; executive committee, Edward Donnelly, Jersey City; John W. Baker, Pennsylvania; Joseph B. Knox, Massachusetts; John D. Shephard, Kentucky; A. S. Oliver, Ohio.

Tragedy in Pennsylvania.

Shamokin, Pa., Sept. 27.—The bodies of Arthur W. May, aged 24 years, and Miss Cora Kaseman, aged 18 years, both of Shamokin, were found lying side by side in the blacksmith shop of Joseph Smink Saturday morning. May had shot his sweetheart and then blown out his own brains. The parents of the young woman objected to her marriage with May and this caused the tragedy.

Ex-Secretary Robeson Dead.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 29. — Ex-Secretary of the Navy George M. Robeson died Monday at his home in this city. Mr. Robeson was 69 years old and had been in failing health for several months. In June, 1869, he was made secretary of the navy. He served in this office until the end of President Grant's second term, March, 1877.

FIEND INCARNATE.

Murders His Wife and Five Children and Shoots Himself.

Carroll, Ia., Sept. 28.—The home of John Boecker, a farmer living eight miles west of Carroll, is the scene of a terrible tragedy which took place Sunday night.

It is undoubtedly a case of murder and suicide. The indications are that Boecker first dispatched his wife with the shotgun, shooting her in the neck, then used the revolver on the baby, first shooting then knocking out its brains with the butt. He then went upstairs where the five children were sleeping and attacked them. He must have used a light, for his aim was effective, each victim being shot in the forehead. All but two children met with instant death, for the blood clots were under their heads and two lay as calmly reposing as if in sleep. All except Henry, who is not yet dead, were attired in night robes. He had reloaded the weapon while upstairs and evidently sent the second bullet into the oldest girl's brain just before leaving the room. Going downstairs he stretched himself beside the corpse of his wife and shot himself. His right hand was burnt by the powder, showing much use of the revolver. The revolver he borrowed from his brother Henry last Thursday, remarking that he wanted it to kill rats in the cellar.

Boecker was 34 years old and for over 20 years lived in the same neighborhood, in fact, on the same farm. He was married 11 years ago, and after living a year with his parents, moved to the scene of the tragedy which is almost within hailing distance of the old home. He has been regarded as a prosperous farmer and only recently bought a 200-acre farm a few miles from the old homestead.

It is surmised that he and his brother Henry had trouble about the home place which John was urged to vacate for Henry. This is assigned by some as the cause of his troubles which culminated in murder and suicide. The family are Germans and highly respected citizens.

ONLY SENSATIONAL RUMORS.

Exodus from Mobile on Account of Yellow Fever Exaggerated.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 28.—Rumors having gained wide currency to the effect that 800 yellow fever cases existed at Mobile, Ala., and that the city was being deserted by thousands, a correspondent there was wired for a true statement of the facts. In reply he says that the facts regarding the reported exodus are that about 4,000 people out of a population of 40,000 have left town during the past two weeks. Very few are now leaving. Very many people who could go have not been stampeded and are there now arranging their business. All stores and industrial establishments in town are open. The reports of the depopulation are sensational in the extreme. As to there being 800 sick, that is untrue.

New Orleans, Sept. 28.—The board of health of the state of Louisiana officially announces the state of affairs in New Orleans as regards yellow fever as follows: For the 24 hours ending Monday, September 27, at nine p. m., there were: Cases of yellow fever, 22; deaths, 2; total cases of yellow fever to date, 160; total deaths to date, 19.

Inning for Luetgert Defense.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—The strongest witness for the defense who has appeared in the Luetgert trial was on the stand Saturday. The witness was Mary Siemering, the domestic in the Luetgert household, for love of whom it is charged by the state that the prisoner murdered his wife. She denied in a most positive manner that she had been the disturbing element between Luetgert and his wife, and said that neither by night or by day, alone or in company, had she ever visited Luetgert in his factory or elsewhere in an improper manner. She insisted that the prisoner had always been good to his wife, and that in her opinion the latter was out of her mind, and had been so for some time prior to her disappearance.

Mail Train Held Up.

Fargo, N. D., Sept. 27. — About one o'clock Sunday morning the westbound coast train on the Northern Pacific was held up three miles east of Moorhead, Minn. Three masked men, who had been riding on the blind baggage, crawled over the tender and compelled the engineer to stop the train, while two others brought the conductor and brakeman out at the same time. The engine and mail car were cut off and run up the track a short distance, where the registered packages in the latter were looted and the train crew robbed of their ready cash. The robbers evidently made a mistake and did not take the express car as intended, and their haul was probably not large.

Negro Ravisher Lynched.

Hawesville, Ky., Sept. 27.—At five a. m. Sunday, in the presence of 800 infuriated people, Raymond Bushrod, a negro, was lynched as a penalty for a hellish assault upon the person of 14-year-old Maggie Roberts on Saturday. He was hanged from a limb of a tree in the courthouse yard. Bushrod was from Rockport, Ind., and had just served a term in the county jail for theft. Saturday afternoon near Petri, three miles from this place, he met the little Roberts girl, and after outraging her beat and bruised her with an iron coupling pin and left her on the railroad grade to die.

Noted Aeronaut Dead.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 27.—James Allen, a noted aeronaut, is dead at his home in this city, aged 75 years. Mr. Allen was employed by the union army to make observations of the enemy's position in the war, and is said to have made over 1,500 ascensions in the service. In 1867 he went to Brazil, where he entered the service of Dom Pedro in the same capacity in the war against Paraguay.

Made a Quick Passage.

New York, Sept. 27. — The steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, the latest acquisition to the large fleet of the North German Lloyd Steamship company, arrived Sunday night at quarantine, at ten o'clock on her maiden voyage, making the passage from Southampton to New York in 5 days, 22 hours and 45 minutes, the fastest voyage on record.

Apple Trees Bloom.

Hebron, Wis., Sept. 28.—Several apple trees in the town are in blossom as a result of September heat.

Valuation of Michigan.

Lansing, Mich., Sept. 27.—The equalized valuation of the state of Michigan is $1,105,100,000.

DEFICIT DECREASED.

Gratifying Showing Made in Government Finances.

Washington, Sept. 28.—The September monthly statement of the government receipts and expenditures will show a material decrease in the deficit as compared with August. The increase that will be shown in the receipts from internal revenue sources seems to justify the expectation that by January 1 next the deficit will have been reduced to a nominal amount. The excess of expenditures over receipts so far this month amounts to something over $3,250,000, but it is expected that by October 1 this excess will have been reduced to $3,000,000 or less, making the deficit for the first quarter of the fiscal year about $28,000,000. Internal revenue officials call attention to the fact that already the receipts from internal revenue exceed those of last year by about $6,000,000 and confidently predict that by January 1 this increase will have reached $7,000,000 and possibly $8,000,000. The receipts from customs so far show no material gains, nor is it expected that any substantial improvement will be shown until after the first of the year. Sugar is then expected to figure prominently in the receipts, and before the close of the calendar year much is expected from wool imports.

The expenditures on account of the Pacific railroads at the beginning of the year will be exceptionally heavy. On January 1 there will be due matured bonds of the Central Pacific to the amount of $10,614,120; Union Pacific, $15,919,512; Kansas Pacific, $1,423,000; Central branch of the Union Pacific, $320,000; Sioux City & Pacific, $1,628,320, making a total of $29,904,952. In addition to this amount the interest payments on January 1 will aggregate approximately $7,000,000. If, however, the offer of the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific is accepted about $40,000,000 would be added to the available cash in the treasury and would reduce the January payments on account of the Pacific roads by about $17,000,000. Estimating the deficit for the next three months at $17,000,000, exclusive of payments on account of the Pacific railroads, the available cash balance in the treasury at the close of the first half of the fiscal year would be about $100,000,000 in excess of the present figures, or $225,000,000. This would be a net loss for the six months of $15,000,000. Summing up the situation, the treasury officials confidently predict that before the close of the calendar year the receipts will fully equal or exceed the needs of the government.

THE LATTIMER AFFAIR.

Coroner's Jury Renders Its Verdict on the Shooting of the Marchers.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 28.—The coroner's jury which investigated the death of the striking miners at Lattimer met in Deputy Coroner Coeman's office Monday evening and after an hour's deliberation rendered the following verdict:

"That from the circumstances of the case and the evidence offered the said Clement Platock and others came to their deaths by gunshot wounds on September 10, 1897, at the hands of Sheriff James Martin and his deputies, and in this, we the jury do all agree; and we, Phil J. Boyle, Thomas T. Thomas, Barton Freas and Peter McKiernan, of this jury, do further say that the said Clement Platock, with others, was marching peaceably and unarmed on the public highway; that they were intercepted by said Sheriff Martin and his deputies and mercilessly shot to death, and we do further find that the killing was unnecessary and could have been avoided without serious injury to either person or property, and we find finally that the killing was wanton and unjustifiable, but in this we, George Maue and F. J. MacNeal, of this jury do not concur; and we the jury do further say that there was such strong suspicion of unlawful violence at the hands of person or persons unknown to this jury as to make this inquest necessary."

Gold Seekers Suffer.

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 27. — There is terrible suffering on the Skaguay and Dyea trails in consequence of winter's setting in. The rainstorm that prevailed there last week was extremely severe upon the gold seekers, who were scattered along the way. The storms have destroyed their provisions and many are left with scarcely enough dry food for another meal and without money to return home. Passengers who arrived on the City of Seattle Saturday morning estimate that there are from 600 to 1,000 men on the two trails who have not the means to purchase tickets back to Puget sound. Their statements are corroborated by letters received by the same steamer.

Slain by Barrios.

San Francisco, Sept. 27.—The following dispatch was received here Saturday: "Labertad, San Salvador, Sept. 24.—Barrios ordered the shooting of Juan Aparacio in the city of Quesaltenango on the day that the revolutionists took San Marons. A telegram received Saturday by one of the leading merchants of this city gives the news that Morales and his 12,000 to 15,000 victorious troops are in Antigue." Juan Aparacio was the most prominent exporter and importer in Central America, whose house is represented in London, Paris and New York.

May Oust Britain from Egypt.

Paris, Sept. 25.—The Politique Coloniale published a dispatch from St. Petersburg Saturday saying that as a result of an exchange of views between the chancellories of St. Petersburg, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Rome and Constantinople, the sultan of Turkey will address the powers shortly on the subject of Great Britain's evacuation of Egypt, and Russia, supporting the sultan, will invite a conference at Constantinople or St. Petersburg, with the object of settling the question on the basis of the autonomy of Egypt under the suzerainty of the sultan.

Seventeen Are Killed.

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 27.—News has been received here that the San Pedro mine in the Corralitos group, 12 miles from this city, in Mexico, caved in Saturday, killing 17 men who were at work in the mine at the time. The unfortunates were buried alive under 30 feet of rock and dirt. The San Pedro is one of the oldest mines in the group and rich with silver. It is the property of the wealthy Corralitos company, the principal stockholders of which reside in New York.

Beats World's Records.

London, Sept. 28. — At the Crystal Palace Monday J. W. Stocks, the bicyclist, beat the world's records for all distances from six to 33 miles. He accomplished the 33 miles in 61 minutes and 34 2-5 seconds. He covered 52 kilometers and 480 meters in one hour, beating the New York record of Jimmy Michael.

DEAREST WAS THIRD.

A Wheelman Gets Some Taffy Not Intended for Him.

There is one amusing feature about wheel riding that all old riders, and a good many new ones, must have noticed. That is the way a moderately proficient rider will carry on a conversation with some one behind him without really knowing who that some one may be. A moderately proficient rider isn't clever enough to turn his head to look backward, and so he talks right on in the dark.

The other day a wheelman was coming up the Dodge street hill. There isn't much of a hill on Dodge street, but slight as it is it bothers the new riders. Just ahead of the wheelman in question, who was riding at a leisurely rate, was a stout lady, mounted on a new bike. Half-way up the incline the wheelman was astonished to hear her call out:

"Coming, dear?"

The wheelman didn't answer. He felt sure the inquiry couldn't be to him, and he kept silence.

"All out of breath, dear?" she called again.

And again the wheelman made no reply.

"Don't be discouraged," she cheerily shouted. "You'll get there by and by, dearest."

The wheelman thought so too, but he made no mention of the fact.

"Does it tire oor 'ittle armies so muchee?" continued the stout lady.

That was too much for the wheelman. He put on steam and passed the lady. As he whirled by she caught sight of his smiling countenance.

"Oh, I beg your pardon," she cried, and narrowly averted a tumble.

When the wheelman had gone a little further he looked back over his shoulder and saw a lank young fellow, with fuzzy little side whiskers, toiling wearily up the hill.

And he feels pretty sure that was "dearest."—Cleveland Leader.

"FROSTED HIS PIPES."

The Troubles of a Culprit in a Justice Shop.

He was a sorry-looking specimen as he climbed wearily up to the witness chair in Justice Severson's court. His eyes were discolored and his features awry. He raised a bunged looking fist as he took the oath to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, "swelpimgod." His voice was one of the queerest in the world. It was pitched in a squeaky, high falsetto and seemed doubly comical coming from such a husky-looking specimen.

"Speak up," shouted his honor; "what's the matter with your voice?"

"Me pipes is frosted, judge, your honor," squeaked the prisoner.

"I'll frost your pipes for you," remarked the court. "What was it all about?"

"Well, ye see, judge, your honor, I went home to play wit my kid. D'ye see now? Me mother-in-law she kicks. D'ye see now? I says, here, now, I'm goin' to play wit the kid. Me an' her we got to chewin' about the kid an' she gives out a holler. A copper comes chasin' in an' when I goes to explain he grabs me pipes and twists 'em. Say, judge, I can't talk no louder than this if I was to hang for it."

"How about this, officer?" said the judge.

"The two of 'em was fightin', judge, and I separated 'em," replied the guardian of the peace.

"Where is your mother-in-law?" said the court.

That lady stepped forward calm and without a mark on her face.

"James," said the court, addressing the gentleman with the frosted pipes, "you seem to have gotten the worst of that mix-up. Don't let it occur again. Call the next case. Discharged."—Chicago Chronicle.

In Chicago.

"O, mamma," the beautiful girl exclaimed, "he adores me so, and he is so noble and handsome, and—"

"Yes, my child."

"And he brings such lovely references from his last wife."

Mother and daughter mingled their tears of joy. Presently they grew somewhat calmer and were able to speak of trousseaus and things.—Detroit Journal.

All Women Are.

"Mrs. Jones is a very observing woman," said a Harlem woman, referring to her husband.

"I guess you are right about it. I noticed last Sunday in church that she was a clothes observer," responded her husband, cynically.—Tammany Times.

Intelligence is largely in knowing what we do not know.—Ram's Horn.

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THE TRUE WOMAN.

The woman who holds a man's heart in her hands
Need not be pretty nor possessed of rich lands.
She needn't wear clothes just teeming with style;
She needn't possess the first worldly wile.
Her eyes may be brown, her eyes may be blue,
To him she's a beauty away through and through—
If she's true.

It's her soul that he cares for, her steadfast devotion,
Her love as unbounded, as free as the ocean;
The touch of her hands, the glance of her eye,
The swift rush of color that comes when he's nigh;
The thousand and one little things she can do
That show him so plainly right through and through
That she's true.

What does it matter if others are fairer?
She possesses a virtue that makes her far rarer
Than professional beauties, cold-hearted and vain.
She would give him her all and care not to gain
Aught but a smile, a low "I love you,"
Which thrills her whole being away through—
For she's true.

Days may be dark, days may be fair,
In sickness, in health, in joy, in despair,
She proves in each crisis that her love is real;
It shines on serenely, come woe or weal.
The world counts for nothing, what can it do
If she belongs to him utterly all through and through
And is true?
—Philadelphia Times.

La Madre D'Oro.

BY ALFRED R. CALHOUN.

IT WAS my fortune some years ago to be connected with a surveying party through western New Mexico and whose line of examination lay into Arizona, along the thirty-fifth parallel, where a railroad is now built.

A wilder country than that was at that time would be difficult to imagine. Far apart there were a few wretched United States posts called by courtesy "forts," but the Navajoes and the Apaches—the latter under the famed Chief Cochise—made it unpleasant traveling through the lofty mountains and across the sterile mesas that distinguish that land.

Every man in our party walked with his rifle at his back and his pistols in his belt, and when we lay down on our blankets at night our weapons were within easy reach and our pickets were as carefully posted as if we were in the presence of an enemy, as indeed we might be said to be at all times, for, though we did not often catch sight of the wily savages, we had every reason to believe that they never lost sight of us.

La Sierra Madre, or the mother mountain, as the early Spanish explorers very properly called the great continental divide, or watershed, is crossed by several trails near the latitude mentioned, the most noted being Campbell's pass, 50 miles to the west of Fort Wingate.

I had ridden ahead in this pass with two troopers to make some topographical examinations and was about five miles in the advance of the main party when an exclamation from one of the soldiers caused me to rein in my horse and to ask the cause of the alarm.

"I saw an Injun, sir, up there in the woods," said the soldier, indicating the direction with his carbine.

In an instant we were dismounted and watching, with our bridles over our arms and our carbines ready.

After waiting some minutes I began to think the man was mistaken, and was about to give the order to remount, when a horse plunged down the steep mountain side, and a glance told me that the remarkable-looking person on the creature's back was neither Apache nor Navajoe, but a white man like ourselves.

This rider's long hair and beard looked to be as white as the snow on the distant mountain peaks, and his costume was a fantastic though decidedly picturesque cross between the dress of a Mexican and that of a northwest hunter.

The pommel of his saddle, the buttons on his leggings, the stock of his long rifle and the hilts of his pistols and knife fairly flashed with silver. He was well mounted and rode in a way that showed that the years that had frosted his hair had not lessened his wonderful skill as a horseman.

He came fearlessly toward us and shook hands, saying as he did so, with the manner of an educated man: "My name is Levi Bronson; did you ever hear of me before?"

I told Mr. Bronson I never had heard of him before, but to save his pride, for the confession seemed to give him pain, I added: "I am a civil engineer and have not been long in this region."

"A civil engineer?" he repeated. "What do you want in these mountains?" and he waved his hands about him, and looked as if he thought me an intruder. I told him that if he rode back toward our party with me I would explain our object; at the same time I expressed my surprise that any man should venture into such a dangerous territory alone.

"I know the Indians, and the Indians know me," said this remarkable man. "I am to them the Silver Chief, a great medicine man, who lived with them and nursed them back to health when they sickened before the men of my race came to slay and starve them. Ah, I sometimes blush for the white blood in my veins!"

There was a strange gleam in his eyes as he spoke, and I concluded that the stranger was not well balanced. I told him the object of our survey, which had the Pacific ocean for its objective point and a railroad for its conclusion, but the information did not please him.

"It is folly to build a railroad through a wilderness," he said. "What is there to support a railroad here?" and again he waved his long arms at the forest-covered hills.

I told him that railroads had become the pioneers of civilization, and that along their tracks farms and villages and cities sprang up.

"That may be in other places," he said, "but it is impossible that a railroad should exist so close to Madre d'Oro."

"Madre d'Oro?" I repeated.

"Yes; Madre d'Oro means the mother of gold. Did you never hear of it?"

I confessed that I never had, and expressed a desire to be enlightened.

The old man eyed me for a few seconds in silence, as if judging whether I was worthy or not; then he shook his head, and said:

"It is my secret, and I do not know you well enough to confide it."

I bowed and we rode back to where the engineer corps had formed a camp.

Levi Bronson remained with us nearly a week, and during that time he refused very tempting offers to act as guide for us as far as the Colorado river.

He proved himself to be a famous hunter, and he ventured off alone with a perfect contempt for what would have been positive danger to any other man.

He was voted "crazy" by all the party, but in me the man excited the liveliest interest, and by many confidences I tried to draw from him the story of his life, which I felt sure was made up of incidents of no ordinary kind.

The night before he left he drew me to one side, and, sitting down with his back to a tree and the flames of a neighboring fire lighting up his picturesque face, he said: "And so you'd like to know something about Madre d'Oro?"

I told him that I should, if he thought me worthy of his confidence.

"It is a secret," he said, in a half whisper, "but then what does it matter if the world knew, so long as only one man can find the place?"

"What place?"

"The place where all the gold in these rocks and streams comes from—La Madre d'Oro—the Mother of Gold. Ah, thousands have died trying to find the place, and it may be that now that I know where it is I may not be permitted to enter it, for you know the Aztecs believe that the wonderful valley is enchanted."

"Indeed?"

"Yes, and I am inclined to that belief myself, but then I have spent so many long, dreary years searching that it would not do to lose heart now that untold wealth is within my reach."

I agreed with him, and by careful questioning I drew out of him his story of the valley of gold, which I subsequently found to be an established belief among the miners of the northern Mexican states, and to them it came, without doubt, from the Aztecs, who were once the masters of all this land.

Using my own language, this was the account in which he firmly believed:

Within a hundred miles of the place where we were then encamped was the wonderful valley of gold, and Levi Bronson was confident that he knew the exact location.

The valley was in the heart of the Sierra Madre mountains, walled in by towering rocks, and accessible only by a secret passage through which flowed a stream that, excepting on one day in every year, filled up the passage and made ingress impossible.

This valley is small in extent and perfectly circular. Through it the river flows cool and clear, and filled with fish whose scales are golden. The banks are masses of variegated flowers, and trees ever in blossom made delightful shades and fairy-like arbors. Birds of the sweetest song and most exquisite plumage, of varieties unknown to the outer world, make vocal this wonderful valley and flash through its dark green foliage like animated blossoms.

Running across this wonderful valley there is a belt 40 feet in width on which no vegetation grows, for the belt is the top of a wall of gold that flashes with indescribable brilliancy when the sun balances in midheaven and looks lovingly down on Madre d'Oro.

The old Aztec priests know well this valley, and so they still cherish the belief that Montezuma will again appear in the flesh, to lead them against the Spanish conquerors, whom they have

"IT IS A SECRET," HE SAID.

never ceased to hate. They think the wealth necessary to regain their liberties will come from this valley.

But one white man ever saw it, and that was a Spaniard named Jose Alvarrez, who entered through the subterranean passage, and, being discovered by the guardian priests, was sacrificed to the sun on the golden ledge.

"And you know where this wonderful valley is?" I asked Levi Bronson, when he had finished his description.

"Yes," he replied; "I am sure I could lead you within one mile of the place."

"Are you going there?"

"I am."

"And you are not afraid of the guardian priests?"

"No, for I am a doctor, and I have practiced my profession for years among the Indians to make them my friends. They would not harm me."

"But, granting that you can find the gold," I asked, "of what use will such a fabulous amount be?"

"I will only take what I want," he replied.

"And how much will that be?"

"I do not know. I have earned a great deal in all these years of working and waiting. I want to make my old age serene and happy."

Levi Bronson wanted me to join him, but I declined, and we each went our separate way, and I did not hear of him again. But it is safe to say he never reached La Madre d'Oro.

I have often thought of the old man since, and those to whom I have told the story laughed and said: "He was surely insane."

Perhaps he was, but is he any more insane than the myriads who from youth to old age give every thought to the acquisition of wealth, and who seek valleys of gold as inaccessible and fabulous as Levi Bronson's Madre d'Oro?—N. Y. Ledger.

—When a boy first starts into society he even cares what kind of socks he wears.—Washington Democrat.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS

After the Officers.

A report is afloat that the Duluth W. C. T. U. will try and bring about the impeachment of Mayor Truelson and the discharge of Chief of Police Hansen. They allege that a "blind pig" was allowed to run in full blast at the county fair; that, although it was reported to the police, they failed to shut it up; that the mayor had promised not to allow the sale of intoxicating drinks on the grounds, but that the police allowed the "blind pig" to run. Both the mayor and the chief deny the charges, and say that they knew nothing about the place, and that they court an investigation.

Elected Officers.

The national grand lodge of Hermann's Sons at New Ulm elected the following officers: President, Julius Schuetze, of Austin, Tex.; first vice president, A. Behrns, of Chicago; second vice president, W. Stein, of Great Falls, Mont.; secretary, Richard Schaefer, of New Britain, Conn.; treasurer, Conrad Walters. It is 57 years since one man has held these offices more than one term, but both secretary and treasurer were re-elections. The next meeting will be held at St. Anthoma, Tex., in 1901. An imposing monument to Hermann was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies.

Without Home.

Mrs. Christine Boenhart returned to Mankato from St. Peter, having been discharged as cured as a result of the recent examination of the patients of that institution under the new law. Her husband, during her confinement at St. Peter, procured a divorce and married again. She refused to believe the story and went to Mankato. She visited her former home and the truth was confirmed. Mrs. Boehnhart says that no notice of the divorce proceedings was served upon her and that she had no knowledge of the action at the time.

Not Guilty.

Ex-Gov. J. S. Pillsbury, C. A. Smith, Joel L. Bassett and W. L. Bassett have been exonerated from the charge of having cut pine timber which did not belong to them, or which they had no right to cut.

The jury in the case of the United States against the Pine River Logging and Improvement company, composed of these gentlemen, which has been on trial in the federal court before Judge Lochren, returned a verdict, finding for the defendants.

Attempted Robbery.

Wm. Simonson, a farmer residing about four miles west of Henning, was attacked by three masked men while going to a neighbor's. The assailants fired at him, the bullet passing through his hat, grazing the top of his head. They also used knives, but did not inflict any serious wounds. Mr. Simonson is a powerful man and finally got hold of his revolver, when he fired at his assailants four times.

A Robber Caught.

Carl Herman Larson, alias "White Face," alias "Chicago Stiff," of Chicago, robbed Oliver Cornell, of Minneapolis, of $51 at Hector. He left town, going north, but was followed by a posse, armed with guns and clubs, and captured in a corn field a mile from town. He showed fight and had to be clubbed in order to be brought to town.

Sugar Beets.

Dr. F. Ihne, of Chicago, addressed a meeting of farmers, held at Winona to discuss the sugar beet question and the prospects of securing a sugar factory in Winona. The doctor expressed himself as much pleased with the samples of beets raised by farmers this year.

Prison Born.

Mrs. Nellie Frayer, convicted of murdering the Maxwell child at Moorhead, and received at the state prison on March 10, 1897, to serve a life sentence, became the mother of a little girl on Sept. 21, her child being the first ever born in prison.

News in Brief.

The 4-year-old daughter of Station Agent Stevens at Long Lake accidentally set fire to her clothes and was severely burned.

Gregory Lasorik fell down the shaft of the Roberts mine at McKinley and was killed.

Fifty employes of the Foot, Schultze & Co.'s shoe factory of St. Paul went on a strike. They claim the firm violated agreements in regard to employment of non-union men.

The postoffice at Spirit Lake, Otter Tail county, has been discontinued; mail will go to Gresham.

Wm. Todd, wanted for assault of a 12-year-old child in Polk county, was arrested at Casselton, N. D.

About seventy new students are registered at the Pillsbury academy, at Owatonna.

Hog cholera, or a disease very much like it, is raging in the vicinity of Grand Meadow.

Fire destroyed the postoffice block and contents at Fosston.

The jury in the Merritt vs. Harris case found in favor of the Merritts, which means that stock valued at about $40,000 which was in issue, belongs to the Merritts and was given to Harris & Son as collateral for the payment of their legal services, and not as additional compensation.

Fifty men have been put to work in the St. Cloud quarries, getting out stone for the state capitol.

Jessie Wilson, a stenographer, fell from a third story window in Minneapolis, a distance of 30 feet. She was rendered unconscious for a time, but was not seriously hurt.

Ralph Blakely, a member of the leading shoe firm at Rochester, was assaulted by W. Logan Brackenridge, a prominent attorney.

William Axel, of the town of Swanville, has been bound over on a charge of assault in the second degree, preferred by a young lady named Lizzie Muller. Axel wanted the girl to marry him, and upon her refusal, it is charged, drew a knife and threatened to kill her.

The following fourth-class postoffices have been made money order offices: Bigelow, Nobles county; Garvin, Lyon county; Ware, Marshall county.

The libel suit of Samuel Treby against the Little Falls Transcript was decided in favor of the newspaper.

While a kinetoscope entertainment was in progress at Bellview the apparatus exploded, causing a panic. In the scramble to get out of the building, several people were injured.

Three men held up a cattle train on the Great Northern road near Smith Lake and relieved a number of stockmen of their money.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

—"If eggs are $17 a dozen in the Klondike, what on earth do you suppose they would ask for a bicycle?" — Yonkers Statesman.

—Wasted Effort.—Ten Eycke—"A man can be a good Christian, even if he doesn't belong to the church." Maud—"Yes, but what credit do you get for it?"—Truth.

—"Say, Weary, dat bloke wot shot de big Spanish guy is goin' to be garroted. Wot does that mean?" "It means he's goin' to get it in the neck."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

—A Hilarious Combination.—Mrs. Dunnigan—"Phat ye laughin' at, Pat?" Mr. O'Flagherty—"Oi wor just t'inkin' phat a divil av a toime there'd be av the siventeent' av March came on the Fourt' av July."—Truth.

—"The sloth," said the witty dean of St. Paul's, "moves suspended, rests suspended, sleeps suspended, and, in fact, passes his life in suspense, like a young clergyman distantly related to a bishop."—Household Words.

—Mrs. De Montmorenci Jinks—"I am so much troubled about Dorothea, doctor. She is just getting to that age when she thinks her mother has no judgment whatever." Dr. Fifthly—"Ahem! Reaching the age of reason, I suppose."—Brooklyn Life.

—Instances in Plenty.—"What a silly expression! 'No more sense than the law allows.' Did you ever know a man who had more sense than the law allowed?" "Certainly. The jails are full of fellows who got there by being too smart."—Indianapolis Journal.

—Hilgard—"Jason has got a model wife. He was going to buy a bicycle, and she persuaded him that a lawn mower would give him just as good exercise, and that it would be more economical." Nixon—"I'm awfully glad Jason has got such an excellent wife It is such a comfort to know that nobody else is in danger of getting her."—Boston Transcript.

LONDON'S POSTES RESTANTES.

Largely Used by Certain of the Metropolis' Inhabitants.

Dotted at intervals along the 7,000 miles of streets that intersect and reintersect the wilderness of brick and mortar which men have agreed to call London are numbers of small shops—generally barbers,' stationers' or tobacconists'—in whose windows the legend "Letters Received Here" will be found conspicuously displayed. The meaning of it is obvious. Anyone who wishes for any reason whatever to conceal his or her real address can on payment of a small fee have their correspondence sent to one or the other of these private postes restantes, to be called for whenever convenient.

And their clients! They comprise all sorts and conditions of men—and women; more especially the latter. The swindling "ladies' home employment" advertiser, who is usually a woman, and who culls her victims from among the weakest and most unprotected section of her own sex, is one of their most constant patrons. So is the "widow lady" with the "wedding present of antique plate" which she is so anxious to dispose of at an unheard-of sacrifice. So too, is that other lady who is "going out to join her husband in India," and who, consequently, is consumed with a burning anxiety to dispose of her 100-guinea piano for £20. All these, together with hosts of other "sharks," whose sole business in life is to prey upon the public, find in the "Letters Received Here" shop the necessary facilities for carrying on their nefarious trade.

Of course, not all the keepers of these establishments are knowingly engaged in assisting criminals. Some there are who conduct their peculiar business on honest and straightforward lines—so far as they are able. But, on the other hand, it is notorious that a very large number are actually in league with the swindlers, sharing the proceeds of their robberies and promptly giving them the "tip" whenever unpleasant inquiries begin to be made about them. Others, again, while not actually assisting in the frauds, take good care to benefit indirectly by the resultant illicit gains, either by charging an exorbitant fee for all registered letters or by quietly annexing a few of the most promising-looking epistles from each batch that comes to hand. The latter proceeding is, of course, theft pure and simple, but it is theft unattended by little element of risk. The master swindler may suspect that he is being swindled in his turn, but he can prove nothing, and even if he could he dare not complain.

But there is even a darker side to the picture. Not a man whose business brings him closely into contact with the seamy side of modern metropolitan life but can bear testimony to the fact that to the "Letters Received Here" shop can be traced the downfall of multitudes of young women.

Of course, not all the users of these places are of the classes indicated above. If they were the authorities would quickly put a stop to the whole business. There are plenty of people who desire to suppress their true names and addresses for reasons that are comparatively harmless.—London Mail.

England as "Decay."

By an unfortunate juxtaposition of words and emblems, England is unintentionally depicted in the new congressional library as a decrepit old woman, gathering dry sticks, who is being winked at by a knowing-looking owl, perched on a neighboring bough. The pendentives of the beautiful southwest pavilion of the library are filled by four plaques in relief, representing spring, summer, autumn, and winter. Under each is a single word illustative of the season—seed, bloom, fruit, decay. The mural paintings of the room are designed to illustrate the progress of discovery through conquest to civilization, and honor is shown the four nations most conspicuous in the colonization of the new world—Spain, Portugal, France, and England—by inscribing their names conspicuously in the four corners of the pavilion, and therefore under the mottoes describing the medallions. One or other name had to be painted under the ominous word decay, and beneath the decrepit old woman: and as chance would have it, the lot fell to England.—N. Y. Post.

Boycotted.

Grocer—No, sir, we cannot give you credit. This is a strictly cash store and we do not give credit to anyone.

Customer (drawing himself up proudly)—Then, sir, you cannot have my trade, for I never have cash to pay to anybody.—Somerville Journal.

CURRENT TOPICS.

COON cat farms are operated near Lewiston, Me.

EDUCATION is compulsory in Japan, which has 40,000 comfortable public schools.

CHARLES M. DICKINSON, of New York, has been appointed consul at Constantinople.

THERE are 51 carrier pigeons in the regular service of the United States government.

A PENNSYLVANIA cow recently gave birth to five calves, of which two are living and thriving.

IN a season of about 11 weeks $50,000 worth of blueberries were sold in Marquette county, Mich.

ONE Manchester (N. Y.) textile mill that resumed operation a few days ago employs 8,500 people.

TERRA COTTA sleepers are used on Japanese railways. They cost more, but are indestructible.

A JERSEY lady unable to attend church receives the benefit of sermons and singing by telephone.

WHITE bids fair to become a feature of both fall and winter gowns; some touch, at least, being held essential to distinction.

IN England, where the engineers have been on a strike for some time, not a single injunction has been issued against them.

KNOXVILLE council invites northern U. C. T.'s to participate in that city's annual street fair and carnival, to be held October 12 to 15.

A HUNGARIAN farmer of Beeville, La., has invented a machine which, it is said, will brush away all kinds of insects from cotton plants.

ALPHONSE DAUDET has decided to keep back a realistic novel drawn from life, which he has just finished, until the original of the hero dies.

THE British government is preparing to send fresh troops to India. It is thought the government is in possession of information of a serious character.

ONE young British nobleman is a groom in a Johannesburg livery stable, while a duke's brother-in-law is bossing a gang of blacks in a mine outside the town.

YEARS ago Prince Bismarck used to spell his name without the "c." The present spelling does away with monetary significance of the name Bismark—two marks.

GLASS manufacturers of Kokomo, Ind., have begun to draw on the sand banks of the lake shore about St. Joseph, Mich., for white sand at the rate of from five to ten car loads per day.

THE emperor and empress of Japan and their chief officials and nobles are greatly interested in and have subscribed liberally toward the Women's university at Tokyo, which is to cost $175,000.

B. F. VAUGHN, a Philadelphia millionaire, is just completing one of the finest hunters' lodges in one of the finest game parks in the United States, on north Elk creek, a few miles from White river, Col.

A MAN employed at the sewage farm at Batchworth in Hertfordshire asserts that quite recently, when working on his farm, he has often seen an old blind rat carrying a piece of stick in its mouth, with two other younger rats leading it about with one end of the stick also in their mouths.

A CONNECTICUT farmer has a rival to the unicorn in a colt provided with a pair of hard, clean horns immediately between the ears, which horns it uses readily if provoked. A deep crease extends through the hoof from the coronet to the tip of the toe, and its movements are bovine rather than equine.

QUEEN VICTORIA is to have a new yacht within two years. It will cost $1,500,000, and will be the most luxurious craft afloat. Other European sovereigns use war vessels for pleasure trips. Queen Victoria's yacht will be built after designs submitted to her, and will have guns only for firing salutes.

AMERICAN turkeys, either from Canada or the states, are preferred by the British to continental birds, their flesh being considered whiter, sweeter and higher flavored, and are in demand from the middle of November to April. At Christmas large cock turkeys sell well, but at other times birds ranging from 8 to 12 pounds are preferred.

GEORGE, the coachman who heroically aided in saving life at the burning of the Bazaar de la Charite, in Paris, has been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor, and has been given a position by the government. He also received $20,000 from the family of his mistress, whom he had saved by carrying her from the burning building.

THE city council of Zurich, Switzerland, has ordered that there be posted in every street car on the municipal lines the following notice: "Women have the first right to the seats in the interior of this car." Heretofore when a man has offered his seat to a woman it has been regarded by her as an insulting familiarity, and it is predicted by the Swiss and German newspapers that the attempt to enforce this ordinance will encounter obstacles from the women themselves.

M. MAISSON, a French savant, has discovered a substance harder than diamond, for which a patent is to issue. It is called carbide of titanium. An oxide of titanium is used for coloring artificial teeth, which is the only practical use for the metal hitherto developed.

THE British Central African Gazette, which should be in a position to know the facts, asserts that the peculiar nervous system of Negroes renders them far less sensitive to pain than are their white brethren. It is well known that surgeons in operating upon Negroes sometimes deem the use of anæsthetics unnecessary.

A Good Boy.

"Why are yez decorating, Mrs. Murphy?"
"Me b'y Denny is coming home the day."
"I thought he was sent up for foive years."
"Yes, but he got a year off for good behavoure."
"Sure, it must be comfortin' for yez to have a good b'y loike that."—Tit-Bits.

There is probably nothing in this world as variable as the stories of a quarrel told by each side.—Washington Democrat.

A B. & O. Novelty.

Among the many advertising novelties being issued by the B. & O. is one which is sure to attract a very considerable amount of attention. It is known as "The Book of The Royal Blue" and is issued monthly by Col. D. B. Martin, Manager of Passenger Traffic. Of magazine size and filled with attractive half-tone illustrations and good reading matter, "The Book of The Royal Blue" is bound to make a hit. One splendid feature is a list of names and address of every passenger and freight agent.

Beginning Early.

Teacher—Now, children, can any of you define the word sarcasm? No? Well, it means saying one thing and meaning the reverse of it. Can anybody give me an example of that?

Little Willie—Yeth, I kin.

"Well, Willie, you give me an example of sarcasm, then, showing you mean just the opposite of what you say."

"Dod bless teacher."—N. Y. World.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package, FREE. Write to Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

His Tender Conscience.

"Yesterday," said Jabson, "I refused a poor woman's request for a small sum of money, and in consequence of my act I passed a sleepless night. The tones of her voice were ringing in my ears the whole time."

"Your softness of heart does you credit," said Mabson. "Who was the woman?"

"My wife."—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Blues.

This is a synonym for that gloomy, harassed condition of the mind which has its origin in dyspepsia. All the ugly spirits that, under the name of the "blues," "blue devils," "megrims" and "mulligrubs" torment the dyspeptic almost ceaselessly, vanish when attacked with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that, moreover, annihilates biliousness, constipation, chills and fever, kidney complaints and nervousness.

In the White Mountains.

Landlord—Did they discover the identity of that petrified body which was found in the valley yesterday?

New-Yorker—I don't know; but I think it was a man from whom one of your waiters refused to take a tip.—Judge.

Star Plug Combines All Good Qualities.

All the desirable qualities you want in tobacco are found in Star plug to a special degree. Its constant use produces no evil effects.

They Usually Are.

"Was the count embarrassed when he proposed to you?"

"Certainly—financially."—N. Y. Journal.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

Benedict (proudly)—"My wife kisses me good night regularly." Rounder (bitterly)—"Women are suspicious creatures, ain't they?"—Boston Herald.

Clerk—"You say you will take this hammock, miss?" She—"Yes, but I want two of them." Clerk—"Very well, madam."—Life.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. Hardy, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, '94.

When a man is always prepared to prove everything he says, it may be because his statements need it.—Washington Democrat.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

We often wonder why so many people tell the same story so many times.—Washington Democrat.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

It is doubtful honor to be fondled by curs.—Ram's Horn.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

A New Jersey Woman Expresses Her Gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham for Relief.

"Will you kindly allow me," writes Miss Mary E. Saidt to Mrs. Pinkham, "the pleasure of expressing my gratitude for the wonderful relief I have experienced by taking your Compound? I suffered for a long time with nervous prostration and general debility, caused by falling of the womb. It seemed as though my back would never stop aching. I could not sleep. I had dull headaches. I was weary all the time, and life was a burden to me. I sought the seashore for relief, but all in vain. On my return I resolved to give your medicine a trial. I took two bottles and was cured. I can cheerfully state, if more ladies would only give your medicine a fair trial they would bless the day they saw the advertisement, and there would be happier homes. I mean to do all I can for you in the future. I have you alone to thank for my recovery, for which I am very grateful."
—MISS MARY E. SAIDT, Jobstown, N. J.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER
The Best Saddle Coat.
Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for 1897 Fish Brand Pommel Slicker—it is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS
NOTICE MARK THIS LABEL AND GET THE GENUINE HARTSHORN

$12 to $35 Can be made working for us. Parties preferred who can give their whole time to the business. Spare hours, though, may be profitably employed. Good openings for town and city work as well as country districts. J. E. GIFFORD, 11th and Main Streets, RICHMOND, Va.

AGENTS WANTED In every county and town in the United States for the fastest selling goods in the world. Catalogue and particulars free. WHITE MFG. CO., Nicollet Island, Minneapolis, Minn.

CANCEROUS GROWTHS and TUMORS. Their treatment a specialty. DR. F. H. GOLLEY, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

A. N. K.—G 1676

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE!

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast COCOA

Trade-Mark.

Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

Costs Less than ONE CENT a cup.

Be sure that the package bears our Trade-Mark.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited,
(Established 1780.) Dorchester, Mass.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 22c.

The woman pinned down

to one or two uses of Pearline (use without soap) will have to be talked to. Why is she throwing away all the gain and help that she can get from it in other ways? If you have proved to yourself that Pearline washes clothes, for instance, in the easiest, quickest, safest way, you ought to be ready to believe that Pearline (use soap) is the best for washing and cleaning everything. That's the truth, anyway. Try it and see. Into every drop of water that's to be used for cleansing anything, put some Pearline 476

Millions NOW USE Pearline

TO LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THINGS, USE SAPOLIO

ESTABLISHED 1879.

MINNEAPOLIS. WOODWARD & CO. DULUTH.

GRAIN COMMISSION.

ALL GRAIN SOLD BY SAMPLE.

ORDERS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, OCT. 1, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

--Good dairy butter still finds a ready market about Delano.

—John Coolen claims to be the boss salesmen on washing machines.

--The Presbyterians will have no church services Sunday morning.

—Freeman's Hubbard squashes are fine; and make a good substitute for sweet potatoes.

—For sale, a span of mares; good for a farm team, or good on the road. Apply at this office.

—Wednesday was hog day and a lot of porkers found their way into the stock pen of the G. N. Ry. at this point.

—Gotlieb Herman is arranging shelving and other fixtures in the Simon Weldelee building prepatory to occupancy of the room by Charley Brunkow.

—Electrician M. J. Muckey visited Howard Lake Tuesday evening to inspect their electric plant. His wife arrived Wednesday morning and they attended the fair.

—A. L. Jones contemplates the erection of a new livery barn in the near future. He has added to his stock of horses a fine pair of blooded animals from Hutchinson.

—The Board of Education of the Delano High School delivered the diplomas for last year graduates, last week. They are nice to have, even though a long time coming.

—The rattle of coal into cellars and coal sheds is a reminder of what we are to expect soon. Though as yet Minnesota is doing herself proud by furnishing an old time autumn.

—Mr. Stephens, depot agent af Long Lake' kindled a fire near the depot. His little girl went out and got her clothing on fire and burned to death. Mr. S. was burned severely trying to save her.

—Notwithstanding the downward tendency of the wheat market the Round Elevator has found it necessary to employ two horses a part of the time to elevate wheat they bought this week.

—Our former fellow townsman C. O. Teas now has cases on the Carver County News, at Watertown. Charley used to do his end of the swearing while Gutzwiller did the balance on the Eagle.

—Henry Baker of Independence, was in town Tuesday winding up his berry business. He marketed a fine lot of strawberries and raspberries this year in Delano. He evidently thinks prosperity has come.

—The Delano Cornet Band furnished music at the fair Thursday. On the drive home they tried to get into four townships at once, by running onto a corner stone. Mr. Buckley we hear, was considerably bruised.

—The Meister Hotel barn is being repaired and additions made to it prepatory to accomodating teams that may drive in from the country and wish to have a stall for a few hours. This will be a convenience on Fair Day and Church days especially.

—If the committe on streets and alleys would take advantage of the fine weather and have a little grading done on some of the alleys; and a few loads of dirt and gravel hauled where needed, it would make travel over those much used thoroughfares much more pleasant and profitable.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Lindsley entertained a large company of invited guests at their fine new residence, Friday evening of last week. Everybody enjoyed the evening, and the host and hostess, and their assistants, proved themselves adepts in the art of entertaining. An elegant lunch was served. The occasion was the twelfth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Lindsley.

—Nearer and still nearer the dreaded hog cholera comes. We read of farmers loosing five, ten, twenty, or more fine large hogs, ready for market. Those in the business should be on their guard. It is better to take a fair price for pork, and get the cash, than to wait for a rise and have the hogs die. Of course if the hogs can be kept healthy, and not exposed in any way to hog cholera and the highest prices obtained that would be the most satisfactory. But don't run too many risks. If the disease continues to prevail, the chances are that other countries will quarantine against our pork, and then down will go prices.

—The wedding on Thursday at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Harris Williams was one of the grandest events of the kind it has ever been our lot to attend. A small assemblage of friends of the family and contracting parties were present. The groom, Mr. Edward E. Lucier, is one of Greenwood's able farmers, and has a comfortable home for his bride, who is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harris Williams, well and favorably known here. Rev. McLane conducted the marriage service in good form, and gave the young couple some sound advice. The dinner furnished by the parents of the bride was one of the finest we ever helped eat. Numerous passents were received by the newly wed couple. Everybody present enjoyed the occasion and all wish the new family many years of happiness.

—Blacksmith Stone can swing a sythe in great shape where weeds are higher than his head. He says the better the day the better the deed.

—Miss Laura Schaffer was twelve years old Monday. A host of her young friendds assembled at the family residence in the eyening and helped her celebrate in fine style.

—Plasterers seem uncommonly busy now. A crew from Rockford has been doing considerable work here this summer. Even Charley Belt has turned brick mason and laid brick wall in the banker's cellar.

Personal.

William Sleight returned Tuesday from Dakota.

Mrs. T. M. Shaw visited Minneapolis on Tuesday.

Lafe Nelson, of Minneapolis, is in town seeing the folks.

W. M. Mowatt entertained his father from Minneapolis, over Sunday.

John J. Catlin visited among the professional men of Watertown, Saturday.

I. C. Stewart, of Williston, N. Dak., was in town visiting relatives this week.

John Cunningham, of Minneapolis, spent several days this week in Delano.

C. W. Kerrick went west Tuesday evening to look after some of Jim Hill's interests.

Mrs. M. C. Staples, of Howard Lake, visited her mother Mrs. Chance Monday evening.

Dr. Carter, of Howard Lake made us a pleasant but brief call while in town Saturday.

Mrs. W. M. Mowatt and Mrs. J. M. Gott and daughter Clara, are visiting friends at St. Peter.

John Cameron, of Minneapolis, came up Tuesday for a visit with Delano relatives and friends.

Hon. B. F. Christlieb, of Long Lake, has again started for California. He goes to Los Angeles.

Mrs. John Walker and daughter, and Miss Isa Kerr, of Minneapolis, visited at the Kerr home this week.

Al. Hitsman and crew have returned from their threshing trip. They didn't have a very paying season we hear.

S. A. Lentz and wife, of Maple Plain, drove up and spent Wednesday evening with Geo. W. Bolton and family.

Rev. Tabor Davies resigned his pastorate at the Presbyterian church Sunday. He expects to move to St. Paul, soon.

Miss Rosa Barth, of Watertown, is stopping at her Uuncle George P. Schaffers and attending Parochial school this term.

Stacy Redmond and family returned this morning from the County Fair. Several other parties also came on the morning train.

Mrs. P. H. Sims, of Merriam Park, and her brother Joe Fautsch, of Minneapolis, attended the funeral of their brother-in-law here Saturday.

Will Epple returned home from Dakota this morning. Fred Haffner, of Moreton N. D., came along for a visit with relatives and friends.

County Cullings.

Moore Bros., of Montrose, are now running the Howard Lake roller mills which they have purchased, and had refitted and arranged up to date.

Edward Powell, of Waverly, a brakeman on the the G. N. was killed in the Minneapolis yards Sunday evening. He has two brothers employes of the G. N.

Wright county's elephant still fails to co-ordinate. Her feet don't track. Her trunk flaps promiscuously about. Her tusks stand ont in whatever direction her head happens to lol around to, and even her tail don't come around right for knocking the flies off every time.

Congressman Page Morris will please accept our thanks for a copy of the Official Congressional Directory of the 55th Congress, extra session, An interesting book of much valuable information.—Sherburne County Times.

He hasn't sent us one; so needn't accept our thanks for the same.

The women of Wright county who are in the State Insane Asylum have been removed from other places to Fergus Falls. The Board having so ordered. No notice of the intended removal was given friends until on the day they were sent. Circular letters were sent stating that this day they have been sent.

The noted Howard case has been put off until late in October. It still looks as if the intention is to keep Frank Larabee out of the case. Unless the trial comes off and has the appearance of being fairly conducted, those interested most in the outcome will gain no credit with the populace of Wright county. The charge is a serious one. Several people who have been prominent in the county are connected with the affair, in the minds of the citizens, and, unless the trial proves the falseness of the accusations, their standing in the community must be somewhat lowered. Every liberty loving, law abiding citizen wants the matter cleared up. If there is guilt every participant should receive his deserts. If the charges are false it should be shown, and those making them dealt with for malicious prosecution. But it is an outrage on justice, and the citizens of Wright county to have such charges hanging for years over the heads of any. The trial should come off; and come off to the satisfaction of justice.

Among Our Exchanges.

St. Peter Herald: That people are wondering where all of the Klondyke gold goes to. We learn of thirty millions being sent out in a single shipment, but the boat must sink for it never seems to land in a civilized country.

World: The plethoric condition of the gold supply of the Treasury is indicated by the fact that the Sub-Treasury in this city will not pay out currency in exchange for gold deposits at San Francisco. The depositor must "pay the freight."

Wright County Times: The creamery outfit has been sold to parties in Clear Lake, and the creamery has ceased to do business. Thus another industry created by the enterprise of our people has gone the way of all the earth. What is the matter with Monticello?

St. Peter Journal: The state crematory in Forest cemetery just out of St. Paul was completed this week and is ready for burning dead bodies. The cost of cremation is $25. This is about equal to the price of a lot in the cemetery, but there would be no large headstone required of course.

Brainerd Journal: Major Baldwin is out in the public press in interviews in which he denounces Congressman Eddy, of the Seventh district. Yet after Maj. Baldwin turned Republican a year ago he went out making speeches in favor of Eddy, of the Seventh district, and Morris of this district. He called himself at that time a gold standard Democrat.

Topics of the Day.

"The Gold Fields of the Yukon Valley" which appears in Demorest's for October, is a timely article on this subject, which is now of most absorbing interest. Authoritative statements concerning the people, country and marvelous gold deposits, together with excellent illustrations, and one of the best maps of the Klondike region yet published, combine to render this an article of farreaching interest and importance.

The religious world will find in the same number a valuable and strikingly interesting article, giving the story of the discovery a few months ago of an old manuscript, containing eight sayings of Our Lord, which are believed to be authentic, and certainly have a deep interest for all Christendom, if they are.

What is more attractive than a photograph of a child in a natural, playful attitude? In "How to Pose Children," in Demorests for October, the amateur is taught the art of natural photography. This article is interesting alike to mothers and artists, and is beautifully illustrated in a manner that is an object lesson to the striver after picturesque effects.

The picturesque element is also found in this magazine, in the very clever description of that most famous French cafe, "The Black Cat."

The serial "Bobbie McDuff," and the short story "A Peripatetic Hazard," of especial interest to golfers, which appear in this number, are cleverly written, and illustrated in a most sympathetic fashion. The various departments are filled with a variety of matter at once bright, useful, and instructive; covering the ground from the "Care of Children," to a "Bicycle Tea." The Fashion Department with this number is one of the most complete and artistic ever published. Thirty-eight patterns are given of the latest Parisian styles for fall wear.

Public Auction.

I will sell at Public Auction, on my farm, on Wednesday, Oct. 20, at noon, two horses, plows, harrows, sleigh, buggy, spring wagon, mowing machine, rake, stoves, and other articles too numerous to mention. For articles over $5 an approved note with small interest, 1yrs time, will be accepted.

4t. JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Lost! Reward!

Lost on Thursday, in or near Delano, a calf skin pocket book containing wheat checks, a note for $100, drawn by Albert Hittsman June 20, 97, payable in six monts after date, to myself, and a sum of money. Finder please return to the BUFFALO GAZETTE office and claim reward. C. R. CARLTON.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

-AdvertisE-

HOW A PUZZLL WAS SOLVED.

When you want a certain article, you want the best make of that article, don't you?

But how to determine which make is best is what puzzles you, isn't it?

And when the puzzle is solved for you, 7 authority which cannot be questioned, you are pleased, aren't you?

And you would like to hear of one puzzle that has been solved for the people of the whole world, wouldn't you?

Well, we will tell you about that very puzzle, and its solution.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889 at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France.

This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered, the GRAND PRIZE, giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French Government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the most prized honor of France.

That is how the puzzle of the best sewing machine in the world was fully solved by the most competent authority in the world in favor of the No. 9 and No. 12 Wheeler & Wilson machines.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best, it will be your own fault.

Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine, and if he does not keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue, prices and terms.

Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.,

185 and 187 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago. 60

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat,	No. 1 per bu.,	$ .79
" "	No. 2 " "	$ .75
" "	No. 3 " "	$ .71
Rye	" "	$ .37
Potatoes, per bu.,		.40
Butter		.08, .15
Eggs,		.11
Hay, per ton,		4.00 5 00
Pork		3.00 3.50
Chickens		.05
Turkeys		.06
Chickens, dressed,		.06
Spring chicken,		.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,		.08

MARRIED.

LUCIER, WILLIAMS.—In Delono, on Thursday, Sept. 30, Mr. Edward E. Lucier, of Greenwood and Miss Olive M. Williams, of Delano Rev. McLane conducted the services.

BORN.

SCHAUST.—In Franklin town, on Thursday, Sept. 30, to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Schaust, a son.

DELANO
FURNITURE CO.
(SUCCESSORS TO H. GALLEY)
GENERAL FUNRITURE & UNDERTAKING
PICTURE FRAMING, GLAZING, REPAIRING AND GENERAL CARPENTERING, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
R R Ave., Delano, Minn. 28tf

Three months, 25 cents. Take it now.

BALD,
BALD HEADS.
BALD HEADS CURED,
BALD HEADS CURED SURE.
—TOUKENITE—does the business.
2c stamp gets full particulars.
AMES & CO.,
Edison Park, Ill.
2tf.

CHOICE
GARDEN AND FLOWER
SEEDS!

Twenty full-sized packets, your selection from a large list, guaranteed fresh and the best varieties, given as a premium with each order for

FARM FIELD AND FIRESIDE

Chicago, price $1.00 per year But for a short time, balance of year orders will be taken at

50 CENTS

From the time order is received the paper will be sent weekly until January 1st, 1898, for only 50 cents. If seeds are wanted add 15 cents to pay postage.

Special TWO FOR THE PRICE OF ONE Offer

The BUFFALO GAZETTE one year, and the FARM, FIELD and FIRESIDE until JanuaRy 1st, 1898, only $1.50.

☞ This offer limited to May 1st. ANY subscriber can take advantage of it and have his time extended. Send all orders to this office. ☜

SAM JONES.
"THUNDERBOLTS,"
the latest and grandest book by this world-wide celebrity now out and for sale exclusively by subscription. The only book given to the public by Sam Jones in ten years. Edited by Rev. B. F. Haynes. Introduction by Bishop Joseph S. Key, of the M. E. Church, South. 600 pages. 122 splendid illustrations. A bonanza for agents. Most rapidly, easily selling book of the age.
AGENTS WANTED.
Send 85 Cents for Agent's Outfit, and 10 Cents for Our 70-page, Illustrated Catalogue of Bibles, Albums, Etc.
WONDERFUL SALES.
$10 Every Day Can Be Made by Agents.
To prove it, we give a few items from actual sales made within the last few weeks:
One agent sold 27 copies in two and a half days. Another sold 15 copies in two days, and another 30 in three days. One agent in Indiana sold 15 copies in two days. An agent in South Carolina sold 43 copies in three days. One agent in Georgia sold 25 in two days. An agent in Central Georgia sold 82 copies in ten days. When you consider the commission we allow agents, and the immense popularity of this wonderful book, and the ease with which it sells, there is nothing in which a live, pushing man can engage which will yield such profits. For instance: one agent made $108.25 in ten days selling "Thunderbolts." Another made $39.60 in three days; another $9.25 in one day; another $33 in two days; another $56.75 in three days.
B. F. HAYNES PUBLISHING COMPANY, Nashville, Tenn.

John Hancock
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston, Mass.
J. T. STIMMEL, State Agent, Cor. Nicollet & 3d,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Before Subsbribing for a Magazine
SEE THE BEST.
DEMORESTS'
An Unparallelled Offer.

Demorest's Cut Paper Patterns are the most practical on the market. They are of any size that any member of a household could require. In each copy of the Magazine is printed a coupon entitling the subscriber, or purchaser, to a pattern (worth and regularly sold for 25c.), or any number of patterns for four cents each to cover package and postage. When the value of the pattern is considered the subscriber actually gets

Demorest's Magazine Free.

And what a Magazine it is! For 1897 it will be more brilliant than ever before. New management, new methods, new ideas. Each copy contains an exquisite reproduction in colors of some celebrated picture by a famous artist, worthy to adorn the walls of the most refined home. It is affirmed that DEMOREST'S is the only complete Family Magazine published combining all of the most excellent points of its contemporaries, besides having inimitable features of its own. DEMOREST'S is actually a Dozen Magazines in one.

It is a Digest of Current Events and Ideas for the busy man or woman, a Review and a storehouse of interest for all. Wives, mothers, sisters and daughters can find exactly what they need to amuse and instruct them, also practical helps in every department of domestic and social life, including the furnishing and ornamenting of the home, embroidery, bric-a-brac, artistic and fancy work of all kinds, etc., etc., and suggestions and advice regarding the well being and dressing of their own persons

The Magazine one Year for $2.00.
Or six months for - - 1.00.

(Over 250 different garments are shown each year, patterns of all of which are obtainable by subscribers at 4c. each.) Sample copy (with pattern coupon) sent for 10c.

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WE are in receipt of the famous Carnival March from the Metropolitan Music company, successors to W. J. Dyer & Co. Thanks.

S. J. R. McMillan, one of Minnesota's old and honored men died at St. Paul, Sunday. He had been Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and United States Senator.

W. W. ERWIN, St. Paul's noted criminal lawyer, is defendant in a divorce suit; his wife having sued for divorce on the grounds of desertion.

LATER.—He didn't appear and she won.

A SHIPMENT of horses from Southern Minnesota to Liverpool, Eng., is reported as the first of a long series contemplated. It is thought that a ready market awaits the Minnesota equine in that far away land. Send them along. We have a few here and we are near southern Minnesota and will of course begin to feel the rise in price as soon as anybody. Nothing like prosperity, only we want to be sure to get aboard the right time.

New Issues and New Men.

It is becoming apparent more and more each day, that the silver question will not be the issue in the next campaign, and such being the case, Bryan, Towne, Lind, and others may as well step down and out. The republican party will have new issues and new men to fight in 1900.—Sherburne County Times.

If they don't have something better than they had in the past campaign, and some different candidates they surely will be badly beaten; or people are fonder of being humbugged than we believe them to be.

SOME of our daily exchanges are spending columns of their valuable space to inform the public that Bryanism is dead. And in the telegrams received they publish a few lines like this, from the Globe:

"KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 6.—William Jennings Bryan was a carnival attraction in Kansas City tonight. In an ampitheatre erected on Grand avenue he spoke to fully 40,000 people. He discussed political and financial matters, the address being on the lines of many of his recent speeches throughout the West. Fences had been built across the street in order to compel the crowd to pay and admission to the tiers of seats which had been erected on either side of the street. When the seats had been nearly filled the crowd outside became so great and so determined that the fences were pushed down, despite all efforts of the police, and the crowd surged in around the stand from which the orator was to speak. The carnival officials and the Bryan Democratic club, of Kansas City, under whose auspices the Nebraskan spoke, were responsible for this arrangement.

Injunction Again.

The injunction business seems to have reached Iowa. It is said that a Judge Clyde ordered B. F. Wright, a newspaper man not to publish certain letters in his possession; or to not even to comment on them. Judges are surely going too far, when they forbid people to walk the streets in Pennsylvania; or tell orators they shall not address the people; or tell railroad employes they must work for the company; tell preachers they must not preach the gospel on Sunday; they must be outside their constitutional authority. But when they place their clammy judicial hand on the press of the land they surely have taken hold of more than the people will see them handle. There is a voting time, and voters of this country believe in the Constitution. They believe in the freedom of the press; in the freedom of speech; and in the rights of people to lawfully assemble; in the privilege of preaching on the Sabbath Day.

Injunction may be all right for some purposes. But the citizens of the United States desire to retain unto themselves the privilege of reading the news in the newspapers; of listening to their favorite orators; of walking on the highways; of hearing sermons on Sunday, and of casting their ballot on election day. And they will vote for the men and measures that will grant them these privileges. Many of them have come to this free country from monarchial governments; and if they desire to live under that style they know where to go without changing the form of this government from what its constitution grants to its citizens; from the very thing that brought them here.

Henry George.

From the Pioneer Press report of the great meeting of the people of New York to unite on a candidate for Mayor of Greater New York we clip the following:

"A. B. Cruickshank, of the United Democracy, then formally tendered the nomination, on behalf of his organization, to Mr. George. Charles Frederick Adams, on behalf of the Democratic Alliance, then offered to Mr. George the nomination of the organization which he represented. James T. Garvey, of the People's party, and John H. Crosby, of the Manhattan Single Tax club, also notified Mr. George of his nomination by their respective organizations. The rising of Mr. George was the signal for another outburst of cheering. Mr. George said:

Fellow Democrats, men who voted last year for William Jennings Bryan, I accept your nomination. From now until election closes I am yours, aye, and after election, too, I am a Democrat. (Tremendous applause and cries of "Not of the Hill stripe"). I cannot divide into parts the question which I as a citizen have to deal with. For the same reason that I oppose this monstrous tariff in all its forms, for the same reason that I would vote wherever I could for the utter abolition of that tariff, for that same reason I am opposed to the interference with individual liberty which you see here in New York. I am a Democrat in the Jeffersonian sense. Because the Chicago platform represented the idea of giving to the great common people what belongs to them, I stood for it, voted for it and was sorrier than I was ever before when it was defeated.

Mr. George declared that the nomination was unsought and not desired, but that he accepted in the name of the real Democracy. Immediately after the conclusion of his speech the meeting was declared adjourned.

Larabee Not in It.

It is now settled that the case of John R. Howard, charged with an attempt to bribe a juryman in Wright county, will be tried without the aid of Frank D. Larabee. It seems that the conclusion has been arrived at that to engage Mr. Larrabee in the case would jeopardize the verdict should one be secured. In a criminal case tried not long since in Le Sueur county Judge Caldwell held that it would not be lawful to permit an attorney who had been concerned in the civil case out of which the criminal trial grew to engage in the prosecution of the last named case. The case is set for Oct. 25. It will probably be tried by Attorney General Childs and his assistant, George B. Edgerton.—Pioneer Press.

They Cleared $200.

(From the Minneapolis Times.)

Last fall some bright mind in the M. E. church suggested the idea of the society procuring some land, raising a crop on it and using the proceeds in paying church debts and expenses. The idea took, and forty acres was rented just out of town and this spring a crop of wheat was sown by the members and friends of the society and the results were highly satisfactory. The wheat grew well and was duly gathered and threshed, and when sold, after deducting some necessary expenses, the net proceeds were, we understand, about $200. This was a good idea and proved profitable. Other societies might profit by the experience of their sister church and it would doubtless pay to "go and do likewise."—Park Rapids Enterprise.

Believes in the Grand Jury.

We are sorry to see so able and fearless a paper as the Minneapolis Times fall into the error of denouncing the grand jury system. The grand jury in isolated cases may and often does err; but the system itself is one of the greatest safeguards for the protection of the people that we now have. The system was instituted to break the power of wealth in the hands of the few—to prevent the oppression of the weak by the strong. This country needs the grand jury today more than ever before, in order to protect the weak from the power of corporations. What could a poor man do single handed and alone, to oppose the power of the Hills against whom the Times is making a valliant fight. A grand jury may sometimes be corrupted or misled; but on the whole, the system is indispensible to the protection of life, liberty and property. No lawyer, except a corporation attorney or corporation man, would dispense with the grand jury system.—Waseca Herald.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 1, 1897.

The Treasury deficit is still the fly in the administrations milk. The deficit for the third month of the first quarter of the fiscal year, which closed yesterday, was not so great as for the first two months of the quarter, but that was because of a heavy decrease in expenditures and not because of any large increase in receipts. The deficit for the quarter is in the neighborhood of $30,000,000, and there is no good reason for expecting that it will be much less in the second quarter, although members of the administration are now predicting that the receipts of the government will equal the expenditures by the first of January. It is known that this continued deficit has been a source of considerable worry to Mr. McKinley and his cabinet, and believed that it was one of the reasons why the administration was so willing to have the sale of the Union Pacific Railroad rushed before Congress meets. They count upon the government's share of the purchase money to increase the available cash in the Treasury.

Mr. McKinley has returned to Washington, but his traveling isn't quite over for the season, as Boss Hanna needs him in his business, and has arranged another trip to Ohio for him. It is understood that this trip will be made the latter part of this month and that while in Ohio Mr. McKinley will make at least one speech for Hanna. If a little thing like consistency cut any figure with the Hanna McKinley combine, it would be pertinent to ask if there was impropriety in the Secretary of State taking part in the Ohio campaign, why the President can do so with propriety?

The little gathering of gold bugs calling themselves a "monetary commission" and claiming to represent the entire country has, after dividing themselves up into committees on, Metallic currency, demand obligations, and banking, taken a recess until October 11. So far as the public is concerned they might just as well have adjourned sine die.

The machinery of the Pension Bureau is being unblushingly used to help along the campaign of Boss Hanna in Ohio. A number of clerks have been transferred to the middle division, in which Ohio is, from another division, in order to expedite all applications for pensions for citizens of Ohio now pending, and in order that all pension inquiries made Ohio Congressmen may be answered the same day they are received. Of course, this is not fair towards applicants for pensions in other States, but it allows the Ohio voter to see what "pull" Hanna has, and after election Ohio applications will cease to be specially favored.

When a man adopts questionable methods in an avowed attempt to get rich by catching "suckers," as Mr. John Wedderburn, head of the businesss of John Wedderburn & Co., did, he knowingly accepts all the chances of having himself officially branded as a fraud. Therefore no symyathy was wasted on him when it was announced that the Commissioner of Patents had decided to disbar John Wedderburn & Co. from practice before the U. S. Patent Office, for fraud, and that the postal authorities were being pressed to act upon the request to put the "National Recorder," John Wedderburn & Co's. paper, on the fraud list. Mr. John Wedderburn although still a young man has so far made use of four aliases in his efforts to catch "suckers"—The Examiner Claims Bureau, The Press Claims Co., The National Recorder, and John Wedderburn & Co.

There was a very warm time in the office of the Postmaster General to "Dick" Kerens, the Missouri republican boss. The row started when Kerens produced a peremtory order from Mr. McKinley directing that a man selected for postmaster at Kirkville, Mo., by the Postmaster General, should not be appointed. Mr. Gary got so mad that he accused Kerens of wanting to have embezzlers appointed postmasters in Mo. Then the Missouri boss got "on his ear" and made things so hot for Mr. Gary that he was glad to close the incident by making an apology. That really made Mr. Gary mad was that Mr. McKinley would not allow him to appoint a man postmaster who was opposed by Kerens.

More Mortgages Iowa Republicans Idea of Success.

The democrats must consider it a disgrace for a man to succeed in this country. They have a printed list of the mortgages held by Mr. Shaw and are circulating them as campaign documents. If they wanted a drygoods box loafer for governor why did they not put that kind of a candidate themselves.—Ida Grove Era, Iowa, (Rep.)

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents. Opp. U. S. Patent office Washington, D. C.

C. A. Johnson, Alexandria, Condenser for exhaust steam. A. G. Lawrence, Motley, Automatic railway-switch. C. L. Travis, Minneapolis, Lawnsprinkler.

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In a Word

(From Backbone)

The hand of the saloonkeeper is outstretched in the cigarette to grasp the boys of the nation. Dr. Anna Shaw.

The Declaration of Independence was not born in a beer dive on Sunday afternoon—not by a long shot. Bob Burdette.

We may talk of civic righteousness, but it will only exist in our imagination until we outlaw the liquor traffic. Hale Johnson.

If the church of God had as much back bone as it has jaw bone it would drive the devil out of this country in a month. Sam Jones.

The difference between the McKinley tariff and the Wilson law wouldn't pay the drink traffic of the country for five days. Stephen Bowers, Ph. D.

All the coming centuries of time cannot revoke the advantages of having had sixty years of Christian womanhood enthroned in the palaces of England. Talmage.

There are plenty of men who have the courage to face a bayonet charge of the enemy of the country, but haven't grit enough to vote right for the Union on election day. Woolley.

In all races the chief promoter of lust is liquor Alcohol acts as a whip on a spirited steed, resulting in a runaway. The sentinel of shame has to be drugged before a woman yields to lust, much more before she invites it. W. F. Crafts.

Uncle Sam's Expenditures for September Are in Excess of Receipts.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The monthly statement of the government receipts and expenditures during September, 1897, shows the receipts to have been $21,933,088 and the expenditures $25,368,815, an excess of expenditures over receipts of $3,435,717. For the three months of the fiscal year the excess has been $29,015,954. As compared with September, 1896, there is a loss of $2,651,146 in the amount of the revenues and a decrease of $1,210,720 in the expenditures. The receipts for September are given as follows: Customs, $7,943,100; international revenue, $12,701,975; miscellaneous, $1,288,022. As compared with September, 1896, this is a loss of about $3,400,000 from customs and a gain of about $1,000,000 from internal revenue sources.

The monthly treasury statement shows that at the close of business Sept. 30, 1897, the public debt, less cash in the treasury, was $1,012,122,713, and increase since Aug. 30 of $3,787,592. This increase is accounted for by a corresponding decrease in the amount of cash on hand. The debt is recapitulated as follows; Interest-bearing debt, $847,365,540; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $10,334,570. Debt bearing no interest, $378,645,340. Total, $1,227,315,500. This amount, however, does not include $599,070,953 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $184,561,664; silver, $513,481,747; paper, $133,611,339; bonds, disbursing officer's balances, etc., $18,713,880; total, $850,368,631, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $635,175,844, which leaves a net cash balance in the treasury of $215,192,787.—Pioneer Press.

Worshipers of Yellow Metal Would Piteously Plead for an International Agreement.

New York, Oct. 2.—Professor A. S. Chosh of the Calcutta university, a native East Indian, sets forth in an article entitled "India's Case for Silver," in the October number of North American Review the reasons why the people of India desire the re-opening of the Indian mints. Professor Chosh arraigns the British government for blocking the way to an international agreement for the remonetization of silver, charging that by closing the Indian mints it has confiscated one half of the wealth of the people of the Indian empire. He expresses the opinion that England may be forced, out of regard to her own interests, to change her course and he concludes as follows:

"If, however, notwithstanding every entreaty she proves false to her own and the world's interests then she may learn to her cost that other nations can act without her. If she still continues to block the way, if Senator Wolcott's mission fail and the Indian mints remain unopened, then the last hopes of India must lie in Mr. Bryan. If three years hence his efforts are crowned with success, which necessarily they must be if nothing is done meanwhile to solve the great question, he will perhaps find the gold worshipers of Europe, headed by England, waiting in trepidation in his ante chamber to entreat an international agreement. That will be the hour of his triumph and in the anticipation of it the 300,000,000 people of India will wish him godspeed with all the power of their stricken hearts."—Minneapolis Times.

Among Our Exchanges.

Rev. F. E. Fairbanks and wife started for Fergus Falls Wednesday to attend conference, They go overland with their own team.—Litchfield Review, Cedar Mills.

Litchfield News Ledger. Of the school class to graduate next year there is not a boy in it. Say, boys, get a hustle on; there is no reason why you should thus allow the girls to carry off all the honors.

Wright County Times: Thirty-five cents a bushel does not seem to be drawing many potatoes from the farmer this year. That crop is short, and the time will come when the buyer will have to offer at least 40 to 45 cents to get them.

Why don't the Times atttribute the rise in price to protective tariff? Is he admitting that the law of supply and demand figures in prices? We think in this instance he will have to admit the facts.

Valley Herald, Chaska: Potatoes are being hauled in from the country by the load and sold at 35cts per bushel cash. Now is the time to put in your winters supply.

Litchfield Review: The village of Morris is having trouble with the Great Northern Railway company, and is liable to find itself in the same fix as Wayzetta, unless it obeys the orders of company. It seems it is necessary to cut freight trains in three places in order to keep crossings open, and this is too much trouble, so the company has notified the village that unless one street is closed, the depot will be moved, probably to point about a mile west of town. Jim Hill runs things with a high hand in his territory, and does as he pleases even if he does lose a little business and cause the public trouble and inconvenience. Other towns have suffered that have won his displeasure and Morris will probably share a similar fate, unless she does as he says.

The Foot Prints: The town was thrown into a state of wild excitement Saturday evening by the report brought in that an attempt had been made to hold up the meat wagon by a man on a bicycle, the attempt being made about a mile from town. A possee of citizens immediately set out to find the man, but returned without him. The fact was explained the next morning when Pat Cunningham indignantly protested that he had met a wagon, while wheeling towards home, a little ways from town, and as the driver did not appear to see him or act as though he was going to give him part of the road he shouted "hold on do you want the earth?" The driver then shot at him twice and drove rapidly towards town. Pat was indignant and wanted satisfaction, but upon the matter being explained to him he laughed as heartily as anybody at the comedy of errors, which might have been a tragedy had the bullet found its mark.

If your add was here somebody would read it, and might call on you.

IN THE GAZETTE.

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Latest News

It is reported Weyler will retire from Cuba this month.

Klonkike gold too light in color and may be ruled out as not genuine.

Forest and prairie fires in Manitoba are doing damage to life and property.

The Lafayette Hotel, at Lake Minnetonka was burned, Monday morning.

Detroit, Mich., has a severe fire nearly $700,000 worth of property burned.

Bryan is enroute to Nashville to make a speech on Nebraska day at the Tennessee Centennial.

The chamber of deputies of Peru after several days discussion, adopted, by one vote, the gold standard.

The British government delays its answer to Commissioners of the Bimetallic Commission for a while.

Reports say India has refused to open her mints to free silver coinage and Wolcott's mission is a failure.

A Chicago and Alton Express train was held up and robbed within six miles of Kansas City, Wednesday.

Henry George received five nominations for Mayor of Greater New York. Free silver the issue on which he runs.

Evangeline Cisneros, confined in a Spanish dungeon in Cuba escaped; someone haying bent the bars outward.

J. Adam Bede is reported to be telling in Ohio that he thinks Charley Towne is bound to be elected to Congress again next fall. Of course.

August Anderson, of Minneapolis, employed in a flour mill, died Sunday from injuries received by being run into by a scorcher, a week before.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

This year's corn crop is estimated at 1,750,000,000 bushels. While not the largest on record, it will serve to dispel the fear of famine in a number of foreign countries.

Texans are growing enthusiastic in the cause of education. We are told they "stole a schoolhouse and moved it ten miles in a single night." Texas is not slow when she starts in.

An English scientist flies in the face of the microbists by announcing that "kissing is a cure for dyspepsia." This is likely to develop an alarming prevalence of the symptoms of that malady.

California fruit shipped to London is reported as arriving "in splendid condition." The refrigerator car has made many things certain which in former times would have been regarded as impossible.

A British technical journal says Americans are called in to equip an electric railroad simply because manufacturers in England are unable to do it. "Made in America" will be the stamp on the London trolley lines.

Two Chicago girls, after looking over old photograph albums, have decided that we all "descended from a set of amazing gawks." What has the patriotic order of the Daughters of Their Mothers to say to this?

The Right Worthy National Supreme Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Independent Order of the Sons and Daughters and Brothers and Sisters of Moses in the United States and the World at Large is the latest thing in organizations.

Santa Fe, N. M., has a board of trade composed exclusively of women. They attend to all matters of business relating to the good order of the city and its sanitary conditions, receive and welcome strangers, entertain all celebrities and endeavor to get moneyed men to locate and put up factories, etc.

"The pain, shame and mischief of the last two years in the eastern policy," says Mr. Gladstone, transcend entirely the powers of any language I could use concerning them." The grand old man of England goes on to say that the Armenian slaughters, the upbuilding of Turkey and the weakening of Greece as a kingdom are all due to the European concert; that is, the mutual hatred and distrust of the powers.

Americans are learning to be more liberal in the matter of holidays. In 1873 Pennsylvania had but six legal holidays. The number of full holidays now in that state is 11, to which have been added 52 half holidays. Deducting Sundays the working days that remain out of the 365 number 172. A fourth of the year is thus dedicated to rest and recreation and the American holiday has come to be a fixed institution.

Iceland is an island 39,756 square miles in extent, or but little smaller than the state of Ohio, and has a population of 70,927. It is peopled by the descendants of vikings, including many famous warriors and heroes, but they are so lawabiding that they have but one policeman. The solitary officer is maintained more for ornament and dignity than for use. The Icelanders think it would not do to have a capital without a policeman, and so they keep one.

The talk of an international railroad to connect America with Europe, the route to extend through British Columbia, Alaska, Siberia and Russia, with the short passage across Behring strait as the only break in an all-rail trip, has been revived. The project is no longer regarded as visionary, but on the contrary many men of hard sense believe in its practicability. Recent events serve to show that the day may come when such a route will be completed.

The isolation which has been a feature of farm life is gradually passing away as the country districts have become more thickly settled and railroads have been built. Farmers' wives now have their reading circles, and altogether country life is exchanging its primitive aspect for one of comfort and convenience. The latest suggestion to lessen the loneliness of farm life is by means of the telephone. It is said that already in Kansas a number of ranches are connected with each other in this way. Cheap wiring is used, in many cases the barbed wire fences serving.

Bandits have again taught railroad and express officials that prevailing methods of protection for valuables in express cars are practically worthless by looting a Northern Pacific passenger train in Minnesota. Train robberies are not diminishing in frequency, in spite of the unceasing vigilance of officials, and the time is doubtless approaching when express cars will have to be built as safes are, bullet and dynamite proof. The expenditure of a few thousand dollars on this line of protection would have prevented many of the recent easy robberies of express cars.

It is curious that this present year should record the diamond jubilee of telegraphy, and, at the same time, bring into prominence the possibilities of wireless telegraphy. On July 10, 1837, Cook and Wheatstone's first patent for electric telegraphs was signed by William IV. The Pall Mall Gazette states that on July 4 of that year the first telegraph wire was laid. The circuit was between the Euston and Camden railway stations, under the permanent way of the London & Northwestern railway. The line consisted of five wires, each wire laid in separate grooves cut out of long blocks of wood.

The 21st man to jump from the big East river bridge at Brooklyn accomplished his purpose the other day, and after being picked up by a tug was pronounced by the doctors to be free from permanent injury. Out of 20 predecessors in the Brooklyn bridge jumping feat 11 were killed outright or died from the effects, which on a mathematical basis proves that the latest aspirant for glory had about even chances of death or a dime museum when he dropped into the river. It is about time that the authorities put an end to this coquetry with sudden death for the attainment of a place on the salary roll of freaks.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the fiscal year ended June 30 the production of oleomargarine amounted to 45,531,207 pounds, a decrease of 5,322,027 pounds over the previous year.

The statement of the public debt issued on the 1st shows the debt increased $3,787,592 during the month of September. The cash balance in the treasury was $850,368,631. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to $1,227,315,500.

The government receipts during September were $21,933,098 and the expenditures $25,368,815, an excess of expenditures over receipts of $3,435,717.

President McKinley has appointed Newton L. Bates, of Washington, surgeon general in the navy and chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery in the navy.

The crisis in Spain was discussed at the first meeting of the cabinet since the return of the president from Massachusetts and the belief was apparent that the succession of a liberal ministry will most likely end the war in Cuba.

In the fiscal year ended June 30 last the post office receipts throughout the country were $82,831,716, against $82,665,462 the preceding year.

THE EAST.

In the United States there were 194 business failures in the seven days ended on the 1st, against 209 the week previous and 299 in the corresponding period of 1896.

The death of Joseph Proctor, the veteran actor, occurred at his home in Boston, aged 81 years.

Thirty persons were more or less injured in a wreck on the Canadian Pacific road at West Medford, Mass.

In New York Mrs. Robert Rivinius, wife of a government printer at West Point, and her four children were accidentally asphyxiated by gas in a hotel.

Trade throughout the country is said to be increasing in activity and business failures show a lower average than for many years.

At the close of the National league baseball season the clubs stood in the following positions: Boston, .705; Baltimore, .692; New York, .634; Cincinnati, .576; Cleveland, .527; Washington, .462; Brooklyn, .462; Pittsburgh, .458; Chicago, .447; Philadelphia, .417; Louisville, .400; St. Louis, .221.

George Brownlee's house was burned at Long Meadow, Mass., and Mrs. Brownlee and her two sons, Thomas, aged 21, and James, aged 19, were burned to death.

The veteran prohibitionist, Gen. Neal Dow, died at his home in Portland, Me., aged 96 years. He was the foremost character in the temperance movement in the United States for the past 60 years.

Troops stationed at Hazleton, Pa., have been withdrawn. The miners are nearly all at work and affairs have resumed their normal condition.

WEST AND SOUTH.

At Irontown, O., fire swept an area three squares in length and two in breadth, causing a loss of from $300,000 to $400,000.

The doors of the Bank of Montrose, Col., were closed with liabilities of $175,000.

An earthquake shook Paris Mountain, seven miles from Greenville, S. C., and guests in a summer hotel were badly frightened.

The death of Andrew Y. Young, editor and proprietor of the Deutsche Pioneer, occurred at his home in Wausau, Wis.

In St. Clair, Mich., the wife and babe of Joseph L. Heythaler were burned to death.

Messrs. Cannon, of Illinois; Loudenslager, of New Jersey; Berry, of Kentucky, and Tawney, of Minnesota, congressmen, arrived in San Francisco from Hawaii, where they have been seeking information for use on the reassembling of congress.

In the Sixth Illinois district a special election for congressman will be held on November 23 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Cook.

A fire at Green City, Mo., devastated one side of the public square.

Two highwaymen held up and robbed three stages traveling from Angel's Camp to Milton, Cal.

The National League of American Municipalities was formed at the meeting of mayors in Columbus, O., with Mayor MacVicar, of Des Moines, Ia., as president. The objects of the society are the general improvement and facilitation of every branch of municipal administration.

The head offices of the Modern Woodmen of America were removed from Fulton, Ill., to Rock Island, after violent rioting, during which a call for troops was made.

By the collision of electric cars in Toledo, O., Miss Mary Waite, daughter of the late Chief Justice Waite, was probably fatally hurt.

Flames destroyed all but six buildings in the village of Willow Springs, Ill., leaving 60 families homeless and the merchants without stocks.

At the age of 102 years Mrs. Ann Knight died at Armstrong, Ia.

Star Pointer paced the fastest third heat on record at Springfield, Ill., covering the mile in 2:00½. William Penn made a mark of 2:07½, which is the world's record for 1897 for trotting stallions.

Five miles south of Minco, in Indian territory, bandits robbed a passenger train and all its passengers.

Mrs. Stafflebach was sentenced at Columbus, Kan., to 21 years' imprisonment and her two sons for life for murder.

Mrs. Henry Pomeroy and her young daughter Maggie were burned to death at Columbus, Ga., by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

During September the attendance at the Nashville exposition amounted to 273,724, and the total attendance since the opening up to October 1 is 1,196,685.

At their home near Schuyler, Neb., strychnine in coffee killed Mrs. Frank Davis and six of her children.

A mob took Wash Ferren from the jail at Monroe, La., and hanged him to the limb of a tree.

At the age of 71 years Samuel J. R. McMillan, United States senator from 1876 to 1889, died at his home in St. Paul, Minn.

Fred Feyler and Mrs. McIntyre were killed and 16 other persons were injured, some fatally, in a wreck on the Denver & Rio Grande railway near Cotopaxi, Col.

The millionaire cigarette king, Maj. Lewis Ginter, died at his suburban home near Richmond, Va.

A new record was made by the British ship Andrada for fast sailing trips from Europe to San Francisco, making the voyage in 116 days.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices from Havana say that Capt. Gen. Weyler has sent his resignation to Madrid to take effect as soon as practicable.

In consequence of the refusal of the legislative assembly to pass a vote of confidence demanded by Premier Ralli the Greek cabinet resigned.

On the northeast coast of Borneo earthquakes shook many places and a new island was thrown up near Mempakul.

The sultan has decided to enforce the old law prohibiting Jews remaining in Palestine.

The liberal leader, Sagasta, has been intrusted by the queen regent of Spain with the task of forming a new cabinet. In accepting the portfolio Sagasta expressed his intention to give the largest possible measure of Cuban home rule, to reverse the conservative policy in Cuba and the Philippines and to recall Gen. Weyler.

In Japan a storm practically wiped out several towns and many persons lost their lives.

Dispatches from Halifax, N. S., say that in a hurricane at sea a sailing vessel with 50 persons on board was sent to the bottom.

Two women and five children, named Moreski, were burned to death in a prairie fire at Beausejour, Man.

Off the Labrador coast the schooners Garibaldi, Erebus and Poppy were lost and six persons were drowned.

LATER NEWS.

The Hotel Lafayette, the most famous hotel at Lake Minnetonka, was completely destroyed by fire the 4th. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $75,000.

There were 12 new cases of yellow fever in New Orleans the 4th; no deaths.

The president has appointed Wm. R. Finch, of Wisconsin, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Paraguay and Uruguay.

The little town of Austin, Pa., was completely destroyed by fire. A wagon loaded with straw struck against a gas jet in a livery stable and in an instant the whole building was ablaze. A high wind carried the flames to the rest of the town. Loss, $225,000.

Sixty villages near Tung Chlu, China, containing over 85,000 inhabitants, have been destroyed by floods and the people drowned or forced to flee.

The anti-gambling amendments to the constitution of New Jersey, were adopted by a majority of 102.

A boiler explosion wrecked a grist mill near Muscatine, Io., and killed W. R. Spears and George Maralf.

The entire board of commissioners of Cook county, Ill., was arrested for issuing a liquor license in a district claimed by the prohibitionists.

A passenger train on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railway ran into a wagon at Willow Springs, Mo., containing Philip Wooten and family. Six were killed instantly and one fatally injured. The crossing is known as "Dead Man's Cut."

The Arcadian copper mine at Houghton, Mich., which has been idle for a dozen years, is to be reopened at once.

Indiana has declared a quarantine against the southern cities.

Edward Langtry, former husband of the actress Lily Langtry, has become insane.

The new Spanish ministry has been completed and took formal possession of office the 5th.

The Alaskan Transportation and Trading company is buying burros in Texas and will send 10,000 to Alaska.

The thermometer registered 86 degrees in Chicago the 5th, the highest point that has been known in the month of October for 27 years.

The funeral services of the late Neal Dow were held at Portland, Me., the 5th. The attendance was very large.

Ernest Saxon and Robert Hackett were arrested at Milwaukee for counterfeiting. Spurious coins and molds were found in their apartments.

The big summer hotel in course of erection at Charlevoix, Mich., fell with a crash and is a total wreck. Two workmen, Pearce Kendall and Guy Hamilton, were killed. A score or more were badly injured.

At a monster meeting in Cooper Union, New York City, Henry George accepted the nomination for mayor of Greater New York. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Chicago platform.

Judge Munger, of the U. S. court, granted a temporary injunction to prevent the enforcement of the law to regulate stock yards, passed by the last legislature of Nebraska.

The friends of General Weyler in Havana have petitioned the Spanish government to have him retained.

Edward Bedloe has been appointed consul at Canton, China.

The president appointed Professor Swenson, of Albert Lea, Minn., Minister to Denmarck. Professor Swenson is well known among the educators of the country. He comes of Norwegian stock but was born in Minnesota. After graduating at the Albert Lea college, he took a postgraduate course at the John Hopkins university in Baltimore, devoting himself specially to languages, history and political science.

Fifteen New cases of yellow fever were reported in New Orleans the 5th.

Daniel S. Lamont was elected president of the Northern Pacific Express company, which is an adjunct of the Northern Pacific railroad, of which he he is a director and vice-president.

A Louisville & Nashville train was wrecked at Riverside Park, Ala., killing Gust Boyle, a colored fireman and injuring Engineer Brown.

A gas explosion at Plymouth, Pa., killed three miners.

MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Oct. 5.

Wheat—No. 1 northern, new, 87½ to 88c; No. 2 northern, 85 to 85½; December, 88c.

Corn—No. 3 26c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 20 to 20½c.

Cattle—Steers, $3.20 to 3.75; cows, $2.50.

Hogs—$3.50 to 3.80.

Sheep—Muttons $3.10 to 450; lambs, $4.25.

Butter—Creamery, extras, 21 to 21½c; creamery, firsts, 19 to 20c; dairy, fancy, 18 to 19c; dairy, choice, 15 to 16c.

Poultry—Turkeys, 7 to 8c; spring chickens, 7 to 8c.

SAGASTA IN POWER.

The Liberal Leader Intrusted with Forming a Spanish Cabinet.

Composition of the New Ministry—Outline of the Policy to Be Pursued—Weyler's Recall Is at Last Assured.

Madrid, Oct. 4.—Sagasta has been commissioned by the queen regent to organize a ministry, and doubtless will send Marshal Blanco to replace Weyler as captain general of Cuba. The chief obstacle in the way of a liberal solution of the crisis was that a loyalist volunteer corps strongly supported the union constitutional party in opposition to the removal of Gen. Weyler; but the general drift of the crisis was favorable to the liberals.

Sagasta's Policy.

London, Oct. 4.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: Sagasta in accepting the portfolio expressed his intention to give the largest possible measure of Cuban home rule, to reverse the conservative policy in Cuba and the Philippines, to recall Gen. Weyler, if he did not resign, to prepare for a dissolution of the cortes and to select able representatives to go to Washington and European capitals, as well as to the colonies of Spain, to prove to America and Europe that Spain is at last going to do spontaneously and sincerely what the United States has suggested could be accomplished more quickly and better by mediation or the interference which the Spanish people would certainly not brook, and to which no Spanish government could assent.

Weyler Is Out.

London, Oct. 4.—A special dispatch received here from Madrid says Capt. Gen. Weyler has been recalled from Cuba. His successor, it is added, has not yet been officially announced, but Marshal Blanco will in all probability be given the place.

The New Cabinet.

Madrid, Oct. 5.—The new ministry is constituted as follows: Senor Sagasta, president of the council of ministers; Senor Gullon, minister of foreign affairs; Senor Groizard, minister of justice; Gen. Correa, minister of war; Admiral Bermejo, minister of marine; Senor Puigcerver, minister of finance; Senor Capdepon, minister of the interior; Count Xiguena, minister of public works; Senor Moret, minister for the colonies.

THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

Will Hold Its Next Meeting at Cheyenne, Wyo.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 1.—Ex-Senator Carey, of Wyoming, who was elected president of the congress, scored a triumph Thursday by securing the next meeting for Cheyenne, and he was again honored by being chosen as chairman of the national executive committee. Federal versus state control and maintenance of reservoirs in arid districts was the rock upon which the congress seemed destined at one time to split, but the chasm was not so wide but that it was finally bridged, a preponderance of sentiment favorable to federal control being shown on vote to adopt the majority report of the committee on resolutions. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the waters of all streams should forever remain public property and asking the president to withdraw valuable timber lands from sale. A resolution favoring postal savings banks was tabled.

A supplemental report of the committees on resolutions pledging the support of the irrigation congress to the Hermann bill now pending in the national house of representatives providing for the cession to the states of a million acres of arid lands was adopted.

Big Hotel Burned.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 5.—The Hotel Lafayette, Minnetonka's most famous hostelry, is a smouldering ruin. Fire was discovered in the laundry Monday morning at 11 o'clock. Within an incredibly short space of time the huge structure was a mass of flames. In just 40 minutes the flames had eaten their way to the main structure. The building was like tinder and in less than half an hour the entire main building was in ashes. It was the largest summer resort house in the west, being 745 feet long, 95 feet wide and 90 feet high. The total area of floors in the building amounted to 3½ acres or five acres including the kitchen, laundry and servants' quarters, which were all detached from the main building. There were 300 bedrooms, and the halls were 16 feet wide, extending the entire length of the building.

Strychnine in the Coffee.

Schuyler, Neb., Oct. 4.—During Sunday forenoon Frank Steinad came hastily from Shell creek precinct, nine miles northwest, to summon a physician to the home of Frank Davis, where he said the whole family had been poisoned. Dr. Sixta hastened out, and found the mother and four of the seven children in the family dead. A fifth child was in a dying condition, and a sixth victim was ill. Mr. Davis and his oldest son went away early in the morning, leaving before the rest of the family breakfasted. When the meal was prepared all sat down, and early in the course of the meal Mrs. Davis made some such remark as: "Eat a good breakfast and we'll all go together." Strychnine had been put in the coffee, which soon showed its effects.

Death of Ex-Senator McMillan.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 4.—Samuel J. R. McMillan, for two terms United States senator from Minnesota, died at ten o'clock Sunday night of anaemia. He was born in Brownsville, Pa., February 22, 1826. He was graduated in 1846 from Duquesne college. He removed to Minnesota in 1852 and in 1864 was chosen an associate justice of the supreme court, was reelected in 1871 and in 1874 was chosen chief justice. In February, 1875, he was chosen United States senator and again in 1881. He was recently a member of the committee on revision of the confession of faith of the Presbyterian church.

Postal Finances.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Henry A. Castle, auditor for the post office department, has closed the books of the postal service for the fiscal year ended June 30 last. The results, compared with the preceding year, show that the receipts increased $166,254 for the year, expenditures increased $3,470,745, while the deficit was increased by $3,304,490. For 1895 receipts were $82,665,462; expenditures, $94,097,042, and the deficit was $11,431,579.

A GREAT LEADER GONE.

Gen. Neal Dow, the Father of Prohibition, Is Dead.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 4.—Gen. Neal Dow died at his residence in this city at 3:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The end was peaceful and he retained conscious-

GEN. NEAL DOW.

ness until an hour before he died, recognizing his children, who were gathered at his bedside. Gen. Dow's death was due to the infirmities of old age.

[Gen. Neal Dow was born in Portland Me., March 20, 1804. In the campaign for temperance no single man has achieved greater results than he, and none has labored more faithfully in the face of opposition. Neal Dow was still in his teens when he won his first triumph in persuading a fire company to which he belonged to omit the wines at their annual banquet, and secured the abolition of the local custom of ringing the town hall bell at eleven and four o'clock as a signal for everyone to leave work and get a drink. It was at the age of 33 that he began his fight for prohibitive legislation, when a bill was framed by Gen. James Appleton but not submitted to the legislature.

Two years later, in 1839, an effort was made to secure prohibition in Portland. The matter was put to a popular vote and 564 affirmative votes polled. The fight was continued until 1842, when a majority of 440 decided the question in its favor. The same year the legislature was appealed to, and in 1846 the first state prohibitive law was passed. In 1849 a bill providing more stringent penalties was enacted, but the following year the law was repealed. In 1856 it was again put in force and has since remained on the statute books.

Gen. Dow was twice mayor of Portland and was offered the presidential nomination on the whig ticket in the '50s, but declined to accept. He also served two terms in the legislature. Like most prominent northerners, he was an abolitionist and made many stirring speeches on behalf of the negro, ranking with Garrison, Whittier, Pillsbury, Sumner and Hale.

In 1862 he went to the front with a Maine regiment as colonel, going first to New Orleans to the support of Gen. Butler. Afterward he was in command of Ship island and at Pensacola. He was twice wounded, and by his gallantry won the rank of brigadier general. He was captured while wounded by Logan's cavalry and sent to Libby prison. At his exchange, broken in health, he was forced to retire. In 1880 he was nominated for president by the prohibition party, but did not accept and voted against himself.]

A Point for Luetgert.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—For the time being counsel for the defense in the Luetgert case assumed that the bones offered by the state as evidence were human Monday, and then showed that if the theory is correct the murdered or missing woman was but 40 inches in height. Attorney Vincent had planned the effect with great care, and although the state ridicules the proposition the bold, flat statement created no little flurry in the courtroom. This distinctively new point in the threadbare tale of the bone juggling was brought out in the examination of Dr. Samuel C. Plummer, an expert anatomist. He declared with great confidence that if the state's exhibit No. 19 is really human and the femur of Mrs. Luetgert, the woman was but 40 inches in height—three feet and four inches. Dr. Plummer had previously stated as a scientific fact that the human femur is always one-fourth as long as the whole body. Such noted authorities as Gray and Quaine supported the statement. The alleged femur offered in evidence by the state was at the most ten inches long.

Much Ruin in China.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 5.—The steamer Victoria brings news of the most distressing floods that have visited China for many years. Sixty villages near Tung Chou, containing over 80,000 inhabitants, have been destroyed by floods, and the people drowned or forced to flee. There is no means of finding how many thousands have been drowned, but the number is estimated by Chinese authorities at 15,000 to 20,000. The flooded district is within 12 miles of Peking, the capital of China. As a rule Chinese officials make very little stir when a calamity like this happens, but the proximity of the disaster has resulted in its being brought to the attention of the emperor, who has ordered that all possible relief be given.

Tammany Names Van Wyck.

New York, Oct. 1.—The democratic city convention (Tammany) nominated these candidates for officers of Greater New York: Mayor, Robert A. Van Wyck, of Manhattan; comptroller, Bird S. Coler, of Brooklyn; president of the council, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., of Manhattan. It favors home rule and repeal of the Raines law and other restrictions on personal liberty, and demands dollar gas and municipal ownership of franchises. The nominations evoked disapproval rather than enthusiasm in the convention hall.

Offer for Union Pacific.

London, Oct. 5.—The Daily Chronicle publishes under reserve a sensational report that a strong London syndicate has sent the United States government, through Consul-General Osborne, an offer to purchase the Union Pacific railroad. According to this report a New York syndicate has offered £9,000,000 and the government has decided to sell the road at auction on November 1, believing that it will realize at least £10,000,000 and perhaps £11,000,000 or £12,000,000.

To Resume Silver Coinage.

San Francisco, Oct. 5.—As a result of the revival in trade, the mint in this city will at once resume the coinage of silver dollars in accordance with instructions received from Washington. The order necessitated the appointment of 15 new employes, all of which were selected from the eligible list under civil service rules.

Another Nomination for George.

New York, Oct. 5.—Henry George had already been nominated for mayor by two organizations and he received a third nomination for mayor Monday night from the people's party, which will unite with the democratic alliance and the united democracy in the formal notification.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

Failures Show a Lower Average Than for Many Years.

New York, Oct. 2.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"The failures during the third quarter of 1897 were 2,903, with liabilities of $28,963,261, of which 29 were in banking, for $3,387,069. Commercial failures, 2,874, with liabilities of $25,576,192, average only $8,899 each, lower than in any quarter for 23 years. The amount of default liabilities is the smallest in any quarter for five years, and in 15 years only six quarters have shown smaller liabilities. Manufacturing failures, 651, with liabilities of $9,431,191, average but $14,487 each; and trading, 2,164, with liabilities of $12,825,065, average but $5,927 each, both smaller in average of liabilities than in any previous year of which classified records exist.

"The volume of legitimate business continues a little larger than in the same month of 1892, for while the great increase of 27.4 per cent. at New York for the week might be supposed due to speculative activity, in spite of the establishment and growth of the stock exchange clearing house, yet payments through the principal clearing house outside of New York exceed those of 1892 by 3.5 per cent. for the week, and 2 per cent. for September. New York makes settlements for a large part of the country, and the daily average, including this city, was in September, $206,364,000, against $134,859,000 last, $133,310,000 in 1894, $122,733,000 in 1893, and $176,327,000 in 1892, so that the gain over the same month in the best of past years is 17 per cent.

"These evidences of reviving prosperity are the more important because prices for most manufactured products have advanced but moderately, and are much below the level of 1892, while speculative markets are all declining with curious unanimity, as if the large crops, which make grain and cotton weak, would not assure increased business to railways and warrant better prices for stocks. Speculation in wheat and cotton has been set back by bright crop prospects. The wheat estimates of 590,000,000 bushels, about 200,000,000 bushels more than would be required for food and seed, leaving the smallest stocks for six years without replenishment, was followed by decrease in foreign buying and caused weakness. The price of wheat has declined 5 cents and of corn nearly 2 cents for the week. Dismal reports have been frequent, but the market shows more faith in predictions of a large yield and the per cent. has declined a quarter of a cent for the week.

"Turning from speculative markets to productive industry, the change in tone is striking. All industries are pushed to increase working force, with occasional rise in rate of wages, by the growing demand. This is largely for replenishment of stocks, but dispatches show that retail trade at nearly all northern points continues to expand, and dealers well know that increase of working forces and of wages insures a larger distribution of goods. Anxious appeals for speedy deliveries disclose more rapid distribution already than had been expected, and in textile manufactures the works are hindered from taking as liberal orders as they might by doubts about future prices, though having enough to do for some time.

"Slower to gain, because less affected by replenishment of dealers' stocks than other industries, the iron manufacture has been pushed to further expansion by growing demand for finished products, which has caused a little further advance in prices.

"Failures for the week have been 194 in the United States, against 299 last year, and 34 in Canada, against 46 last year."

GREEK CABINET RESIGNS.

M. Ralli Fails to Secure a Vote of Confidence from the Boule.

Athens, Oct. 1.—The Greek cabinet has resigned. The boule (legislative assembly) met Thursday to consider the peace treaty with Turkey and the political situation in general. The galleries were crowded and the proceedings were followed with intense interest. M. Ralli, the premier, mounted the tribune, and after reviewing the events leading up to the beginning of the peace conditions invited the chamber to vote confidence in the government. He proposed a resolution to that effect. Amid great excitement the chamber defeated the resolution by a vote of 93 to 30.

M. Ralli, when presenting to the chamber the preliminary treaty of peace, took strong exception to its terms, attributing to Germany all that had been done against Greece. He declared that he would not submit a resolution approving the treaty, because it was executory, and therefore did not require approval, and also because such a step would be contrary to the sovereign rights of the state and the crown. M. Delyannis expressed his approval of this position, but blamed the government for again asking a vote of confidence, as this had already been accorded. Therefore, presuming that the government was actuated by other reasons, M. Delyannis said that he would withhold his support. The vote was then taken. Later the cabinet resigned.

Star Pointer Again.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 2.—In a race that was witnessed by at least 65,000 people, Star Pointer, on the Illinois state fair grounds Friday afternoon, not only maintained his reputation as the king of pacers by beating Joe Patchen, but he also lowered the world's pacing record in a race by half a second, making a mile in 2:00½, the record in a race having been 2:01, which Star Pointer made on Saturday, September 18, at Indianapolis, when he defeated Joe Patchen. Star Pointer was greeted with tremendous cheers by the assembled thousands as he passed under the wire in the third heat and the announcement of the lowering of the world's pacing record in a race was received with tumultuous applause.

Stafflebacks Sentenced.

Columbus, Kan., Oct. 2.—The members of the Stafflebach family were sentenced Friday. Ed and George Stafflebach were convicted of murder in the first degree and Mrs. Stafflebach, the mother, was convicted as an accessory. The boys received life sentences in the penitentiary, and the mother received 21 years. Under the Kansas law there is no capital punishment. The Stafflebacks murdered Frank Galbraith at Galena, Kan., last June, and then robbed the body and threw it into an old abandoned mining shaft. The search revealed three other bodies in the shaft. Ed Stafflebach has been declared insane by a board of physicians.

Victims of a Prairie Fire.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 5.—A Miller (S. D.) special to the Pioneer Press says: Parties just in from 20 miles north state that as a result of a big prairie fire one man has died and three others may die. Seven or eight were badly burned, one family of five, named Preston, all being in a dangerous condition. Hundreds of tons of hay and grain were destroyed. The fire was caused by men making a fire.

Cubans Starving.

Havana, Oct. 5. — The concentrados are arriving at Havana in large numbers, as they have nothing to eat and in the small towns are dying in the streets. Havana herself is in great want of food. A woman from Artemisa saw three children die of hunger in a train on the way to Havana.

A Domestic Incident.

"John, dear, I wish you'd lend me your knife," she said.

"Yes, love."

"And just ask Sarah to bring down my big apron out the bedroom, and a duster, and some paraffin, and the wash leather."

"And the wash leather. Anything else?"

"Yes; Thomas must clear out the yard and sweep it up a bit. And I shall want some copper wire and the screw hammer and that bottle of stuff for renovating leather and an old brush."

"Is that all? Are you going to repair all the furniture?"

"Don't be silly. I must have some sticking plaster and a few bits of rag and a pail of water."

"Nothing else? It sounds like a surgical operation or a second edition of housecleaning."

"I wish you wouldn't interrupt when I'm trying to think of things. Let me see; there's nothing else—oh, yes, I must have a pair of scissors and my garden gloves and some scouring paper."

"Good heavens! What has happened? I hope it's nothing serious?"

"Bless the man, no! I'm only going to overhaul my bike."—Pick-Me-Up.

An Expensive Bovine Habit.

Among the number of Baltimore fresh air fund children who passed through Washington a few days ago, bound for the cool hill country of Virginia, there was one little fellow who found the very best quarters in a hospitable farmhouse at Front Royal. When the cows came up in the evening to be milked, so a friend down there writes me, the little Baltimore boy went down to the barnyard with his host to see the operation. The cows were standing about placidly, and, as is their custom at that time of the day, were contentedly chewing the cud. The boy watched the milkmaids at work, and his eyes dwelt with growing wonder on the ceaseless grind of the cows' jaws. At length he turned to his host and said:

"And do you have to buy gum for all them cows?"—Washington Post.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

Some folks are so humble that when they get to Heaven they will go 'way around and knock at the back door.

When a man gets excited in an argument he always says it does make him mad to hear people talk so foolish.

Nothing makes a girl so mad as for a man to pretend not to notice when she has fixed her hair up the way he likes it.

When a man goes out to shoot a bear and ends up by picking huckleberries, he is very apt to tell it the other way round.

A man will go to the devil for a woman, and a woman will go to the devil for a man—if she can't get one from somebody else.

When a man has to work hard to get along his wife always says it's because he's so good-natured he lets people impose on him.—N. Y. Press.

The Main Thing.

"These here quick-firing guns," said Rubberneck Bill, critically examining the weapon left by the gentleman who was being buried—"these here quick-firing guns ain't so important as a quick-drawing man behind 'em."—Indianapolis Journal.

Height of Impropriety.

"Do you know," said the girl in blue, "while we were sitting in the hammock, and just as I thought he was about to propose, a garter snake suddenly appeared."

"How indelicate!" returned the girl in pink.—Chicago Post.

Caught the Eggs.

Judge—How do you know the prisoners threw eggs at you?

Tragedian—I caught them in the act.—Up-to-Date.

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IN AFTER YEARS.

Joy entered the chamber of my heart,
And led me from the grieving world apart.

Through days and years I followed where she led,
Nor thought that Sorrow hovered o'er my head.

Lo! ere the flight of many joyful years,
Grief came and gave to me her gift of tears.

And as she stood my youthful eyes before,
I said: "Behold this ghost here at my door!

"Oh, Sorrow, go! and vanish from mine eyes!"
She spoke: "I am an angel in disguise!

"I come to bless, like softly falling rain;
I am God-sent—accept thy meed of pain."

Then Joy departed; Grief came in my door,
And gave to me her wounds and burdens sore.

My heart rebelled this guest to so receive—
Methought I was too young to learn to grieve.

But now, grown old, I see that Grief was best,
And thank God for His sad-faced angel guest.

—Charles Hanson Towne, in Ladies' World.

The True Story of Many a Housewife.

BY FLORA NEALE.

"WEARY! Pshaw! a woman to talk of being weary. If I had nothing more to do than to take my ease all day in a rocking chair, I would forget how to spell the word. Weary! indeed!"

Having delivered himself of this startling announcement with a contemptuous gesture, Dinwiddle Noodle, Esq., left his wife's presence and sauntered leisurely toward the club room, inhaling the aroma of a genuine Havana.

Sigh away, little wife, perchance it will ease thy heart; but the promised sharer of thy cares is too much engrossed by his own pursuits to heed such trifles now.

Mrs. Noodle committed matrimony 12 long years ago. During that period she had received the congratulations of her friends, and listened to the respective wailings of five little Noodles. Well for them that her patience was as inexhaustible as her mother love.

Her deeds have not been chronicled by Fame; her everyday acts of kindness, her constant sacrifice of self are not even shrined within her husband's heart, and scarcely visible to his self-loving opties.

Patience, bear on, thou shalt yet reap, in joy, the fruits of seed sown in this dark time.

On five young heart pages are daily written lessons of truth and purity that no after teaching will have power to blot out. Daily little feet are guided step by step in the path which leads to the glorious land where they say no longer: "I am weary."

A mother's influence is telling even now upon the miniature world of which she is the center and the circumference.

"It strikes me that Mary is getting unreasonable," Mr. Noodles continued to soliloquize—"if I happen to say at breakfast that the tea is cold, or the toast too brown, she looks as dismal as though she had just returned from the funeral of her last friend; I think there are few men so much opposed to fault-finding as I am, but even I must express an opinion sometimes."

"The tea cold and the toast too brown." Oh, inconsistent Noodle. Just try to remember how long you kept your wife waiting with that cup of tea, for you were too much absorbed in the newspaper just then, and when she offered so cheerfully to make a fresh cup, did you kindly reply:

"Thank you, my dear, I'll not put you to the trouble," or did you growl out: "And keep me waiting an hour, I suppose!"

Did it bring tears to her eyes? Never mind, you promised once, a long time ago, "to weep with her tear for tear."

You forgot it when you gave her that scornful look and muttered:

"I wouldn't make a fool of myself."

Between you and me, friend Noodle, there is little necessity for you to make such an effort.

"Take her ease all day in a rocking chair."

How I should like to see her. But it would afford me greater pleasure to witness the attempts of you, her liege-lord, of one day, to fulfill her varied duties. I think it would require rather more than a rocking chair to rest you at nightfall.

Make a desperate effort to-morrow and rise with the first sunbeam that glances in at your window. She does. She would like sometimes to indulge just a few moments longer, but does not yield to the temptation.

She makes a quick but careful toilet, for you would be sure to remark upon one stray hair, or one wrinkle too many in the tasteful morning dress.

There are five little clamoring Noodles to be attired for breakfast, all in a hurry, falling over each other and hindering greatly in their precocious attempts to help mamma.

It would not be quite so troublesome if there was some assistance from abler hands; but you think one servant enough for any family.

An hour speeds on, in the combined efforts to dress, amuse and quiet the young ones, so that they shall not disturb poor papa, who was awake so late last night.

"What made him awake, mamma?"

Mamma wisely refrains from gratifying the juvenile questioner, and from reasons best known to himself, "poor papa" will think it unnecessary to enter into particulars, not being a temperance lecturer.

Breakfast, under your wife's supervision, is at last announced.

Don't find fault; she prepared that favorite dish herself, and much thanks she receives from you.

"Keep those children quiet, can't you, Mary?"

Five of them are preparing for school. Books are missing, lessons to be repeated just once more, to be sure of winning a good mark.

They are gone at last, and as the tumult subsides you become a little more amiable, and in token thereof take your youngest hope upon your knee. He is the only one of the tribe who resembles you, and as "Papa's own boy," is in a fair way of being a trouble to his mother.

He has been making acquaintance with the contents of the molasses jug, and proceeds to bestow artistical touches upon your immaculate shirt bosom.

Goodness of patience! Where is thy dwelling place?

"Papa's own boy" is speedily impelled from his position of honor, and papa's own hand inflicts summary punishment, which sends the delinquent sobbing to his mother, who has the double task of drying the little one's tears and assisting its irritated paternal in the search for a garment which, according to him, "should have at least one button on it."

Mr. Noodle is very hard on buttons, and strings, but it is impossible to convince him of the fact.

The morning wears away. The schoolboys have returned mischievous and hungry. You told her not to expect you until tea time. So she has had a simple meal prepared, and seats herself to share it with the children, joining in their merry prattle, encouraging the expression of joyous thoughts and feelings, making home the haven of rest and peace, which it always should be for the young.

Hark! There is a quick ring; it is yours. She has learned to know it as well as your step. But you are not alone.

"My friend, Mr. Tompkins, Mary, whom I met unexpectedly, and persuaded to come and dine with me."

You do not heed her despairing glance at the remnants of a meal, which the little ones have left. You do not understand the bewildered—"What shall I do? The fire has gone out and so has Biddy."

You leave her to her cogitations, only suggesting that she had better hurry, as Mr. Tompkins has an engagement to meet a friend in an hour.

Willing little messengers are dispatched in various directions. Biddy is recalled, not very amiable, to be sure, but still her presence is something.

The table is reset, and in a brief space of time you are summoned to another meal, which if not a regular dinner, has an aspect sufficiently tempting to hungry men.

You are somewhat surprised yourself and wonder how Mary managed, thinking she is very clever after all.

If you would only tell her so when you are alone again, in a kindly tone, how it would cheer her.

But you go out after a time and meet other pleasant acquaintances, and forget all about that "impromptu" dinner.

Nightfall brings you home once more. The little ones are sleeping, the elder children are preparing for to-morrow's recitations with mamma as presiding genius, her fingers the while are busily plying the needle.

Your dressing gown and slippers are in readiness upon that cushioned chair.

That's right, don them in silence, open the newspaper, sink back upon the

"PAPA'S OWN BOY."

cushions and become oblivious to everything around you.

The last lingerer says "good-night," closing the door softly. The busy hands have paused—the work is laid aside. Your wife is weary.

Not of struggles in the great world where every day is strife and warfare—not of arduous manual labor, but of the thousand little duties, tasks and trials which go to make up the daily round of woman's life, of a wife and mother, such as Mrs. Noodle.

Woman's proper sphere is home, but because of this, should her intellectual wants be neglected? She yearns for sympathy, for companionship—she has sometimes a craving for a higher grade of literature than "The Nursery Companion," "The Cook's Guide" or "The Seamstress' Encyclopedia."

Add a few instructive and entertaining volumes to her library—read occasionally in the evening, and chat with her upon subjects which interest you, and it will not in the least interfere with her proper duties.

Let her not be weighed down by continual demands upon her time and thoughts by harrassing cares, that weary alike body and mind, prostrating mental energy, and making her not a meet companion for an intellectual man but a mere household drudge. Mrs. Noodle is not a fancy fair. She has many sisters yet alive. Mr. Noodle also has his brethren.—N. Y. Ledger.

Irish of the Sixteenth Century.

They live in huts made of straw. The men are all large-bodied, and of handsome features and limbs, and as active as the roe deer. They do not eat oftener than once a day, and that is at night, and that which they usually eat is butter with oaten bread. They drink sour milk, for they have no other drink; they don't drink water, although it is the best in the world. On feast days they eat some flesh half cooked, without bread or salt, as that is their custom. They clothe themselves according to their habit, with tight trousers and short loose coats of very coarse goat's hair. They cover themselves with blankets, and wear their hair down to their eyes. They are great walkers, and inured to toil. The most of the women are very beautiful, but badly got up. They do not wear more than a chemise and a blanket with which they cover themselves, and a linen cloth, much doubled, over the head and tied in front. They are great workers and housekeepers, after their fashion.—Capt. Cuellar's Adventures, in Connacht and Ulster.

—To prevent the slipping of ladder climbers, or those whose work compels them to stand long on a ladder, a rubber device is made with a semicircular cleat across the bottom to be strapped on the sole of the shoe, the cleat resting on the rung of the ladder to hold the foot steady.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS

Dead.

Samuel J. R. McMillan, senator from Minnesota from 1875 to 1887, died at his residence in St. Paul, Oct. 3. Death was due to an aneamic condition of the blood.

Senator McMillan was born in Brownsville, Pa., in 1826, on the anniversary of the birth of the illustrious Washington. During his infancy his parents removed to Pittsburg, and at 20 he graduated from Du Quesne college, since merged in the Western University of Pennsylvania.

He moved to Stillwater, and in 1856 went to St. Paul. In 1864 he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court, and in 1874 was chosen chief justice.

During his service in the senate, Mr. McMillan was chairman of the committee on claims, and afterwards succeeded Roscoe Conkling as chairman of the committee on commerce. He also served on the judiciary committee, where his professional attainments won him a high place in the counsels of the senate, and on the committee on revolutionary claims.

Patent Mail Sack.

Last winter the government offered a reward of $5,000 for an invention that would improve the method of locking and unlocking mail sacks, the straps, staples and padlocks taking up too much time for the mail clerks on the fast mail trains. In hopes of acquiring this reward, R. R. Tichenor, of Henning, set to work upon an idea, with the result that he has applied for a patent upon a device which does away with the strap and staples. It is light and durable, opens with a key, but is self-locking, and holds the sack wide open when unlocked. It can be closed and locked with one motion of the hand. Officers of the railway mail service have inspected the device and speak very favorably of it, and have issued orders that it be put to an immediate test.

A Mandamus.

Judge Russell, of Minneapolis, has granted James C. Hawes, the deputy oil inspector appointed by H. W. Foote and removed by F. C. Barrows, his successor, a peremptory writ of mandamus, compelling the last named to restore Hawes to his position. Judge Russell granted an alternative writ of mandamus May 25, but the present inspector failed to respond, and the peremptory writ is accordingly issued. Assistant Attorney General Edgerton has filed notice of an appeal to the supreme court. Hawes was an old soldier and pressed his claim under the new law giving veterans the preference in public positions.

Big Yield of Corn.

Orrin Pike, who lives three miles south of Rochester, can boast of the greatest yield of corn reported this fall in southern Minnesota. He exhibited three stalks, on which were six ears of dent corn. There was one large stalk, the parent, and two suckers, all three the product of one kernel. This was demonstrated to a skeptic when the stalks were broken apart and shown to have grown from the large central stalk. There were 2,264 kernels of corn on the ears, every one of which appeared perfect. This is a new variety of dent corn, though it is sometimes noticed in sweet corn, yet it is seldom that suckers produce anything but nubbins.

A Sensation.

A great sensation in municipal and state circles was created in Minneapolis by the announcement that John DeLaittre, a member of the capitol commission, and a resident of Minneapolis of 30 years' standing, always known as incorruptible, had been approached by one of the city aldermen with the offer of a bribe if he would vote for Kettle river sandstone at the meeting of the commission which was to decide the question of the material out of which the new capitol should be built. Mr. DeLaittre named Alderman Alexander as the man who made the offer.

Beet Sugar Seed.

The report of State Treasurer Koerner on the legislature's sugar beet seed scheme has been completed, and it is shown that out of 27,471 pounds of seed purchased for $2,750.67, 2,232 pounds were sold at an income to the state of $279. The remainder is stored away in Northrup, King & Co.'s warehouse in Minneapolis, waiting for next season. There were 160 orders taken for the seed last spring.

News in Brief.

Mathison Bros.' saw mill at Gilman, Pierce county, was burned. The loss is heavy.

James O'Hara, charged by prison officials with breaking his parole, was arrested at Mankato.

Halvor Skogen, a farmer living near Clarkfield, dropped dead while unloading wheat at an elevator.

Walter Arnold, of St. Cloud, has been awarded the contract for furnishing granite to go into the piers of the Quincy bridge to be built by the Burlington road, for $10,000.

The residence of Robert Roberts at Lake Crystal, together with the contents, were destroyed by fire.

The 4-year-old child of M. Shapiro of Tower was seriously burned while playing in a blacksmith shop. Her clothing caught fire from sparks and she is so badly burned that she will not survive.

A sad accident resulted in the death of 3-year-old Gertrude Droes in Minneapolis. The little one was playing about the yard where a wood cart had just been driven with its load. When the dump came, the child was beneath and was caught under the fall. When picked up the head was found crushed and life was extinct.

E. Engebretson, of the Forest mills, while walking from the depot to his store, fell dead. Heart disease was the cause. He was 70 years old.

Five saloons, one butcher shop and five stores were burglarized at Owatonna in one night. About $50 in cash and considerable whisky were taken.

Apple and plum trees in Minneapolis were in bloom the last week of September.

While trying to put out a prairie fire Mrs. McLaughlin, who lives six miles northeast of Elmore, was very badly burned by having her clothing catch fire. She is 70 years old.

The last drive of the season of the boom company has passed St. Cloud, about 200,000,000 feet being in the drive. A clean rear is being taken down by the hundred men employed.

W. S. Cline, of Minneapolis, was arrested for selling cigarettes to school children.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

—"Have you ever been at Cork?" asked a gentleman of Foote. "No," said Foote, "but I've seen many drawings of it."—Argonaut.

—Her Idea.—"My dear, why are you saving those old flypapers?" "Why—you said you always have to buy flies when you go fishing."—Detroit Free Press.

—Waiter (to diner, who is absorbed in the menu)—"What do you wish to eat, please?" Absent-Minded Professor—"I haven't time to talk now. Ask me after dinner."—Tit-Bits.

—How He Won Her.—Miss Charmynge—"Don't you think I was meant for a business woman?" Jack Hustler—"No, I don't. I think you were meant for a business man."—Brooklyn Life.

—Miss Singleton—"They tell me that happy marriages are rare. Tell me, did you ever have anytrouble with your husband?" Mrs. May Tedd—"No trouble that I recollect, except in getting him."—Boston Transcript.

—"Those St. Louis people are making a great fuss over that one-pound baby that was born there the other day." "They have a right to. It counts just as much in the census as if it weighed a ton."—Chicago Tribune.

—"The English people seem very particular when it comes to a boundary line," remarked the man who observes. "Yes," replied Senator Sorghum; "until a lot of Chinamen arrive in Canada. Then they seem to forget there is any such thing."—Washington Star.

—Disqualified.—'Dabsley—"Well, I suppose your son will soon begin his last year in college?" Parks—"No, he isn't going back this fall." Dabsley—"Oh, that's too bad. He ought to go through, now that he's got along to the last year. What's the matter?" Parks—"Why, didn't you know that he had had a fever, and that his hair had all come out?"—Cleveland Leader.

BEDS AT SEA.

Bunks Still the Common Thing, But the Use of Bedsteads Increasing.

The common idea of a bed at sea is one made in a bunk, and that is in fact the sort of bed that is commonly used on the water, on all sorts of craft. A bunk takes up less room on a vessel, where space is of great value, and the space can be further utilized by placing one bunk above another.

There are, however, some exceptions to this common rule; there having long been on some lines of travel on inland water boats some of whose staterooms are provided with beds on regular bedsteads, and the newest of the great ocean passenger steamers now have each a number of rooms fitted up just as a sleeping room would be in a fine hotel ashore, a bedstead being of course a part of the equipment.

Until within very recent years it is probable that no transatlantic steamer commander had a bedstead in his room, and there are but a very few who have now. The captain sleeps usually upon a couch, a sort of ample lounge, upon which his bed is made, and upon which he can take a nap at other times, as opportunity offers. On the latest great passenger steamers a handsome brass bedstead has been placed in the captain's room. It is doubtful, however, whether the captain makes much use of this at sea; in the crowded waters of the North Atlantic, and in the bad weather he is very likely to get but little sleep, and to take what little he does get with his clothes on.

It is probable that the best provided for man afloat in respect to sleeping accommodations is the American ship captain. On many American deep-water sailing vessels of large size the cabin is of ample dimensions, as it may easily be with the space at command, and, carrying few or no passengers, this space is utilized for the benefit of the captain and the officers. On such a ship the captain's room would be a room of ample size, and a part of its equipment would be a regular full-sized bedstead. The bedstead is, of course, fixed in position so that it will not shift with the motion of the ship at sea. It is placed on the side of the room toward the stern of the ship, and with the head toward the stern, so that the captain sleeps with his feet toward the bow of the ship.

Such a bed on a sailing ship is usually made with four high corner posts to sustain a mosquito canopy, if one should be needed in any of the various latitudes through which the ship may pass on her long voyages. Under the bed the space is filled in solid with lockers, opening on each side like bureau drawers. The sideboards of this bed are made rather deep; they afford a slight degree of protection against rolling out, but not much. The bed is not in this respect built as bunks ordinarily are, being wider, high sides are less needed; and if the ship heeled enough to make sides necessary to keep a man in bed, the captain wouldn't be there at all, but on deck.—N. Y. Sun.

Perfume from Living Plants.

Capt. Smee has discovered a method of gathering the scent of flowers as the plant is growing. He takes a glass funnel and heats the thin end over a spirit lamp. He then draws out the stem to a fine point. This accomplished, the funnel is filled with ice and placed on a retort stand, the pointed end being placed in a small glass bottle, without touching it. After this the stand and the funnel are placed in a greenhouse among the flowers whose odors it is desired to collect. Gradually the vapor rises from the flowers, and, in meeting the colder surface of the funnel, condenses into drops on the outside of the glass. From the point of condensation it trickles down until it drops into the bottle. In a surprisingly short time a large amount of perfume is collected, and it is claimed that 90 per cent. of the contents of the bottle is perfume; the rest is water. Strange to say, this essence of the flower needs to be adulterated with spirits of wine. Otherwise it would become sour and useless.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Too Optimistic.

"And," were the concluding words of the professor's lecture to the medical students, "do not promise too much. I knew a physician of real ability who covered himself with ridicule and obloquy by promising a patient, whose legs he had just amputated, that he would have him on his feet within two weeks."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Hint That Worked.

Maude—I wonder how it happened that Mr. Smarte proposed to Carrie?

Edith—I understand she told him that another man was trying to marry her for her money.—Tit-Bits.

CURRENT TOPICS.

BOSTON negro voters have organized.

DUBLIN, Ireland, has 16,000 unionists.

DETROIT has a co-operative cigar factory.

BOSTON has a Chinese laundrymen's union.

THE bubonic plague is again spreading in India.

CLEVELAND'S city clerk wants to tax clairvoyants.

BELFAST (Ireland) engineers won the eight-hour day.

THE gold finds in Whatcom county, Wash., are reported as very rich.

THE Union Veteran legion adopted a resolution calling for more pension legislation.

NEARLY one thousand barrels of sugar cane have been raised on Tennessee's state farm.

ENGLISH employers are importing engineers from Germany to take the places of strikers.

THE Natchez (Miss.) board of health has interdicted the sale or receipt of New Orleans newspapers.

THE anti-cigarette law of Tennessee is to be tested in the federal courts by the American Tobacco Co.

THE United States consul at Odessa reports that the failure of grain crops in Russia covers an extensive area.

THE Muscians' union claims that non-union men were employed in one of the bands on Labor day at Milwaukee.

GREAT BRITAIN has notified the state department that it will not participate in the seal conference at Washington if Russia and Japan take part in it.

A SAFETY envelope has a gummed locking tongue attached to the sealing flap folds down across the bottom of the letter, rendering opening without mutilation impossible.

AT Port Royal, Jamaica, for six months in the year thunderstorms are almost of daily occurrence, and guests to picnics and garden parties usually invited to assemble "after the thunderstorm."

Lo Bing Nam, a Chinese athlete, says that his extraordinary strength is due to his diet, which consists chiefly of boiled rice and boiled ducks' heads. The brains of the duck, he asserts, are very strengthening.

A REMARKABLE eel has been discovered in the Fiji islands. It has a peculiar formation in its throat, which causes it to whistle when in an excited state. The eel is 15 feet long and several inches in girth.

THE longest distance that a shot has been fired is a few yards more than fifteen miles, which was the range of Krupp's one-hundred-and-thirty-ton steel gun. The shot required for this gun weighs 2,600 pounds.

SAM STONE BUSH is organizing a company of Louisville (Ky.) men to construct a tramway between Dyea and Lake Lindemann, over the Chilkoot Pass. Mr. Bush has just returned from an inspection of the route.

SOME women in Russia are preparing a unique gift for Dr. Nansen. It will be a carpet, with a map of the north pole regions embroidered in silks. The places visited by him in his voyage will be worked in silver and gold thread.

ACCORDING to the premier of New Zealand, a homing pigeon recently flew from Victoria to New Zealand in three days. The distance is about 1,000 miles, and the bird must have flown without rest at a speed of about 15 miles an hour.

A NEW invention is a fan for an attachment to sewing machines. The blades are shaped like those of electrical fans, and it can be quickly and easily attached to or removed from a moveable member of the machine, by whose motion it is actuated.

CONSPICUOUS among the adornments of the bridal feasts in Brittany is an artistic and elaborate butter structure, as fanciful and elegant as the most beautiful bridal cake, and into this structure the guests stick split sticks bearing coins of gold or silver.

A NEW kind of ice skates will be in vogue next winter. The skate will be made with slots in the runners to support the shafts of several pairs of rollers, which are mounted loosely on the shafts and have sharpened edges to cut the ice as the skates glides along.

REV. DR. PARKHURST says, in a recent letter to a friend in New York: "I can not stand by the Sunday saloon pure and simple, but I do believe in allowing the sale of beer and light wines on Sunday, provided they are the accompaniment of an honest meal, honestly paid for."

THE duke of Argyll lately offered himself as a living proof of the advantages of desultory reading. He had never been to school or college, but he had always read everything he could lay his hands on. To this he attributed his success in public speaking, for he "often found he had read what others had not."

IN digging at Herculaneum there has been brought to light a pillar covered with bills, one on top of another. The paste used to stick them was made of gum arabic. When separated and examined they were found to be programmes and announcements of public meetings, and even election proclamations.

THERE is a genuine wild man out in Appleton, Wis., and he has a trait that is not common to others of his species. Stranger still is the fact that "Bosco"—the name of the wild fellow—actually eats reptiles of all kinds while they are alive. He is the most disgusting human in the country.

THE police have been ordered to guard the public schools at Alton, Ill., day and night to keep out the colored people, who are demanding admission to the white schools. The negroes will appeal to the Federal courts.

THOMAS W. BURTON, a Wisconsin farmer, who was a federal scout in the civil war, once lay within 20 feet of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and tried for five minutes to make up his mind to shoot the great soldier. The deed seemed too much like murder, however, and the general's life was spared. Burton now treasures a letter in which Lee thanks him.

Clergyman—"My boy, do you know it's wicked to fish on the Sabbath?" Youngster—"I isn't fishing; I'm teaching this 'ere wurm to swim."—Tit-Bits.

FATHERLY ASSURANCE.

The Old Gentleman Was No Linguist But He Knew Life.

Mr. Cumrox's son was studying his Latin lesson. There was a tremolo of discouragement in his voice as he remarked:

"I don't seem to get along with this lesson very well, father."

"Can't you say any of it?"

"Yes; I can say 'amo, amas, amat;' and then I always forget what comes next."

"What does those words mean, Johnny?" asked Mr. Cumrox, who deserves credit for being always ready to add to a somewhat deficient early education.

"They mean 'I love, thou lovest, he loves.'"

"It does seem too bad to see you starting in so soon," the old gentleman mused, "with the difficulties that have always surrounded that verb. But you might as well commence young to learn that them words in one way or another cause two-thirds of the botheration that occurs in this life."

"Please, can I quit school, then?"

"No; it wouldn't be any use. You couldn't dodge 'em, and you might as well go right along and get as familiar with them as possible. You'll find that learnin' 'em ain't half the worry that handlin' 'em is after ye know 'em. Cheer up, Johnny, and remember that most of your trouble is still ahead of you."—Washington Star.

GOING TO CALIFORNIA?

Phillips' Upholstered Tourist Cars are Best.

150,000 passengers carried in 17 years and all of them pleased, is a flattering testimonial. Jealous imitators have started rival lines, but they lack the facilities and experience of the Pioneers in the tourist car business.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad runs elegant upholstered tourist cars to California points without change, leaving St. Paul 7:00 p. m.; Minneapolis 7:35 p. m., every Thursday via Omaha, Denver and Salt Lake—the Scenic Line.

On November 2d, and each succeeding Tuesday, we will run an additional car via Kansas City and Fort Worth—the Southern Route, no altitudes and no snow.

The time is only FOUR DAYS via either route. In this age, time is an important factor in the selection of a line of travel. The Albert Lea Route being the quickest and best appointed, is most popular.

Through sleeping car berths only $6.00. A gentlemanly Phillips' conductor and colored porter accompany the car to attend to the wants of the passengers.

Meals served in dining cars, or may be prepared on cooking ranges provided for the purpose in a separate compartment.

Full information as to ticket rates, or berth reservations will be given by addressing A. B. Cutts, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, Minneapolis, Minn.

Send for descriptive matter.

A Methodical Man.

Just as Wiggins was ready to leave home the other morning to go down to his office, his wife said to him:

"John, I wish you would stop at Blank & Co.'s department store and have them to send me up three yards of goods to match this sample."

"All right," said Wiggins, reaching for the sample. "How much will it cost?"

"I don't remember exactly," replied his wife. "It's 35 or 40 cents a yard."

"But I must know the exact cost," he persisted, "or I can't stop for it. I am in a rush this morning to get down to the office."

"But what difference does it make," asked Mrs. Wiggins, "about knowing the cost of the goods to the penny?"

"A whole heap of difference," snapped Wiggins. "It will save my losing a couple of hours waiting for my change."—Ohio State Journal.

Not So Bad After All.

Torn Tomkins, who had a fragment of a newspaper in his hand, rolled over until he faced Woebegone Williams, nearly setting the haystack on fire in the operation, and remarked:

"Say!"

"Wot?" returned Woebegone Williams.

"I guess mebbe water ain't so bad after all, if a feller tackles it right."

"Such as how?" demanded Woebegone, somewhat startled by the suggestion.

"W'y, here's a item that says Count Maltke has sailed for Havre in the saloon of the Bretagne."

"Say! I thought there was somethin' funny in the way them swell guys keeps crossin' the ocean. Now I understand it."

And after a full and free discussion both decided that they would risk the water themselves under such conditions.—Chicago Post.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package, FREE. Write to Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

After the Pulling.

"If any of my friends call," said the candidate for congress, wearily, as he came down from his private parlor and walked up to the clerk's desk, "tell them I've gone out for a walk."

"Going to stretch your legs a bit?" asked the affable clerk.

"Just the other one," said the candidate sadly.—Detroit Free Press.

If some one would find a remedy for the bad memories of debtors he would make a fortune.—Ram's Horn.

SUFFERING WOMEN.

How Many of Them Have Quietly Obtained Advice That Made Them Well.

My sister, if you find that in spite of following faithfully your family doctor's advice, you are not getting well, why do you not try another course? Many and many a woman has quietly written to Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., stating her symptoms plainly and clearly, and taken her advice, which was promptly received. The following letter is a pretty strong confirmation of our claims:

"I had been sick for six months; one doctor told me I would have to go to a hospital before I would get well. I had female troubles in their worst form, suffered untold agonies every month; my womb tipped back to my backbone, had headache, hysteria, fainting spells, itching, leucorrhœa.

"My feet and hands were cold all the time, my limbs were so weak that I could hardly walk around the house; was troubled with numb spells. I have taken four bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one bottle of her Blood Purifier, one package of her Sanative Wash, and am entirely cured. I have not had one of those numb spells since. Can you wonder that I sing the praises of a medicine that has cured me of all these ills?"—MRS. LOUISA PLACE, 650 Belmont St., Brockton, Mass.

A Thorough Canvass.

Returned Westerner—Yes, sir, those cyclones out west usually make a clean sweep. I lost everything I had in one. It came along about noon, and took house, furniture and everything in sight. And then, I'll be blamed if the villainous thing didn't come back in half an hour.

Eastern Man—Why, how does that come?

"Way, you see, there was a chattel mortgage in the house on some cattle belonging to a neighbor I had lent some money to, and, you may not believe it, but that cussed, grasping cyclone came back and took every head of those cattle."—Puck.

Almost Inside Out.

The stomach that is not turned thus by a shaking up on the "briny wave" must be a well fortified one. The gastric apparatus can be rendered proof against seasickness with that stomachic so popular among travelers by sea and land—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It defends the system against malaria and rheumatism, and subdues liver complaint, constipation and dyspepsia.

A Bright Idea.

Algy—I'd like awfully to know whether she'd marry me or not.

Reggie—Why don't you ask her, deah boy?

Algy—By Jove, that's a good idea, I will. What a head you have, old man.—Yellow Book.

Why Is Star Plug Tobacco the Best?

Because it is made from selected stock of the best grade of leaf that grows. The ingredients used in its manufacture are absolutely pure—nothing injurious to the system enters into it.

The Alternative.

Customer—Chalk down that shave; I'm broke.

Barber—We don't trust. If you can't raise ten cents raise whiskers.—Judge.

A Stumbling Block.—"What is the objection of the politicians to the civil service reform system?" "The examination questions."—Truth.

A Dose in Time Saves Nine of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for Coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

We have noticed that the less a man knows the more he criticises the courts.—Washington Democrat.

I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—Louisa Lindaman, Bethany, Mo., Jan. 8, '94.

Cover an ass with a lion's skin, and he will soon manage to poke his ears out somehow.—Ram's Horn.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Because a man is poor in flesh is not a sure sign that he doesn't eat much.—Washington Democrat.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

Do not slight the man because he has done wrong.—Ram's Horn.

Ayer's

is the name to remember when buying Sarsaparilla. It has been curing people right along for more than 50 years. That's why.

THE POT CALLED THE KETTLE BLACK BECAUSE THE HOUSEWIFE DIDN'T USE

SAPOLIO

ESTABLISHED 1879.

MINNEAPOLIS. **WOODWARD & CO.** DULUTH.

GRAIN COMMISSION.

ALL GRAIN SOLD BY SAMPLE.

ORDERS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, OCT. 8, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Threshing engine, twelve horse power for sale. Call on C. H. Carlton for particulars.

—For sale, a span of mares; good for a farm team, or good on the road. Apply at this office.

—Pumpkin pies are now in their prime, and people are improving their opportunities to provide them for dessert.

—The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. church took in about $25 at their fair, supper, and entertainment, on Tuesday evening.

—William Hawker is building an addition to his residence; putting in a cistern and making other improvements on his farm.

—J. E. Borsch is building a nice ware house on the lot back of his store. He is also tearing down a portion of his old store building across the track.

—Somehow the G. N. Trains are often late now a days. This is not their normal way of appearing here; we are accustomed to have trains on time.

—A few ducks have been seen in the air this week. The fine weather holds them about their accustomed haunts, and they don't seem anxious to leave for the south just yet.

—A couple of cases of typhoid fever out of town are in the fourth week, and we hear Watertown has a case. Several other places report cases. This seems to be a favorable season for it.

—The social in the Hall last night, by the ladies of the German Evangelical church was well attended and enjoyed. The supper was superb. The Delano Cornet Band helped make the music.

—Martin Conzet and wife attended the German Old Settler's society of St. Anthony this week. They and Mrs. John Orth, of Minneapolis, are the three left that came to St. Anthony before 1853.

—From the Litchfield Review we learn that Prof. Dewey is captain of the foot ball team, and also plays as guard. The Prof. had a reputation in that line while in Delano, as well as for hustling the studies in great shape.

—Some farmers are putting up the second crop of hay and we believe a few are mowing their meadows for the third time this season. There will be an abundance of feed. We predict a shorter and more mild winter than the last one was.

—Several teams belonging to horse traders passed through town Wednesday. Though they offered horses apparently cheap we heard of no sales. The best place to buy horses is among your neighbors. It is easier to get bit in a horse trade with professional jockies.

—Rev. J. L. Farber preached Sunday evening from 1st Cor. 15, 58. "Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmoyable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord." Mr. Farber preaches good sermons.

—Farming don't look to be the hard work it was a few years ago. When we drive by fields and see men and even young ladies, riding on spring seat sulky plows, or hay rakes, doing a great deal more work than was possible under the old system, and not even raising a sweat it looks as if they ought to enjoy health and happiness if any one does.

—C. O. Roehr was in town Saturday in the interest of the Farm, Stock and Home. He says a new paper to advocate the Bryan principles of the last campaign is to be started in Minneapolis, about Oct. 15. It will be a weekly, price $1.50 a year, and is to run as a daily as soon as practicable. He authorized us to secure subscaibers at $1.50 apiece.

—From Lyndale, Hennepin County, we received a letter enclosing one dollar for one year's subscription to the GAZETTE, from an Old Jackson Democrat. He says he is sick and don't know as he shall want a paper much longer. Jackson Democrats are growing old, and though the originals all die, the Jackson spirit of Democracy will not be gone.

—Improvements about town continue to be made. Nick Frank is owner of a new cement sidewalk in front of his office. J. W. and F. Q. Lindsley have had the step to their brick store remodled. J. M. Stone is ceiling up the interior of his blacksmith shop. The Meister House is getting a new floor. The I. O. O. F. have had some brick work done on the cellar entrance to their hall building.

—The girls cottage of the state industrial school, at Plankinton, S. D., burned at midnight, Oct. 6. Six girls burned with the building. The other inmates had to run, without even clothing to save their lives. And yet Delano has a two story six roomed brick veneered school house with one front door for ingress or egress; a wooden stairway in the center of the building and no fire escapes. It is positively a dangerous place for children. Fire escapes should be provided. In case of fire, with loss of life, or injury to any, the board would surely be held negligent in the eyes of everybody.

—Dr. Soper now spends his leisure hours breaking his Hamiltonians, and shining them up.

—John Brandser has a stock of winter goods on hand. Get your measure so your clothes can be done before snow flies.

Personal.

Rev. Tabor Davies preached at St. Paul, Sunday.

John Cunningham, of Minneapolis, drove up to the farm yesterday.

Billy Cochrane and S. W. Junken, of Buffalo were in town yesterday.

Rev. J. L. Farber left Wednesday morning for conference at Fergus Falls.

Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Farber drove to Montrose Sunday to attend church services.

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Ames, of Rockford, drove over on business Wednesday.

T. K. Danforth, of Minneapolis, lately returned from Michigan was in town this week.

George Goodricks family who have been in Dakota for the summer have returned to Delano.

Squire Billings left town at an early hour this morning with a sulky. He went in an easterly direction.

Joe Brenner returned last night from Little Falls where he was a delegate to the Catholic Beneyolent Society.

Fred Haffner, of Moreton, N. D., who came home with his Uncle Will, will stay in town and attend school this winter.

Charley Schwerin, the Minneapplis mail carrier, wheeled up Saturday to spend a short vacation with relatives and friends.

Mrs. George W. Bolton and two children and Miss Alice Arnold drove to Minneapolis Saturday and home again Sunday afternoon.

Mrs Gray, of Minneapolis, who visited with her daughter, Miss Jessie, returned to the city Sunday. She can hurry when a train whistles.

Guy Landis, assistant cashier in the Flour City Bank, and a friend wheeled up Sunday to look over his old home, now the Wm. Lewis property.

Mrs J. R. Davies and daughter visited home, Mr. William Stanley's this week. Rev. D. went to conference Tuesday and will come back for them later.

County Cullings.

Subscribe for the BUFFALO GAZETTE and Demorest's Family Magazine for one year $1.75.

Derrick Fuller, of Middleville, has commenced an action for divorce against Belle Fuller, for unfaithfulnes.

The G.N. bridge crew have been overhauling the bridges in Wright county this week, getting them ready for winter.

The Waverly Tribune says: We wouldn't care how poor a preacher a man is if he would only keep still."

Is Editor Schmidt turning to favor government by injunction?

John O'Leary, of Buffalo, and J. F. Mc Donnell, of Waverly, as petit jurors, and W. B. Pineo as grand juror, will represent Wright county at district court, at Duluth Oct. 12.

Editor French says of Eaton's nomination of Moses E. Clapp for Governor: "The above item was evidently inspired." Our Republican brethren are having a high old time among themselves.

The Eagle, Times, and Post, denounce the cutting of bills by the County Commissioners. They deserve having their attention called to the matter. They are not elected to cut down bills sworn to by respectable citizens, unless the bills are wrong.

The County Commissioners at their last meeting, allowed bills for themselves amounting in all to $151.10, for 28 days, including mileage. If the mileage was counted on same day as meeting, this would give them about $5.40 per day. Most any man in the county would be glad to receive as good wages per day. Why don't they cut their own bills? Dr. O'Connor had in a bill for medical services rendered a prisoner, amounting to $19.00. It was allowed at $12.00. We believe the Dr. knows better than the board does what his services are worth, and we don't think he would swear it was worth $19.00 unless he thought it was. The bill of the County Superintent and several other bills belonging to men just as honest and reliable as any of the County Commissioners were also cut.

The change in the Fair Hayen and Kingston road was recommended.

The school petition of R. C. Mc Millan was set for Nov. 5 That of Oscar B. Adams was granted.

The laying of a county road in Otsego and Frankfort was granted.

The new bridge at Boam's crossing was accepted.

The Auditor was instructed to notify the County Surveyor to survey the new county roads established.

The Chairman was instructed to confer with Co. Com., of Hennepin Co., and to contract for repairing Dayton bridge.

There is a special interest just now in the carrier pidgeon as a postal department. Messages have already been received from the Klondike by means of homing pigeons, and undoubtedly the first report of Professor Andree's success, or failure, to reach the north pole will be brought back on the wing of a pigeon. A comprehensive and timely article on "Economical Homing Pigeons" is contained in Demorest's Magazine for November.

WE ALL THINK SO.

Two or three dollars for a 5/4 Horse Blanket will save double its cost. Your horse will eat less to keep warm and be worth fifty dollars more.

Clubbing Offer.

Demorests Family Magazine and the BUFFALO GAZETTE, one year, $1.75.

Leslies Illustrated Weekly and the BUFFALO GAZETTE, one year, $3 00.

The Weekly Toledo Blade and the BUFFALO GAZETTE, one year, $1.75.

The Thrice-a week World and the BUFFALO GAZETTE, one year, $1.75.

New Tariff Law.

The American Protective Tariff League has just issued another and very complete edition of our Tariff laws. This volume of 144 pages, gives the official text of the Dingley Tariff; complete comparison of the Dingley and Wilson law; and, index to all articles covered by the new Tariff. The book will be of great value for reference and for answering all questions regarding the Tariff question. It will be sent to any address for twenty-five cents. Ask for document No. 27, and address The American Protectiye Tariff League, 135 West 23rd Street, New York.

Warning to the Public.

I hereby notify the public that I have lost wheat checks No. 387, 51 bus. 35 lbs, No. 1 wheat; No. 388, 216 bus. 35 lbs, No. 2 wheat; dated at Delano, Sept. 22, '97. Also, one promisory note for $100, drawn by Albert Hitsman, June 20, '97. And would respectfully warn the public against purchasing the same. C. R. CARLTON.

Public Auction.

I will sell at Public Auction, on my farm, on Wednesday, Oct. 20, at noon, two horses, plows, harrows, sleigh, buggy, spring wagon, mowing machine, rake, stoves, and other articles too numerous to mention. For articles over $5 an approved note with small interest, 1yrs time, will be accepted. 4t. JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Lost! Reward!

Lost on Thursday, in or near Delano, a calf skin pocket book containing wheat checks, a note for $100, drawn by Albert Hittsman June 20, 97, payable in six monts after date, to myself, and a sum of money. Finder please return to the BUFFALO GAZETTE office and claim reward. C. R. CARLTON.

WANTED-TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

-AdvertisE-

SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

GAZETTE.

HOW A PUZZLL WAS SOLVED.

When you want a certain article, you want the best make of that article, don't you?

But how to determine which make is best is what puzzles you, isn't it?

And when the puzzle is solved for you, 7 authority which cannot be questioned, you are pleased, aren't you?

And you would like to hear of one puzzle that has been solved for the people of the whole world, wouldn't you?

Well, we will tell you about that very puzzle, and its solution.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889 at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France.

This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered, the GRAND PRIZE, giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French Government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the most prized honor of France.

That is how the puzzle of the best sewing machine in the world was fully solved by the most competent authority in the world in favor of the No. 9 and No. 12 Wheeler & Wilson machines.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best, it will be your own fault.

Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine, and if he does not keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue, prices and terms.

Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.,

185 and 187 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED-TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope, The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago. 60

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat,	No. 1 per bu.,	$ .81
" "	No. 2 " "	$ .76
" "	No. 3 " "	$ .72
Rye		$ .37
Potatoes, per bu..		.40
Butter		.08, .15
Eggs,		.11
Hay, per ton,		4.00 5 00
Pork		3.00 3.50
Chickens		.05
Turkeys		.06
Chickens, dressed,		.06
Spring chicken,		.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,		.08

MARRIED.

LUCIER, WILLIAMS.—In Delono, on Thursday, Sept. 30, Mr. Edward E. Lucier, of Greenwood and Miss Olive M. Williams, of Delano. Rev. McLane conducted the services.

BORN.

SCHAUST.—In Franklin town, on Thursday, Sept. 30, to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Schaust, a son.

DELANO FURNITURE CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO H. GALLEY)

GENERAL FURNITURE & UNDERTAKING

PICTURE FRAMING, GLAZING, REPAIRING AND GENERAL CARPENTERING, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. R R Ave., Delano, Minn. 28tf

Three months, 25 cents. Take it now.

BALD,
BALD HEADS.
BALD HEADS CURED,
BALD HEADS CURED SURE.
—TOUKENITE—does the business.
2c stamp gets full particulars.
AMES & CO.,
2tf. Edison Park, Ill.

CHOICE

GARDEN AND FLOWER

SEEDS!

Twenty full-sized packets, your selection from a large list, guaranteed fresh and the best varieties, given as a premium with each order for

FARM FIELD AND FIRESIDE

Chicago, price $1.00 per year But for a short time, balance of year orders wil be taken at

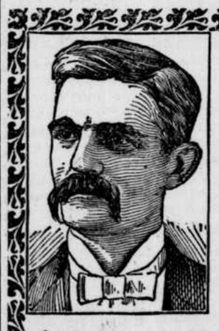
50 CENTS

From the time order is received the paper will be sent weekly until January 1st, 1898, for only 50 cents. If seeds are wanted add 15 cents to pay postage.

Special TWO FOR THE PRICE OF ONE Offer

The BUFFALO GAZETTE one year, and the FARM, FIELD and FIRESIDE until JanuaRy 1st, 1898, only $1.50.

☞ This offer limited to May 1st. ANY subscriber can take advantage of it and have his time extended. Send all orders to this office. ☜



SAM JONES.

"THUNDERBOLTS,"

the latest and grandest book by this world-wide celebrity now out and for sale exclusively by subscription. The only book given to the public by Sam Jones in ten years. Edited by Rev. B. F. Haynes. Introduction by Bishop Joseph S. Key, of the M. E. Church, South. 600 pages, 122 splendid illustrations. A bonanza for agents. Most rapidly, easily selling book of the age.

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VOLUME X. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1897. NUMBER 3.

Business Directory.

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ALBION.—Preaching..... "
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

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WHAT AN EDITOR SAYS.

(From "Our Dumb Animals")

Lives of poor men oft remind us honest toil don't stand a chance;
More we work we leave behind us bigger patches on our pants,—
On our pants once new and glossy, now patched up of different hue.
All because subscribers linger and won't pay us what is due.
Then let all be up and doing; send your mite however small,
Or when the snows of winter strike us we shall have no pants at all!
After LONGFELLOW—a long ways after.

RUMOR says Judge Russel and possibly Judge Jamison will soon resign from the bench. What can be the matter that Judges want to quit? Are they afraid they will be asked to issue injunctions against some body for some corporation and make themselves as unpopular as have several other Judges lately? Don't resign for that. Do your duty, as you see it.

SOME of the gold standard organs apparently think their readers nothing short of simple. They concoct columns of stuff telling them how "Bryanism is dying out." "Free silver is dead." "Towne is about played out." and similar trash. Then they try to make out that Towne wants to run for President or for Governor or anything to get him out of the way. Then they say John Lind has refused to run for Governor again. They had best attend to some of their own candidates.

WHITE and Shaw are the Democratic and Republican candidates for Governor of Iowa. The fight is a hot one. Bryan and Towne are speaking for White, and should he win, which now seems probable, it will be a free silver victory in Iowa. Of course Iowa has been a Republican state by a large majority for a long time, but of late years elected a democratic Governor, and is apt to do so now. Should Shaw win it would be simply holding his own; while if White wins it would denote that Iowa politics have changed in the last decade, and have changed to stay.

THE fight in Greater New York for Mayor has been arranged, so far as we can see, on the national, or international question of free silver. Four candidates are up. Seth Lowe represents the wealthy and their interests. Henry George represents free silver; the city owning its own railroads, and other money making institutions; and is the poor man's friend. Gen. Tracy is the republican nominee and Van Wyck the Tammany ring nominee. Each seem to have been nominated to aid Lowe and hurt George. The fight is between Lowe and George. Should Lowe win, the papers would cry out "Gold Standard Victory." Should George win they would call it a purely local affair. To us it looks like a rough and tumble between free silver and gold standard with the chances in favor of free silver, and George for Mayor. Surely after the Palmer campaign few will vote for side candidates, of whom there is a super-abundance, and not spend so much time in telling what free silver people will do.

Present indications are that next fall John Lind will be asked to run for Governor, that he will accept, and be elected, too; that Charles A. Towne will resume his seat in Congress from the sixth Minnesota district; and that in another two years William Jennings Bryan will head the hosts for President and be successful in his efforts to restore to the people their Constitutional rights which are so surely and so rapidly being stripped away from them, by the cunning hand of greed and self aggrandizement.

Bryanism dead! Why even the few lines of telegrams concerning a meeting in his own state where he is known and has been heard by all, are obliged to state that the crowd was so great as to tear down fences and remove obstructions to their getting near enough to hear. 40,000 people listening to Bryanism, unadulterated and pure, from the fountain head. Does that agree with the organs lines on "Bryanism Dead"? Hardly. Bryanism is dead in earnest. It is true to its convictions. It is working for the good of the people, and like leaven is working the whole lump. That's how Bryanism is dead.

JUDGE TARBOX, of Monticello, held court for several days in Minneapolis instead of Judge Simpson, who has been very sick.

THE St. Cloud Time's Autumn Edition arrived this morning. It is a credit to the publishers and to the people of St. Cloud.

THE new Spanish commander in Cuba, Gen. Ramon Blanco, who takes General Weyler's place, is to act with great energy against the insurgents. Weyler is being received at home in grand style according to reports from Spain.

THE terms of Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, Mitchell, Canty, and Buck expire next year and discussions are already going on as to successors. It is a long time yet before nominations are to be made. Perhaps they may be their own successors.

THE Globe is having a serious time parading the views of that back number candidate for President, Horace E. Boies, of Iowa. They claim he has the Windom plan for fixing finances. Windom said there was not enough gold or silver for a single standard of either.

ON Tuesday, Nov. 2, nine states, Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, Iowa, Nebraska and Ohio will have elections. Then will the gold standard press endeavor to explain how the issues were not of national importance. Look out for some surprises.

IT seems strange to read in gold standard papers their exultant remarks on the good times coming because of the large sums of gold arriving and to arrive from the Klondike country. Our primary money is to be increased and times made good. If an increase of primary money will, in their opinion, make good times, why don't they vote to restore silver to it's rightful place as a part of our primary money? Can it make any material difference what the primary money is made of so long as it is primary money? Isn't gold and silver both better than gold and Klondike gold? Isn't a bird in hand better than a bird in the bush?

THE good looking Joel Heatwole is being boomed for the nomination on the republican ticket, for governor. We would prefer a man in the governor's chair who did not use so many swear words, even though he was not so good looking. We believe we should surely vote for John Lind in preference to Heatwole. John's record in this line is better in this part of the country, than is Joel's. We don't believe in a candidate swearing from the day of his candidacy to election day expecting to swear himself into office, even if he is good looking. That might go around some places at Washington, but we country folks prefer something different in our chief executive officer.

THE police news, of St. Paul and Minneapolis don't seem to improve much. It is claimed that in the saintly city a man was robbed on the street and when a posse of about fifty people had surrounded the victim and were chasing the thief, the police happened along and took the man that was robbed aboard their wagon and hauled him around to the police headquarters, while the robber ran off.

In the sawdust burg a man went to headquarters to report the loss of a watch and when he came out his wheel, he had left outside, was gone.

Why, a fellow from the country will scarcely dare to go to either city. If he looses his purse he is liable to arrest. If another fellow looses his, any bystander is liable to be run in for a pickpocket. Its terrible.

SENATOR C. K. DAVIS is delivering a course of lectures on International Law, at the University this week. The Dispatch reports him:

In describing the sources of international law Senator Davis paid a tribute to moral law. "the own inner consciousness of man, the thing which deals with right and wrong, is the depository of international law, which, from its unfailing sources, gives rise to usage and controls in the due process of time."

The forces that compel obedience to this law of states he summarized as public opinion, international boycotting, restrained intercourse and finally war. He had no patience with those writers who asserted that there was no such thing as international law because there was no such thing as international law because there was no supreme power to enforce its rules.

Negro Postmasters.

"If President McKinley would appoint negro postmasters in the North instead of the South, he would play better politics. All that has been done to annex the better element of the South to the Republican party is being thrown away by giving offices to negroes where they are not wanted."—New York Dispatch. (Rep.)

Congressman Page Morris, of the sixth district, seems to be in need of dark horses for some of his offices. Perhaps he could profit by the Dispatches suggestion.

DEMOCRATS in Indianapolis have elected a mayor by 5,000 majority, six councilmen at large, by from 3,500 to 4,000 majority, and probably 11 of 15 ward councilmen, and free silver was an issue. Hoosiers evidently don't believe Bryanism defunct, right in ex-President Harrison's home, even though the combined press of Republicans and National Democrats do try to have them think so.

Electrocuted.

Midhael Sikes, an old electrician at St. Cloud, and considered a careful man, while at the top of a pole to make repairs, in front of the residence of A. Barto, grasped the live wires in both hands and was killed. He fell into the arms of a fellow workman, dead. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his death.

"I'm a Democrat."

Henry George's campaign cry is: "I am a Democrat." Wonder if he bought the copyright of Ex-Senator David B. Hill. The latter doesn't appear to have any use for it any more. —Minneapolis Tribune.

Guess not. It don't sound like David's war cry. It has a much better ring to it.

"National" Democrats.

From several places announcements are being published that a meeting of "Democrats" has been held and a vote taken as to whether or not Henry George shall be considered the regular Democratic nominee for Mayor of Greater New York. How Democrats in Milwaukee, where they voted no, for instance can enlighten New Yorkers on this subject is a mystery. We suspect they should have signed their protests "National Democrats." When Henry George openly declared himself, in the monster mass meeting, as running on the Bryan platform, that settled it with New Yorkers. Of course he is the regular Democratic nominee and bound to be elected.

Greatest State Out.

Windom Citizen: The beautiful consummation of machine politics, ring-rule and bossism in Minnesota would be the nomination of Daye Clough for United States Senator, Tams Bixby for governor and Tim Byrnes for Lieutenant governor: then bring back Goodnow from Shanghai for state auditor.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Don't our Republican friends believe in Civil Service Reform? If not, are the above named gentlemen entitled to the aforesaid honors through the plan of "to the victors belong the spoils? It beats all how some people object to paying the laborer his hire. Hasn't the above named quartette done most of the singing for years past and arn't they entitled to what the hat contains, gate receipts, etc. etc? If you don't like him some more vote for John Lind and his associates the next time you have an opportunity.

Hurrah! Hurrah!

(From the St. Cloud Journal-Press.)

When one gets down to the real facts of the case it may be summed up about as follows: When there are two or more men after one office, somebody is going to get left, and that somebody is going to feel sore, and it won't make a continental bit of difference whether his congressman's name is Henry Clay or John C. Calhoun. The best any of them can do is to find out what the people want, and act accordingly. The votes of the office holders never elected anybody. The people are the power in this country.—Duluth News Tribune.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent office Washington, D. C.

H. R. Brown, Minneapolis, Gage. C. Johnson, Warwick, Snow plow for wagon roads: F. O. Kilgore, Minneapolis, Excavator. J. Mealey, Howard Lake, Harness. C. B. Rogers, St. Peter, Feed-water heater and purifier.

For copy of patent any send 10 cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

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BUFFALO BUNTS.

I. P. Harvey, of Rockford, was a Buffalo visitor, Friday.

Miss Louise Smith spent Sunday with her parents a Clearwater.

F. M. Libby of Minneapolis was a Buffalo visitor, Monday.

Work will soon be commenced on frame work of Pidgeon and Heath's absract office.

F. H. Lindsley, of Delano, transacted business in Buffalo, Monday.

Mrs. W. W. Thomson is visiting friends in Belle Plain this week.

Mrs. McClatchie attended Rebecca lodge at Annandale Saturday evening.

W. E. Cooper's shop is being fitted up for the post office and the Standard printing.

O. Surag has sold his residence on Butternut street to Thos. Hale, who will take possession immediately.

Rev. Voris is enjoying a visit from his sister.

Frank Ryder left Sunday to commence his third year's course at the Minnesota agricultural school.

A merry party of twenty six young peaple enjoyed a ride and social time out to the home of Emil Smith last Friday evening.

Ern Coyart returned from a trip to his Dakota property last Saturdry.

Mrs. Sherman, of Blue Earth City arrived Monday to spend the winter with her daughter Miss Gertrude Sherman. They have rented rooms over Krahl's hotel and will keep house.

A very pleasant cinch party was held at the home of J. H. Wendell last Friday evening in honor of Mrs. Lewis, who is the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. J. T. Alley.

A. H. Grant and A. E. Sturges drove to Silver Creek Monday to spend the day with James Sturges and C. S. Warren who have been hunting.

Hennepin County Hints.

COUNTRY X ROADS, State of Minnesota, United States of America, Oct. 9, 1897.

Buffalo Gazette. Mr. Editor. Now that the harvest has passed and the summer is ended, I wish to give in my testimony as a second grade farmer. There is an old proverb that says all is not gold that glitters. Neither is every farmer on a Klonkike foundation.

During the spring and summer we had heavy rains and very frequent; too much for the growing crops, and therefore the yield of wheat and oats, also corn and potatoes, is short in quantity and quality. The newspapers of the cities in writing up the wheat crops of Minnesota and the Dakota's have greatly exaggerated the yield of wheat and that is one thing that will help keep down the price of the wheat. Farmers know that no such amount of wheat as they tell of is in sight. Then it is an easy matter for the railroad companies to cause a blockade, and say they can not haul the wheat, and this will help bring down the price of wheat. And yet we farmers are told of the great blessings we receive from corporations and monopolies. Well, to a certain extent we are benefited, but the profit all goes to the other fellow.

Now the money power, the trusts and monopolies do not intend that the farmer shall get much of this world's goods. They have been sizeing the farmer up for a good many years and they come to the conclusion that the farmer was getting to much of the good things of this world.

With a wheat famine in the Eastern world and a shortage in this country, the farmer of this country should get about $1.25 a bushel for his wheat, but it is not intended that the farmer shall have the fat-he might make a good fat roast for the Cannibal Islander-but would be poor diet for one of our millionairs.

Even some of the newspapers have tried to make the poor farmer believe that it was on account of great prosperity this country had receeived, that he was getting 80 cts a bushel for his wheat. They ought to be ashamed to look a dog in the face and tell such a lie as that. I venture to say there is hardly a farmer outside of the insane asylum that will swallow such a statement. When the bulk of wheat is bought up by the speculators then the price will go up. Some say the farmer is always kicking. Well he has some reason for so doing. They put the price on what he has to sell and what he buys and yet we know many of the farmers are willing tools, many of us can be easily humbugged. During the last ten years our farm property has greatly decreased in value, but our taxes are enormous. The time has come when it will be necessary for every man to look after his own interest.

We are now living in the last decade of the 19th century, and all the cry is for the dollar stipend regardless of reform. But if a single gold standard and a high protective tariff is a saying ordinance, then this country is safe and the people have nothing to fear. But it seems that politics can not leaven the whole lump. As to the farming industry it is the oldest occupation in existence and yet by many as little respected as any. Should all the farmers go out of business the country would be in a worse condition than they are on the Klonkike.

Is the farmer of this country protected against the pauper labor of Europe as they talk so much about on the other side of the house, when the wheat growing countries of Europe have an abundant crop of wheat? How are the farmers of the United States protected when the price of our wheat is fixed in Liverpool?

"In those days there was no King in Israel: Every man did that which was right in his own Eyes."

"As a jewel of gold in a swines snout, so is a man without discretion.

HENNEPIN COUNTY FARMER.

Among Our Exchanges.

Wabasha Democrat: A daily paper has been started at Albert Lea, and a new paper, making number five, is about to be established at Faribault.

Broad Axe: Almost the moment after the Dingley bill was signed by the president, sugar an other articles controlled by the trusts were advanced in price. This is what the republicans call prosperity.

Valley Herald: The "Volkzeitung," of St. Paul, Hon. Chas. Lineau's paper, is in trouble. The court has appointed a receiver and the mortgagees have forclosed and taken possession, and the d-l is to pay generally. What the outcome will be is hard to tell. This paper was at one time a paying plant; it seems to be otherwise now.

It appears to be almost impossible for our wheat buyers at this place to get cars for shipping. They have been ordering cars for the past two weeks but failed to receive any. The shipments of grain on other lines must be very large, or J. J. Hill's supply of cars must be very small if he cannot supply his customers with better accomodations.—Carver County News, Mayer Items.

N. Y. World: Mr. Bryan's future was supposed to depend in some measure upon the result in Nebraska, where he succeeded in effecting a fusion. But his extraordinary hold upon the party everywhere, as evidenced by the resolutions, speeches and cheers in favor of his renomination in the Democratic conventions in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, renders it probable that even a defeat in Nebraska—which he does not anticipate—would not disturb in the least his position as the uncontested leader of his party.

Challenged God.

"In the Town of Hanover, in Germany," Evangelist Moody writes in his Bible Class discourse in the Ladie's Home Journal, "there is buried a German countess who denied the existence of God and ridiculed the idea of the resurrection. To further show her contempt for Christianity she ordered that on her death her grave should be built of solid masonry and covered by large stones bound together by iron clamps. On this tomb was engraved her defiant challenge that through eternity this tomb should never be disturbed. But one day the seed from some tree, either blown by the wind or carried by a bird, became lodged in a small crevice of the tomb, where soon it sprouted and began to grow. And then, as if nature had seemed to mock the haughty infidel, she quietly extended the delicate roots of that seedling under the massive blocks of stone and slowly raised them from their place. And now, although scarce four generations are passed since that tomb was sealed, that most insignificant seedling has accomplished what God himself was challenged to accomplish."—Minneapolis Times.

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Pushing the Mails.

Compressed air, that great propeller of the future, has been used the last week in New York City to force the mail a mile in a minute from from the main postoffice to the branch postoffice in the Produce Exchange. The lightning has been chained and utilized, and now the air is to carry six hundred letters in a minute. The postoffice will soon run on wind, and the next is a postal flying machine.—N. Y. Dispatch.

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Latest News

A. R. Merritt, of Duluth, has made an assignment.

The Leutgart trial is to be given to the jury tomorrow.

Moses E. Clapp seems to be the leading Republican candidate for Governor.

Miss Cisneros, of Cuba, has arrived in New York and is having a grand reception.

A severe snow storm near Alpine, Texas, is reported as having occurred yesterday.

Peter Gideon's home at Manitou Forest, near Lake Minnetonka, burned together with other property.

Justice Stephen J. Field, of California, who has served longer than any member of the bench since its organization resigns, to take effect Dec. 1, when he will have been associate justice for 34 years and 7 months. Attorney General McKenna, also of California, is likely to be his successor.

Bryan's Continued Popularity.

A good many Republican papers are fond of asserting that the silver issue is dead and that Bryan is played out. We may admire their zeal, but can hardly commend their judgment. It is poor policy to underrate the enemy, and the phenomenal crowds which gather to hear Mr. Bryan wherever he speaks indicate that he still has a hold on the public which cannot be ignored. Whether it is due to his attractive personality or to the fact that free silver still has a strong hold on the public mind, it makes Mr. Bryan a formidable political factor, and it will be well for those who expect to beat him if he happens to run for president again, not to forget it.

He spoke at Kansas City on the 6th, and according to the Associated Press report, 40,000 people gathered to hear him. The crush was so great that fences were broken down and many people were injured. The eagerness of the multitude can hardly be attributed to curiosity, for Bryan is a well known figure in that region. He has been speaking throughout that section for years, from the stump and the platform, and it is probable that everybody who is in the habit of attending public meetings has had the opportunity of hearing him more than once. It is only since he became representative of the cause of what he calls "bimetallism," that his popularity has reached its great hight. And this popularity, his defeat at the last presidential election, and the slump of silver and the rise of wheat, do not appear to be able to kill. This is a stubborn fact to be reconed with, and the wise politician will reckon with it and endeavor to analyze it, whether he is a supporter or an opponent of Bryan and Bryanism a friend of free silver or of sound money.—Minneapolis Tribune.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co.. - MINN.

OCTOBER—1897.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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31	....	....	....	....	....	....

Count Tolstoi says the British and the Zulus are the two most brutal races on earth.

The London Globe calls the United States a fourth-class power. Historians will please remember this in writing about 1776 and 1812.

Raising horses is likely still to be a profitable business. Good horses are now in active demand and bring good prices. This list includes both carriage teams and heavy draught horses. Poor stock is in oversupply.

Boston wins the championship baseball pennant of 1897, and Americans who still retain a love for the national game will not be sorry that the coveted trophy goes to a club with an untarnished reputation for playing clean, manly baseball.

A chemist comes forward to argue that adulterants are not harmful. It is true that water is not poisonous, but when secretly used to dilute milk it may be extremely harmful, especially in the case of small children who are robbed of nourishment.

In case the bicycle becomes prominent in war, all the forces will want to invest in more tac-tix. It is said that "Germany is training bloodhounds to bring down the French bicycle troops in time of war." Half the money spent in six-ounce tacks would do it better. A ten-inch gun loaded with tacks pointed along any highway where such a troop might come would cause loud talk.

Pittsburgh papers announce the manufacture of steel barrels as a new industry. The Standard Oil company wishes to get rid of wooden barrels, and is trying to substitute steel barrels for them. The manufacture of steel barrels has been attempted in England with success, and the Standard Oil officers have been watching the experiments with interest. People all over the world will soon be using them for air-tight stoves.

We are gravely informed that a new and rich gold vein has been discovered in the neighborhood of Lake Wawa, Ontario, and that experts have assayed some of the product up to $692 to the ton. Gold veins and similar El Dorados in the silver and copper fields are now a matter of daily discovery, and if the mining speculators are not careful they will soon give the lay public the impression that gold mines are plucked off raspberry bushes in the boundless and optimistic west.

In Coburg, Canada, a 70-year-old man kissed his niece against her will. The indignant woman at once commenced suit for $2,000 damages and at the trial she was awarded 20 cents. It is probable that Canadian courts would ordinarily estimate the value of a kiss at a much higher rate than a couple of dimes, and that a large reduction was made in this case on account of the near relationship of the parties. If the lady had been kissed by her father it is likely that she would not have recovered more than a nickel.

Thomas A. Edison was asked the other day what he thought of those Chicago men who claim to be manufacturing gold from the baser metals. The inventor, it is said, did not reply categorically to the question, but smiled significantly and picked up from his desk a cablegram which had just been received from Italy. The dispatch read: "To Edison, Orange, N. J.: Have invented perpetual motion. Will you help me perfect it?" "You will notice," he said, with a far-away look, "that a great many remarkable discoveries are being made this year."

Some members of the party of 315 colored emigrants who left Savannah for Liberia by the steamer Labrador in March, 1896, have returned to the United States with the report that the condition of those left behind in Liberia is most pitiable. They assert that more than half the Labrador party are dead and the rest of them are trying to reach the United States, that the land promised them by the Liberian agents turned out worthless, and that the climate of Liberia is most unhealthy. Thus ends a chimera that once enchanted a large proportion of the colored southern population.

Some day when the ordinary routine is light a congressional committee should be appointed to find out why it is that the woman who elopes or horsewhips a rival or hits her husband with a hatchet is invariably "a society leader" or "one of our prominent society people." The latest illustration of this comes from Indiana, where "a society leader" has just deserted her husband for a man with a tandem bicycle. As a matter of fact, her action shows that she is undoubtedly a very common, ordinary woman, whose society aspirations never got beyond a bicycle riding academy or a roller skating rink.

The Arkansas valley has been selected as the site of the first colonization project of the Salvation Army in the United States, and hundreds of families from the large cities are to be located on farms of their own with sufficient start to speedily become self-supporting. this being the aim and object of the colonization idea. There is a field in this country for teaching the very poor in the great cities that health, happiness and financial independence are within their reach if they will relinquish urban surroundings and become tillers of the soil. The Salvation Army is doing a good work.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The commissioner of navigation in his annual report shows that the total documented tonnage of the United States on June 30, 1897, was 4,760,220 tons, the largest for 21 years, except 1893, when it was 4,825,071 tons.

At a cabinet meeting Cuba was discussed and there was a strong sentiment in favor of sending more urgent representations to Spain. The president will insist upon an early answer to his friendly note.

Secretary Long says almost $32,000,000 will be necessary to defray the expenses of the navy and marine corps during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

The congressional library in Washington was transferred from the capitol to the new library building.

THE EAST.

In Philadelphia James Michael rode a mile on a bicycle in 1:36, eclipsing the American record of 1:38 1-5.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., 50 first-class horses perished in the stables of the Cheshire Improvement company, which were burned.

The death of Lemuel Ammerman, of Scranton, Pa., capitalist and ex-congressman, occurred suddenly at Bloomburg.

In Philadelphia a relay of six thoroughbred horses raced five miles against four crack bicyclists, and the horses won by five yards in 9.25.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 8th aggregated $1,598,840,436, against $1,218,225,981 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 32.5.

In the United States there were 123 business failures in the seven days ended on the 8th, against 194 the week previous and 296 in the corresponding period of 1896.

John R. McPherson, United States senator from New Jersey from 1887 until 1895, died in Jersey City, aged 64 years.

Robert J. and John R. Gentry broke the pacing team record, going the mile at Glens Falls, N. Y., in 2:08.

On the steamer St. Louis from Southabpton Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles arrived in New York.

The oldest sister of charity in the United States, Sister Gonzaga, died in Philadelphia, aged 85 years.

Democrats of the Third New York district have nominated Edmund H. Driggs for congress to succeed Francis H. Wilson, resigned.

At Tarrytown, N. Y., the two hundredth anniversary of the Old Dutch church, made famous by Washington Irving, and near which he is buried, was celebrated in the old building.

The funeral services over the remains of Charles Eneu Johnson, the well-known ink manufacturer, were held in Philadelphia.

The bursting of a huge water main in New York poured 10,000,000 gallons of water into a fashionable neighborhood, causing immense damage.

WEST AND SOUTH.

In Flint, Mich., Lester L. Burton, an attorney, shot and killed his wife and then sent a bullet through his own brain. A quarrel was the cause.

Fire nearly wiped out the historic village of St. Elmo, a suburb of Chattanooga, Tenn.

The total wheat crop in Michigan this year is 24,925,007 bushels, an average yield of 16.46 bushels per acre.

At Clarion, Mich., W. M. Shain shot Mrs. Hattie Lee, and afterward took his own life.

Louise S. Rounds, of Chicago, has for the twelfth time been elected state president of the Illinois Woman's Christian Temperance union.

Near Newport, Ky., 11 persons who assaulted a young woman narrowly escaped lynching.

Burglars robbed the Bank of Union county, at Morganfield, Ky., of nearly $3,000 while the cashier was at dinner.

The building and loan association at Liberty, Ind., has gone into voluntary liquidation with liabilities of $35,000. Many poor people lose their all.

At Omaha, Neb., George Morgan was hanged for the murder of Ida Gaskill in November, 1895. He died protesting his innocence.

Stables of D. W. T. Frady near Marietta, Ind., were destroyed by fire and 43 horses were cremated.

Fire destroyed the new Second Presbyterian church at Lafayette, Ind., the loss being $75,000.

At New Madrid, Mo., an earthquake shock was felt, but no damage resulted.

Flames at Gibsonburg, O., destroyed the post office and many other business places, the total loss being $200,000.

In a quarrel at a dance at Greenville, Ala., William Ekaf shot and killed Sidney Duarf and M. L. Hutton.

In session at Columbus, O., glass workers representing the entire glass industry of the United States, took steps to form a trust.

There had been 505 cases of yellow fever in New Orleans up to the 8th and 50 deaths and 109 cases at Mobile, Ala., and 17 deaths.

The organization of a company is announced to build a railroad from Skaguay to Lake Bennett over the White pass to the Alaska gold fields.

In Kentucky the tobacco crop has been cut short 16 per cent. as a result of the drought.

The death of Peter E. Studebaker, treasurer of the wagon and carriage firm of Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing company, of South Bend, Ind., occurred at the age of 61 years.

In Cincinnati Frank Early (colored) shot and killed his wife, from whom he had been separated six years, and then fatally shot his mistress, Nannie Frey.

At his home in Fort Wayne, Ind., ex-Congressman James B. White died.

Rain throughout the west marked the end of the long drought that for months has harassed the farmers of 20 of the corn-producing or cattle-raising states of the union.

Joseph Johnson and Leander Peterson were killed and a man named Harris was fatally injured in a blast in a mine at Wakefield, Mich.

In Illinois the total equalized assessed value of property is $789,726,603, which is a decrease of $16,944,001 over the year 1896.

At Minneapolis, Minn., employment agencies report that work is ready in the woods and on railroads for 1,500 men.

It is estimated that the gold yield for the year in the United States will be $80,000,000, which is one-third of the world's estimated output for the year.

On the 9th Chicagoans observed the 26th anniversary of the great conflagration of 1871.

From Alaska the steamer City of Seattle arrived at Victoria, B. C., laden with gold and with about 100 persons who had left there because of the scarcity of food.

At the age of 77 years Charles Gallagher, for years connected with the Missouri Republican, now the Republic, died in St. Louis.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The stronghold of the Brazilian fanatics, Canudos, has been captured by government troops, and the rebel leader, Conselheiro, taken prisoner.

The biography of Lord Tennyson contains letters from Queen Victoria which show that she was biterly hostile to home rule for Ireland.

The Spanish cabinet has decided that the system of warfare in Cuba must be completely changed.

Yellow fever caused the death of William J. Scanlon, United States consul at Port Antonio, Jamaica.

Spain's cabinet decided to recall Gen. Weyler and Marshal Blanco will succeed him as governor general of Cuba.

In Japan a typhoon caused the loss of 90 lives. Three hundred persons were injured and thousands of houses were destroyed in the vicinity of Tokio.

In experimenting at Berlin with Maroon's wireless telegraph, Prof. Slaby succeeded perfectly in exchanging messages without wires at a distance of 21 kilometers.

In Austria 12 persons were frozen to death at Glane.

The government of Nicaragua is establishing a gold standard and will use temporarily the gold coin of the United States.

LATER NEWS.

Ex-Queen Liluokalani, of Hawaii, is reported very ill at Washington, D. C.

Miss Cisneros, the Cuban girl who escaped from prison at Havana, is with the Cuban sympathizers in New York.

Herbert Crow, a young business man of Hastings, Neb., was fatally stabbed by a young woman, the girl using her hat pin for a weapon. The victim refuses to give the name of the girl or the cause of the attack.

A trolley car, loaded with passengers, on the Waterloo and Cedar Falls (Io.) line, was precipitated over a 30-foot embankment, and Wm. Meyers, a traveling man, was killed. Some fifteen or more were injured.

The schooner Nellie G. Thurston left New York for Klondike via Cape Horn.

George B. Dodwell and Hugh S. Wallace, of Tacoma, Wash., have organized the Chilkoot Road and Transportation company, and contracts have been let for the tramway, which is to be in operation by Jan. 1. The line starts at Dyea and runs to Greater Lake.

Gov. McLauren, of Mississippi, has appointed Senator-elect Hernando De Soto Money as United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late J. Z. George, whose term would expire in 1898.

The state department has received word that all Ferrouck Bey has appointed Turkish minister to the United States to succeed Mustapha Bey. The new minister studied in Paris for five years and for two years was secretary of the legation at London.

By decision of the supreme court Peter Glinger, mayor of Dubuque, Io., in 1895, is adjudged liable for prosecution because he engaged in raising his salary from $1,500 to $2,000

Emma Vane and her daughter, Mrs. Sarah M. Shaw, were killed by burglars in their residence in Jersey City, N. J.

In broad daylight the International & Great Northern passenger train was held up by masked men near Austin, Texas. Conductor Tom Healy was shot, but not seriously injured. The passengers were robbed of some $200 in money. The bandits attempted to rifle the safe in the express car, but failed.

It is stated upon high authority that Associate Justice Stephen Field, of the United States supreme court, has made formal application to President McKinley to be retired from the bench under the law that allows members of that court to be retired when 70 years old.

Baron Kanopsky, a young Brazilian, attempted suicide in a New York hotel by inhaling gas. He was discovered and taken to a hospital, where he was resuscitated.

Charles W. Foster, former United States senator from Florida, died at Detroit, Mich., after several weeks' sickness.

Charles Pollack crossed the English channel in a balloon, going from England to France.

A tornado swept over the northern part of New Jersey, doing considerable damage. At Elizabeth, a building was blown down and a man killed who had sought refuge there.

Lee Hough, charged with the murder of Joe Clark in Owatona Minn Sept. 5, and captured at Guthrie, Ky., has made a full confession of his guit to the sheriff. He says he waited till Clark was asleep, when he struck him in the head with a hammer, and afterwards robbed him.

A live cat and a dozen eggs made a trip in one of the pneumatic carriers sent between the postoffice and the produce exchange in New York city. The cat was alive and unharmed at the end of this strange journey and the eggs were unbroken.

Michael Sikes, an electrician employed by the St. Cloud. (Minn.) Light Company was instantly killed while repairing the wires. He was at the top of a pole and grasped two live wires, in each hand closing the circuit.

The Sherman House, in Chicago, was damaged by fire to the extent of $5,000.

The election in Indianapolis resulted in favor of Thos. Taggart, silver democrat, by a majority of nearly $5,000.

MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Oct. 12.

Wheat—No. 1 northern, new, 89½ to 90; No. 2 northern, 84½ to 85; December, 87⅝.

Corn—No. 3, 26c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 20 to 21c.

Cattle—Steers, $3.20 to 3.75; cows, $2.50.

Hogs—$3.25 to 3.80.

Sheep—Muttons, $3.10 to 4.50; lambs, $4.25.

Butter—Creamery, extras, 20 to 21c; creamery, firsts, 18 to 19; dairy, fancy, 18 to 19; dairy, choice, 15 to 16.

Poultry—Turkeys, 7 to 8; spring chickens, 7 to 8.

RETURN WITH GOLD.

Fifteen Miners Who Found Fortunes in the Klondike.

Many Times That Number, However, Come Back Disappointed — A Railroad to Yukon Is Under Way.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 11.—On the steamer City of Seattle, which arrived Sunday from Skaguay and Dyea, were about 160 disappointed miners who are returning after having given up all hopes of getting into the gold fields, and also 15 successful miners who are returning from the Klondike. Each one of the latter party has struck it rich. Some were bringing out as much gold dust as they could carry, and drafts on the Alaska Commercial company, with which they have deposited the rest. The gold dust and drafts brought out by this party are over $4,000,000 in value, with individual holdings running all the way from $20,000 to $150,000. All have good claims and will return. They bring news of rich discoveries on French gulch, Hunter creek, Henderson and Sulphur creeks.

Railroad Over the Pass.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 12. — Last week actual construction work was commenced on the first railroad to cross one of the Alaska passes toward the headwaters of the Yukon river. This railroad will be eight miles long, reaching from Dyea to the mouth of Dyea canyon. By 8½ miles of aerial tramways freight and passengers will be transported 7½ miles and lifted 3,500 feet to the summit of Chilkat pass, and then let down 500 feet in a distance of one mile to Crater lake. The contract for this tramway was let to Newton M. Bell, representing the Trenton (N. J.) iron works. He agrees to have it in operation by January 15 next. The railroad will be completed by that date, and the company expects thereafter to transport daily 200 men and their outfits from tidewater to the headquarters of Lake Lindeman.

Good Luck Brings Insanity.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 12. — Men are going crazy in Klondike over the excitement arising out of big gold strikes. Miners do not even take time to eat. A man named Johnson washed $30,000 out. The excitement killed him.

Gold Production in United States.

Washington, Oct. 11. — The increase in the production of gold in the United States for the year 1897 is marvelous. The estimated yield is as follows:

Colorado	$24,000,000
California	20,000,000
Black Hills (four largest mines)	7,800,000
Arizona	6,500,000
Montana	6,000,000
Idaho	4,000,000
Oregon	3,000,000
Total	$71,300,000

Washington, Wyoming, New Mexico and Nevada will also be heavy producers, and their yield will be enormously increased. During 1897 it is estimated the yield of the Klondike will be $8,000,000. Although on Canadian territory, the district is freely spoken of as American. Counting this the yield of the United States for 1897 will exceed $80,000,000—one-third of the world's estimated output for the year.

CHECKED BY DROUGHT.

Business in the West and Northwest Suffers as a Consequence.

New York, Oct. 9. — Bradstreet's says of the business outlook:

"Distribution of general merchandise in the central west and northwest is further checked owing to the prolonged drought in Kentucky, Illinois and Kansas, portions of Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas. Telegraphic advices to Bradstreet's report serious damage in Kansas and parts of Nebraska and Iowa, where early-planted wheat is up and budding out, that planted later is not likely to sprout. Fall plowing is now impossible, six weeks without rain having dried up pastures and compelled farmers to feed stock.

"Manufacturing industries throughout the west, particularly iron and steel, continue active, and there is an increasing tendency on the part of the interior merchants to remit promptly. While the volume of trade has decreased at Chicago, it is ahead of the like record in recent years. There is a moderate improvement in business in the south, Alabama having raised the quarantine against Georgia cities, and central and northern Texas points having resumed commercial relations with Galveston. Planters continue to hold cotton, which delays collections. Higher prices this week are reported for cotton, which has been declining for some time; coal and clothing in sympathy with wool; for naval stores, under heavy purchases by large traders; wheat, wheat flour and eggs, print cloths, lard, beef and sugar have declined. Hides are weaker, lead is lower and Bessemer pigs sold off 50 cents a ton under heavy speculative offerings, notwithstanding the iron and steel markets as a whole remain active and firm."

More Money Order Offices.

Washington, Oct. 9. — The post office department has adopted a policy of general extension of the money order system. First Assistant Postmaster General Heath believes that any post office wanting money order facilities should be given them. Complaints have been constantly filed by business houses that their correspondents at villages are unable to send money orders because their post offices have no such facilities. During the past fiscal year almost 27,000,000 money orders were issued, amounting to a little less than $200,000,000. The total number of money order offices in operation is about 22,000, and the number probably will be increased to 30,000 by the next fiscal year.

Wins the Temple Cup.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 12. — The "Temple Cup" will stay in Baltimore another year. It has been won twice in succession for the first time in its history, and if the "Orioles" take it again it is theirs absolutely. The former champions also take 60 per cent. of the money paid in at the gates during the three games in Boston and the two played here, while the winners of the "pennant" will get but 40 per cent., unless, as is generally believed, the players have agreed among themselves to divide the spoils equally. Score of Monday's game: Baltimore, 9; Boston, 3.

New Senator from Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 12.—Gov. McLaurin wires from his home in Brandon that he has appointed Senator-elect Hernando De Soto Money as United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator J. Z. George, whose term expires in 1899. Senator George before his death having declined again to be a candidate for office, an election for the regular term was necessary, and the last legislature, after a long deadlock, elected Mr. Money for the regular term beginning in 1899.

WEYLER RECALLED.

Spanish Cabinet Names a New Governor General for Cuba.

Madrid, Oct. 9. — The cabinet has decided upon the immediate recall of Gen. Weyler from Cuba. Capt. Gen. Blanco y Arenas, marquis of Pena-Plata, will be the new governor of the island. Gen. Blanco will be accompanied by Gen. Arderine as vice governor of Cuba, by Gen. Gonzale Painals, as chief of staff, and Gens. Pando, Bernal and Canella. According to El Heraldo, 20,000 reinforcements will accompany Gen. Blanco to Cuba.

The government is resolved to deal quickly and energetically with Weyler, chiefly in order to prevent his organizing in Havana more demonstrations in his favor or create other difficulties to the government.

The change in captain generals is regarded as assuring a radical change in policy in dealing with the insurgents in Cuba, but that the war is to be carried on with vigor is manifest from the statement made with apparent authority that the cabinet has determined to send to Cuba with Gen. Blanco 20,000 reinforcements.

New York, Oct. 12. —A dispatch to the World from Madrid says: The minister of war has cabled to Gen. Weyler to embark for Madrid immediately, handing over the command to Marquis Ahumada, or Gen. Linares. All high civic officials and the principal lieutenants of Weyler will be replaced promptly. The government telegraphs an order to cease instantly all severities and all rigorous methods of warfare practiced hitherto. A cable message has been received at Madrid from Gen. Weyler saying that he embarks for Spain on October 20, the first steamer sailing on that date.

IRISHMEN MEET.

National Convention of Independent League in Dublin.

Dublin, Oct. 12.—The first general national convention of the Irish Independent league, organized by John Redmond, M. P., the Parnellite leader, opened Monday afternoon in the ancient concert rooms here. Eight hundred enthusiastic delegates participated in cheering every point in the speeches which met their approval, and in jeering the names of Dillon, Healy and Davitt, as well as hissing the name of Mr. Gladstone when Mr. Redmond characterized him as "the Englishman who betrayed Ireland." Every reference to the struggle of 1798 was greeted uproariously, particularly Mr. Redmond's reading of the oath taken by the revolutionists. All the speeches paid tribute to the patriotism of the late Charles Stewart Parnell. Resolutions were adopted in substance as follows:

Reaffirming that the Irish question can only be settled by the concession of national self-government, and calling upon all members of parliament who "for the last few years have pursued a mistaken policy" to "rejoin the independent party, unite upon the principles of Charles Stewart Parnell and demand the release of the political prisoners as an act of simple justice and humanity; urging the Irish everywhere to commemorate the centenary of 1798; denouncing the government for repudiating the report of the royal commission of the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland; expressing regret at the necessity of raising a Parnell family fund, and calling upon Irishmen generally to respond to the appeal, and "thereby remove from Ireland the stigma of ingratitude for the priceless services and devotion" of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, and "calling upon Messrs. Dillon, Davitt and Harrington to pay out of the portion of the Paris fund allotted for that purpose the £5,000 ($25,000) due to the Parnell estate."

Estimate of Naval Expenses.

Washington, Oct. 11.—It is the opinion of Secretary Long that almost $32,000,000 will be necessary to defray the expenses of the navy and marine corps during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. Having employed the pruning knife at all points where it was possible to do so, the secretary has drafted a letter to the secretary of the treasury, forwarding the estimates of appropriations required by the two services. The exact total of the estimates is $31,991,727.55. The estimates submitted to congress by former Secretary of the Navy Herbert for the present fiscal year amounted to $34,215,936.19. The apparent smallness of Secretary Long's total is due to the fact that that official proposes to make a special estimate in his annual report for docks and additional ships.

Was a Long Drought.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—The drought is broken. Rain has come to the rescue of the country. Beginning Saturday night the whole upper Mississippi valley has received the benediction of a shower. Never within the recollection of men or in the period covered by authoritative record has so long a season of drought prevailed over so wide an area of country. Crops have suffered, fruit has been blasted, fires have leaped up as if from spontaneous combustion in fields and woodland, and every moment of the time since the middle of August has been crowded with danger to cities. Farmers have been hauling water for their stock, even buying the fluid in many sections of the country.

Six Men Fall from High Trestle.

Cincinnati, Oct. 12.—A special to the Commercial Tribune from Newcomerstown, O., says: At Oldham's Station, on the Cleveland & Marietta railway, about 20 miles south of here, Monday, the section crews of Samuel Geary and Robert Price, nine men in all, were on a hand car grossing a trestle about 45 feet high when a crowbar fell in front of the wheels, derailing the car and throwing it and six men to the ground below. The men who went down with the car, Gadd, Price, Wilson, Brades, Whitacre and Geary, were all terribly injured. Whitacre and Gadd soon after the accident died. The dead and injured were taken to Cambridge. The injured men will probably recover.

Delays Her Answer.

London, Oct. 8. — Arrangements have been made to hold an informal conference between the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and other British officials on the one side and the United States monetary commissioners and Col. Hay, the United States ambassador, on the other side, for the purpose of securing a more definite understanding as to what the United States and France expect. Consequently the British government will be unable to fulfill the promise of the chancellor of the exchequer to give the United States commissioners a reply during the present month, and the delay will possibly last some weeks.

New Minister to Bolivia.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The president has appointed George H. Bridgeman, of New York, minister to Bolivia.

THE PEOPLE TO BLAME.

Their Stupidity Prevents Stamping Out of Yellow Fever.

New Orleans, Oct. 12.—From the returns there is little hope in the yellow fever situation. The board of health is daily demonstrating that with a fair show, it is possible for modern science to restrict and stamp out the disease. But the people who must suffer from a strict application of scientific methods rebel, the result being that the pathway of the board of health is beset with difficulties. If there was strict compliance with the health laws, if prompt report was made of cases, the fever germs would quickly be wiped out. But it begins to look now as if from 30 to 40 cases and from four to six deaths will be daily reported until Jack Frost puts in an appearance. Monday, as on nearly every day since the fever first appeared here, about 50 per cent. of the fatalities was traceable to neglect and a disposition to hide cases until it was too late to do anything to save life. New cases of yellow fever Monday, 39; deaths, four; total cases to date, 616; total deaths to date, 65.

At Biloxi Monday there were 12 new cases; at Edwards, five cases and two deaths; at Clinton, no new cases; at Nitta Yuma, no new cases, one death; at Scranton, nine new cases, no deaths.

Mobile, Ala., Oct. 11.—Seven cases of yellow fever, two deaths in the city, ane one at Magazine Point, three miles distant, and three recoveries, make the record for this city for the past 24 hours. Total cases to date, 121; total deaths, 20.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 11.—There are no new cases of yellow fever at Nitta Yuma. At Edwards there are nine new cases, four of which are of colored persons, and one death. The state board of health has advised the industrial institution at Columbus, Miss., not to open the fall term until general frosts occur in the state.

OUR FINANCES.

Synopsis of Annual Report of the United States Treasurer.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The annual report of the treasurer of the United States will show that on June 30, 1896, the total available assets of the treasury were $855,685,321 and on June 30, 1897, they had increased to $874,764,377. Of these sums $308,354,448 was available on June 30, 1896 and $283,295,424 on June 30, 1897, for the strictly fiscal operations of the government. On June 30, 1896, $547,330,973 and on June 30, 1897, $591,468,953 was held on deposit against outstanding certificates and treasury notes. In addition to the net ordinary revenues, the treasury received $15,448,970 in deposits for the retirement of national bank notes and $3,250 in refunding certificates for conversion into bonds, so that the total income available for the fiscal operations of the year was $363,173,925. As against this there was disbursed besides the ordinary expenditures the sum of $11,378,502 on account of bonds and fractional currency, and the further sum of $11,092,355 in the retirement of national bank notes, making a total of $388,245,017. The net loss of available cash arising from these operations, therefore, was $25,071,091. In the issue of paper currency, the operations of the year, which amounted to $374,848,000, were exceeded in only one year—1892—and then by only a narrow margin. The redemptions, amounting to $330,710,020, were also relatively higher. The presentation of national bank notes for redemption increased to such proporions as to overtax the capacity of the force employed in counting and assorting, and required considerable advances to be made out of the general funds of the treasury. By an increase of the force, however, the arrearage of work was brought up before the close of the year.

Huge Water Main Bursts.

New York, Oct. 11.—A large Croton water main burst early Sunday morning at the corner of Madison avenue and Forty-eighth street, the heart of the fashionable district, and wrought such havoc with property, both near and remote, that not even a partial calculation can be made of the financial damage at present. The big water main was probably cracked by a blast which was fired in a sewer excavation late Saturday afternoon. Then in the night time, when the strain on the pipe was greatest, it gave way and the flood followed. The breaking of a four-foot pipe was announced by a rumbling noise which awakened the people in the immediate vicinity. Looking out of their windows they saw a great geyser in the middle of the avenue shooting a vast volume of water into the air, a column so high that it reached almost to the top of the electric light pole on the corner. Those who had no view of the fountain heard a mighty rush of water. For five hours this column shot into the air before it was shut off at its source, and in that time 10,000,000 gallons of water had run down the avenue and side streets on either hand. All the streets east of Madison avenue slope gradually, and down them the water surged in a torrent, flooding the cellars and basements.

Supreme Court Opens.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The autumn term of the supreme court opened Monday with a smaller docket than for many years past, the number of cases to be adjudicated being nearly 200 less than at this time last year. At the same time, even if no cases were filed for the next three years, it would take the court fully that long to clear up the docket. Among the leading cases is that of Bram, who is charged with the murder of the captain, the captain's wife and the first mate of the barkentine Herbert Fuller at sea in July of last year. The eight-hour cases from Utah and several railroad appeals have also been given special dates. The court will be asked to fix a time for argument in the appeal of Durrant, under sentence of death in San Francisco for the murder of Blanche Lamont. Papers have already been filed, but there is a possibility that the court may decide it has no jurisdiction.

McPherson Is Dead.

New York, Oct. 9. — Ex-United States Senator John R. McPherson, of New Jersey, died Friday night.

[Senator McPherson was born at York, Livingston county, N. Y., May 9, 1833. He was for a time engaged in farming and stock raising. He became a resident of Jersey City in 1858. In 1871 he was elected to the New Jersey senate and served for three years. In 1876 he was a presidential elector, when the state went for Tilden by a large majority. In 1877 he was elected a United States senator to succed F. P. Frelinghuysen. He was elected to a second term as United States senator by the legislature in 1883 and to a third term by the legislature of 1889.]

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No Wonder He Objected.

A certain learned professor in New York has a wife and family, but, professorlike, his thoughts are always with his books. One evening his wife, who had been out for some hours, returned to find the house remarkably quiet. She had left the children playing about, but now they were nowhere to be seen. She demanded to be told what had become of them, and the professor explained that, as they had made a good deal of noise, he had put them in bed without waiting for her or calling a maid. "I hope they gave you no trouble," she said. "No," replied the professor, "with the exception of the one in the cot here. He objected a good deal to my undressing him and putting him to bed." The wife went to inspect the cot. "Why," she exclaimed, "that's little Johnny Green, from next door."—Chicago Tribune.

Sad Naturally.

Gotham—People are so different here in Boston. See how sad everybody looks.

Backbay—Naturally. How could they look otherwise when they think of the unfortunate people who cannot live in Boston?—Boston Transcript.

Those boys' toy tool chests are not good for any purpose whatever.—Washington Democrat.

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River Days Before the War.

MURRELL, the chief of Murrell's gang, took pattern after Mike Fink, Sam Gritty and "Col. Plug," and his depredations were as terrible and far-reaching as any of the pioneers of his profession.

Mark Twain, in his "Life on the Mississippi," calls Murrell a wholesale rascal to distinguish him from Jesse James' retail rascally deeds. "What are James and his half dozen vulgar rascals compared with this stately old criminal, with his sermons, his meditated insurrections, and wary captures, and his majestic following of 1,000 men, sworn to do his evil will."

Murrell seems to have been a most dexterous, as well as a consummate villain. When he traveled his disguise was that of an itinerant preacher, and it is said that his discourses were very soul-stirring and so interesting to hearers that they forgot to look after their horses, which were carried away by his confederates while he was preaching. But Murrell's most lucrative occupation was stealing slaves to sell them in another quarter. He had a peculiar way of managing that part of his business. One of his men would tell a negro, for example, to run away from his master and allow him to sell him to another, whereby he could secure half of the money paid for him. Then the negro was advised to run away the second time, return to the gang and be sent to a free state by them, where he would be safe. Many poor wretches complied with this request, hoping to obtain money and freedom. They would be sold in this manner three or four times, until the Murrells had realized $3,000 or $4,000 from the repeated sale of one man. After this, for fear of detection, the method would be to get rid of the only witness against them, which was the negro himself. He was murdered and his body thrown into the Mississippi river.

The general rendezvous of this gang was on the Arkansas side of the river, where they concealed their negroes in the morasses and canebrakes. Though it was well known that Murrell was the head of this gang of outlaws, it was difficult to obtain proof against him. A young man named Stewart finally gained his confidence, turned traitor and exposed the whole concern, bringing home sufficient evidence against Murrell to send him to the penitentiary for 14 years.

It was found that a good many men who bore respectable names in the sections in which they lived were connected with Murrell's gang, and every effort was made to discredit Stewart's statements. He was obliged to leave the southern states in consequence.

One of the most daring deeds of the notorious outlaw was the rebellion he incited in New Orleans, his object being to raise the blacks against the whites, taking possession of the city in the melee and plundering it at leisure. The story is told by Capt. E. W. Gould, one of the oldest river captains, now living in New York. Capt. Gould collected it from accounts furnished by the man Stewart, who vouched for its correctness, and declared that it was told him by Murrell himself at the time he was in his confidence.

"I collected all my friends about New Orleans," said Murrell, "at one of our friend's houses at that place. We sat in council three days before we got all our plans to our notion. We then determined to undertake the rebellion at all hazards, and make as many friends as we could for that purpose. Every man's business was assigned to him, and when all was ready the signal was given for the rebellion to break loose. The history of it is well known. Suffice it to say that we carried off thousands of dollars in horses, cattle, and other movable property, and killed people without number who were in our way."

Another noted outlaw in the early part of the century was Mason, the highwayman of the Natchez Trace, who infested the canebrakes near Walnut hills, from where they boarded many a boat, killing the crew and carrying off the cargo.

A story well remembered by old-time St. Louisans is that of the murder of young McKenzie on the steamer Nellie Rogers. Young McKenzie was the son of a prominent merchant of St. Louis, a most estimable gentleman, who was at one time an Indian trader on the upper Missouri. The elder McKenzie had married a squaw, Indian fashion, and raised a family of half-breeds, a part of which he took to the states and educated.

Young McKenzie, then about 30 years old, had returned to his tribe, the Crows, married and was living at Fort Peck. He, with his wife and young child, together with a large number of Indians of both sexes and of all ages, had encamped on the bank opposite where the boat was discharging. They all had access to the boat, and were constantly passing to and fro.

The bar on the boat had been closed by the order of Charles P. Chouteau, the owner of the line, and no excessive drinking was allowed. They had on board as a passenger all the way from St. Louis a Mr. Clark, formerly from Philadelphia, a quiet, gentlemanly man of education, who for ten or twelve years had been living among the Indians at Benton.

After the boat had been lying there for several hours Mr. McKenzie came aboard with others and stepped into the cabin. Just as he got abreast of the stove in the hall Clark came out of his stateroom, one of the first in the cabin, with pistol in hand, and without a word fired at McKenzie. The latter fell dead, shot through the heart. His wife, with her kindred and friends, was among the first to rush aboard. The excitement among the Indians became intense.

The crew and passengers, too, were badly frightened, apprehending summary vengence from the Indians, who were entirely masters of the situation. The fires were out, and no steam could be had to move the boat for several hours. All that seemed to stand between an outraged body of fighting Indians and the Nellie Rogers was Rev. Father De Smet, for many years a missionary and manager of Catholic missions among the Indians. He happened to be on board the boat, as he frequently was on expeditions of this kind. It was decided that Clark should be disposed of, for it was evident that there was no safety for the boat while he remained on board. Ponies were secured from the traders at Fort Peck, 12 miles distant, who had come to see the steamboat. Clark, with two or three others, who were anxious to get to Fort Benton, started with very little preparations. Before the Indians had got over their consternation, Clark, whom none of them knew personally, had got beyond the reach of their fleetest horses, and, through the influence of Father De Smet, they probably never pursued him.

Among the passengers on the Nellie Rogers on that day was "Tom Dorris," a young man from St. Louis, bound for the gold mines at Helena. He was one of Clark's companions in the Gilpin race. The riders traveresed the distance of 200 miles in three days. The cause for the murder of young McKenzie was never definitiely ascertained. It was believed that an old grudge existed that was to be settled in that way whenever the parties met. Nothing was ever heard of Clark afterward beyond a letter written by a gentleman living at Findlay, O., in 1889. The story here told was published in a Cincinnati paper at that time, and the announcement was made of Capt. E. W. Gould's forthcoming book. This gentleman, who requested that his name be not used, wrote that he met Malcolm Clark at Fort Benton in 1862. Clark, he said, was a man to be feared, but a gentleman when not angry. He was married to a beautiful half-breed girl, with whom he seemed to live quite pleasantly. She had a brother named Isadore, who made his home with Clark and hunted and traded with him. In 1865 Clark moved to Prickly Pear creek and located a ranch there. For some reason Clark became cruel and overbearing to his wife. After enduring it for awhile she appealed to her brother for protection. He and Clark had an altercation, in which Isadore shot and killed him.

On the 3d of January, 1844, the whole city of St. Louis was thrown into consternation and feverish excitement by the report that the steamboat Shepherdess had been wrecked in Cahokia bend, only three miles from the center of the city. Many lives were reported to have been lost. Several boats were immediately dispatched to the scene of the disaster, and the worst rumors were soon verified.

The Shepherdess, while ascending the Mississippi river on her way from Cincinnati to St. Louis, struck a snag at 11 o'clock at night just above the mouth of Cahokia creek. The night was dark and stormy. The concussion was severe, and several planks were torn from the bottom of the boat. There were between 60 and 70 passengers on board. Most of them had retired, but four or five gentlemen in the cabin were sitting around the stove, for it was cold, winter weather.

In less than two minutes after the boat struck the water rose to the lower deck, where most of the passengers in that part of the boat were asleep. The captain ran to the cabin occupied by the women and assured them that there was no danger. Then he returned to the forecastle and is supposed to have been washed overboard, as nothing was seen or heard of him afterward. One of the pilots attempted to descend into the hold for the purpose of examining the leak, but the rush of water quickly drove him back.

Shrieks of distress arose from the deck below, and several women who ran to the stern railing reported that they saw a number of persons struggling in the river. The water rushed in with tremendous rapidity, and before three minutes had elapsed it had risen to the floor of the upper cabin. Some persons on the upper deck saved themselves by getting into a yawl, which was cut loose and rowed to the shore with a broom.

The rapid rise of the water caused all those who could to seek safety on the hurricane deck. This position was not attained without great difficulty, for the bow had sunk so deep in the water that the only access was by way of the stern. Meanwhile the boat was drifting down the stream, and a few hundred yards below she struck another snag, which rose above the surface. This threw the steamer nearly on her beam ends on the larboard side.

Drifting from the snag, she again lurched to starboard. With every lurch several persons were washed off. Some of them reached the shore, but many were drowned. A short distance below, just above the first shot tower, the hull struck a bluff bank, which again careened the boat nearly on her side. The hull and cabin parted. The former sunk and lodged on a bar above Carondelet, while the cabin floated down to the point of the bar below that place, where it lodged and became stationary. As the cabin passed the steamer Henry Bry lying at the shot tower, its captain heard the frantic cries of the passengers. He went to their rescue in his yawl, but only a few at a time could be taken off.

Among the passengers was Col. Wood's famous "Ohio Fat Girl," who weighed 440 pounds. She was saved by the combined efforts of Capt. Robert Bullock, of Maysville, Ky., and several other men. The mayor of St. Louis, who personally assisted in relieving the sufferers, caused all who were saved to be taken to the Virginia hotel. It was estimated that 60 persons perished in the disaster.—St. Louis Republic.

Too Many Rules.

The teacher who gives her pupils "simple rules" outside of the authorities for determining questions which confront them, and particularly grammatical questions, is apt to find that her rules disastrously fail to fit all cases. One time the county superintendent of schools was questioning the pupils of a country school. He wrote on the blackboard the sentence: "The fly has wings" and asked a class what part of speech each word was. They passed the "the" without serious trouble.

"What part of speech is 'fly?'" asked the superintendent.

"Adverb!" shouted all the class in unison.

"What! 'Fly' an adverb?"

"Yessir!" shouted the children, with great positiveness

"What makes you think it is an adverb?"

"'Cause teacher told us that all words that end in 'ly' are adverbs!"—Youth's Companion.

—The great ottoman empire, which at one time threatened the civilized world, sprang from a band of 400 wandering Turkoman families.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS

Hog Cholera.

Hog cholera continues to sweep over Blue Earth county like a prairie fire. There is not a section or corner that has not been visited by this plague, and in some townships not a porker remains to tell the story. Not less than $300,000 has been taken out of the pockets of Blue Earth county people in a few months on account of the epidemic. It will be several years before the farmers will again be able to raise hogs in that county. The plague must spend itself and the germ must be thoroughly eradicated. No one seems to be able to account for the appearance of the disease. The cholera will strike one farmer, skip another, travel to another section of the county, but ere long it will return to the pen not visited on its first trip. Many farmers in Blue Earth county have lost as high as 200 animals; hundreds have buried 50 each, while an unlimited number have lost all the way from 10 to 25, much being high grade imported stock.

Packing Plant Leased.

Swift & Co., the big meat packers of Chicago, have taken a long lease of the packing plant at South St. Paul. This move of Swift is along the line of Armour & Co., who have for some time been killing for them their beef for the local trade. For years the big Chicago houses have been buying beef on the hoof in the northwest, and have shipped it to Chicago, killed and dressed it there and shipped it back to sell. This was an expensive process. But the packers would rather do it than establish plants in the Twin Cities and recognize that point as a packing center. Of course, this state of affairs could not last forever, and it now looks very much as if the break had come.

No Ready Cash.

The state investment board met at the capitol and found that while $40,000 in loans to school districts had already been approved and new applications amounting to $32,000, there are no funds on hand, because they had all been invested in Massachusetts bonds. Auditor Dunn thinks the sale of pine stumpage this month will bring in enough money to take care of the approved applications. The board formally approved Treasurer Koerner's investment in Massachusetts bonds. He reported that he had secured the registration of the Tennessee and Alabama bonds in which Minnesota funds are invested.

Officers Elected.

During the last evening of the German Catholic convention at Little Falls the delegates and visitors were given a grand reception at the parochial school. Speeches were made by Rev. A. A. Raster, of Little Falls, and Prof. Kaiser, of St. Cloud. The speeches were well delivered and they were heartily cheered. The officers elected for the following year are: President, Geo. A. Mitch, St. Paul; vice president, August Jesse, Stillwater; secretary, George Graff, New Ulm; treasurer, P. M. Kerst, St. Paul. Stillwater was chosen as the city for the next convention.

Gets a Divorce.

Ellen Julla Blixt has been divorced from Claus A. Blixt, the man who is now serving his life sentence in the state penitentiary for the fatal blow which killed Katherine Ging. Mrs. Blixt appeared with her attorney, Frank M. Nye, but there was no evidence given outside of that of Mrs. Blixt herself, and the criminal record showing that her husband had been committed to the state penitentiary. Mrs. Blixt was allowed her maiden name, Anderson.

A New Manager.

Dr. N. P. Hulst, of Milwaukee, has been appointed general manager of all the Oliver mining properties, and has assumed charge, though the appointment is not yet officially announced. He will have charge of Lone Jack, Mesaba Mountain and Mountain Iron mines on the Mesaba Range, and all properties on Gogebic Range belonging to Oliver interests, which include Carnegie interests.

News in Brief.

Thomas Shevlin, of the St. Hilaire Lumber company, has agreed to erect a saw mill at East Grand Forks if the necessary ground is given, which will undoubtedly be done.

A bank will be opened at Nicollet village, Nicollet county. Alb. Swenson, a newly appointed minister to Denmark, will be cashier, as well as principal stockholder.

William Polchow and Christ Aamold, barbers, were arrested at Mankato on complaint of the state barbers' board, charging them with shaving people and cutting hair without a license.

During the month of September there were 148 deaths in Minneapolis and 382 births.

Miss Margaret Nessel, of Minnesota, has been appointed cook at the Chilocoocue school, Oklahoma.

Gold is reported to have been found in the vicinity of Mankato.

The state school of agriculture at St. Anthony Park has opened for the year.

In the $10,000 damage suit of Daniel Brown vs. I. O. Brown, at Winona, for alleged alienation of his wife's affections, the jury returned a verdict of $3,000 in favor of the plaintiff.

There are 2,081 unsettled estates in Ramsey county, according to probate records.

August Anderson, a mill employe at Minneapolis, while on his way to work, was run down by a bicycle scorcher and so severely injured that death ensued. The scorcher escaped.

While Mrs. Reynolds was absent from her home at Osseo, the building caught fire and her nine months old child was burned to death. A barn, with 40 tons of hay, was also burned.

An unknown man committed suicide by throwing himself before a Great Western locomotive in Minneapolis.

Leander Koski accidentally shot himself at Beatty lake while getting into a boat. He died in three hours. Koski was 41 years old and married.

Ely has put in an electric light plant. Already over 400 lights have been contracted for.

A Salvation army station has been established at Marshall.

James O'Hara, charged by the state prison officials with breaking his parole, was captured at Mankato by Sheriff Bowen. O'Hara was sent up from Moorhead for highway robbery.

Morris is to be connected with the remainder of the state by long distance telephone. The western terminus of the line now is at Willmar, but will be pushed through to Fargo this fall.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

—Goes without saying—the diffident lover.—Boston Transcript.

—What They Play.—"What is the great gambling game in Klondike?" "Freeze out, I imagine."—Philadelphia North American.

—Assuring.—She—"Do you think the bull would have killed me if he had chased me?" He—"Oh, it would have been a toss-up!"—Truth.

—Sue Brette—"I think that friend of yours will get on the stage some day." Foote Light—"You must take him for a bad egg."—Yonkers Statesman.

—She—"The Greek church employs two rings in the marriage ceremony." He—"Yes; and some circuses employ three rings."—Yonkers Statesman.

—"What is horse sense, Uncle Jim?" "I don't know exactly, but a man oughtn't to trust himself on a bicycle unless he has got it."—Chicago Record.

—Bessie—"There's that horrid Miss Newrich talking to Lord Brokeleigh. Hasn't she awful manners?" "Yes; but she's doing her best to be a lady."—Brooklyn Life.

—"Why, I'd like to know," said a lady to a judge, "cannot a woman become a successful lawyer?" Because she's too fond of giving her opinion without pay," answered the judge.—Tit-Bits.

FASHION AMONG SAVAGES.

Queer Things That Strange People Do in Various Parts of the World.

Modesty in dress, more than any other virtue, varies with the latitude and longitude. The Samoans, for example, have come to look upon the wearing of clothes as a religious function in consequence of the efforts of the missionaries to make the natives dress themselves. So that it is a common sight at Sunday morning service to see the Samoan women take their seats decorously clad in Mother Hubbards, and after the service is over walking home with their Mother Hubbards on their arms.

It is considered immodest for Chinese women to let their small feet, acquired by such painful torture, be seen peeping out from underneath their dress. Any Chinese picture which shows feet of this kind is considered positively indecent by the Celestials. In some other parts of Asia it is considered immodest for a woman to show the ends of her fingers, while among Mahometan women of Arabia, who are closely veiled, exposing the back of the neck in an emergency is held to be a much greater breach of decorum than displaying the face.

For a Carribean woman to go out of the hut without being painted with arnotto is to transgress all the native rules of decency. The Tassai women of New Guinea wear two or three petticoats, one over another, and nothing else. If the native women of Sumatra have their knees properly covered the rest does not matter, while the native women of some parts of Alaska, who have been induced to remove the heavy ornament which hangs from their lower lip, act as if they were much ashamed and embarrassed.

The Maoris of both sexes in New Zealand put on clothes when the weather grows cold, while the natives of some islands off the coast of Guinea wear clothes only when they are going on a journey. Some Indians of Venezuela are ashamed to wear clothes before strangers, as it seems indecent to them to appear unpainted.

"In Tahiti," says Sir John Lubbock, "a person not properly tatttoed would be as much reproached and shunned as if with us he should go about the streets naked." The Papuans of the southwest coast of New Guinea think that clothing is fit only for women. In the Andaman islands the women think the same thing about the men.

The tyranny of fashion is as strong in Greenland as it is in Paris. The mainspring of everything the Greenlanders do, according to Cranz, is their fear of being blamed or mocked by other men. When Dr. Livingstone's carriers reached Balonda, in Central Africa, the young women could not keep in their laughter at the sight of bare backs, though their own costume was of the scantiest, because the native men of Balonda wore shoulder capes of skins.—N. Y. World.

KLONDIKE TRADEMARKS.

A Large Number of Applications Received at the Patent Office.

The Klondike craze has had its effect on the patent office, as has been shown by the application for trademarks bearing the word. Two or three patents have been applied for for objects which might be better suited for the gold fields there than elsewhere, but the chief clerk refuses to tell of them.

The application for trademarks bearing the word Klondike, Chief Newton, of the trademarks division of the patent offices, says, have been made for a certain brand of cigars, a bicycle lamp and furniture. One word can be used as a trademark as many times as may be wished, with the exception that each object must be different.

Speaking to a reporter on the subject of trademarks, Chief Newton said:

"Whenever there is anything new, or any new craze, the applications for trademarks in that line begin to come in immediately. When the Trilby craze was at its height we had application after application come in for trademarks on different subjects, which were registered, until the craze apparently died out.

"It was the same way when the X rays were first discovered. In election times or campaign years trademarks relating to the issue or bearing the names of candidates are applied for in large numbers. For instance, last year there were applications for 15 or 20 sixteen-to-one trademarks, and innumerable free silver and gold standard ones. Since the Cuban question has been agitated the number of applications for trademarks on a number of objects is large.

"I have been surprised at how much manufacturers attribute to trademarks of their articles. For instance, a certain flour manufacturing company, in instituting an interference case, made oath that the name of their particular brand of flour was worth $500,000, and I believe that was really paid for it. It is known that the sum of $40,000 was actually paid for the name of a certain polish."—Washington Star.

A Compromise.

Carrie—He said he would go on to the end of the earth for me.

Maude—What did you say?

Carrie—I proposed that he compromise and simply go home.—Philadelphia North American.

THE MAJOR'S BIG STORY.

Idea of His Wife Giving Him Five Dollars Took the Prize.

There were five of six of them sitting about the stove in the drug store, and they had been telling pretty tall stories. The druggist was a man of some humor and invention, and he concocted a mixture of great potency and fine flavor, composed of sp. frumenti, saccharum alba, cortex limionis, carophyllus aromaticus and aqua pura q. s. This mixture he proposed to administer to whomsoever should tell the biggest story, and the party at once began to stretch their inventive powers to the fullest extent. A toilet soap drummer was appointed judge, and the prize mixture, steaming hot, sat in an eight ounce graduated measure upon the edge of the stove.

The colonel told a war story of the Munchausen variety, the squire related a hunting adventure that evinced a decided genius for evading the truth, and the postmaster made a strong bid for the prize with a snake story big enough to make the sea serpent jealous. The others followed in turn, and the last man, the major, entered the competition. The major had in his mind a remarkable narrative about a dog that he owned that did some wonderful things, and he began his story in this way:

"Last Wednesday morning I got up a little later than usual and went down to breakfast. Most of you have seen that brown setter of mine. He's a good deal smarter than most men. Well, that dog was in the dining-room when I went in. As I came to the door, my wife, who was awaiting me, said:

"'John, when I went to wake you up this morning, I found this five-dollar bill on the floor. You must have dropped it from your pocket when you undressed last night.' Then she handed me the bill. Now, that dog of mine was—"

"Wait a bit," said the toilet soap drummer, "you needn't go any further with your story. The prize is yours. I'm a married man myself, and that lie you've just told is one you'll never improve on. I hereby render a decision in your favor."

As there was not a single man in the crowd not a voice was raised in protest against the judge's verdict.—Detroit Free Press.

Left Destitute!

Not of worldly goods, but of all earthly comfort, is the poor wretch tormented by malaria. The fell scourge is, however, shorn of its thong in advance by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, its only sure preventive and remedy. Dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, rheumatism, nervousness and kidney complaints are also among the bodily afflictions which this beneficent medicine overcomes with certainty. Use it systematically.

A Great Benefit.

First Daughter of the Revolution—She says she'd like to know, for her part, what practical good our society does.

Second Ditto—Why, the mean thing! Just as if we hadn't made it almost fashionable to be patriotic.—Judge.

Undisputed.

First Lawyer—You are a shyster!

His Opponent—And you are a blackguard!

The Court—Now, gentlemen, let us get at the disputed points in the case.—Philadelphia North American.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package, FREE. Write to Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Slightly Marked Down.

"Does she really belong to the 400?"

"Um—well, I should call her about three-ninety-eight."

The feminine intellect is prone to subtle distinctions.—Typographical Journal.

Star Plug Is Strictly High Grade.

No expense is saved—no false economy is practiced—in the manufacture of Star plug tobacco. It is strictly high-grade in every particular.

The Old Man.

A son is surprised sometimes, when his father unbends a little, to find what a good fellow the old man really is.—Somerville Journal.

When lumbago sets in St. Jacobs Oil Sets out to cure and cures it.

Mr. Gotrox—"What would you expect me to do for my daughter if you married her?" Georgie Goodthing (slightly embarrassed)—"You—er—wouldn't be willing to die for her, would you?"—Judge.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

When the baby cries in a crowd a married man tries to do something for it. The unmarried man thinks it is a nuisance.—Washington Democrat.

From any cause a bruise is cured By St. Jacobs Oil. Use it promptly.

An empty purse and a miser's heart are two of the hardest things in the world to fill.—Ram's Horn.

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—Rev. D. Buchmueller, Lexington, Mo., Feb. 24, '94.

We know of nothing that is as hard to find as a matchbox in the dark.—Washington Democrat.

Can't cure? Try it. That means Rheumatism cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

HOW TO WASH EMBROIDERED LINENS.

To wash embroidered linens so as not to fade the colors, fill a tub half full of warm water, to which add a little Ivory soap, wash each piece through the suds carefully, rinse in blue water to which a little thin starch is added. Hang on the line to dry. Iron on the wrong side, pressing down heavily to bring out the stitches, thus restoring their original beauty.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

An Expert.

Dunmore—I'm surprised that you call Flabler an expert accountant. What ground is there for paying him such a compliment?

Didmore—He's just got away with $100,000 of his employer's money.—Roxbury Gazette.

Kentucky Appreciates.

"Er—Col. Clay, it's a fine wheat crop we have this year—"

"Splendid, suh, splendid! Best an' cleanest lot o' straws I ever drawed through, suh!"—Cleveland World.

The worst? It is—sciatica's pain. But St. Jacobs Oil cures it.

Caught in the Rain.

Bill—Were you ever caught in the rain?

Jill—Yes; that's where I was caught. I was accepted while taking a girl home under my umbrella.—Whim Whams.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Some people don't care how worthless an article is so it is expensive.—Washington Democrat.

Hot or cold, Neuralgia's the same. St. Jacobs Oil cures the same.

Bargains are never offered us until it is too late to do us any good.—Washington Democrat.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

The worse one feels, the more people want to talk to him.—Washington Democrat.

A slip, a fall, a sprain—laid Up. St. Jacobs Oil the cure.

MRS. ELLA M'GARVY,

Writing to Mrs. Pinkham.

She says:—I have been using your Vegetable Compound and find that it does all that it is recommended to do. I have been a sufferer for the last four years with womb trouble, weak back and excretions. I was hardly able to do my household duties, and while about my work was so nervous that I was miserable. I had also given up in despair, when I was persuaded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and to-day, I am feeling like a new woman.—Mrs. Ella McGarvy, Neebe Road Station, Cincinnati, O.

$12 to $35 Can be made working for us. Parties preferred who can give their whole time to PER WEEK. the business. Spare hours, though, may be profitably employed. Good openings for town and city work as well as country districts. J. E. GIFFORD, 11th and Main Streets, RICHMOND, Va.

Weeks Scale Works, STOCK, COAL, HAY, GRAIN AND COTTON SCALES. BUFFALO, N.Y.

CANCEROUS GROWTHS and TUMORS. Their treatment a specialty. DR. F. B. GOLLEY, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

Costs Less than ONE CENT a cup.

Be sure that the package bears our Trade-Mark.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited,

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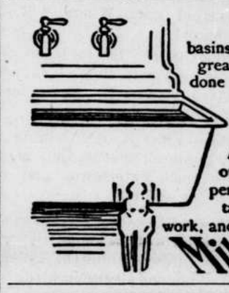
Your sink,



basins, tubs, etc., never become clogged with grease, if the washing that's done in them is done with Pearline.

A small matter perhaps—but remember that Pearline (without soap) saves trouble and annoyance in a great many just such small matters. And the truth is that these little things alone ought to be enough to lead any quick-witted person to use Pearline (without soap)—even without taking into account the big things, the saving in work, and wear and tear, and time, and money etc.

Millions NOW USE Pearline

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 225.

YOU WILL REALIZE THAT "THEY LIVE WELL WHO LIVE CLEANLY," IF YOU USE

SAPOLIO

TO GIVE MORE than is promised has always been the practice of The Companion. The two hemispheres have been searched for attractive matter for the volume for 1898, and the contributors for the year include not only popular writers of fiction, but some of the most eminent Statesmen, Scientists, Educators, Explorers and Leaders of Industry.

FOR ALL THE FAMILY. The Youth's Companion 52 TIMES A YEAR.

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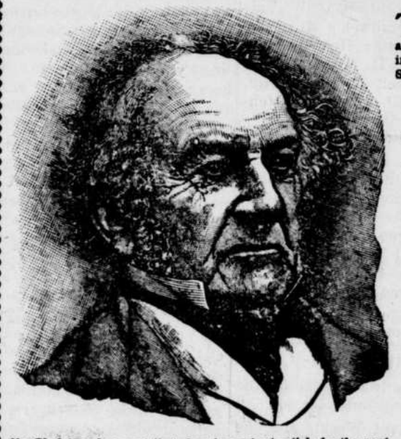

Mr. Gladstone has contributed an important article for the next year's volume of The Companion, to be published in the New Year's Number.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, OCT. 15, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Nick Frank's new building has a new awning. Elmer Babb put it up.

—Threshing engine, twelve horse power for sale. Call on C. H. Carlton for particulars.

—Thomas Lanway has bargained his hard wood in Minneapolis and is to ship it soon.

—For sale, a span of mares; good for a farm team, or good on the road. Apply at this office.

—Pumpkins, turnips and like delecacies are now being marketed in our village, for winter use.

—The telephone poles were pealed, painted and posted this week and talk with distant neighbors will be cheap soon.

—Several alleys and back yards need cleaning before winter sets in. All old vegetable and animal refuse should be hauled away.

—Druggist Wittman enjoys entertaining everybody that comes along with his new gramaphone. He has lots of customers.

—Delano Fair was a big one. People and pigs made up a big share of the exhibits. Other stock seems scarce. A few horses, mostly poor scrubs were offered.

—Shrader and Eppel sold some of their hardwood lumber, and cord wood in Minneapolis, and have been busy this week, measuring figuring and shipping.

—We understand that Louis Rausch is going to erect a fine brick building in the spring in place of the old structure that he is tearing down—Howard Lake Herald.

—Reports say there isn't a boy in the Litchfield High School graduating class. Yet Prof. Dewey's foot ball team won the game from Hutchinson. Do the Litchfield girls play foot ball?

—In digging a hole on Bridge street, near the residence of trustee Horsch, the men putting up the new telephone, at a depth of about seven feet had a good well with about a foot of water.

—Leon Frazee's house has been purchased by Martin Couzet, of Greenwood who will occupy it in a few days. W. H. Frazee has moved into the John Brazee house, on Third St., lately vacated by Rev. Davies.

—The three wall tents looming up on the West side at the foot of Breed's hill, belonging to the telephone men, remind some of our settlers of early days in Minnesota; some of war times; while others are only made hungry for a hunting excursion.

—Numerous cases of hay fever have been reported hereabouts, lately. This seems to be becoming the fashionable disease over a large section of country. Some have attributed it to pollen from the ragweed. If so, it would pay to harvest the ragweeds before the pollen is fit to fly.

—Rev. Hulltman, of Chicago, traveling in the interest of foreign missions, gave an evening at the Swedish church here this week. But a small audience attended; but those present claim he has rare musical ability, and they were pleased with his entertainment. Should he happen this way again, doubtless his hearers would be more numerous.

—Thomas McClary, the noted M. E. lecturer, now holds the place of R. R. preacher in the Minneapolis district. He is going to do some lecturing as well as preach to R. R. men. It is hoped Delano people may have an opportunity of hearing him in the near future. Several of our townspeople have listened to some of his lectures and pronounce them fine.

—A. L. Mealey lately received a letter from James Sherry, our fellow townsman, now of the west. He has quit railroading and expects to start for Spokane soon. He says he has done well financially; but money is not all people want in this country and he proposes to take life easy for awhile. He intends going to the Klondike in the spring. That looks as if he wanted more gold. He will doubtless have lots of fun getting it there.

—Rudolph Reider read a puzzle in a paper from the land of wooden nutmegs. A prize of a fine gold ring was offered for a solution. Rudolph sent in his interpretation, and in a short time received a nice ring, with an offer, if he preferred to do so he could return the ring and get $9.88 instead. He, preferring the money, returned the shining jewelry, several weeks since, and now says: "Ring, nit; money, nit." His father has promised us that when prosperity comes again to his son, he will let us know. And he has let us know, nit.

POOR PAPA.

(From "Our Dumb Animals',)
Mother's out upon her "bike,"
Enjoyin' of the fun.
Sister and her beau have gone
To take a little run.
The chambermaid and cook are both
A-riding of their wheels,
And father's in the kitchen
A-cookin' of the meals.
L. A. W. Bulletin.

WANTED-TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

M. E Church Officers For the Ensuing Year.

At the 4th Quarterly Conference held at Delano, Sept. 22, P. E., J. F Chaffee in the chair, the following officers for the Delano, Montrose, and Watertown circuit were elected:

FOR DELANO,

Trustees; T. J. Catlin, Charles S. Hawker, William Stanley, Ferdinand Kelsey, Charles H. Green.

Stewards; Mrs. Addie Green, T. J. Catlin, Mrs. Frances Wilder, C. S. Hawker,

MONTROSE,

Trustees; William Stacy, C. Swartout, W. D. Douglas, Charles Ferrell, J. N. Haven.

Stewards; William D. Douglass, Mrs. Addie Stacy, Mrs. Mollie Ferrell, C. Swartout.

WATERTOWN,

Trustees; James Young, C. G. Halgren, E. E. Shrader, William D. Douglas, T. J. Catlin.

District Steward, C. S. Hawker; Recording Stewart, T. J. Catlin.

COMMITTEES.

Missions; W. D. Douglass, C. Swartout, Mrs. Frances Wilder.

Church Extension; L. H. Pryor, C. S. Hawker, T. J. Catlin.

Sunday Schools; Mrs. C. H. Green, Mrs. William Stacy, Mrs. L. H. Pryor.

Tracts; Mrs. W. D. Douglas, Mrs. Ferdinand Kelsey, Mrs. Wm. Mapes.

Temperance; T. J. Catlin, C. Swartout, Sister Core.

Education; C. S. Hawker, L. H. Pryor, Miss Hattie Gross.

Freedmen's Aid; Sister Wm. Stanley, Sister Mollie Ferrell.

Church Records; T. J. Catlin.

Parsonage Furniture; Sisters Mary Hawker, Frances Wilder, Addie Green.

Church Music; Mrs. M. A. Farber, Mrs. William Stacy.

Estimating; Mrs. Addie Green, Mrs. Wm. Stacy, T. J. Catlin, William D. Douglas.

J. L. FARBER, Pastor.

County Cullings.

Thomas R. Briggs, of Howard Lake, has been written among Uncle Sam's pensioners, lately.

Alex Payne, near Buffalo, lost his fine new barn, team and hay by fire Saturday.

The Buffalo Journal has discovered in the signs of this summer and fall, indications of war. Where will it strike Senator?

Alby Bucklin, of Rockford, an old settler, died suddenly while at supper, last Friday evening. He was a man of many friends.

Presiding Elder R. R. Atchison is expected to preach Sunday, Oct. 24, at Montrose and Watertown, and at Delano in the evening.

The Howard Lake Herald says complaints are made of thieving in that village. Saturday evening the justice's beefstake, dish and all disappeared.

The Buffalo Journal says that the temperance sentiment there "has dropped to the lowest ebb." Of course the waves of intemperance are at full tide.

"The safe road to good government is through the election of independent candidates. They represent, not parties, but the people."—Journal. What you going to run for now, A. Y.?

Editor Hamilton, of the Maple Lake Messenger has our sympathy in being required to make a hasty removal. Fire caused him to hurry up and get out.

We are much pleased to note that the Howard Lake Herald opposes gambling by minors in saloons. Might as well insist on the strict observance of the whole law Brother Tanner.

The Methodist conference held at Fergus Falls put Delano back into the Willmar district. Rev. R. R. Atchison, P. E. Rev. J. L. Farber returns to Delano, Montrose, and Rockford circuit; Annandale and Grace church, W. H. Barkuloo; Armstrong, Rockford and Mound City, N. Sutton; Buffalo and North Rockford, J. W. Valentyne; Dassel, Bonniwell's Mills and Cokato, C. M. Smith; Howard Lake and Smith Lake, R. H. Murray.

St. Cloud district, R. N. McKaig, P. E. Clearwater, J. W. Mower; Monticello, H. J. Van Fosson.

Public Auction.

I will sell at Public Auction, on my farm, on Wednesday, Oct. 20, at noon, two horses, plows, harrows, sleigh, buggy, spring wagon, mowing machine, rake, stoves, and other articles too numerous to mention. For articles over $5 an approved note with small interest, 1yrs time, will be accepted.

4t. JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Clubbing Offer.

Demorests Family Magazine and the BUFFALO GAZETTE, one year, $1.75.

Leslies Illustrated Weekly and the BUFFALO GAZETTE, one year, $3.00.

The Weekly Toledo Blade and the BUFFALO GAZETTE, one year, $1.75.

The Thrice-a week World and the BUFFALO GAZETTE, one year, $1.75.

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Personal.

Rev. Tabor Davies has moved to St. Paul.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Halgren were in town today.

John Beylan, of Watertown, made Delano a business visit Wednesday.

Frank Gabrielson, of Hennepin county, is attending Delano High School this winter.

Mrs. Jerome Tichnor, who has been stopping with her father in town for a short time, sick, returned home Tuesday.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 8, 1897.

A week in Washington without the launching of a new war scare would seem quite strange, it has been so long since there was one. The war scare of the present week was based upon the action of the Cabinet in discussing the placing of orders for a million dollars worth of smokeless powder for the Navy, as soon as the money could be made available to pay for it. This is really the most war-like step yet taken by the administration. It may be a bluff, and there may be no intention to purchase such a large quantity of smokeless powder. There would certainly be no use for it, except for fighting purposes. It is the belief of some very cool headed men that unless the administration can bluff the new Spanish ministry it will be in a position where it must choose between fighting and backing down, and the strongest opponents of the administration do not believe it will back down, simply because to do so would be to arouse such public indignation that every member of the administration would be driven in disgrace to private life. Americans can stand a lot, but they wouldn't stand a backdown from Spain on the part of McKinley's administration.

The country is beginning to see that those who charged Ex-Secretary of the State Foster with making a mess of his sealing negotiations with Great Britain knew what they were talking about. England's notification to this government that it would take no part in the sealing conference to be held in Washington has opened the eyes of the world to Foster's bungling. Representatives of Russia and Japan are now on their way to Washington to take part in the sealing conference, those governments having accepted the assurances of Foster that England had promised to also take part, when it had not done so. Months ago Prof. Elliott said that England had no idea of doing so.

When a man gets down everybody seems disposed to give him a kick. The case of Senator Wellington, of Md., is an instance. Months ago, before Wellington had made that fool exhibition on the floor of the Senate, Boss Hanna asked him to make some speeches in the Ohio campaign and he agreed to do so. Several days ago Wellington was given a hint that it would greatly please Hanna if he would cancel his Ohio engagements on account of his health, or any other old reason, and the announcement was duly made that Senator Wellington's health had compelled the cancellation of his Ohio engagements to speak. One of Hanna's Ohio friends, speaking of Wellington, said: "Hanna has been afraid of Wellington ever since he made that monkey speech in the Senate, and was determined that he should not be allowed to speak in Ohio. His adoption of a gentle hint prevented embarrassment to all concerned."

A well known newspaper man, just from Ohio, said: "During the past two weeks, I have been campaigning with Senator Hanna. The audiences that have turned out to hear him have not been large, nor, to tell the truth have they displayed a great amount of enthusiasm. The first week's meetings were in the nature of a 'frost', but latterly the attendance has improved. The fact is that the republicans for some cause, seem apathetic."

Mr. McKinley is very anxious to have the country believe that he is not taking part in the hot fight now going on in greater New York's municipal campaign, and statements to that effect are being sent out from Washington. But these statements fool nobody except those who are easily fooled or those who wish to be fooled. Mr. McKinley is with Boss Platt, and every Federal official in New York knows it and is acting accordingly. He wants Boss Platt to win, and doesn't care a snap whether it be with Tracy for a candidate or with a compromise candidate secured by the withdrawal of both Tracy and Low. He wants Platt to win because that would give him a stronger hold on the New York delegation to the next republican National convention, which Platt has pledged to the support of Mr. McKinley for a second term. Nobody in Washington will be greatly surprised if the Democratic National Committee should declare Henry George to be the regular democratic candidate for Mayor of New York.

It is unofficially stated that the board of naval officers charged with the duty of investigating and recommending to the Secretary of the Navy the best place all things considered to locate a government plant for the making of armor for naval vessels has practically decided that the best place for the plant is in the south and that their choice is between Alabama and Tennessee, with the chances slightly in favor of their recommending the latter. This recommendation will go to Congress which will decide whether the plant shall be established.

Science Utilizes All the Ox.

In an article on the "Wonders of the World's Waste," William George Jordan, in the October Ladies' Home Journal, details how science at the present day utilizes the ox. "Not many years ago," he says, "when an ox was slaughtered forty pe cent for the animal was wasted; at the present time 'nothing is lost but its dying breath.' As but one third of the weight of the animal consists of products that can be eaten, the question of utilizing the waste is a serious one. The blood is used in refining sugar and in sizing paper, or manufactured into door knobs and buttons. The hide goes to the tanner; horns and hoofs are transformed into combs and buttons; thigh bones, worth eighty dollars per ton, are cut into handles for clothes brushes; fore leg bones sell for thirty dollars per ton for collar buttons, parasol handles and jewelry; the water in which bones are boiled is reduced to glue; the dust from sawing the bones is food for cattle and poultry; the smallest bones are made into boneblack. Each foot yields a quarter of a pint of neat's foot oil; the tail goes to the soup; while the brush of hair at the end of the tail is sold to the mattress maker. The choicer parts of the fat make the basis of butterine; the intestines are used for sausage casings or bought by gold beaters. The undigested food in the stomach, which formerly cost the packers of Chicago thirty thousand dollars a year to remove and destroy, is now made into paper. These are but a few of the products of abattoirs. All scraps unfit for any other use find welcome in the glue pot or they do missionary work for farmers by acting as fertilizers."—Scientific American.

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VOLUME X. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1897. NUMBER 4.

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BILL WILSON, CORN CRACKER.

(From the courier Journal.)

There's one thing that I've noticed
'Bout the people nowadays:
That the slickest talkin' feller
Ain't the squarest in his ways.
And you'll find that most in generally,
The folks what brag and boast,
When it comes right down to workin',
Don't allus do the most.

An' them that's dressed the finest',
With their diamonds, gold and sich,
Ain't the fo'most ones at helpin'
A poor man out the ditch.
For bit's been my observation,
An' my own experience shows,
That you'll find the kindest hearts sometimes
Beneath the roughest kind o' f clothes.

An' the ones what laugh the loudest,
An' 'pear so light an' gay,
Is most allus jest a-laughin'
To keep the tears away.
An' the folks what seems the happiest
Is them what learned the art
Uv puttin' on er smilin' face
Fer to hide a bleedin' heart.

It ain't best to judge by 'pearances,
Fer as a general rule
The man who looks the smartest
Will prove the biggest fool
Fer people's like pertaters,
An' eight times outen nine
You'll find they grow the smallest
'Neath the biggest kind of vine.

PAUL F. CALLAHAN.

THE King of Corea has proclaimed himself Emperor since Oct. 15. This shows to China and other nations that she does not propose to be under control of any of them; but is henceforth to be an empire of her own.

THE Brainerd Journal quotes from the Aitkin Republican that Mr. Howe brought to the Rspublican office some fine specimens of luscious strawberries picked from the vines in October, in Aitkin county by David Archibald. And down in Texas they were having a big snow storm about that time.

FROM the Duluth papers it appears G. A. R. men are put out at Page Morris for the appointment to a good place in the new government library, at Washington, of Col. C. P. Grady, a Democrat, and an ex-reb, who served on Gen. Lee's staff. Surely if Page Morris had anything to do with appointing such a man to a position his republican friends have reason to say he has gone back on them about as bad as they ever accused Charley Towne of doing. Who ever heard of Towne getting into such trouble over appointments?

THE Toledo Blade says: "It was certainly a political blunder for the democracy of any state this year to again rear aloft the free silver banner after the awful defeat that issue sustained in the general election last year. Yet it has been done all over the country."

The Blade predicts 200,000 plurality in Massachusetts, and from 75,000 to 100,000 in Ohio for the Republican tickets.

When the votes are counted they may not hold up as the Blade counts them. What then? Will the Blade still claim a victory for gold standard?

Gold in Plenty.

"Within two weeks over eight millions in gold has arrived in New York from London. Already there is so much gold coin in use that its inconvenience is keenly felt, and there is a demand upon the treasury to accept gold on deposit and issue gold certificates therefor.

There has been some formal discussion of this matter by the treasury officials. The point of interrest was a decision made by Secretary Carlisle when the treasury gold fell below $100,000,000, that the reserve having once fallen below the amount mentioned, gold certificates could not be issued again, even if the reserve went above $103,000,000, unless the issue was specifically authorized by Congress.

The soundness of this decision is questioned by the best authorities. It is no new thing for one secretary to reverse a decision made by a previous one, and it is the beief in financial circles in the East that Secretary Gage will do this.

The business world prefers currency, because of its convenience. Paper is infinitely easier to handle and transport than is coin. Should the secretary decide to issue gold certificates, those country banks which have not the facilities for holding their reserve in gold could hold the certificates for that purpose and put into circulation the currency which they now hold.

Cashier Muhleman, of the sub-treasury in New York, speaking of this matter, said a day or two ago that there seemed to be an erroneous idea in some quarters that there was now an inconvenient shortage of currency. This he said was not the case, and he added that any action of the treasury officials which might convey that impression was, in his opinion, taken because they desired such a shortage and were shaping their course at present with a view to the need of a large amount of currency during October to meet the government's payments of interest and pensions."—Toledo Blade.

This seems like a queer article to people living in Minnesota. But to the Ohioan, just befofe election, it may be made use of as a vote getter; that is if the average voter in that state is possessed of no greater intelligence than the article in question would indicate as the belief of the Blade's editor.

Just notice its inconsistency:

1st. Gold is plenty; inconveniently so.

2nd. Even though Carlisle claims Congress would have to say so before more bonds could be issued, the Blade favors issuing bonds.

3rd. The business would prefer currency to gold.

4th. Those country banks which have not the facilities for holding their reserve in gold could hold the certificates for that purpose and put into circulation the currency which they now hold."

5th. There is no shortage of currency.

Now, if there is too much gold, and no shortage of currency in the country, why does the Blade want gold certificates issued by the government? Does it require any more facilities for a bank to keep gold than it does to keep paper?

Ohio politicians and a few other money makers may desire that the government issue another lot of gold certificates. But ordinary, plain, everyday people in this section of country believe that it would be better for Uncle Sam to begin to get out of debt than to go further in by issuing bonds in time of peace..

Letter to Page Morris.

The Saint Cloud Times publishes a letter from J. N. Gilley, of Cold Springs, Minn., which is just a little more peppery than that of Comrade Mc Donald, of St. Cloud, to Comrade William McKinley. It seems Mr. Gilley was an old soldier of the sixties; had been wounded twice; was a life long republican, and had worked faithfully for the party during the last campaign; had met the Congressional nominee, Page Morris. He wanted the post office, and secured a long roll of petitioner, but a gold bug democrat was given the plum, and Mr. Gilley was mad. So mad that he concluded to say so where he thought the blame rested, and wrote the letter.

COLD SPRING, Minn., Sept. 21, 1897.

Page Morris,
Duluth, Minn.,

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed find my G. A. R. button, which you told me last fall was "not going to hurt me any." I don't know as it did, but you may have it for all the good it has done me. During the whole campaign there was nothing but "the soldiers must be recognized and get appointments;" "justice to the veterans," etc. This looks like it. If I had been defeated by a man of any ability, or influence, or a man of any standing, I would say nothing; but to be turned down by a kid, who could not get the endorsement of any business man in this place, nor get the signature of one town or village officer, and a boy that can just control his own vote; that is an outrage! If four or five bums, gamblers, pugilists and sports control the whole Republican party, then I am ashamed of the party that I stood by so faithfully for 35 years. But what more could I expect from a ——rebel anyway. I was shot through the right shoulder and through the left arm by some of them, and yet I am ready at any time to take a gun or sword and face any one of them, from General Longstreet to a deserter.

J. N. GILLEY.

Pushing the Mails.

Compressed air, that great propeller of the future, has been used the last week in New York City to force the mail a mile in a minute from the main postoffice to the branch postoffice in the Produce Exchange. The lightning has been chained and utilized, and now the air is to carry six hundred letters in a minute. The postoffice will soon run on wind, and the next is a postal flying machine.—N. Y. Dispatch.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 15, 1897.

"What have you got to do with Cuba, anyhow?" That is the plain English of the courteously worded reply of the new Spanish ministry to Mr. McKinley's Quixotic meditation proposition, which was used to prevent Congress taking action at the last session that would have brought peace in Cuba long before now. Having had one cheek diplomatically slapped by Spain, it now remains to be seen whether Mr. McKinley will turn the other cheek for another slap, or will rise to the occasion by promptly recognizing the independence of Cuba, or even the belligerence of the Cubans. Present talk in administration circles indicates that the other cheek will be turned to the Spaniards. The opinion is growing that Congress will have to compel Mr. McKinley to do the right thing by Cuba.

As though Mr. McKinley did not have enough troubles of his own, the two factions of Virginia republicans have swooped down upon him with the demand that he umpire their dispute.

After a series of false alarms covering a period of more than ten years, during which he has been eligible for retirement, it seems that Justice Field of the U. S. Supreme Court is going to retire sure enough this time. Attorney General McKenna is slated to succeed him, and a Cabinet shake up is expected at the same time, which it is said may land "Teddy" Roosevelt in the Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy and bring about other changes of more or less importance.

Attorney General Terrell, of Georgia, who is in Washington on business before the U. S. Supreme Court is somewhat indignant at the misrepresentations which have been made of the shooting of the negro postmaster at Hogansville. He said: "A great injustice has been done to one of the best and most substantial towns in our state. The report of the Post Office inspectors will bear out my declaration that there was absolutely no evidence of any deep-seated plot on the part of the citizens of Hogansville to remove Loftin. There isn't a spark of evidence to show whether he was shot by a white man or a negro. At any rate there was no conspiracy among the prominent citizens of the town, as some of the papers put it, and all such reports are unfounded aspersions on a good people. I know the citizens there, and there isn't a better community in any state in the Union. A whole town should not be made to suffer for the deed of one miscreant. The State officers are as anxious as the Federal authorities to bring the guilty party to punishment, and every means of detection is being used to that end".

Mr. Mc Kinley is almost in a state of panic on account of his private advices from Ohio. Boss Hanna with all his egotism has become alarmed at the indifference of so many men who have heretofore been the most enthusiastic workers in every republican campaign; he fears the indifference will last until election day and that it will keep thousands of republicans away from the polls, and he has communicated his fears to Mr. McKinley, who is now trying to devise some scheme to arouse a little enthusiasm among the Foraker republicans, of Ohio. Ex-Congressman Layton, of Ohio, who although a democrat is not taking any active part in the campaign because of his pressing legal engagements, has been telling his Washington friends that the Ohio democrats have an excellent chance to win, if they can only succeed in getting out a full vote. He is confident that the republican stay at home vote will reach away up in the thousands, and is afraid that the same cause may largely reduce the democratic vote. He says he never saw such apathy among rural voters in an Ohio campaign as exists at this time.

Consul General Lee was in Washington this week preparing for his return to Cuba next week. He had a conference with Mr. McKinley and several with Assistant Secretary Day, but did not meet Secretary Sherman at all. Still there are persons who object to the assertion that Mr. Sherman has nothing whatever to do with the relations of this government with Spain and Cuba, calling it "preposterous" etc. It would be preposterous for a man who has been in Washington during the last six months, and kept his eyes open, to calm to believe that Mr. Sherman has had anything whatever to do with either Spanish or Cuban matters. The opinion is prevalent in Washington that Mr. Sherman will be froze out of the Cabinet before the first of the year. A personal friend of General Lee is authority for the statement that he will return to Virginia in the spring and begin an active personal canvass for election to the U. S. Senate, to succeed Senator Martin.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents. Opp. U. S. Patent office Washington, D. C.

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BY HON. B. F. CHRISTLIEB.

MR. EDITOR:—Having once more completed the trip across the continent and back, I will try to interest your readers with my experiences, especially during my stay in Minnesota; and, consequently, may have more to say about Minnesota than California. I found the climatic conditions of Minnesota during last summer quite detrimental to my delicate health; and, consequently, did not enjoy myself to a very great degree, and yet I found myself during my visit there reinforced by a vigorous appetite with capacity to enjoy and devour considerable of Minnesota's food supply, and I have this to say of Minnesota, putting it quaintly: that it will give one a vigorous appetite and it will also give him the "grippe."

On my return to Minnesota after an absence of nearly two years, I found that a number of old time friends and acquaintances had passed away, amongst whom I can name, Mrs. George Hoisington, Andrew Brown, the Ingerson Brothers, of Independence; John Hannen, Andrew and Adam Scherer, Charles Wolfsfeld, Mrs. Roehl, Mrs. Bernard Gasper, of Medina; George and James Maxwell, Mrs. Foglesonger, of Orono.

I was gratified to find quite a number of the pioneers of the fifties and sixties, of the big woods, still alive, amongst whom I can mention the venerable John S. Harrington, of Wayzata, who still resides on the spot where he began his Minnesota pioneer life in 1854, on the shores of Lake Minnetonka, now surrounded by magnificent residences of wealthy Lake dwellers, and in spite of his four scour years his intellect is as bright as in the days of yore, recalling many of his pioneer experiences of Ohio as well as of Minnesota. Of Wayzata pioneers, the following are still living: Benj. Keesling, Root Churchill, Mrs. Bradford Wakefield, A. K. Richards, Wm. Hoagland, Henry Maurer. At Long Lake an vicinity I still found alive David Lydiard and Eleazer Dickey the pioneers of the Nova Scotia settlement of that locality, and besides them I found James Dillman and wife (nee Mary Brown) Mrs Edward Walsh, Sam'l Lydiard, now of California, Mrs. James Johnson, Mrs V. Cox, Jacob Clasen, W. A. Spafford, John Schmitz, Isaac Christlieb, now of California, Mrs. Henry Stubbs, Milton and Rolla Stubbs, Jonathan and Charles Grave and their sister Mary Ann Parker, Mrs. Rachel Talbert, (nee stubs) Mrs. George and James Maxwell, Wm. G. White, several Married daughters of the late Charles Gordon, Miss Annie Stubbs, Perry Parrish, Fidel Strebel. Of Medina Pioneers. I found: Peter, Edward, and Nick Miller, the venerable George Reiser and wife and their sons Joseph, George and Anthony, Maurice Luby, Bernard Gasper, Chas. Kassube, Bernard Feltes, Carl, Adolph and Louis Hamisch, John Thies and his sons Jerry and John, Mrs. John Walsfeld and sons Peter and John, Peter Berens, Joseph and Anthony Merz, Jacob Engel and sons John and Peter, Peter Hoppe, the Becker brothers, the Lerch brothers, Jerry Hannen. There are many settlers of the seventies as James Vauderwesker and family, John and Nick Kohnen who may be regarded as old settlers. Time is waning and a quarter of a century seems to be but a short time after all. In Independence: Our friend John H. McGary whose zeal and pen are untiring in vindicating the rights of the masses, Earl Hoisington and wife, George Hoisington, Mrs. Daniel Styner, Henry Jackson and wife, Washington Rader Jacob Bryant, Charles Goodsel, John Williams, and his son Harvey, Ebenezer Brandon, Mrs. Batdorf and her sons John and Barton, and Benj. Drake, a pioneer of the fifties of Carver county, later of the vicinity of Howard Lake, including many experiences as an early day printe of Minnesota. I was also gratified to meet Dr. Wakefield, of Monticello and renew my 35 years acquaintanceship with him, finding him quite hale and hearty at his great age. 75 years. There are others of Wright county that I could mention if space would permit.

Time is fast rounding out a period of a half century since settlements began in this region and as I name the pioneers still living, it is gratifying to learn that so many still survive. I met quite a number of them during my recent visit to Minnesgta and it gave me much pleasure to have the opportunity to converse with them once more and allude to our early experiences in the Big Woods, then a beautiful forest, impressing one as immense picnic ground, recalling the memory of those who had passed away, some in the effort to reduce forest to a region of agriculture, some in the great contest to save the Union and others in the great struggle to keep the savages at bay and from destroying the homes so recently made in that wilderness. May these survivors enjoy many happy years of life and the memory of all the pioneers be cherished by posterity.

The first rain of this season for California occurred about the first day of this month. The fruit crop of California thus far ripened and marketed has been abundant and of good quality and the displays at the stores and fruit stands of this city is magnificent and luscous and of unusual size. Peaches, apples of four inches in diameter, Pears and other fruits nearly as large. Grapes seem to be about two or three times the size of any grown in Minnesota coming under my notice last summer.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 13.

Among Our Exchanges.

The Oregon Agriculturist: Nearly every year there is some special reason to wish for the Nicaragua canal. Good potatoes are now worth about a dollar a bushel, equal to $1.65 a sack, in New York city. If the canal were now in existence it would double the value of every bushel of potatoes in Oregon. Fancy red apples are now worth $4 a barrel in New York.

Diphtheria is reported at several points around Annandale, but as yet no fatalities have resulted. At South Haven the the four children and wife of Thos. Waller are victims of the epidemic. They will all probably recover. No cases have appeared in Annandale and those cases in the surrounding country are under quarantine. LATER—As we go to press we learn of the death of Mary, the oldest daughter who died yesterday.—Annandale Advocate.

Minneapolis Tribune: One Money is to be made a senator in Georgia, but in some other states it is charged that money makes the senators.

Ida Grove Era, Iowa, (Rep.): The editor of this paper is no pessimist, but he is certain that unless some hard work is done from now until election time, L. M. Shaw will not get the votes he should have, and that the republican ticket in Ida County will meet defeat. The county is naturally republican, but the republicans must do some work. Especially will it be necessary for everyone to cast his vote on election day. Over confident stay at homes can easily bring defeat to what should be a glorious victory.

St. Paul Dispatch: Arnold Luetgert may open a saloon, if acquitted, but the Chicago beer-drinkers will not likely forget his familiarity with certain destructive chemicals.

Minneapolis Times: If the court martial would only do the proper thing, Captain Lovering, who brutally abused Private Hammond at Fort Sheridan would soon be looking for a job as third assistant pig sticker in a slaughter House.

Litchfield Independent: Chattanooga, Tenn., normally Republican by 500 votes, went Democratic last Tuesday by a thousand majority.

Litchfield Independent: James Martin, the frog catcher, has 6,000 dozen frogs corralled in a pen near lake Ripley. His largest catch for one day was 600 dozen. The market at present is overstocked, and so instead of killing and sipping at once he is herding his drove for a rise in the market. Great business is frog catching, this year. The crop is a big one.

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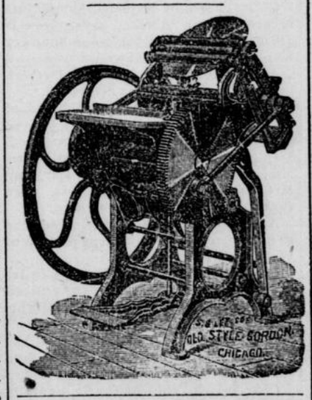

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Latest News

The Supreme Court decided to reverse the lower courts in the Stenerson grain rate case. Justice Canty's recital shows that Minnesota farmers and shippers are paying extortionate rates.

The Leutgart jury, in Chicago, disagreed 9 for guilty 3 for not guilty. The sausage maker will ask for release on bail.

Editor Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun died Sunday, Oct. 17.

George M. Pullman, the palace car magnate, died Tuesday, the 19th inst.

The Church vs. the Lodge.

NOCALES, Ariz., Oct., 15.—A sensation has been sprung in the adjacent state of Sonora, republic of Mexico, by an ecclestical edict from Archbishop Lopez, the seat of whose archepiscopal see is at the City of Hermosille, the capitol of the state, excommunicating all members of the Masonic fraternity.

Nearly all of the highest officials in the state and many of the most prominent citizens are members of the Masonic order and at the same time many of them are devout Catholics. The wives and feminine members of their families are also. Consequently this sweeping edict has spread consternation all over the state.—Tribune.

THE SONG OF THE "No. 9."

My dress is of fine polished oak,
As rich as the finest fur cloak,
And for handsome design
You just should see mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I'm beloved by the poor and the rich,
For both I impartially stitch;
In the cabin I shine,
In the mansion I'm fine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I never get surly nor tired,
With zeal I always am fired;
To hard work I incline,
For rest I ne'er pine—
No. 9, No. 9.

I am easily purchased by all,
With instalments that monthly do fall;
And when I am thine,
Then life is benign—
No. 9, No. 9.

To the Paris Exposition I went,
Upon getting the Grand Prize intent:
I left all behind,
The Grand Prize was mine—
No. 9, No. 9.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889, at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France. This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered—the GRAND PRIZE—giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor—the most prized honor of France.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best it will be your own fault. Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine. If he doesn't keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue and terms. Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory. WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO. Chicago, Ill.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

Uncle Sam's fleet of five torpedo boats is called "a mosquito squadron," and if it lives up to its name the discomfort of the enemy will be all that could be desired.

Emulating the successful actress, the farmer with 10,000 bushels of wheat for sale now has his diamonds stolen by members of the threshing crew as an advertisement.

J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York, is said to control nearly 50,000 miles of railway. If Pierpont keeps on at this rate he may eventually become a bigger man than the brakeman.

The cost of strikes in this country between the years 1881 and 1894 is placed by the labor bureau at Washington at $163,807,866, and the number of persons thrown out of employment at 3,714,406.

Connecticut has adopted a constitutional amendment providing that no man shall vote without proving his ability to read the constitution and state statutes in the English language.

A writer in an American journal devoted to milling says Siberia is too cold to compete with this country in the production of wheat, and that the opening of the great Russian railway across northern Asia will not lessen the demand on this country for breadstuffs. Siberia is unsuited to a large production of wheat.

The anti-gambling amendment to the state constitution in New Jersey was not defeated, as at first reported. It received a majority of over 600. But the vote was light, and the organized friends of the gamblers came near carrying their point. Any kind of gaming hereafter in New Jersey will be punishable by imprisonment.

The son born to the duke of Marlborough will, if he lives, inherit the titles of marquis of Blandford, earl of Sunderland, earl of Marlborough, Baron Spencer of Wormleigh, Baron Churchill of Sandridge, prince of the holy Roman empire and prince of Mindelheim in Suabia. He will be known henceforth as the marquis of Blandford and will be the tenth duke.

The extent to which life insurance has been developed in the United States is shown by a statement made by L. G. Fouse, of Philadelphia, an eminent actuary. He says that under the legal reserve system, including the industrial method, there is carried in the United States $6,000,000,000 in insurance. Under the assessment and fraternal order systems the amount is $8,000,000,000, making the enormous total of $14,000,000,000 under all systems.

The anarchists, it appears, have not been neglecting the two "youthful despots." A plot to kill the kaiser on his recent trip to Russia was discovered, and a conspiracy was unearthed to assassinate the czar on his visit to Poland a short time ago. No damage was done in either instance. These plots show, however, that presidents and premiers are not the only sort of magnates who have won the anarchists' hostility. Kaisers and czars are also in peril, but they are guarded better than the rulers of more liberal governments.

Tom Smith, of Kansas, beats William Tell out of sight. He shoots four rifles, and with the fourth knocks an apple from his own head. Three rifles are made stationary, at various angles. Sighting by a glass, he fires, hits the trigger of the rifle 30 feet behind; the second rifle hits the trigger of the gun 30 feet in front, while No. 3 fires a ball and strikes the trigger of gun No. 4, at another angle, which knocks the apple from his head. His family might as well buy a cemetery lot and have it ready. They will be short on Smiths in Kansas.

Dr. W. L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau at Washington, who is both physician and mineralogist, states that during the months of January, February and March 1,200 suicides were reported in the United States. In July, August and September there were 1,600. There were 1,700 murders and 50 persons lynched or hanged during the three cold months, and 2,500 murders and 113 hanged or lynched during the three hot months. Investigations are being conducted in regard to the connection between crime and atmospheric conditions.

The land of morning calm, ancient Corea, has opened two more of its ports to the world. Chinampo and Nulpo are on the coast of two rich provinces. Of course American traders and manufacturers will look out for new opportunities in that quarter. Such as it is, the Corean civilization is very old and the people are well-disposed and industrious. Corea is known to have many undeveloped mineral veins and fresh gold discoveries may be expected in that region. A rush to Corea would add a little variety to the almost bewildering number of gold hunting expeditions at the present time.

The experiment of the Salvation Army in transplanting city poor from the slums to farms with a view to make them independent and self-supporting will be watched with great interest. The question whether the same causes that make people dependent in the city will make them fail to be successful in the country is an interesting one. Perhaps the most interesting question connected with the experiment is whether the people can be induced to go. Whether they will take to the idea of going to the country and living in comparative isolation is one of the problems the Salvation Army may solve.

The Japanese government has undertaken the construction of 1,200 miles of railway, the first that has ever been built there, in the island of Formosa, recently acquired from China as one of the indemnities of the late war. The Japanese have found, since subduing the rebellious natives, that the island, which many thought worthless, is exceedingly rich in natural productions and worthy of careful commercial development. The railway will not only be useful in transferring troops from one part of the island to another, but it will serve to bring the trade of Formosa more closely into Japanese hands.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the ninth statistical report of the interstate commerce commission for the year ended June 30, 1896, it is shown that on that date there were in operation in the United States 182,776 miles of railway and that 150 roads were in the hands of receivers. Nearly 1,900 employes were killed and almost 30,000 injured during the year.

The president has accepted the resignation of Justice Stephen J. Field of the supreme court, to take effect December 1 next.

John A. Kasson, formerly member of the house of representatives from Iowa, and ex-minister to Austria, has been appointed a special agent by the president for the negotiation of reciprocity arrangements under the Dingley tariff law.

Gold exports during September amounted to $54,787 and the imports to $4,244,383. Merchandise exports aggregated $103,360,669 and imports $42,410,018.

President McKinley has appointed Eugene Seeger, of Chicago, to be consul general of the United States at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

THE EAST.

It is announced by the New York Sun that hereafter it will espouse the cause of the republican party.

At Cape May the Holman friction-geared locomotive in a trial on the South Jersey railroad made a mile in 44 3-5 seconds on the first trial and a mile in 42 seconds in a second spurt.

From Pittsburgh Peter Maher has issued a challenge to James J. Corbett to fight for the heavyweight championship of the world.

J. T. Scharf, Chinese inspector at New York, has sent in his resignation, declaring that the Chinese exclusion act is a farce.

B. F. Hunt, of Boston, aged 88 years, and Mrs. Julia A. Sherman, of Watertown, N. Y., aged 90 years, were married at Rochester, N. Y.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 15th aggregated $1,307,907,189, against $1,598,840,436 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 32.0.

In the United States there were 223 business failures in the seven days ended on the 15th, against 123 the week previous and 328 in the corresponding period of 1896.

In New York Evangelina Cisneros, who escaped from a Cuban prison, has signed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States.

The death of Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, occurred at his home in Glencove, L. I., aged 78 years.

In a football game at Bellwood, Pa., Benjamin Rich, half back of the Tyrone football team, was killed.

Flames in a building in New York occupied by Fitzpatrick & Co., manufacturers of mirrors, caused a loss of $300,000.

Three kites flew to a height of 11,500 feet at Blue Hill observatory in Massachusetts, breaking all previous records.

WEST AND SOUTH.

C. C. Horton, of Muscatine, has been elected commander of the Iowa soldiers' home at Marshalltown.

The oldest man in Indiana, James Suprise, living near Crown Point, celebrated his one hundred and fifth birthday anniversary.

Fire destroyed J. A. Shelton's livery barn at Manilla, Ind., and ten horses were cremated.

The death of Patrick Smith, more than 100 years of age, occurred at the poorhouse in Eldora, Ia.

In Denver Lee Bottom, a fireman, was thrown from a steamer and killed, and W. H. Morley was fatally injured.

The great Yukon valley, it is said, with its wealth of gold, will be made a separate territory under the name of Lincoln.

Fire wiped out seven four-story wooden dry houses containing 3,000,000 pounds of tobacco at Durham, N. C., the total loss being $250,000.

At New Albany, Ind., the board of directors of the First national bank decided to wind up the affairs of the bank and retire from business.

C. T. Thebo, of Kalispel, Mont., just returned from Alaska, says there is $10,000,000 in gold dust in the hands of Klondike miners.

At Springfield, O., the first Pythian home in the world was dedicated.

In his annual report Gov. McCord, of Arizona, makes a strong plea for the admission of the territory to statehood.

In the Rogers house at Baltimore, Md., Matthew Rogers, a grocer, and Mrs. Ida Wright, his mistress, were found dead. Both had been shot.

An incendiary fire destroyed the greater part of the business portion of Wataga, Ill.

One of the largest landowners in Indiana, Adam Huffman, was murdered near Brimfield by burglars and his hired man was fatally hurt.

In Chicago intense heat caused the death of George Means, a laborer, and three other persons were prostrated.

Charles Ward shot Laura Bopp fatally at Logansport, Ind., and then shot himself through the heart.

A mob lynched Douglass Bolte (colored) at a small settlement on Bayou Barataria, La., for running the quarantine gantlet.

The huge central truss of the roof at Robinson's opera house in Cincinnati fell to the parquet with a crash and three persons were killed, 33 were seriously injured and as many more were more or less hurt.

At its annual meeting in Nashville, Tenn., the American Humane association reelected as president John G. Shortall, of Chicago.

Near Kendall, Ky., Tom Parker, a negro, was lynched by a mob for killing a white cap who attacked his home.

Throughout the country the condition of business is said to be constantly improving.

Flames wiped out the village of Flat Creek, Tenn.

A. S. Paddock, who was twice United States senator from Nebraska, died suddenly at Beatrice, aged 67 years.

Sam P. Jones, the noted evangelist, celebrated his fiftieth birthday with a notable gathering at his home in Cartersville, Ga.

A mob lynched a white man named Cole near Wilmot, Ark., for the murder of Constable Jones.

Rich strikes of gold have been made on the Tanana river in Alaska. The river is entirely in American territory.

As the result of a family feud Alonzo Roach shot and killed William Pierce and fatally wounded Walter Pierce at Maulridge, Ind.

In a canning factory in Adrian, Mich., an explosion killed William Pratt and fatally injured Thomas Grinnell and Bert Kimball.

William Limba (white) and Barker Amos (colored) were both killed in a duel at Powersville, Ga.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The king has proclaimed himself emperor and Corea has become an empire.

In Montreal an organization known as the Canadian Independence club has issued a manifesto stating that the time had come for Canada to throw off its connection with England.

Senorita Virginia Castillanos and Senorita Blanca Ortega, young women of distinguished families charged with conspiring against the government, were placed in jail in Havana.

On the north shore of Pinar del Rio the coasting steamer Triton, from Havana to Bahia Honda, was wrecked, and over 200 persons perished.

In Cuba 5,000 concentrated people have died of hunger at Las Palacios in seven months.

The death of Edward Langtry, husband of Lily Langtry, the actress, occurred in the asylum for the insane at Chester, England.

Fire destroyed seven-eighths of the historic town of Windsor, N. S., the loss being over $2,000,000. Two lives were lost, Michael Whalen and his wife.

Indians murdered six persons on the Taku river while on their way to the Klondike.

The city of Kung Yang, China, was sacked by rebels and 1,000 persons were killed or wounded.

LATER NEWS.

Secretary Alger has directed that a court martial be ordered for the trial of Capt. Lovering, who, it is alleged, brutally treated Private Hammond, at Fort Sheridan.

Counterfeiting has been discovered in the penitentiary at Pittsburg, Pa. The warden unearthed the metal and found the dies, which were perfect. The counterfeits were fine specimens of the coiner's art.

The Greek and Ottoman plenipotentiaries appointed to conclude a definite treaty of peace between Greece and Turkey held their first meeting at Constantinople the 18th.

Frank Partridge, of Vermont, has been appointed consul general at Tangiers.

E. J. Nevelle, arrested at Oelwein, Io., charged with cattle stealing, shot himself through the heart.

Surgeon General Newton L. Bates, of the United States navy, died at Washington, D. C., the 18th. He was appointed surgeon general only two weeks previous to his death.

The secretary of the navy has ordered the U. S. cruiser Detroit, now in Florida waters, to proceed to the coast of Guatamala to protect American interests. The Montgomery, now at Staten Island, will relieve the Detroit of the work of looking after filibusters.

Cashier George R. Taylor, of the Argentine bank which failed last year owing thousands of dollars to depositors was convicted in the criminal court in Argentine, Kansas, of wrecking the concern.

Admiral John. L. Worden, U. S. N., retired, died at Washington, D. C., the 18th. He commanded the Monitor during its engagements with the Merrimac in Hampton roads during the late war. In 1886 he was retired with full rank and pay of admiral, the only instance of the kind. Also received the thanks of congress for gallantry in war.

There were 53 new cases of yellow fever at New Orleans the 19th.

Wm. Brodie, postmaster at Brule City, S. D., was arrested on the charge of selling liquor without a license.

The 51st annual national convention of the American Missionary association was held in Minneapolis, beginning the 19th.

Raymond Allen, a 12-year-old boy of Springfield, Mo., went to school with a stick of dynamite in his pocket. In getting into his seat it exploded, causing fatal injuries.

George M. Pullman Is Dead.

Chicago, Oct. 19.—George M. Pullman died suddenly of heart disease at 5 o'clock this morning, in his magnificent brownstone home at the corner of Prairie avenue and Eighteenth street.

Mr. Pullman retired last evening at his usual hour, which was somewhat early. He was apparently in his ordinary health, and there was no indication of his demise, or indeed any premonition even of illness. He was at his office in the Pullman building up to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, attending to business. Nothing unusual was noticed in his appearance. Mrs. Pullman is in New York and has been sent for.

George Mortimer Pullman was born in Chautauqua county, New York, March 3, 1831. At 14 he began life as a clerk in a country store, later associated himself with an older brother in the cabinet making business at Albion. He came to Chicago in 1859 and at first engaged in the business of raising buildings, elevating entire blocks a number of feet to bring them up to new street grades. While riding in an old-fashioned sleeping car from Buffalo to Westfield, N. Y., it occurred to him that there was a field for building comfortable sleeping coaches. From 1859 to 1862 he made a series of experiments on the Chicago & Alton and Galena roads.

The first car, the Pioneer, was completed early in 1865, and immediately took rank as the most perfect railway vehicle the world had ever seen. This was the beginning of the Pullman system, which has grown to the present enormous proportions. Mr. Pullman was identified with almost every public enterprise in Chicago. The industrial town of Pullman, within the city limits of Chicago, now contains over 11,000 inhabitants.

MARKETS

Minneapolis, Oct. 19.

Wheat — No. 1 northern, new 89 to 89¼c; No. 2 northern, 85½ to 86; December, 87⅛.

Corn—No. 3, 26c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 20 to 21c.

Cattle—Steers, $3.20 to 3.75; cows, $2.50.

Hogs—$3.25 to 3.80.

Sheep—Muttons, $3.10 to 4.50; lambs, $4.25.

Butter—Creamery, extras, 20 to 21c; creamery, firsts, 18 to 19c; dairy, fancy, 18 to 19c; dairy, choice, 15 to 16c.

Poultry—Turkeys, 7 to 8c; spring chickens, 7 to 8c.

EDITOR DANA DEAD.

The Close of a Long and Notable Career.

His Death Had Been Long Expected and Came Peacefully—Occurred at His Long Island Home—Outline of Life.

New York, Oct. 18.—Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, died at his home in Glencove, L. I., at 1:20 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The cause of Mr. Dana's death was cirrhosis of the liver. On June 9 he was at his office apparently strong and healthy. The next day he was taken ill, and he never afterward visited New York.

Short Biographical Sketch.

[Charles Anderson Dana was born Aug. 18, 1819. He came of an old New England family, which has supplied as many students to Harvard and as many well-known names to literature as any in the east. Among its members are numbered Francis Dana, the revolutionary patriot; Richard Henry Dana, the poet; the other Richard Henry, who wrote "Two Years Before the Mast," and James D. Dana, the geologist. He followed the ancestral track at Harvard, when weakness of the eyes interrupted his studies and obliged him to leave the university without taking a degree, in spite of his high scholastic achievements.

College life over, he joined with Theodore Parker, Emerson, Margaret Fuller, George William Curtis, Hawthorne, Channing and others in their attempt to found the Brook Farm community. This was an endeavor to form an ideal society based upon real equality and perfect fraternity. The plan was not a success, and the members of Brook Farm were soon scattered. Young Dana abandoned his visionary hopes and turned his face to a life of toil. He at once entered the newspaper profession and was

CHARLES A. DANA.

first employed by Elizur Wright, who was then publishing a paper called the Chronotype in Boston. He earned five dollars a week. From this point his rise was rapid. In 1847 he went to New York, having been engaged as city editor on Horace Greeley's rising paper, the Tribune, at ten dollars a week. The following year he was sent as special correspondent to Europe. His work there soon gained him renown as a correspondent, and on his return to New York he became Greeley's principal assistant. His salary gradually was increased from $1,000 to $2,500 a year, this being the highest salary paid at that time by any newspaper.

Mr. Dana's leisure hours were spent in literary work. He published a volume of poems, and in 1855 he began, in association with George Riley, to edit the "New American Cyclopedia."

From the first of his connection as managing editor of the Tribune and until he resigned his post thereon in April, 1862, Dana fought with Greeley, through the Tribune, against the spread of slavery in states and territories where it had not already gained a foothold. In 1861 Mr. Dana went to Albany to advocate the election of Mr. Greeley to the United States senate, and he almost succeeded in his endeavor. In the following year they differed on the proper conduct of military operations, and Dana resigned from the management of the paper, after a service of 15 years.

June 16, 1862, he was appointed to the war department commission to investigate claims at Cairo, Ill.; on March 15, 1863, as special commisioner of the department to report on the conditon of the pay service in the western army. June 1, 1863, in order that he might be subject to military exchange if captured when visiting the front of the army, he was appointed major and assistant adjutant general, and on December 31, 1863, was nominated to the senate for that office, but he never formally accepted it, and the nomination, at his request, after he had returned from Vicksburg, was withdrawn on February 24, 1864. January 20, 1864, he was nominated for assistant secretary of war for one year, from January 19, 1864, confirmed January 20, and took the office on January 28; renominated January 23, 1865, and confirmed on the same day. He renderd the principal part of his service for the war department under the above commissions and as assistant secretary by visiting the army headquarters at Rosecrans, Sheridan, Sherman and Grant, advising confidently with the commanding officer and corresponding freely with President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton, resigning as assistant secretary July 1, 1865.

When the war was over, in 1867, he went to Chicago, and for a year acted as editor of the Republican. Then he returned to the metropolis and organized the company which now publishes the New York Sun. The Sun was already an old-established journal, having first appeared in 1833. Dana's conduct of this journal was so fearless that in 1873 his criticism of the Grant administration led to an attempt on the part of the heads of the government to hale him to Washington for trial in a police court on a charge of libel. Justice Blatchford, then of the United States district court in New York, declared the attempt an invasion of constitutional rights and refused to grant the necessary warrant of removal. For nearly 30 years Mr. Dana made the Sun an independent democratic Journal. In its issue of October 14, 1897, in the heart of the Greater New York municipal campaign, Mr. Dana repudiated democracy of every stripe and declared for the principles and policy of the republican party. This was on the ground that the democracy of William J. Bryan represented principles, tendencies and purposes which the Sun abhorred, and that the gold democracy was impractical and without definite purpose or significance.]

Spread of the Fever.

New Orleans, Oct. 19.—Before seven o'clock Monday evening the 100 mark of deaths during the present period of yellow fever prevalence had been reached. When the board of health closed its books Sunday night there had been 93 fatal cases. Between Sunday night and nightfall Monday seven deaths were reported. This century of deaths has occurred among less than 900 cases that have been reported to the board since early in September, when the first case made its appearance in New Orleans. New cases on Monday, 37. Two cases are reported from Franklin, La.; two at McHenry, Miss.; 12 at Scranton; two at Pascagoula; 16 at Biloxi; two and one death at Clinton; two and three deaths at Edwards.

Story Denied.

London, Oct. 19.—The marquis of Salisbury telegraphs from Hatfield house, Hertford, saying there is absolutely no truth in the story published by the Daily Chronicle of this city, saying the premier is anxious to retire on account of ill health and anxiety respecting the health of the marchioness of Salisbury, and that an early reconstruction of the cabinet is probable.

Chickasaws Raid a Town.

Wichita, Kan., Oct. 19.—Mill Creek, a small town in the Chikasaw nation east of Berwyn, I. T., was raided by 35 Chickasaw braves, who terrorized the inhabitants, drove the merchants from their houses and engaged in a wild orgy which ended in killing a man.

REPORT OF THE MINT.

Facts and Figures Given by Director Preston for 1897.

Washington, Oct. 19.—The director of the mint has submitted to the secretary of the treasury his report for the fiscal year 1897, covering the operations of the mints and assay offices, together with the statistics of foreign countries relative to production, coinage and the monetary condition of each. Following are extracts from the report:

The value of the gold deposited at the mints and assay offices during the fiscal year 1897, cents omitted, was $129,165,500; of this amount $87,603,337 was original deposits and $42,102,162 redeposits.

The coinage value of silver bullion received during the year was $9,725,022; of this amount $9,470,623 was original deposits and the remainder, $254,398, redeposits.

The purchase of silver bullion for subsidiary silver coinage, under the provisions of section 3,526, revised statutes of the United States, aggregated 259,248 fine ounces, costing $171,455.

The face value of uncurrent domestic gold coin received at the mint and assay offices was $1,025,121; of this amount $622,751 was transferred from the treasury for recoinage, and the remainder, $402,570, was deposited by individuals, the total coinage value of which was $1,015,314.

The coin executed during the year was as follows:

Gold	$71,646,705
Silver dollars	21,203,701
Subsidiary silver	3,124,086
Minor	984,569

At the average price of silver for the year the commercial ratio between gold and silver was 1 to 31.94; at the average price of silver for the year one dollar would purchase 741.65 grains, equivalent to 1.54 ounces.

The net imports of gold were $44,609,841, as against $78,904,612 net exports for the previous fiscal year. The net exports of silver were $32,636,835, as against $33,262,258 for the fiscal year 1896.

The products of gold and silver in the United States for the calendar year 1896 was: Gold, $53,088,000; silver—coinage value—$76,069,230. The world's product of gold and silver for the calendar year 1896 was:

Gold	$204,396,699
Silver (Commercial value)	109,406,809
Silver (coinage value)	215,242,700

The coinage of gold and silver by the various countries of the world, so far as reported, was:

Gold	$195,899,517
Silver	153,395,740

The director of the mint, in his report, reviews the decline of silver since 1873 and attributes the decline to the great increase in production.

Windsor (N. S.) Almost Destroyed.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 18.—Historic Windsor, one of the most beautiful towns in the province, was devastated by fire Sunday morning. For six hours, beginning shortly before three a. m., the fire, fanned by a violent northwest gale, raged so fiercely that the local fire department was absolutely helpless to cope with it, and within half an hour after its discovery the mayor began to call for outside assistance. Long before noon the town had been eaten up almost completely, the area covered by the flames being nearly a mile square, and of the 400 or more buildings occupying the section barely half a dozen scorched structures remain. Among the buildings that escaped are the Windsor cotton factory, Kings college, the Anglican church, the Edgehill school for girls and the Buffrin hotel. The total loss is estimated at $3,000,000. While a number of the heaviest losers are partially insured and some of them pretty well covered, the total insurance is calculated to be not more than $500,000. Two lives were lost, Michael Whalen and his wife, an aged couple, and two children of Walter Mosher, a boy of 12 and a girl of nine, were badly burned.

Made Bogus Coins in Prison.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 19.—Warden E. S. Wright, of the Riverside penitentiary, has discovered that a number of the convicts confined in the institution have been manufacturing counterfeit 50 cent pieces. He has unearthed the metal from which the "queer" money was made, the molds in which it was cast and the names of several convicts who were connected with the matter, but as yet he has been unable to find the man who originated and carried out the scheme. The counterfeits are magnificent specimens of the coiner's art. The die from which they were made is almost perfect, and the milling of the coins, which is the government's chief protections of metal money from those who would imitate it, is as near perfect as it is possible for human ingenuity to make it, and that such coins could be made within the walls of the Riverside penitentiary with the crude implements to be obtained by the prisoners is a startling feature of the case.

Exports and Imports.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The treasury statement of the merchandise and currency imports and exports of the United States during September shows the exports of domestic merchandise to have aggregated $103,360,669, as compared with $83,746,362 for September last year. This brings the increase of such exports for the last nine months over the same period last year up to over $80,000,000. The imports of merchandise during September amounted to $42,410,018, of which over 50 per cent. was free of duty, a loss in total in imports as compared with September, 1896, of $8,400,000. For the nine months an increase is shown of $66,660,853. The gold exports during September amounted to $54,787, and the imports to $4,244,383. The exports of silver during the month aggregated $4,572,594, and the imports $646,548.

Over a High Bank.

Marshfield, Ore., Oct. 19.—Monday afternoon ex-Judge J. H. Noster, his wife and daughter and his son's wife and baby, while driving from Mickle Point to Coquille City, met with a terrible accident. They had reached a point about half way to Coquille City, and were driving around a high, rocky point, when they met another team. The judge attempted to back his team to one side of the road to allow the other to pass, but the horses became frightened and unmanageable and backed off the grade, a distance of about 35 feet. Mrs. Noster was instantly killed and the judge's life is despaired of. The other ladies and children were also badly bruised. One of the horses was killed and the buggy wrecked.

California Town Burned.

Iowa Hill, Cal., Oct. 18.—Iowa Hill, a mining town situated in the mountains of Placer county, was visited by a most damaging fire early Sunday morning. The fire started in the Central hotel, and within a few minutes the hotel was a mass of flames and the walls falling in. Two of the lodgers in the Central hotel, William Golden and William Owens, perished in the flames.

Mrs. Langtry's Husband Dead.

London, Oct. 18.—Edward Langtry, the husband of Lily Langtry the actress, died Friday night in the asylum for the insane at Chester, to which he was recently committed.

JUSTICE FIELD RETIRES.

Has to His Credit the Longest Term on the Bench.

Washington, Oct. 15. — It was announced at the supreme court Thursday that Justice Stephen J. Field, of California, had notified President McKinley of his intention to retire as a member of the court and had informed his colleagues of this fact. The members of the court after adjournment at four o'clock called in a body on the retiring justice to pay him their respects. It is expected that his successor will be nominated by the president immediately after the convening of congress in December and that Attorney-General McKenna, also of California, will be named for the office.

Justice Field has been eligible for retirement ever since November 4, 1886, when he reached the age limit of 70 years. It was on August 16 last that Justice Field broke the record for length of service on the supreme bench, as it was on that day he exceeded the term of service of 34 years 5 months and 6 days to the credit of Chief Justice Marshall, whose service had up to that time been the longest in the history of the court. The total length of Justice Field's service up to the time when his retirement will take effect, December 1, will be 34 years, 7 months and 20 days. Under the law Justice Field will receive the full salary of an associate justice of the United States supreme court—$10,000 per year—for the remainder of his life.

Justice Field is a remarkable man and one of a remarkable family. His father was David Dudley Field, a Congregational minister of New England, and his mother was Sumit Dickinson Field. His grandfather on his father's side was Timothy Field, a captain in the revolution, and his grandfather on his mother's side was Noah Dickinson, who served with Israel Putnam in the French and Indian war and also served through the revolution. The justice is not the only member of his family in this generation to receive distinction. His brothers were Cyrus W. Field, who carried through to success the first transatlantic telegraph cable; David Dudley Field, who attained great eminence as a lawyer; Matthew W. Field, an eminent engineer; Henry M. Field, who was a distinguished clergyman; Jonathan Field, who was president of the Massachusetts state senate, and Timothy Field, who was an officer in the United States navy.

A WRECK AT SEA.

Steamer Strikes a Rock—Over 150 Lives Lost.

Havana, Oct. 18.—The gunboat Maria Christina, which left this port Saturday for the scene of the Triton wreck, has returned, accompanied by the tugboat Susie, which went with her. The two vessels arrived here at one o'clock Sunday afternoon, the gunboat having on board 19 and the tugboat 23 of the members of the lost ship's company, of whom 13 are civilians and soldiers. These are all who were saved of a total list of 200, passengers and crew.

Just as the Triton was sinking Capt. Ricardo, her commander, committed suicide by shooting himself with his revolver.

The coasting steamer Triton, from Havana to Bahia Honda, province of Pinar del Rio, went upon a rock Saturday morning, between Dominica and Mariel, on the north coast of that province. Her cargo shifted, and 15 minutes later she sank in 120 fathoms of water.

A scene of terrible confusion and panic ensued as soon as the passengers realized the meaning of the crash. In a wild struggle they rushed for the boats. The first boat that was lowered capsized immediately and all of its occupants were drowned in the whirling waters. The next was struck by an enormous wave and turned over, drowning 20, but the frail craft righted again, and eight who had been thrown out regained it. Some were good swimmers and kept themselves afloat for hours; others floated about on planks. Four soldiers on planks whom the strong currents carried east of Havana, opposite Moro castle, were saved by a pilot boat going toward Cardenas. They declare that Saturday night there were many others near them on planks, but when morning came all these had disappeared. Some of them probably became food for sharks.

Roof Falls on Audience.

Cincinnati, Oct. 16.—The falling of the ceiling in Robinson's opera house Friday evening gave Cincinnati almost a repetition of the horrible accident of '76, when the cry of fire in the same opera house caused a stampede in the audience, and over 100 persons were crushed to death. Friday evening the Holden Brothers Comedy company was producing "Dangers of a Great City," and the curtain had just been rung up on the second act, when there was an ominous cracking heard all over the house. The list at the hospital showed three dead, five dangerously if not fatally wounded, and 25 more or less seriously injured. The ceiling of the theater was in the shape of a dome, which was formed by rafters rising from walls of the theater and joined in the center of the ceiling by a circular bar of iron. This bar was fastened to the roof of the house by iron rafters, the whole forming the inside shell of the theater. This whole mass was precipitated upon the heads of 200 spectators.

To Divide Alaska.

Unalaska, Sept. 29. (By the revenue cutter Corwin to Seattle, Wash., Oct. 15.)—Lincoln territory, in all probability, before the adjournment of another congress will have been carved from the vast domain of Alaska. For many months past there have been whisperings of such action, and the movement has gone so far that petitions have been prepared for circulation in this northern country asking congress to create the territory. Briefly outlined, the proposed territory will embrace the Yukon basin from the international boundary line on the east, to the seacoast on the west. The northern boundary will be the Arctic ocean, and the southern an irregular line from Mount St. Elias to a point about midway between the mouth of the Yukon and the mouth of the Kuskokwim.

A Notable Reception.

New York, Oct. 18.—Evangelina Cisneros, the Cuban girl who was rescued from a Havana prison, was given a public reception Saturday night at Delmonico's. She was introduced there to a large number of specially invited guests and afterward appeared on a platform erected at the foot of the Worth monument at one corner of Madison square. Probably 200,000 people were congregated in and around the square.

Seal Experts Confer.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The state department confirms the report given out by the foreign office in London that Great Britain assents to a meeting of experts in Washington in the seal question, and Mr. Hay cables that Prof Thompson, the British expert, was to sail at once.

Scrofula Cured

Face and Head Covered with Sores, but Hood's Has Cured Them.

"My face and head were a mass of sores, but since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla these sores have all disappeared. I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal for scrofula." IDA A. WEAVER, Palermo, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

How to Make Tea.

More than half the Tea consumed in the United States and Canada is of Japanese growth, yet, the majority of Americans apparently do not understand how to prepare it so as to develop the delicious qualities which it contains. The Japanese Government has appropriated a large fund to aid the Japanese Tea growers and Tea merchants in prosecuting this educational work, and it is hoped that American ladies will be apt students. The main Bureau of the Japanese Tea Guild has issued an official recipe for making Japanese Tea, the translation of which is as follows:

First.—Use a small, dry and thoroughly clean porcelain teapot.

Second.—Put in one teaspoonful of tea leaves for each cup of tea desired.

Third.—When using Japanese teas, pour on the required quantity of fresh boiled water, and let stand with closed lid from 2 to 3 minutes. Never boil the leaves. In order to retain the natural flavor, Japanese tea leaves should be kept in tight can or jar, free from moisture.

Note.—To thoroughly enjoy the natural, delicate and sweet flavor of Japanese Teas, neither sugar nor cream should be used.

Perhaps Andrews Was to Blame.

The son of a well-known Providence lawyer came home at the end of his first term in college exulting in the fact that he stood next to the head of his class, says an exchange. His father was less easily satisfied. "What! Next to the head?" he exclaimed. "What do you mean, sir? I'd like to know what you think I send you to college for! Next to the head, indeed! Humph! I'd like to know why you aren't at the head, where you ought to be!" The young man was naturally crestfallen, but upon his return to college he went about his work with such ambition that the end of the term found him in the coveted place. He went home very proud, indeed. It was great news. The lawyer contemplated his son for a few moments in silence; then, with a shrug of his shoulders, he remarked: "At the head of the class, eh? Humph! That's a fine commentary on Brown university!"—Chicago Tribune.

No Charge.

It was evident that he was angry, and perhaps he had reason to be. Just as he passed under the scaffolding the painter flourished his brush a little too vigorously and the result was disastrous.

"Look at that," he yelled, indicating his coat and making all sorts of violent gestures.

The painter looked at it as requested.

"You have a right to kick," he said, when his scrutiny was completed. "It's a very uneven piece of work. I won't charge you a cent for it."—Chicago Post.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package, FREE. Write to Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Trying to Defraud Her.

Horton—How is it that you always put on such a long face and talk so discouragingly when your wife happens to be present? And at other times you are the most enthusiastic prosperity boomer I know of?

Henley—I promised her away back last spring that I'd get her a new sealskin sacque this fall, if business picked up.—Cleveland Leader.

Self Evident.

Miss Courtright—What do you think of a man who will marry a woman for money?

Mr. Spooner—All I can say is that such a fellow must be hard up.—Cleveland Leader.

None So Good as Star Tobacco.

The consumption of Star plug tobacco is the largest in the world. No other tobacco is so good as Star plug in all respects.

Smith—"Did many of the passengers go to hear Dr. Fourthly preach in the main cabin this morning?" Brown—"Yes, but most of them left when he announced his text." Smith—"What was it?" Brown—"'Cast thy bread upon the waters.'"—Life.

The Important Point.—Doctor—"You'll be on your feet in a week or so." Patient—"On my feet? But how soon will I be on my wheel?"—Puck.

A woman should never accept a lover without the consent of her heart, nor a husband without the consent of her judgment. —Ninon de l'Enclos.

Sudden cold—soreness, stiffness. Promptly Use St. Jacobs Oil. Sudden cure. Sure.

When money talks we never pause to criticise its grammar.—Chicago News.

Sore all over and stiff. Cured all Over by St. Jacobs Oil, and supple.

AN OPEN LETTER

From Miss Sachner, of Columbus, O., to Ailing Women.

To all women who are ill:—It affords me great pleasure to tell you of the benefit I have derived from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for the boon given to suffering women in that excellent remedy. Before taking the Compound I was thin, sallow, and nervous. I was troubled with leucorrhœa, and my menstrual periods were very irregular. I tried three physicians and gradually grew worse. About a year ago I was advised by a friend to try Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash and Vegetable Compound, which I did. After using three bottles of the Vegetable Compound and one package of Sanative Wash, I am now enjoying better health than I ever did, and attribute the same to your wonderful remedies. I cannot find words to express what a Godsend they have been to me.

Whenever I begin to feel nervous and ill, I know I have a never-failing physician at hand. It would afford me pleasure to know that my words had directed some suffering sister to health and strength through those most excellent remedies.—MISS MAY SACHNER, 348¼ E. Rich St., Columbus, O.

PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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THE HOME COMING.

The day's work done, my homeward way
Beneath the elm trees' shade
I wended; near the gate my fay
Watched for me while he played.

Oh, he was fair to see!
A winsome boy was he,
With eyes of heavenly blue;
A soul no stain that knew.

And soon as he adown the street
My coming did espy,
Forth would he speed on eager feet,
Bounding with joyous cry,

To grasp my hands and give his kiss,
And tell what he had done
Or seen the while through that or this
His sportive hours had run.

Oh, his was guileless art
The way from heart to heart!
Thoughtful amid his glee,
A loving child was he.

Now many a year that fair young head
Has rested 'neath the sod,
And I the homeward way still tread
To where he lives in God—

An unknown way; but when I near,
At last the shadowy gate,
Of lacking welcome I've no fear;
For me my child's await,

Mature in heavenly grace and lore,
To greet me as my guide,
And ope for me my mansion's door,
And aye with me abide.

And so, the while a tear
Drops on the sod so dear,
Still home with cheer I fare;
My child awaits me there.
—Christian World.

Fragments of an Evening.

THIS is simply a fragment torn out of an evening. The reader will please uprear before his vision a bedroom, a gas jet burning at what might be called the middle register of illumination, a bed upon which a small, white figure reclines, if burrowing and writhing may be brought under that head, and a man bending over the ensemble of nightgown, twinkling feet, brownie doll and copper cent.

[Note. The copper cent has been given as a bribe to induce a willingness to go to bed.]

First Voice (small, piping, but extremely cheerful)—Let's play circus, papa.

Second Voice (firm, but gentle)—No. Pop's boy must say his prayers and go to sleep.

First Voice (adding nothing whatever to the original proposition further than a little stronger tincture of persuasion)—Let's play circus, papa.

Second Voice (its proprietor evidently determining quietly to ignore the suggestion)—Begin now, sweetheart. Put your hands together that way. "God bless mamma"—

"Gaw bless mamma"—

"'And papa'"—

"An' papa. * * * If I say 'Gaw bless papa' will you play circus?"

"Maybe so. Now, honey mustn't talk about anything else when he is saying his prayers. 'And Sister Ros'"—

A sudden ejaculation of delight as one of the wee feet, plunging upward at a right angle with the bed's surface carries with it the counterpane and sheet, forming thereby a very insignificant looking pyramid of covering.

"O-o-o-o! Circus tent! Papa be elephant!"

Sternness on the part of the senior. A quick leveling of the pyramid by simple process of extracting the center pole and straightening out the architect to his proper length of two feet three inches.

"Now, go on. 'God bless Sister Rosie and'"—

"O-! Papa's a bad boy. Spoiled my circus."

"'Sister Rosie and grandmamma and'"—

Silence.

"Don't you know what becomes of little boys that won't say their prayers?"

The reluctant one looks defiantly out into the adjoining room, from which a celebrated and especially fiendish frog is supposed to come when called upon for the purpose of carrying away little boys who do not say their prayers.

"You b'oke my circus."

"All right. I'll turn down the lamp. Then we'll see what happens."

The rebel manifests a disposition to hedge, provided he can do so with dignity and untarnished honor.

"'Gaw bless Sister Rosie and'—am I a good boy, papa?"

"'And grandmamma.'"

But this skimming over and neglecting a vital proposition is not to be permitted.

"Am I a good boy, papa?"

"Yes, I guess so. Go on, now, little man. 'God bless Sister'"—

"If the frog comes to carry away your good boy will you whip him?"

The elder of the couple concludes that by making a vehement declaration and continuing it on through many words he will be able to lead the devout one back to his supplications, even unknown to him.

"Well, I should say so. A nasty, big frog that would come to carry away my boy when he was just saying his prayers as nice as anything—I should think I would whip him. And so would grandmamma punish him, too, and drive him away, because grandmamma is good to her little man and loves him—and so let's say: 'God bless grandmamma.'"

"Gaw bless—would you whip him with a stick?"

"With a stick and a switch and—and a curtain-rod."

"An' th'ow stones at him?"

First Voice — (its owner awaking to the fact that the doctrine of physical force is in danger of overshadowing the matter of orisons)—Now, my boy mustn't talk so much about other things. Go on with your prayers. Now—

Second Voice—O-a-i-u-e-a-o-i-a-e!

This is not the name of a Hawaiian lady. It is the chronicler's poor, futile effort to make the very accommodating Roman alphabet cover and describe the ejaculation and wail of dismay, sorrow, despair, gloom, dolor and lugubriousness which rose when the supplicator discovered the awful truth that his cent had disappeared.

First Voice—Sh! sh! What's the trouble?

Second Voice — My—cent — all—gone!

First Voice—Your what?

Third Voice (by the sound feminine, by the words, maternal)—He's lost his copper cent in the bedclothes—mamma's darling!

The small bunch of melancholy repeats another Hawaiian name—this time it is that of some island—and joins his progenitor in delving into the bedlinen in search of the faraway Klondike where treasure nestles. At length the money is found.

The head of the house is impressed by an idea.

"Now, you'll lose it again if you try to hold it in your hand. Let me pin it in a fold of your nightie. There! Isn't that fine? You can't lose your money now." He had formed a very bunchy wen upon the front of the garment, the core thereof being the copper.

"Go on with your prayers now. 'Grandma, and—'"

"Papa, did you fix my money so I can't lose it?"

"Yes, you needn't be afraid any more."

"You good boy, papa! Let me kiss you."

The little arms are extended after the manner of a letter v, and at the sight of the honest admiration which beams out of the bright and very wideawake eyes the parent in his heart forgives this little interruption of the holy function. His boy will be too big even to want to kiss him some time, and it is best to accept the sweet fruit of child love while one may. But austerity follows affection, and order proclaims itself.

"Now papa's boy mustn't do anything at all but say his prayers and go to sleep. Go ahead at 'grandma.'"

"* * * And grandmamma and Auntie Ruth and * * * Aunty Ruth bought me a shicken."

"'And Auntie Alice.'"

"Auntie Ruth bought me a shicken. Shicken with eany in it."

Third Voice (the voice of wisdom from the outer room)—If I were you I'd notice his chicken, or you'll never get past it. That's the way I managed Rosie, and she's asleep now.

"Notice it? How—oh, yes; so Auntie Ruth bought you a chicken full of candy, my, that was nice! Did you give Sister Rosie some of it?"

"E—ess."

There is something drawn out and protracted and sleepy about the response, and the man at the bed looks closely.

"He's about gone. Dear, little old chap! Well, I'll rush it through and not keep him awake too long. I'll bunch it. Sweetheart, say 'God bless everybody.'

The sweetheart revives with an alacrity evidently born of the belief that emancipation is to be cheaply purchased.

"Gaw bless ev'body. Watch me turn a summerset."

"Why, you little possum! No, sir. No somersaults till you have finished. You must say: 'And make Rosie a good girl and Ted a good boy,' before there are any somersaults."

Silence. One foot kicks upward over the edge of the covering, where it is discovered like a new country, and a joyous "land-ho" of delight is uttered.

"Look at my foot, papa."

"Now, sir, I insist that you finish your prayers. This has gone far enough. The frog will come, and so will the big dog. And besides," as a heaping up of sorrows, "God doesn't like little boys who turn somersaults in the middle of their prayers. No, sir. Not the least bit. So," with amazing severity, considering the size of the adversary on whom he was "picking," "'Make Rosie a good girl and Ted a good boy.'"

"I'm too tard."

"Too tired! Oh," in an excess of grief and sorrow, addressing the brass ball at the head of the bedstead, "was there ever such a sinful little boy? Breaking his poor old papa's heart by his wickedness! Won't say his prayers! Poor, poor old papa, who loves him so much—"

Second Voice (from far, far, far away)—"And make papa good girl an'—an'—an' Rosie bless—ev'body—an'—n—n'."

Silence!

The self-described one of the broken heart bends over and notes the sealed eyes, the little face nestling into the depths of the pillow and the tranquil, regular breathing.

"Amen!" he says, very gently.—Chicago Record.

"Pretty Nearly."

The dreadful uncertainties of agriculture are graphically expressed in an incident reported from Kansas City. A somewhat ragged man, with an honest face and calloused hands, was charged in court with being a vagabond and having no visible means of support. The court questioned him closely.

"Where have you been recently?" he was asked.

"I've been out in central Nebraska for 13 years," he answered.

"What have you been doing out there?"

"Working for a living."

"No quibbling, sir! Tell us exactly what you were doing in those 13 years."

"Well, your honor, I was on a farm, and I raised 13 crops—pretty nearly."

There was a world of pathos and experience in those last two words, and the unfortunate man was discharged.—Youth's Companion.

Diamonds Recut.

The woman who hesitates is won.

Man wants but little here below, and keeps on wanting.

Fools make feasts for wise men to eat and get the gout.

In the reproof of chance lies the true proof of a good bluffer.

My party, may she always be right; but, right or wrong, my party.

The evil men do lives after them; the good is oft interred in their wills.

Some men are born great, some achieve greatness and some become aldermen.

When poverty comes in at the door love goes home to papa and brings hubby with her.

Home-keeping youth hath ever homely wits—which may explain why Weary Willies say so many witty things in comic papers.—Edward Clayton Savage, in Judge.

Lost His Name.

One may, it seems, lose one's wits without altogether losing one's wit. The late Henri Meilhac, a French dramatic author, who always had some clever thing to say, was troubled in his last days by a sad loss of memory. One day he exclaimed to a friend who called:

"Hurrah! I've got my name back! You know 'twas forgotten."

"Why, nobody forgot your name—"

"Yes, I did; and I should say that was quite enough!"

This was Meilhac's last joke. He died within a few days.—Youth's Companion.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS

Indigent Children.

For the ensuing 18 months the St. Paul city and county hospital will afford shelter and treatment to the indigent, crippled and deformed children who may be placed in that institution by the board of regents of the state university.

Heretofore the state has made no special provision for the care of crippled and deformed children, as it has in the cases of the insane, imbeciles, pauper children, etc. Accordingly, the last legislature made an appropriation of $10,000 to be entrusted to the board of regents of the state university, to be expended by them in caring for such crippled and deformed children, as well as children suffering from diseases likely to result in permanent deformity. The law imposes but one condition upon the regents, which limits the amount to be expended in any one year to $5,000.

Another Hold-Up.

Another freight and cattle train was held up just outside of Minneapolis. Three masked men boarded the train and robbed every man from the engine to the caboose, about 40 in all. Every cent of money, with watches, knives and other things, were taken from the men, who were all harvest hands returning from their work in North Dakota and western Minnesota. Some of the men had their entire season's earnings, but others had taken the alarm and sent their money ahead by express. One of the men thinks that about $200 was secured.

Confessed to Murder.

John Ives, a tramp, who had served out a thirty days' sentence in the Owatonna jail, upon being released, told the sheriff that one of the other prisoners had made a confident of him and had confessed that he had fired the shot which resulted in Policeman Winkelmann's death at New Ulm two years ago. The prisoner has gone under different names. Ives says he knows him as Tom Hogan, but he is now awaiting the action of the grand jury on a charge of larceny under the name of Michael Enright.

Good Report.

Architect Friebus, of the Indian office, has returned from a six weeks' tour of inspection of the school buildings on the western Indian reservations. He reports that the buildings at the reservations in Minnesota and North and South Dakota are in good shape. He also reports that the gas plant established at the Pipestone school in Minnesota is a success and is an ideal light for small schools. It is probable that he will recommend the installment of such plants in all the small schools.

Personal Property.

A compilation of the readjusted assessment of personal property, as fixed by the state board of equalization at its recent session, shows an increase of about 3 per cent in the total as returned by the county boards. The total is, however, still about $900,000 more than last year. The total valuation returned by the county boards was $102,218,627. This was raised by the state board to $105,612,716, an increase of $3,394,089.

Logging on a Large Scale.

Red lake logging operations are to be conducted this winter upon a very large scale, especially for the first year in which logging has been permitted in much of that portion of Minnesota's pine region. During the past month a constant stream of men and teams has been pouring into the woods and the preliminary work, such as road building and the construction of camps, is well under way.

Inspecting Dairy Herds.

The inspecting of dairy herds and testing the milk as to butter fat and general productiveness has been resumed by the state dairy and food commission. Inspectors will be sent out to take charge of the herd for a day, to watch the milking, measure the quantity and make fat tests.

News in Brief.

Ove Weflen, living near Barrett, accidentally killed himself while hunting.

In the neighborhood of 100,000 bass fry and 50,000 croppies were placed in the river at Redwood Falls.

There is a movement on foot to reorganize the defunct Bank of Minnesota, at St. Paul.

Jacob Barge, the well known restauranteur of Minneapolis, has assigned.

The new Catholic church at Royalton was dedicated, with Bishop Trobec of St. Cloud officiating.

The waterworks bonds of Hayfield were sold to J. D. Cleghorn & Co., of Minneapolis. They paid $1,500 premium.

Burglars entered the saloon of John Frolingdorf, at St. Paul, sandbagged the watchman, blew open the safe and secured $120.

A collision between two freight trains near Dennison wrecked both engines and a dozen cars. Both crews escaped injury.

Howard Stearns, a brakeman, lost a hand and was almost entirely scalped by falling under the wheels of a Great Northern train at Crookston.

C. W. Brandburg lost four large stacks of grain by fire on his farm one mile east of Henning. The fire was started by a threshing machine.

The Lake Superior Tiling company, of Duluth, has incorporated with a capital stock of $15,000. The incorporators are C. H. Houlton, W. L. Houlton and J. P. DeWitt.

Paul J. Hall, a farmer living in Leroy, committed suicide by drowning in the Le Sueur river, eight miles from Mankato. Despondency brought on by ill health, is the supposed cause.

Receipts and shipments of wheat at Duluth the last week of September are the largest ever known. The receipts amounted to 3,497,088 bushels; shipments, 3,600,000; against receipts of 1,395,148 and shipments of 2,307,123 bushels last year.

The barn, granary and several hogs and calves of William Mercer, of Rock Elm, were burned by a fire set by a threshing outfit.

Several suspects have been placed under arrest at Moorhead for the Northern Pacific train robbery, but all have been released.

Glanders prevails in Polk county to an extent that is becoming alarming. At least a dozen horses have been condemned and killed in the vicinity of Fosston, and many more are undergoing test. Arnold Webber, living two miles from Crookston, had his entire stable of seven animals condemned.

A CHILD'S RECOVERY

From Paralysis and Six Years of Convulsions.

Little Fannie Adams, of Umatilla, Cured of a Dreadful Malady—A Cure of Unusual Interest—A Reporter Investigates.

From the Lake Region, Eustis, Fla.

For some time past the Lake Region has been receiving reports from Umatilla, Fla., of an almost miraculous cure that had been effected in the case of Fannie Adams, a daughter of A. J. Adams, of that place, and last Saturday a representative of this paper made a trip to Umatilla for the purpose of determining the authenticity of the same.

The family live a short distance from the village, where it was found that the people were cognizant of the cure which had been effected, and were rejoicing with the family in their new found happiness. The father, A. J. Adams, is a hard-working honest farmer from east Tennessee, and the family came to Florida four years ago in the hope that a change of climate would be of benefit to their afflicted child. Much of their earnings have gone for doctors' bills, whose services proved unavailing. The representative was greeted by Mrs. Adams, from whom he gained the story of her great trial.

Fannie, the youngest child, was born in east Tennessee, and was seven years old on the third day of February, 1897. When ten months old she was stricken with paralysis, which affected the entire left side. This stroke of paralysis was followed by convulsions, and from the time little Fannie was ten months old until February, 1897, there was not a single day or a night that she did not have spasms of the most distressing nature. Not a single convulsion, but always three or four, and sometimes as high as ten in one day.

The family was all broken down with care, and Mrs. Adams states that for one year she did not go into her kitchen to superintend her household work. All the fingers of the right hand of the little girl are enlarged and misshapen, caused by her biting them during the fearful suffering. The case baffled the skill of the best physicians, and they were frank to say that they could not determine the cause, or prescribe a remedy to aid the afflicted child.

But what a change now in that household; for little Fannie has recently been released from her six years of agony, which brings the light of happiness to the faces of the parents.

In January, this year, Mrs. Adams, who had purchased some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for her fourteen year old daughter, determined to try their effect upon little Fannie. After three or four doses, she noted an improvement and she then told the father what she had done. He at once went to the village and bought another box, and up to this time six boxes have been used. The first pills, Mrs. Adams states, were given in January, the latter part, and certainly not earlier than the fifteenth or twentieth, and the child had her last convulsion on February 3d, nearly three months ago. Her general condition has improved in every way, and it was not a month after the first pills were taken when she began to walk without assistance.

The pills were bought at the drug store of Dr. Shelton, in Umatilla. In answer to the question, did he, to his personal knowledge, know that the remedy had benefited Fannie Adams, as was stated by her parents, the doctor said that he was a regular practicing physician, and as such was loth to recommend any proprietary medicine, but still he was ready to do justice to all men, and he did know that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People had benefited Fannie Adams, and also volunteered the information that he knew of other children in the village who had been benefited by their use.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

LIMBURGER FOR BAIT.

Schneider Shows His Friends How to Fish for Bass.

Schneider and some of his friends took a little outing last week. They didn't have much money is the reason they didn't go to Long Branch or Bar Harbor or to Michigan. They simply went up the Miami, and found a dry spot on the bank of the river and pitched a tent. Then they salted two or three kegs of beer in the cool sand, and were ready for fishing. Murphy was in the crowd. Never mind which Murphy, this one was Irish.

"Oi'll go down to the sthream," he said, "and Oi'll bring ye oop a sthring uv fish that'll make yer mouth water."

He came back an hour or two after without a fish.

"Thim bass are not afther flies to-day, begorra. Thot I know. Divil a wan uv them would bite."

"Vy you didn't try some grasshopper boogs? Dem coot bait somedimes, dey tole me."

"Ah, to the divil with grasshoppers, Schneider. You're always full uv munky suggestions. Go an' do your own fishin' wid thim grasshoppers if you think they're ony good."

"Vell, I'm not mooch of a fisherman, but I nivir coom back mitout somedings to show fur my vork, even uv I haf to go the store und py a zardeen box. I git you some fish for supper oof you shust vait an hour or two."

Schneider started down to the stream and without a minnow or fly, or even a "crasshopper boog." He went up the stream and in a short time he came back with fish for supper, though some were only blue cats, but very good they are when fried the right way.

"You're the stuff, Schneider, you're the stuff," was the chorus that greeted his return.

"Phwere did you git thim fish, Schneider? You've robbed somebody, you thavin Dootchman."

"Dint I tole you I vos a fisherman, soomtimes, hey? Vot you tink uv dem, an all uv 'em alive, py crachus?"

"Phot you bait wid, Schneider?" said Murphy.

"Dot's a secret, but if you don't giv it away I told you. I cot dem fish mit a little piece uv limpurger cheese. Oh, dem fish are Dutch fish, I tole you. Murphy, ven you ko fishin' again mebbe some time you bait mit a pertater. Den you git soom Irish fish."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Wanted Her Money's Worth.

It happened on a west-bound Sutter street car. The car was crowded. Some of the passengers were strangers. At the corner of Franklin street the conductor gave the signal to stop. He called out: "Fourteen hundred." Nobody moved. He shouted again, more lustily; no response. He repeated the call, louder each time. At last he walked up to a lady in the farthest corner of the car and politely told her that it was the fourteen hundred block. The passengers looked at him a moment somewhat perplexed.

"But I want to get off at fourteen hundred and 'four,'" she snapped at him, savagely.

The other passengers began to smile, and the lady left the car in a fit of silent indignation.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Physician's Error.

The patient was far gone; it was the opinion of all that he could not live but a few moments. Just as the breath was about to leave his body, one of the physicians, a gentleman of culture, and a graduate of one of our best colleges, remarked: "Poor fellow, he looks badly." At this the dying man opened his eyes, jumped up in bed, and shouted: "Who is the villain who desecrates my deathbed by his solecisms?" Then he glared at the culprit and continued: "No, sir, I am not looking badly. I admit I look bad, but not badly, for I am not cross-eyed." And from that moment he began to recover, while the canker of remorse began its work upon the heart of the offender, and ere many days his name was to be found in the obituary column of the village paper.—Boston Transcript.

How accommodating some men are to their wives when asked to do something they are dying to do anyway.—Washington Democrat.

CURRENT TOPICS.

A SINGULAR freak of nature in Mercer county, Kentucky, is a cherry tree in full bloom.

FIVE persons have been burned to death in forest fires along the Canada Atlantic railroad.

TWO wealthy Hebrews of Bagdad now own all that remains of the ancient town of Babylon.

THE course pursued by the French in Egypt and west Africa is causing England much concern.

FARMERS near Centralia, Ill., claim the screw worms are causing deaths among their cattle, sheep and hogs.

ENDLESS leather belts, acting as moving staircases, convey the patrons of a large Parisian store from one floor to another.

A RICHMOND (Va.) woman has been put under $300 bond in police court for being a common scold, under an old-time law.

NEARLY every man, woman and child in Egypt is a smoker of cigarettes and a pipe is hardly ever seen in the mouth of a native.

WALKER FRANKLIN, of Hopkins county, Kentucky, owns a coat which his great-grandfather wore at his marriage in 1809.

THE United Typothetæ of America at Nashville adopted a resolution favoring arbitration for the settlement of labor troubles.

IT is a mistake to suppose that stone houses are the most durable. A well-constructed brick house will outlast one built of granite.

THE government has issued invitations to foreign countries to participate in the fishery congress to be held at Tampa, Fla., in January, 1898.

MISS ELLA R. NORRIS has entered the law class of the South Carolina college at Columbia. She is the first woman in the state to inaugurate the innovation.

FIFTY-ONE metals are now known to exist, 30 of which have been discovered within the present century. Four hundred years ago only seven were known.

A GERMAN authority states that from the mouth to the source of the Rhine 725 castles, formerly the homes of warlike chiefs, are to be found overlooking its waters.

PRESIDENT HARPER, of the University of Chicago, says that any member of the football team caught in the act of forgetting that he is a gentleman will be expelled.

IT is claimed by an electrical expert that every locomotive in Scotland could be run by electricity, generated by the water power now going to waste in Scotland streams.

"HONORS of war" is the privilege allowed to the enemy on capitulation of being permitted to retain their arms. This is the highest honor a victor can pay a vanquished foe.

PRINCE BISMARCK, it appears, is now an enthusiastic admirer of the bicycle. He approves of women riding and regrets that he is too old and stiff to take part in the sport himself.

THE bicycle, as well as the Bible, now forms a part of the missionary's outfit. It is said that four-fifths of the departing missionaries take the wheel with them when they go abroad.

THERE are between 28,000 and 30,000 students in the different colleges of the University of Paris, several times as many as are found in any other educational institution in the world.

PATENT 92,406 in the German Patent Record is: "Fraulein Elfrida Latikieiwitz apparatus for keeping the cheeks full. This apparatus is worn in the mouth and is fastend to the jaw."

MISS SHIDZU NARUSE is a Japanese woman studying medicine in a New York hospital. She has been trained in Japanese hospitals, but came to this country to study American methods.

MRS. SARAH TERRY, aged 105 years, but bright and active, entertained her friends at a birthday party at her home in Philadelphia the other day, and was as merry as the youngest of her guests.

REPORTS from the Memphis cotton district show a damage of 13¼ per cent to the crop by drought. The section affected includes north Mississippi, north Louisiana, Arkansas and west Tennessee.

THE contract has been let for the construction of a monument to the late Senator Vance, to be erected in Court square, at Asheville, N. C. The shaft will be 25 feet high, will be built of granite and will cost $2,758.

THE Massachusetts bureau of statistics has lately published a report showing that there are 70,780 more women than men in Massachusetts, 27,000 of this excess being women between the ages of 20 and 29, the most marriageable period.

A SPECIAL session of the evangelical consistory of the province of East Prussia has passed an almost unanimous vote of censure against the emperor because he has broken the Sunday rest law by hunting in the forest of Rominten.

GERMANY import $5,000,000 worth of books yearly. Of this Austria-Hungary furnishes $1,800,000 worth. Switzerland $800,000. France $700,000. Holland and Grand Britain $400,000 each, Russia, $780,000, the United States $160,000 and other countries $560,000.

A MASSAGE machine that can be applied by the patient himself is in use in London. It consists of 12 pairs of polished hardwood balls, arranged on a jointed chain, with a handle at each end, and is 32 inches long. Its effect is said to be equal to that of massage by hand, as it kneads the muscles evenly.

AN Alaska traveler recently described some extraordinary phenomena connected with a small lake named Selawik, situated near the seacoast. Tides rise and fall in the lake, perhaps on account of an underground connection with the sea. At the bottom, he says, the water is salt, but on the top there is a layer of sweet water.

IN Germany, when the vote of the jury stands six against six, the prisoner is acquitted. A votes of seven against five leaves the decision to the court, and in a vote of eight against four the prisoner is convicted.

A Pretty Pair.

Cholly—Why do you wear bloomers?
Carrye—Well, I have a perfect right.
"How's your left?"—N. Y. Journal.

Latest Bicycle Slang.

An awkward person is a "wabbler."

A gossip travels with a "loose sprocket wheel."

If your clothes are not in style you are a "'95 model."

When a man's sweetheart jilts him he is the victim of a "broken chain."

Any rider abrading the skin by a fall merely "scrapes off some of his enamel."

He who looks upon the wine until his feet are entangled is a person whose "wheels do not run true."

A stupid individual, if there be any such on a bicycle, has "sand in his bearings."

A proud person, or one unduly haughty, "rides with his handle bars raised too high."

One who is disposed to be imaginative to the extent of romancing is "geared up to 100."

The individual who shouts at night when others desire to sleep is the victim of "loose spokes."—N. Y. Journal.

Wake Up.

Yes, wake up to the danger which threatens you if your kidneys or bladder are inactive or weak. Don't you know that if you fail to impel them to action Bright's disease or diabetes awaits you? Use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters without delay. It has a most beneficial effect upon the kidneys when sluggish, and upon the bowels, liver, stomach and nervous system.

Why He Didn't Know It.

Barber—You say you have shaved here before? I don't remember your face.

Customer—Probably not. It has healed up since.—N. Y. World.

Not Surprising.

Forrester—How time does fly.

Lancaster—I don't blame it. Think how many people there are trying to kill it.—Harlem Life.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

What a nice companion a fly makes after you have had an experience with a mosquito!—Atchison Globe.

Certainly it does. Truly, surely. St. Jacobs Oil cures rheumatism. Thousands know it.

Never strike a man when he's down—especially for a loan.—Chicago News.

What is it? Lame back. Use St. Jacobs Oil. What is it now? Cured. Right.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is often ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Matter of Fashion.

Doctor—Madam, your husband has paralysis.

Wife — Oh, doctor, I'm delighted! I thought it was nervous prostration, and that's so common, you know.—Boston Traveler.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

Grocers and women are very unfortunate people—they are compelled to please through the stomach. The eye is pleased a dozen times where the stomach is pleased once.—Atchison Globe.

Fortify Feeble Lungs Against Winter with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

A girl wearing an organdie dress thinks she looks good enough to eat.—Washington Democrat.

Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—Mrs. M. G. Blunt, Sprague, Wash., March 8, '94.

No man is too shiftless to feel a little bit romantic about his marriage.—Washington Democrat.

Vexed? Yes, the nerves, by Neuralgia. St. Jacobs Oil soothes, cures it.

Dissatisfied people are, as a rule, loafers.—Atchison Globe.

Some things are easily cured—the Worst pains by St. Jacobs Oil.

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Every homeseeker should address either J. F. MERRY, A. G. P. A., Manchester, Ia.; W. A. KELLOND, A. G. P. A., Louisville, Ky., or S. G. HATCH, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O., for a free copy of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD'S SOUTHERN HOMESEEKERS' GUIDE.

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A. N. K.—G 1679

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY.

—Fresh Bread, Rolls, and Cake at Mrs. Billing's Restaurant.

—To-day the sun came out and we have had a genuine Minnesota fall day.

—The new telephone poles are fine and large. We have one almost in our barn door.

—Threshing engine, twelve horse power for sale. Call on C. H. Carlton for particulars.

—For sale, a span of mares; good for a farm team, or good on the road. Apply at this office.

—John Waber, is building a nice frame house on the farm on the Watertown road. Johnny is a hustler.

—Among Typhoid Fever patients in Minneapolis hospitals are Mrs. Charles Cunningham, and Rev. Farber's oldest son.

—If the weather is fine several Delanoites intend driving to Watertown to hear Rev. Atchison on Sunday at 3 P. M.

—A little grading and a few loads of gravel in some of our alleys would add much to the beauty and healthfulness of our village.

—Miss Arnold is interesting her pupils in a gymnasium. They are to practice in the attic of the school building for the present.

—The wires were strung, and the terminal appliances of the new telephone company arranged in Wittman's drug store this week.

—Othello, by Sanford Dodge Saturday evening, at the City Hall. It is not often Delano people have a chance to see a Shakespearian play by an artist of acknowledged ability.

—If you want your new suit done in time for Thanksgiving Day call on John Brandser and give your order before he gets more suits to make than he can complete by that time.

—John Cunningham's auction was fairly well attended. O. L. Billings was auctioner. Things went fairly well. About $200 worth was sold. One horse brought $73 another $13.

—Landlord Gilmer has built a nice barn for his cow and chickens, on the alley, on a lot lately purchased of S S Breed. Fresh milk and fresh eggs are handy to have in the hotel business.

—We understand a project is on foot to establish a large orchestra in town. We would expect a small orchestra to make more money than a large one; but perhaps the large one would have more fun.

—We understand L. H. Pryor has established a drug store at Montrose. And a doctor is to locate there soon. M. D's. are getting terribly thick in this section of country; but Montrose and vicinity should keep one fairly busy.

--Our tailor, John Brandser, has lately a letter from his brother who went to Stockholm to attend the exposition and and to visit friends. He has got back to New York, where he is taking lessons in cutting, from the John J. Mitchell establishment, one of the largest in the world.

--Andrew Reider, a veteran of the late war, who has had the easy mail route from Delano to Rockford, daily except Sunday, for eleven years past, and whose contract was good for another couple of years, received notice to discontinue carrying the mail after Tuesday.

—On Thursday of last week in company with Rev. Farber we visited Watertown, and had the pleasure of calling on our neighbor the Carver County News. It has a nice little office. C. O. Teas and his partner keeps things in apple pie order; while Editor Burns is up to date.

—Miss Alta K. Clark, of Hamline, the musical critic of the Dispatch, who visited in town over Sunday, sang "Nearer my God to Thee" at the M. E. church. Her sister Ellen played the accompanyment. They are fine musicians, and the audience enjoyed the treat.

—The boys should not jump on the trains while moving. Neither should the trains run through town faster than the law allows. If trains can't get out of town decently, an extra engine should be kept here to help them. It would be better than running over someone sometime.

—Constable Merriman took charge of a couple of Delano's young men who think it smart to jump on moving trains, for a few minutes a couple of nights this week. We understand the next offense or next offender will be run in for an all night session. It is wrong to jump on trains and risk life and limb just to show smartness and should be stopped and Joe is the fellow to stop it.

—A lady reader of the GAZETTE approves of stopping the boys from risking limb or life by jumping on trains. But thinks the Council ought, while they are about it, to look after the saloons, which are breaking the laws daily, and enticing the boys to ruin of mind, body and soul. The lady reader is correct. While the smaller evil should be stopped the larger one should not be winked at. It is like "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel."

—Take a look at the new cream candy and taffy at Billing's

—Double strength, home made Hoarhound candy at Mrs. Billing's.

--J. D, Young hauled in the biggest cabbage today we have seen this fall.

--Don't forget to attend church Sunday evening. Presiding Elder R. R. Atchison will preach.

--The River Street printing office, we hear has already got a correspondent threatened with a shelalia.

—John Brandser is our home tailor, attends to his business and deserves your patronage. Give him a call.

—Paul Plotnick is the boss hunter. We met him on Wednesday with the biggest coon we ever saw. It must have been the "gross fader" coon.

--From High School notes in the Eagle it appears our school authorities are awfully slow about getting books for the scholars. Also, that there are pupils in the school that don't always behave themselves. If pupils persist in disturbing the school they should be sent home. One or two unruly scholars can waste many precious moments for the entire room in which they play.

Personal.

Anthony Roehl, of Herman, is visiting friends in town for a few days.

Mrs. W. D. Freeman has been enjoying a visit from her brother Mr. Fuller.

Mr. Sanders, a Litchfield printer, made us a call yesterday on his way to the cities.

Misses Ellen and Alta Clark, of Hamline, were guests of Miss Mary Catlin over Sunday.

Frank Shaw who has been at Long Lake awhile is again assisting George Bolton at the depot.

Aaran Ames, of Rockford, attended the Cunningham auction. He bought a spring wagon.

Dr. J. E. Soper and wife, with their bran new team visited Minneapolis friends over Sunday.

Mat Fautsch drove up to visit his brother Rufus, who was reported very sick Tuesday, near Montrose.

Mr. and Mrs. John cunningham, of Minneapolis, came up and attended their sale on the farm this week.

Mrs. Charlotte Metzger, of Minneapolis, passed through town, Tuesday, on her way to Watertown to visit her brother and family.

Mrs. M. A. Chance visited Minneapolis last week. Mrs. H. A. Dean returned with her and visited over Sunday with Delano friends; on her way to Buffalo.

Mrs. Dr. Lewis, of Mt. Vernon, Washington, and Mrs A. D. Smith, of Omaha, visited their parents Mr. and Mrs. John cunninghami in Minneapolis, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Buckley and Queeney and Walter visited Uncle John Grafft, and famely, at Annandale last Sunday. Mrs. B. says Arqandale is a real nice town.

J. H. McGary, of Independence made us a call yesterday. John is one of the fellows who believes in the power of the press, and in making use of the power properly.

County Cullings.

Attorney C. A. Cahley has opened an office in Buffalo.

The Herald is in hot water because the Globe gave credit for its article to the Heron Lake News, and the GAZETTE had "a column of wild and irrelevant denunciation." What better could Bro. Tanner expect when he tries to antagonize free silver and free trade?

From the Howard Lake Herald we learn that Charley Moore fell, in the mill, and broke his leg.

The discontinuing of the Delano and Rockford mail route was a hard blow to people who have business in the direction of either place. It obliges mail from both towns and their vicinities to go to the cities and rub the risk of getting back when it can. With the Rockford route running, mail could reach Rockford, Buffalo and points east or west on the Soo road the same day it left Delano and mail from the Soo line was sure to reach its destination to points on the G. N. road the same day. But with the Rockford route abolished papers and letters must go to the cities and if the mail clerks are over crowded it must stay in the city or somewhere else until it is sorted. Papers printed Thursday on the Soo road do not get here until Monday sometimes, and those printed Thursday and Friday here, we are told are not received on the Soo road, sometimes, till the next week. That's too long. The Rockford route was much surer as we learned long ago.

Clubbing Offer.

Demorests Family Magazine and the BUFFALO GAZETTE, one year, $1.75.

Leslies Illustrated Weekly and the BUFFALO GAZETTE, one year, $3.00.

The Weekly Toledo Blade and the BUFFALO GAZETTE, one year, $1.75.

The Thrice-a-week World and the BUFFALO GAZETTE, one year, $1.75.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE and Cosmopolitan, for one year, $2.00

The BUFFALO GAZETTE and Scientific Ameriaan, for one year, $3.50

Advertise in

the GAZETTE

IN THE

GAZETTE.

Bean Soup.

There are are a great many people who "don't know bean's" so far as cooking them properly is concerned, according to the new hygiene of foods. The Journal of Hygiene gives this receipt for a perfectly nutritious and entirely digestible bean soup: Soak the beans over night in water to which a little soda has been added. In the morning rub them well to remove the skins, which are indigestiele and the cause of the gases generated by eating beans. Put the beans in a kettle, cover with cold water, boil till tender, then wash through a fine sieve. Have a quart of rich milk heating in a double boiler and stir into the beans till of the proper consistency. Season to taste.

Legal Notices.

AMENDMENTS TO SECTIONS 6, 7, 9 AND 10 OF ORDINANCE NO. 4, CONCERNING LICENSES.

The Village Council of Delano do ordain as follows:

That sections numbered six (6), seven (7), nine, (9) and (10) of an Ordinance concerning licenses, passed May 30th 1885 are hereby repealed and in lieu of said sections the following are ordained.

SEC. 6. Auctioneers shall each pay a license fee of seventy-five ($75.00) dollars per day provided that no citizen of the Village desiring to leave the Village shall be required to pay license for auctioning his goods.

SEC. 7. All persons not being residents of Delano, Wright County, Minnesota, engaged in the sale of goods, chattels, jewelry or notions of any kind from house to house sellers of any description of patent medicines not manufactured in Delano, Wright county, Minnesota, shall pay a license fee of seventy-five ($75.00) dollars for each day they may be so engaged.

SEC. 9. All persons not being residents of Delano, Wright county Minnesota, engaged in the sale of goods, chattels, jewelry or notions of any kind on the public streets, sidewalks, alley or public grounds of the Village of Delano, or from any wagon or vehicle of any kind, or from any box, platform, or erection of any kind, or standing on such streets, sidewalks, alleys, or grounds, shall pay a license fee in the sum of seventy-five ($75.00 dollars per day.

SEC. 10. It shall be unlawful for any transient merchant to sell, or offer for sale, any goods, wares, or merchandise, in any room, or store, of the Village of Delano, without first having procured a license and such person shall pay a license fee of seventy-five ($75.00) dollars a day. All persons occupying rooms for the purpose of stores and offering for sale at said rooms goods, wares, or merchandise, and who have not been assessed by the village assessor, or who shall not have a bonafide lease of such rooms or building for a term of at least one year shall be considered, for the purposes of this ordinance, transient merchants.

This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed, Oct. 18th, 1897.

Attest: J. E. BOUSCH, President.

L. M. MAXFIELD, Recorder.

Published, Oct. 22, 1897.

AN ORDINANCE PRESCRIBING THE KIND AND DIMENSIONS OF SIDEWALKS TO BE LAID ON CERTAIN STREETS IN THE VILLAGE OF DELANO

The Village Council of Delano do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That all sidewalks hereafter laid upon the hereinafter designated streets within the herein after prescribed limits shall be made of artificial stone or cement and made of sufficient thickness to be strong and durable. Commencing at the corner of Third Street and Rail Road Avenue, extending thence West to River Street, thence North (including in the provisions of this ordinance the walk on the East side of said River Street,) to corner of Elm Street and Said River Street.

The said walk on Rail Road Avenue shall be laid seven feet wide and the said walk on River Street shall be laid eight feet in width.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in force on and after its passage.

Passed October 18, 1897.

Attest: J. E. BOUSCH, President.

L. M. MAXFIELD, Recorder.

Published October 22, 1897.

Notice of Application for Liquor License.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF WRIGHT, VILLAGE OF DELANO. } Oct, 18, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the Village Council of said Village of Delano and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term of one year commencing Nov. 8, 1897, by the following named person, and at the following named place, as stated in said application to-wit:

Charles Eppel, on the first flour of his two story frame building, situated on Lots (34), (35), and (36), of Block (1), Atwater's Addition to the Village of Delano.

Said application to sell intoxicating liquors will be considered by said Village Council, at the Council Room, in Delano, Minn., on Saturday, Nov. 8th, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Witness my hand and seal of said Village of Delano, this 18th day of October, 1897.

[SEAL.] L. M. MAXFIELD, Village Recorder.

4-2t.

If your add was here somebody would read it, and might call on you.

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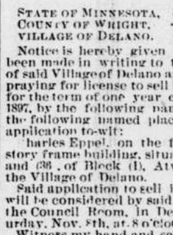

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Late Educational News.

Oh the 8th day of October more than 10,000 students were on the rolls as members of the first Freshman class of the Cosmopolitan University. The confusion into which the plans regarding the Cosmopolitan's educational work were thrown by the retirement of President Andrews, in order to meet the urgent wishes of his friends at Brown University, has been met by the acceptance of the Presidency by Dr. Eliphalet N. Potter. President Potter has been at the head of two great colleges for nearly twenty-five years, and brings to the work exceptional talents as an organizer and a man of broad culture and commonsense ideas. He is already at Irvington engaged in organizing his staff of professors. The work of the University has been grouped under fifteen heads covering the various branches of knowledge. Each of these will be in charge of a professor. As soon as the task of selection is complete, the students will be assigned their work and the largest Freshman Class in the history of the universities of the world will begin its studies.

The extraordinary dimensions of the class thus formed has opened the eyes of the public to the importance of the gap in educational facilities which the Cosmopolitan has undertaken to fill. Knowing that the appropriation made by the Cosmopolitan is a limited one and that the entries are far beyond the most sanguine expectations, embarassing the work by their proportions, many professors and other prominent men have already made the offer of advice and assistance without pay.

The Standard

Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston, Mass.

J. T. STIMMEL, State Agent, Cor. Nicollet & 3d, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

HOW A PUZZLL WAS SOLVED.

When you want a certain article, you want the best make of that article, don't you?

But how to determine which make is best is what puzzles you, isn't it?

And when the puzzle is solved for you, authority which cannot be questioned, you are pleased, aren't you?

And you would like to hear of one puzzle that has been solved for the people of the whole world, wouldn't you?

Well, we will tell you about that very puzzle, and its solution.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889 at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France.

This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered, the GRAND PRIZE, giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French Government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the most prized honor of France.

That is how the puzzle of the best sewing machine in the world was fully solved by the most competent authority in the world in favor of the No. 9 and No. 12 Wheeler & Wilson machines.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best, it will be your own fault.

Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine, and if he does not keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue, prices and terms.

Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

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Wheat,	No. 1 per bu.,	$ .83
" "	No. 2 " "	$ .79
" "	No. 3 " "	$ .74
Rye	" "	$ .37
Potatoes, per bu.,		.40
Butter		.08, .15
Eggs,		.11
Hay, per ton,		4.00 5.00
Pork		3.00 3.50
Chickens		.05
Turkeys		.06
Chickens, dressed,		.06
Spring chicken,		.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,		.08

DIED.

MASANZ.—In Franklin, on Saturday, Oct. 16 Mr. John Masanz, aged nearly 72 years. Mr. Masanz came here 29 years ago.

HALL.—In Greenwood, Thursday, Oct. 14, Mr. Wesley Hall, aged 65 years. Mr. Hall was an old settler. He settled in the town of Independence in 1856 after living there about ten years moved on to a new place in Greenwood, where he lived at the time of his death. He leaves a widow two sons, six daughters and many friends to mourn their loss.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME X. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1897. NUMBER 5.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. F. COLLINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. MONEY TO LOAN. Smith Lake, - Minnesota.

W. H. CUTTING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO, MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. 28 ANANDALE, WRIGHT Co., MINN.

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

DR. C. B. AMES. Office at Delano, Minn. Business solicited day or night, for cash. Office in brick block, on River Street

E. A. SHANNON, M. D., Buffalo, Minn., Calls day or night promptly attended to. Office in the building between McKnight's store and residence. Residence on corner north of School House.

O. R. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Rockford, Minn

Dr. C. H. KOHLER,

Dayton Building, Cor. 6th St. and Nicollet Ave Minneapolis, Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 17-tf.

CHURCH NOTICES

M. E. CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:45 p. m
Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:45 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.
A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
REV. J. L. FARBER Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching every 3rd Sunday in each month at.... 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School every Sunday..... 10:00 "
REV. FOSSBERG, Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on every third Sunday.
DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... 10:30 "
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. M. SAYS.

DELANO VILLAGE OFFICERS.

President — JOHN BORSCH.
Councilmen — NICK FRANK, HENRY BOCK, ADAM BORSCH.
Recorder — L. M. MAXFIELD.
Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room in the City Hall.
Justices of the Peace — W. H. FRAZEE, R. M. WALTER
Street Commissioner, PHILIP MARTIN.
Board of Health — T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. E. BORSCH.
Village Marshal, MARTIN NELSON.
Constables — JOSEPH MERRIMAN, GEO. GOODRICK.

DELANO BOARD OF EDUCATION.

President, F. H. LINDSLEY.
Secretary, L. M. MAXFIELD.
Treasurer, JOHN E. Borsch.
W. H. FRAZEE, C. M. CONZET, and A. W. WITTMAN.

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F. H. LINDSLEY and C. S. HAWKER.

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THE OLD LOG HOUSE ON FATHER'S FARM.

Dear brother do you remember
The old log house on father's farm,
How it kept us warm in cold December
And sheltered us from the winter's storm?

Dear brother do you remember,
More than forty years ago,
How cold it was in that December
And how deep was the winter's snow?

The old log house is standing yet,
But the roof has fallen in;
The doors and windows are out of fit
And only shows what it once had been.

Forty years and more have passed away
Since this rude mansion from the forest came.
It is as a landmark by the way,
And its endearments to me are ever the same.

In eighteen hundred and fifty five
To the far North West we came.
And there in the wilderness to live or die,
We settled upon our claim.

Our farq was simple and plain then.
Our wants, they were but few.
We lived on what the Lord did please to send,
And this was all that we could do.

Father, mother, sisters, they are gone,
While you and I are left to roam.
But we'l meet them in the far beyon,
And sing of home sweet home.

Brother, those years are past and gone,
And you and I are growing old;
But they say, in the far beyond,
There are pleasures for us untold.

On 11th of May, eighteen fifty eight,
Minnesota was admitted as a state.
On the map she makes quite a show,
Above St. Anthony's fall and below.

Brother, when first to these forests we came,
There was in them abundance of game,
And from the fruit off the cranberry vine,
Of venison and lake fish we often did dine.

Dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood
When first to Minnesota we came.
There in the untrodden wildwood,
We built the old log house on father's claim.

Earthly joys, how soon they fade and die
When we are bereft of earthly pleasures here below.
Heaped in unhallowed graves they lie
While marching on to the tomb we go.

—An early settler to his brother, who is far away.

SUBSCRIBE for and advertise in the GAZETTE.

IT'S Judge McGee now. Vice Judge Russel resigned, in the Minneapolis Judicial district.

THE Wayerly Tribune and the Valley Herald are among our exchanges that have changed their style of makeup.

OUR copy of the Prison Mirror, printed at Stillwater, Thursday, Oct. 21. was received by us Tuesday, Oct. 26. That's too slow for Uncle Sam's mail.

FEARFUL snow storms are reported from Colorado, Nebraska, and other southwestern states. Large loss to property, especially telegraph and telephone lines occurred.

THE Methodist Herald has changed its form, and now appears in book form as the Midland Christian Advocate. It is well gotten up and contains good family reading matter.

OUR Pioneer Press for Tuesday last arrived this morning, Friday, and our Demorest's Magazine for October came in the same mail, a week or so after we had received the November number. Why are things thus?

THE elections next Tuesday will furnish interesting reading for somebody. Just how things will go is at present a conundrum. But when the votes are counted doubtless, as is usual, somebody will be surprised.

THE gold standard seems to fluctuate considerably, when measured by wheat. As soon as the elections are over, next Tuesday, we expect to see wheat and gold get further apart. There could, at present, be no better way to electioneer among farmers than to keep the price of wheat up.

THE Republican people and the Republican politicians are having a regular time of it over the candidacy of Moses E. Clapp for Governor. The people seem to want Moses, while the politicians would prefer an Aaron, with with a golden calf. The people have the power. If they turn out to primaries and elect delegates to represent themselves instead of the bosses; they may get Moses for a candidate, and then unless the opposition puts up just as good a man, Minnesota will have Moses. And if John Lind is his opponent we will be sure of a good Governor anyway.

VAN SANT appears to be ahead in the race for Governor, anyway among newspapers.

JOHN A. LOGAN Jr. appears to be getting a bigger reputation than his illustrious father ever had, but of quite a different quality.

SINCE "Old Endland" has told the McKinley Bimetallic Commission plainly that she would not engage in any plan for restoring silver to its rightful place as a part of the primary money of the world. Since an international agreement to have silver put in use as it formerly was, is out of the question, so far as Great Britain is concerned it would seem there is nothing left for such leading Republicans as President McKinley, himself, who appointed Mr. Wolcott and others to try to carry out the McKinley idea of international bimetallism, but to come out squarely on their beliefs and do as Charley Towne did some time ago, join with those who think Uncle Sam capable of making his own money, and enough of it to keep people busy exchanging it for necessaries and luxuries produced largely in this country.

Free silver Republicans and others who believe in the United States being able to use its own silver at home as money, and that neighboring nations will soon be glad to accept money, good in this country, for commodities of their own countries are not badly disappointed, nor even surprised to learn that England don't want to help in our plan.

Election of U. S. Senator.

The democrats of South Carolina have set a good example to other states. They have just selected a candidate for United States senator by a primary ballot. When the legislature convenes it will have nothing to do but register the people's choice. This comes as near election of senators by a direct vote as we are likely to attain for some time.—Wabasha Democrat.

It don't appear to us that the people should be satisfied with such and arrangement. The Legislatures in some states are notorius for registering other wills than the people's choice. If the candidate for Senator is already chosen the members of the Legislature should not be chosen simply because of their willingness to vote for the candidate selected. Legislators should have other duties than registering a vote for U. S. Senator, to perform.

Reputation.

A man's reputation in a community is usually what he makes. He is, in a measure responsible for his reputation.

If a man is honest everybody understands it. Even little children will say Mr. so and so is an honest man. I like to trade with him. Or if a merchant is dishonest at heart, and given to taking advantage of people when opportunity permits, people become aware of it very soon. A man is usually known by the company he keeps. "Birds of a feather flock together" is an old saying, but none the less applicable to the "genus homo." When a man is found idling away the precious hours of his life, without visible means of support, people become suspicious that he gets his living dishonestly; that he picks it up where it isn't lost; takes where it doesn't belong to him. If a rogue wants an assistant he will look for him among loafers, not among busy men.

In most towns petty thieving and other sneaking tricks are constantly occurring; for years perhaps, the perpetrators go uncaught. But scarce a person in town but is satisfied in their own minds that they belong to a gang that flock together; that seldom do anything for a living. Occasionally a man of enterprise belongs to the crowd. He puts on a better appearance to the public, and usually is leader of his flock.

When a horse is stolen; or victuals, or horse feed, or wood, or coal, or pocket books, or merchandise, or money, or anything else disappears from its accustomed place in a village of the size of Delano, suspicion at once falls upon those whose reputation has been established. If their innocence is proven then the shady characters about town have to take the blame. It is best to be honest and keep good company.

If a man or boy is needed for any business the would be employer turns over in his mind the bad qualities rather than the good of the person he wishes to hire. If the man or boy is an idler; keeps bad company; uses profane language or gets drunk, it is hard for him to find employment. Surely, in this direction the world is growing better.

Young man, always have something to do. Keep the best company you can find. Be industrious, honest, upright, prompt, and you can look all men in the face, and your rerutation won't suffer even though evil disposed people try to lay at your door the sins of others. It may be under a cloud for awhile, but the truth will prevail.

WANTED-TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

How They Vote in Nebraska

The old "Abe Lincoln" eagle at the head of this column is a picture of the bird carried through the war by the Eighth Wisconsin. It has been adopted as the republican emblem for the state and will head the ticket on the ballot. To vote a straight ticket it is only necessary to place an (X) in the circle which will appear below the eagle.—Weeping Water Republican, (Neb.).

Then if a voter gets his patriotism aroused to the right pitch he just makes an X under the old eagle, "Abe Lincoln" and the work is done. How easy it is to secure voters for a straight ticket under such a plan. But it don't always give the voter the easiest way to vote for the best men. Some of them, doubtless, are expected to be thinking more of the old eagle and of Honest Abe, than of the candidates on the ticket; they are expected to be thinking of war times instead of the present when they vote, and of course to vote straight, by making an X under the noble bird. This don't seem to us like giving the people the fairest chance to express their views by their ballots, as to present conditions.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 22, 1897.

The administration can scarcely conceal the satisfaction it feels at the knockout blow administered to Senator Wolcott's international bimetalic commission by England, but it is striving to hide it for several good an sufficient reasons. It knows that it is already under suspicions of having given England a tip, and what is more important, it knows that the votes of Senator Wolcott and the other five senators—Carter, Pitchard, Shoup, Warren, and Clarke—who remained in the republican party, when other silver republicans led by Senator Teller abandoned it, solely because of their belief that this administration would be able to accomplish something for silver through some sort of an international agreement, will be needed when the attempt to jam an administration financial bill through the Senate is made this winter. It remains to be seen whether their votes can be had. None of these men are fools. Their attitude towards the administration financial bill will probably depend largely upon whether Senator Wolcott has been cured of his international bimetallism hallucinations by the rebuff given him by the British government and whether he sees through the game that has been played upon him and his silver colleagues and their constituents. Not only must the administration get these votes but it must also get those of the gold democrats-Caffery, Gray, Lindsay and Smith-, and then get the bill to a vote in the Senate, in order to pass it. And, as though this outlook was not a source of sufficient worry to Mr. McKinley, Czar Reed's friends are dropping mysterious hints that he may not deem it wise to allow the House to pass any financial legislation at the coming session of Congress.

With all its numerous faults England never fails to see that the interests of the humblest Englishman are protected in the most remote portion of the world. Knowing this, there is much interest felt in Washington in connection with what England will do about that correspondent of a London paper who starved to death in the streets of Havanna, as a result of his having been robbed of everything he had, including his passport, and being unable to identify himself or communicate with friends at home and obtain assistance. There are portions of this story that seem incredible, but if an investigation shows its main points to be true, it is a good ten to one shot that England will speedily demand and get the fullest reparation from Spain.

There is an impression among prominent democrats that Wm. R. Morrison will enter active politics again when his term as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission expires, and be a candidate for Congress from his old district, now represented by his old time political opponent, Jehu Baker. Mr. Morrison's many democratic admirers would like to see him back in congress, where he was once such a power.

Gamblers care nothing for men or political principles in an election; they bet their money to win, and the fact they are gladly taking all the offers to bet against the regular democratic candidate, and even giving odds of three to one to tempt betters, tells its own story, and the gamblers are not the only men who regard the election of Judge Van Wyck, the regular democratic candidate for Mayor of New York city, as a certainty. One wager of even money has has been made in Washington that Van Wyck will poll more votes than all the other candidates combined, which was a case of a man's backing his enthusiasm instead of his judgement. Needless to say he wasn't a professional gambler.

Secretary Gage did not deny the correctness of the statement published this week purporting to give the substance of the financial recommendations of his annual report to Congress-merely said that his report was not complete and was therefore not a subject for newspaper discussion. The three features of this statement were the issue of 2½ per cent gold bonds in sufficient quantity to refund the entire bonded debt of the country and to allow $250,000,000 to be converted into cash; to establish an issue and redemption bureau with which shall be deposited $25,000,000 in gold, to be used to redeem paper money, and to make various changes in the National banking law, including a reduction of the tax on circulation to a rate just enough to pay for supervision and the allowance of banks with $25,000 capital in towns of less than 4,000 inhabitants. These recommendations may be made or they may not be made by Secretary Gage, but there isn't the slightest hesitation in saying that they will never be favorably acted upon during the life of the present Congress by that body. Every time the gold bond idea has been before Congress it has been sat upon.

GAZETTE JOB PRINT, DELANO, MINN

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent office Washington, D. C.

W. Apelt, Minneapolis, Gravity wheat-beater. O. Lundberg, Minneapolis, horse stopping device. S. Mecammant, Wheaton, car coupling. C. E. Miller, Minneapolis, car signal. A. L. Mohler, Minneapolis, uncoupling device for coach draw bars. F. H. Morgan, St. Paul, Incubator. H. Nebbe, Fairmont, stuble-catcher. G. W. Weber, St. Paul, combination bracket and luggage-carrier for bicycles.

For copy of patent any send 10 cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

Harmless Press.

Emperor Wilhelm should not get excited over press comments. If he lets the press have plenty of lee-way; its opinions will not injure him. As a proof sample we offer the Minneapolis Times, Donnelly's Representative and the X-Rays of Minneapolis, all of which have political opinions that render them perfectly harmless.—Annandale Advocate.

Mr. Satterlee should be a good judge of harmless papers and political opinions.

Morris and Tawney Responsible.

During the consideration of the tariff bill there was a great effort made to place lumber on the free list, but through the efforts of Congressman Morris, assisted by Congressman Tawney, a $2 tariff was retained.—Aitkin Republican.

When you buy lumber for a new granary, barn, or house, and think it comes about $2 per thousand too high, just remember that the Republican says Morris and Tawney are responsible for it

From the Interior.

Oct. 26, 1897.

BUFFALO GAZETTE,

MR. EDITOR:—We still live and enjoy the rights of free suffrage under a so called Republican form of government. They tell us that prosperity is at high water mark, and we can float up stream or down; just according to the supply and demand. And that the flag will not be lowered for the mourners in adversity. And while the millionairs are pullling the stipend in at the bung hole, the masses are worming away at the spigot. During the last session of Congress the all wool Republicans and the gold plated Democrats sent forth a decree, in the form of a Dingley bill, that all the world (United States) should be taxed, and tribute paid to Caesar. And now the time has come for every man to stand up and be counted. And under this tax, we are paying more for sugar; more for boots and shoes; more for lumber, and many other things too numerous to mention, and all these extra dollars go, not into the government treasury, nor into the pockets of the poor, but into the coffers of the rich. Is it right that the people should be taxed just to pay tribute unto Caesar? Some of the newspapers are making a little light of the farmer; think he is getting to smart in politics; had better keep still on a subject he knows nothing about. A farmer may not be able to count money and figure interest quite so fast as the millionaire and shrewd politician, but nine times out of ten he is possessed of more common horse sense. Politics are quite exciting in the Mark Hanna reservation (Ohio) this fall, and it seems to be a question who will get there. There is an old proverb that says: "Truth is stranger than fiction." But it seems that proverb has been reversed in these latter days. You may produce argument until you are black in the face, but it will have no effect upon the man who is married to his idol. Many tell us that free silver and Bryanism is dead and will never have a resurrection. Now if it is any comfort for those fellows to believe this false prophesy, we say to them, get all the comfort out of it while you can for the day is coming when you will tremble in your boots; and your knees will smite together, as did Belshazzar's, when he made a feast for his thousand lords, and he was made to see the hand writing on the wall. If the true light of prophesy in this age and generation is hid, it is hid to them that are lost. It is not necessary for a man to be a philosopher to see that there is something wrong in this, the last decade of the 19th century. It seems from all outward appearances that we are in the heel of time; people are running after false Gods and crying for vengance.

Some of the newspapers are trying to make the farmer believe he is rich because he has got a few bushels of wheat to sell at 75 or 80 cents per bu., but not so, the farmer has more ways for his money than many people suppose, and his expenses are greater than many think for.

It is said that all the clerks and those in the employ of the government at Washington, who live in Ohio, will be given a furlough and free transportation, to go home and vote, at the November election. With some, it will be a great calamity should Mark Hanna not get back to the U. S. Senate. If he gets there, it will be by his money and not brains; he will buy his way in as did Simon Magnus try to buy salvation. Mr. Single Gold Standard man you can hoop up your politics and cry "down free silver" but when the day of retribution comes you will call for the rocks and mountains to fall upon you to hide your shame.

It seems that the 53 ct dollar of last fall is still current money among the merchants and goes readily for 100 cents. It pays taxes; pays interest; pays the doctor; pays the preacher; pays for the newspaper; and pays funeral expenses. It is a silver dollar established by the government containing 412½ grains, and says it is a hundred cents, no more nor no less. And all the Mark Hanna and John Sherman ritualism can not change it. Last fall there was over six million one dollar men; and a little over seven million 53ct men. They, like the old man believed that the tail went with hide and so voted for the money power to have the golden calf, tail and all. You can preach false doctrine and play second fiddle on your ram's horns from now until dooms day, but free silver and Bryanism, as you call it, will be heard from, from the upper porch of the tabernacle, in 1900. The other fellow is getting the grain and you are choking on the cob. "The people sat down to eat and drink and rose up to play,"

I was much pleased to read in last weeks GAZETTE a letter from my old time friend, Hon. B. F. Christlieb, now of Los Angeles, (city of the Angels) Cal. I was reminded when we were boys together in the early days of Minn., and smoked the pipe of peace; when we met at parties, log rollings, and house raisings. I wish for my old time friend, long life and prosperity in his new home; planted by the sea in Southern California. Time has been on our track since first we met in the early days of Minnesota, and the mark of age is upon our brow. But the world will plod on when we are gone and time will mark other victims for the mold. I hope my friend will come often as a correspondent to the GAZETTE.

Well, Mr. Editor, I have spoken my piece and If Mark Hanna gets there I shall expect second prize.

Yours in hope of that better day a coming. SUPERNUMERARY.

A Gift of the Buffalo.

A cattle-breeder in the Northwest has crossed the buffalo with the domestic cow. The astonishing result is an addition of full 50 percent. to the milk-yielding capacity of the animal.

If the practice shall bear such results generally the profit to the country will be enormous.

The annual production of milk in the United States is 5,210,000,000 gallons. Reckoning it as worth 10 cents a gallon, and addition of 50 per cent. by the cross-breeding of cattle would add no less than $260,500,000 to the annual wealth production.

By all means let our cattlemen push the buffalo experiment.--Thrice-a week World.

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Salesmen Wanted.

We want two or three good men in your county to sell our Minnesota Grown Nursery Stock, Seed Corn, Seed Potatoes and Grain, for Spring delivery. The Most liberal terms. Three plans. Write for particulars.

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WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

Latest News

The Christian Endeavor convention is in session at Owatonna.

Grover Cleveland, Jr. arrived at Princeton yesterday noon.

Judge Truesdale, of Arizona, formerly of Minneapolis, died yesterday.

Wisconsin and Minnesota Universities play foot ball today in the Sawdust city.

Richard Croker was roundly hissed at Tammany Hall last night. Carter Harrison was cheered.

The Whittier and Smith schools, in Minneapolis are asked to close on account of a diphtheria epidemic.

Rev. C. O. Brown's trial is on in Chicago. He made an eloquent plea for his old standing in the church.

Wanted.

AGENTS: In every district on the continent to take orders for high-grade Canadian-grown Nursery Stock and Seeds. Largest and most complete assortment in the trade. Fast selling specialties; superb samples furnished free; correspondence in any language. These positions are money makers, and territory should be secured at once for the season by all hustlers looking for a good thing. Our salary or commission offers will interest anyone not earning $1000.00 per year. Get in communication with our nearest office.

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HOW A PUZZLL WAS SOLVED.

When you want a certain article, you want the best make of that article, don't you?

But how to determine which make is best is what puzzles you, isn't it?

And when the puzzle is solved for you, 7 authority which cannot be questioned, you are pleased, aren't you?

And you would like to hear of one puzzle that has been solved for the people of the whole world, wouldn't you?

Well, we will tell you about that very puzzle, and its solution.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889 at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France.

This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered, the GRAND PRIZE, giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French Government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the most prized honor of France.

That is how the puzzle of the best sewing machine in the world was fully solved by the most competent authority in the world in favor of the No. 9 and No. 12 Wheeler & Wilson machines.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best, it will be your own fault.

Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine, and if he does not keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue, prices and terms.

Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO., 185 and 187 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN

Bottles made of paper under a German patent are now much used, especially at sea, which is hard on fine glassware.

A Philadelphia man named Button, who is the father of six young children, always speaks of them as "the six button kids."

Japan has adopted the American style of steel rails for its new government railways. Our iron mills are beginning to look to the world for their market.

The fact that Italy has ceded its African outpost, Kassala, to Great Britain tends to confirm the report of a secret understanding between the two powers.

Within 90 days the town of Skaguay was born, reached a population of several thousand, and petered out. Europe should revise its opinion that we have no interesting ruins in this country.

The builder of the famous old United States frigate Constitution called it "a powerful agent of national justice." It proved to be that, and also materially hastened the return of peace in the war of 1812.

The counterfeiting of certain lines of American manufacture is reported to be a new industry in Germany. But as a rule American goods are like American girls, and cannot be successfully imitated.

The reign of the present czar will probably be marked by the completion of the great Siberian railroad and the construction of a thousand-mile canal from the Baltic to the Black sea, to cost a hundred million dollars. That would do for one monarch's share of internal improvements.

As the bicycle scorcher and the boat rocker retire into winter quarters the idiot with the "unloaded" pistol again takes the center of the stage. There should be no "unloaded revolvers." Every revolver should be loaded and everyone should understand that fact and leave firearms alone.

Sir Edwin Arnold, whose sojourn in Japan caused him to entertain and express such a favorable opinion of the natives of that country, has married a Japanese lady. By thus uniting himself with a "Pitty Sing" he has shown his faith by his works. "The Light of Asia" will now shine more refulgently than ever on the enraptured vision of the poetic Sir Edwin.

The Piute Indian in Nevada is said to be thinning out rapidly, due to the deadly salaratus biscuit. The Piute squaw got the idea of throwing a handful of salaratus into the flour and for the last year every buck on the reservation has stuffed himself daily with the seeds of indigestion and intestinal disturbance known as saleratus bicuit. The next census reports will find what is left of Lo pasturing on patent medicine and pessimism.

It is announced that the fortune left by Fair, the bonanza king, has so shrunk since his death that it now amounts to but $15,000,000. This sum should suffice to keep his three children in bread and butter for the remainder of their lives. But as a dozen or more eminent legal gentlemen are still at work energetically upon the estate the heirs may be in luck if they receive enough from it to cover the cost of bread and oleomargarine.

The Salvation Army in California has touched the heart and pocket of the sugar king, Claus Spreckels. He has bought a large tract of land in Monterey county and leased it to the army, advancing money until the Salvation beet growers are self-supporting. When they begin to make money they are to be encouraged to buy ten acres of ground apiece on ten years' time by installments. Mr. Spreckels agrees to buy their beets at good prices.

Henry O. and James M. Neville, twins, were born in Kentucky in 1815 and the similarity of their careers is something marvelous. Both married sisters and each is the father of seven children, each lost a child, each was a county judge, each entered the federal army as a captain and was mustered out of service as a colonel. Their father, James Neville, a Virginian, served as a private through the revolutionary war and died in Fauquier county at the age of 99 years.

The annual report of Gen. Sternberg, surgeon-general of the United States army, shows that alcoholism among the regular soldiers is slowly but surely decreasing. There was a time when Uncle Sam found it difficult to obtain recruits unless he took residents of city slums, more or less addicted to drink. But the personnel of the army is improving, and for the past few years a greater proportion of country boys, who make the best soldiers, has been secured for enlistment. In the course of time, it is to be hoped, the "bummers" will entirely disappear from the ranks.

A valuation has been fixed at last on a masculine heart when trifled with by one of the softer sex. In Maine a jury awarded damages amounting to $1,789 against a young woman who disappointed an expectant bridegroom at the last minute. The amount asked was $25,000. Why it was scaled down to the nice figure of $1,789 is not explained, but the award is at least an assurance that the male cardiac muscle has a value, and that everything is not fair in love when the victim is only a man. The damages are large enough for a Klondike grub stake, and may lead on to fortune and a girl who will stick.

Mark Twain's remark about the perils of going to bed because statistics prove that more people die there than anywhere else is recalled by the annual report of the interstate commerce commission, which shows that last year American railways carried 511,772,737 passengers, and that of this enormous number only 181 were killed, or only one in 2,827,474. When it is considered how complicated the business has become, how numerous the trains are, great speed they maintain, and how the fate of those aboard them depends upon sobriety and faithfulness in railway employes, this record seems wonderful.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

An order has been issued by the secretary of war creating a military reservation in that part of Alaska lying within a radious of 50 miles of St. Michael.

The president has determined not to consider any new consular appointments until congress meets.

In his annual report to the secretary of war Gen. Wilson, chief of the engineers of the army, estimates that $5,810,000 will be needed for coast defenses for the years 1898-9 and $48,328,000 for rivers and harbors.

President McKinley has appointed W. K. Van Reypen to be surgeon general of the navy, to succeed Surgeon General Bates, deceased.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Heath in his annual report calls for an appropriation of about $45,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

In his annual report Gen. Miles, commanding general of the army, commends the efficiency of the army and says that the maximum peace footing should be one enlisted man to every 1,000 of population and the minimum one to every 2,000.

Philip Hichborn, chief constructor of the navy, in his annual report, says that the strength of the navy is 141 vessels.

THE EAST.

The Gloucester (Mass.) fleet lost 11 vessels and 62 men during the fishing season now closed.

The death of John Murphy occurred at Marlsborough, Mass., aged 103 years.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 22d aggregated $1,306,993,884, against $1,307,907,189 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 25.2.

In the United States there were 224 business failures in the seven days ended on the 22d, against 223 the week previous and 274 in the corresponding period of 1896.

In New York W. G. Hitchcock & Co., dealers in silk, failed for $1,000,000.

Near Summerhill, Pa., four unknown men were run down by an engine and ground to pieces.

At Princeton, N. J., the one hundred and fifty-first birthday of Princeton university was celebrated and ex-President Cleveland read an address on the "Self-Made Man."

Denial is made by Russel Sage of the report that he is at the head of a pool to buy in the Union Pacific railroad.

On the New York Central & Hudson River railroad an express train was thrown from the track into the Hudson river near Garrison's, N. Y., and 28 lives were lost. The track had been undermined by high water.

A conspiracy to murder Sheriff Martin, who led the deputies who fired upon and killed a score of strikers at Lattimer, Pa., on September 10, is said to have been discovered.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Resolutions declaring the saloon the greatest evil confronting the church and civilization at the National Christian Missionary convention in Indianapolis, were adopted.

The democrats of the Sixth congressional district of Illinois nominated Vincent H. Perkins and the populists nominated George A. Laudgren.

Flames wiped out the office of the Daily Whig at Jackson, Tenn.

Fire destroyed Y. L. Murden's livery stable at Peru, Ind., and 12 horses were cremated.

The greatest observatory in the world was presented at Williams Bay, Wis., by Charles T. Yerkes, of Chicago, to President Harper, of the University of Chicago.

The doors of the bank of Lodi, Wis., were closed.

At Madrid, Mo., George Westerman, 80 years of age, killed his stepdaughter and then shot himself.

In the Exchange bank at Wakarusa, Ind., three robbers blew the safe and secured $900.

The supreme court of Iowa says that speculation in grain, where no delivery is intended, is gambling, and that such contracts are void.

Charles M. Woodman, of Chicago, ex-congressman, has become insane.

In Chicago the Fowler Cycle company, one of the largest bicycle concerns in the west, failed for $500,000.

Advices from all portions of the country say that the volume of business continues of large proportions.

The doors of the national bank of Asheville, N. C., were closed.

At Decatur, Ill., Henry Hunsley and his nephew, Ray Hunsley and Miss Bertha Davis were killed by the cars.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld spoke in favor of free silver at the meeting in Chicago of the Democratic Editorial Association of Illinois.

Unknown fiends shot J. S. Parkhurst and his aged wife, living four miles from Biloxi, La., and cremated their bodies.

John G. Brady, governor of Alaska, in his annual report estimates the present population at 30,000 natives and 10,000 whites and recommends that $100,000 be appropriated for government buildings and $60,000 for schools. He says the gold seekers as a class rank far above the average manhood of the country.

It has been decided by State's Attorney Deneen to put Luetgert on trial for the second time in a few days in Chicago.

By the wreck of the schooner Casper near Port Arena, Cal., 12 of the crew were drowned.

Near Mahomet, Ill., Mrs. A. L. Hannah, wife of a farmer, was resuscitated 24 hours after having been pronounced dead.

For the city of Hamilton, O., a receiver was asked. It was said corrupt mismanagement had brought the town to insolvency.

In a fire that destroyed the Hotel Brooklyn at Kelletville, O., three persons were burned to death and seven more severely injured.

Many homeseekers from eastern states are now encamped in the Ashlov valley in Utah waiting for the opening of the Uncompahgre reservation in April next.

At a crossing at Oakland, Ind., the Tuttle brothers, of Mohawk, Ind., and J. M. Butler were killed by the cars.

Searchlight broke the world's pacing record of 2:09¼ for three-year-olds at Los Angeles, Cal., going the mile in 2:07.

In a well on Moon's farm near Derby, Kan., the dead bodies of Frank Moon and Jane Wells were found.

The fruit growers in California estimate the damage to crops by recent storms at $1,000,000.

Dr. W. B. Sprague died in Coldwater, Mich., aged 101 years, and Mrs. Bernetty Woodard died at her home near Coldwater, aged 102 years.

On the Yukon river in Alaska the earliest winter known in years has produced desolation and suffering for a distance of 2,500 miles between St. Michaels and Dyea.

At the family residence in Chicago funeral services over the remains of George M. Pullman were held and the interment was at Graceland cemetery.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Great Britian's government has decided against silver and there is now no hope for an international conference on bimetallism.

A cyclone destroyed several villages and over 1,000 lives were lost on the island of Leyte, one of the Philippine group.

In Havana Cuban women have issued a circular urging a boycott against all Spanish merchants.

Correspondence in regard to the bimetallic proposals of the United States monetary commission has been issued by the British foreign office and shows that Great Britain rejects all offers to entertain such proposals.

Miss Frances E. Willard, of Evanston, Ill., was reelected president at the biennial convention of the World's W. C. T. U. in Toronto, Ont.

The Spanish government declares in a special note to United States Minister Woodford that Spain has done all in her power to end the war in Cuba and also says that Spain will not admit the right of any foreign power to interfere in any of her affairs.

LATER NEWS.

Five dead bodies, four men and one woman, were stolen from the morgue at Dunning, Ill. The bodies were those of paupers at the county asylum. The robbery, from all indications, had been carefully planned and done in a deliberate way.

High winds drove the sea inland along the coast of New Jersey and Long Island, doing great damage. The village of Bower's Beach, Del., was inundated and several houses swept away.

The Spanish soldiers at Santander, Spain, have refused to don the colonial uniform, and say they will not embark for Cuba.

There were two deaths from yellow fever at Memphis, Tenn., the 25th.

A case of yellow fever was discovered at Cincinnati.

Wm. Mathews was arrested in Boston, charged with robbing the mail boxes in that city and in New York.

In an engagement in the outskirts of Havana, General Castello, commanding the insurgents, was killed.

Over $90,000 fraudulent warrants on the U. S. treasury on account of the Creek Nation Indians in Indian Territory, have been discovered by the authorities.

Justice Beach, of the New York supreme bench, has enjoined the United Portable Hoisting Engineers' union and its walking delegate, Peter Gibbons, from interfering with Benj. P. Davis, a non-union man, and also orders the defenant union to pay Davis $500 damages for having kept him from working from June, 1895, to August, 1896.

The international seal conference met in Washington, D. C., in the state department building. The proceedings were secret.

The brick Baptist church building at Kilbourn, Wis., collapsed and is a total wreck. No one was hurt but the loss is $3,000.

A heavy snow storm prevailed throughout Colorado, breaking down telegraph wires and delaying trains.

The express car attached to the New York Central train that was wrecked near Harrison, N. Y., has been raised from the bottom of the river and one of the safes that it should have contained is missing. It is thought that there was in the neighborhood of $300,000 in the safe, for one package contained $50,000, and there were a number of packages shipped.

The supreme court of Iowa declares that while no law compels bicyclists to use lantern or bells at night, wheelmen without them are guilty of contributory negligence in case of accident.

While service was in progress in the village church of Khnieleff, Russia, an alarm of fire was raised. A panic ensued in the crowded congregation, and the efforts of the officiating priests to calm the tumult were absolutely unavailing. In the stampede for the exits 54 persons were killed by suffocation or being trampled, and 80 others were seriously injured.

Silas S. Gray, who served 14 years for a murder which it has developed was committed by another, was released from the penitentiary at Pittsburg, Pa.

Six noted politicians of Costa Rico, who were exiled by the president of that republic, have arrived in New York.

Jacob McComb and George Stoirch were killed and five others injured by the breaking of a bulkhead in the power station of the General Electric company at Portland, Or.

The officials of the New York Central railroad claim that the recent accident was caused by dynamite. This view is corroborated by a special engineer, who investigated the wreck. He examined the engine and found that all its injuries are what are considered superficial among railroad men. Neither the main nor side rods were broken, and the pilot was practically intact.

Don McLeod, won the championship of the world at heavy-weight catch-as-catch-can wrestling from "Farmer" Burns, at Indianapolis. He took the first and third falls, Burns taking the second.

Great damage has been done to pine forests in Warren County, Pa., by fire.

MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Oct. 26.

Wheat—No. 1 northern, new, 91½ to 92c; No. 3 northern, 87 to 87½; December, 89½.

Corn—No. 3, 24¼c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 20 to 21c.

Cattle—Steers, $3.20 to 3.75; cows, $2.60.

Hogs—$3.25 to 3.80.

Sheep—Muttons, $3.10 to 4.50; lambs, $4.25.

Butter—Creamery, extras, 21 to 22c; creamery, firsts, 20 to2 1c; dairy, fancy, 19 to 20c; dairy, choice, 15 to 16c.

Poultry—Turkeys, 7 to 8c; spring chickens, 7 to 8c.

THE JURY DISAGREES.

Celebrated Luetgert Murder Case Results in a Mistrial.

After Being Out Sixty-Six Hours Jurors Stand Nine to Three for Conviction—To Be Tried Again.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—The gray light of a cool autumn morning straggled through the big windows of Judge Tuthill's court Thursday as Adolph L. Luetgert, the man who has been on trial on the charge of murdering his wife and boiling her body in a vat, heard from the foreman of the 12 men who considered his case for 66 hours, the words: "We are unable to agree upon a verdict."

He stood up, and with only a good-natured smile in his swarthy face, shook hands with his son Arnold, his counsel and business partner, William Charles, in less than five minutes was led back to jail, the jury was dismissed and the great trial was over.

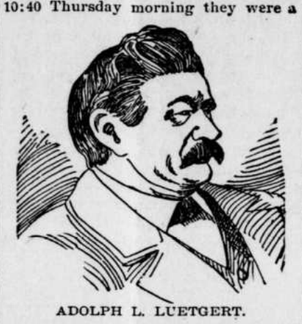
Division of the Jury.

The 12 men were divided as follows:

For conviction and the death penalty—Heickhold, Boyd, Bibby, Mahoney, Behmiller, Hosmer, Shaw, Fransen and Fowler.

For acquittal—Harlev, Holabird and Barber.

As the jurors filed into court about 10:40 Thursday morning they were a



ADOLPH L. LUETGERT.

haggard-looking set of men. Several of them were collarless, and the eyes of all of them were swollen and red. The jurors took the seats they had occupied daily for over two months.

In reply to a question by the judge, Foreman Heickhold said that the jury had not agreed upon a verdict, and that it was his firm belief that there was no prospect of an agreement. The jury stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal, and had stood that way for 38 hours, and there had not been a solitary change in the vote within that period.

Points of Disagreement.

When the jurors had received their vouchers, they were taken down to the basement in an elevator and left the criminal court building by way of a rear entrance to the jail yard. The jurors left in squads of four. They did this to avoid the great crowd that had collected in front of the criminal court building and also to get away from reporters. But the latter gentlemen were fully posted on exists and entrances to the big building and met the jurors as

MRS. LOUISE LUETGERT.
[The Missing Woman.]

they emerged from the jail yards. It was reluctantly admitted by several of them that the disagreement was brought about by a wide difference of opinion regarding the rings found in the vat, the testimony of Emma and Gottlieba Schimpke and the testimony of Kenosha witnesses who positively testified that they saw Mrs. Louise Luetgert alive in the Wisconsin town on May 3, 4 and 5. Juror Harlev did not believe the rings found in the middle vat of Luetgert's factory were Mrs. Luetgert's rings. Holabird was inclined to believe the story of the Kenosha witnesses despite the impeaching evidence introduced and Barber would not believe the strong evidence given by the Schimpke sisters. These were considered the strong features of the trial by these jurors.

Awful Destruction.

Madrid, Oct. 22.—A dispatch received here from Leyte, one of the Philippine islands, says that place has been almost devastated by a cyclone, that many persons have been killed, and that the damage to property is incalculable. The cyclone, it is further announced, destroyed the towns of Tagloban and Harnanion and the island of Leyte as well as several villages. It is estimated that 400 persons lost their lives through the disaster. Later advices from Manila say the cyclone occurred on October 12 and they add that Carigare and Burgo, on the eastern coast of Leyte, have been wiped out and that an immense wave swept inland, engulfing villages. Several thousand natives perished at Tagloban. The cyclone also swept the island of Samar.

Slaughter on the Nile.

Cairo, Oct. 26.—Details just obtained of the revenge of the dervishes upon the Jaalin tribe, caused by the refusal of the latter to join the forces of the Khalifa against the British, show it to have been terrible in the extreme. The left bank of the river between Berber and Metmeh was practically depopulated. The dervishes butchered every male member of the offending tribe and carried away the women, after sending 150 maidens to the Khalifa. The dervishes in addition threw many women and children into the river.

Weyler Denies a Rumor.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Senor de Lome, the Spanish minister, has received the following cablegram from Gen. Weyler: "Please deny the report that has been published that I have refused to surrender my command and that Gen. Castellanos refuses to consider as pacified the four western provinces. In accordance with her majesty's command I will sail on the last day of this month."

THE DEAD NUMBER NINETEEN.

New York Central Express Train Plunges Into the Hudson River.

New York, Oct. 25.—Buffalo and New York special No. 46, on the New York Central & Hudson River railroad, due to arrive in this city at 7:30 o'clock Sunday morning was thrown from the track at daybreak into the Hudson river 1⅞ miles below Garrison's station. The retaining wall along the river had been undermined by high water in the river, and the track caved under the weight of the train. The train consisted of the engine, a combination baggage and express car, a smoker, two ordinary coaches and four sleepers. The engine and two forward cars are submerged in 50 feet of water. Engineer Foyle and Fireman Tompkins went down with the engine. It is known that it was a trifle foggy, and that the track was not visible, but if there was any break in the lines of steel, it must have been of very recent happening, for only an hour before there had passed over it a heavy passenger train laden with human freight. The section of the road was supposed to be the very best on the entire division. There was a great heavy retaining wall all along the bank. What seemed to have happened was that underneath the tracks and ties the heavy wall had given way, and when the great weight of the engine struck the unsupported tracks it went crashing through the rest of the wall and toppled over into the river.

Then there happened what on the railroad at any other time would have caused disaster, but now proved a very blessing. As the train plunged over the embankment the coupling that held the last three of the six sleepers broke, and they miraculously remained on the broken track. In that way some 60 lives were saved.

The express car and the combination car floated out about 20 feet from shore, but sank a little later. One man was taken from the top of the car and efforts were made to rescue those inside. A few were gotten out, the passengers left upon the track making a human bridge to the shore to take the wounded on. The day coach and smoker had gone down in the deeper water, and rescue was impossible. In the latter coach the conditions must have been horrible. The car turned completely over and the passenger end of it was in the deep water, while the baggage end stood up towards the surface. The men in that lower end must have fought like fiends for a brief period, for the bodies, when taken out, were a mass of wounds.

Garrisons, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The complete list of the killed in the New York Central & Hudson River railroad wreck, a list of which the railroad officials believe includes all of those who could possibly have been lost, numbers 19. The bodies of the engineer, fireman and Mr. Van Etten's secretary are yet in the river with small hope of their immediate recovery. Of the 16 dead, who lay in the coroner's office at Cold Springs, eight were Chinese, whose names or residence meant scarcely anything to the general public, and yet six of those eight were identified and claimed long before any person had come forward to inquire or seek for two well-dressed and evidently very respectable white women, the only women killed in the wreck. The 16 bodies that were held at Cold Springs for identification and claim of relatives were divided between the two undertaking establishments.

As Dun Sees Trade.

New York, Oct. 23.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"After the heaviest buying ever known in many branches during September and the first half of October, it was both natural and desirable that a more quiet period should give time for testing the size and temper of retail trade, and for distributing part of the enormous quantities bought. In textile goods the rush of orders went far beyond all distributive demand in August, and represented great replenishment of stocks, and the similar rush for goods has been correspondingly great in other lines during the past two months. The produce market acted with as little apparent reason as usual. Although Atlantic exports of wheat were 3,576,607 bushels, flour included, and for three weeks of October, 10,309,908 bushels, against 7,742,214 last year, with western receipts not 500,000 bushels larger, the price advanced 2½ cents. Corn, with smaller receipts and exports, barely a quarter of last year, declined a small fraction. Failures for the week were 224 in the United States, against 274 last year, and 36 in Canada, against 60 last year.

Bicycle Firm Assigns.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—An assignment was made Friday by the Fowler Cycle company, one of the largest bicycle concerns in the west. The officers of the company are reticent regarding the amount of assets and liabilities, but the best information obtainable gives the liabilities at $400,000; assets much less. It has been rumored for some time that the company was in financial difficulties. The action taken Friday was precipitated by the employes. A committee of the men called on the treasurer and asked if they would be paid to-day wages due them up to a week ago today, which were due last Wednesday, or whether they would be paid to date. The difficulty of raising another week's pay roll decided the officers of the company to assign. The firm employed 500 men.

World's W. C. T. U.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 26.—The World's Christian Temperance union convention, at its session on Monday, adopted a resolution declaring unequivocally its opposition to regulation or license as applied to any and all forms of sin, and its abhorrence of any compromise whatever with anything which is wrong in principle or sinful in practice. Another resolution exceedingly regrets the persistency of the United States senate in refusing to ratify the Anglo-American arbitration treaty, the more so since by so doing they neglected to voice the sentiments of the people they were elected to represent. Other resolutions drafted declared against lynching, for church cooperation and for equal suffrage.

Lost at Sea.

Gloucester, Mass., Oct. 22.—The annual roll giving the names of the fishermen who have lost their lives during the year ended September 30 is made up and shows a loss of 59 men and 11 vessels during the past year, against the loss of 74 men and 13 vessels in 1896. The crew of the schooner Lizzie J. Greenleaf, numbering 18 men, probably went down with their vessel, as they never have been heard of. The total value of the vessels lost was $65,830.

Noted Divine Dead.

London, Oct. 26.—Rev. John Stoughton, D. D., the well-known Congregational minister and author of a number of religious works, is dead. He was born at Norwich in 1807.

ALASKA.

Gov. Brady Makes His Annual Report —The Gold Craze.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The report of John G. Brady, governor of Alaska, for the past fiscal year has been submitted to the secretary of the interior. A summary follows:

It estimates the present population at 30,000 natives and 10,000 whites; predicts that with reindeer transportation mails can be sent all over Alaska during the winter, and recommends that $100,000 be appropriated for government buildings and $60,000 for schools. It says nothing has so retarded Alaska's substantial growth as the helplessness of settlers to obtain titles to their homes on account of the failure of congress to extend the general land laws, and urges congress to create a commission of five, one senator one representative and three bona fide Alaska residents to codify laws for Alaska. The secretary of the treasury is urged to confine the hunting of sea otter to the natives, for, "if the white man is not shut off at once the Aleuts will have to be cared for by the government."

Reviewing gold operations, Gov. Brady says: "Ship load after load of gold seekers and their freight has been rushed to the extreme limit of salt water navigation (Lynn canal), and there they have been literally dumped upon the beach, some above high water, and many below, as they learned to their sorrow when the water covered them as they slept. The gold seekers have had a terrible time, but they are brave, and started out to endure hardship. As a class they rank far above the average manhood of the country. Skaguay is being built up rapidly. Lumber is in demand, and lots are selling as high as $1,500. Americans are anxious to secure a route to the Yukon which shall be entirely upon United States territory. Different parties are now out, and are carefully examining the mountains between Yakutat and Cook inlet. This is the third season of the work in Cook inlet. The excitement over the Klondike has drawn many away from that district; nevertheless, the output of gold this year will be no mean sum. The possibilities of the whole region bordering upon this inlet and upon Prince William sound will draw crowds of adventurers in the near future."

MANY VESSELS STRANDED.

A Great Storm Rages Along the Atlantic Coast.

Cape May, N. J., Oct. 26.—One of the fiercest northeast gales of years has swept the lower Jersey coast and up Delaware bay. Many vessels have been stranded and there is an unconfirmed report that a ship went down off shore Monday morning. A fleet is riding at anchor within the harbor, unable to proceed either way, and the meadows are so inundated that railroad travel to the coast resorts is practically suspended. The tide here is abating somewhat, but the wind at midnight was maintaining a velocity of 30 miles. Portions of the board walk have been swept away, as well as cottage porches and fences, and the damage is estimated at thousands of dollars.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 26.—A special to the American from Ocean City, Md., says: The storm of the last two days was the worst ever experienced in this section. The wind attained the proportions of a hurricane, and the surf ran four feet deep across the beach into Synepuxent bay. The large porches of Congress hall, Trimpers, the Eastern Shore hotel, Cropper's pavillion, Atlantic hotel and Meyer cottage are completely wrecked. The immense fish pond of the Ocean Fishing company was carried out to sea. The Cambridge hotel was nearly wrecked. A large two-masted schooner was sunk in the bay after being driven against the drawbridge. The damage will reach thousands of dollars.

SPAIN'S SHARP REPLY.

She Wants No Aid or Interference from the Outside.

Madrid, Oct. 25.—In the special note to United States Minister Woodford the government declares that Spain has done all in her power to end the war in Cuba and cities the many sacrifices which have been made by the nation, the number of troops sent to Cuba and the reforms which are to be carried out in the island, and which are fully described. The communication is courteous in tone, but very determined in rejecting the substance of the American note. Spain resolutely asserts her determination to settle the Cuban question herself without foreign assistance or interference of any kind. She declines to fix any date for the pacification of Cuba, which she proposes to bring about as she sees fit by force of arms and by political reforms culminating in autonomy combined. While regretting the losses and damages the insurrection has inflicted on foreign residents, Spain argues that it would not have happened if international law had been observed by the United States especially. The note ends with the statement that "Spain will not admit the right of any foreign power to interfere in any of her affairs."

Gen. Miles' Report.

Washington, Oct. 23. — Gen. Miles, commanding general of the army, has made his annual report to the secretary of war. A synopsis follows:

He commends the efficacy of the army and speaks of the progress that has been made on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts in the matter of fortifications. He asks that congress authorize two more regiments of artillery to garrison the new fortifications, and also five additional regiments of infantry. He devotes considerable attention to Alaska, and says the waters of Alaska should be thoroughly examined by the naval forces, and that there should be at least three military posts established in the territory to support the civil authorities. He refers to the improved condition of the Indians, and recommends that the policy of employing army officers as Indian agents be continued. He makes recommendations in detail for the protection of coast points, and says that the maximum peace footing of the army should be one enlisted man to every 1,000 of population, and the minimum one to every 2,000.

Famine in Ireland.

Dublin, Oct. 26.—There are two sides to the question of the famine in Ireland. One side is that of the government, which alleges that the famine is exploited by politicians as an argument against the administration of Irish affairs. The other side, held by many of the clergy, politicians and people, is that it is certain there will be great distress throughout large sections of the country. The archbishops and bishops of Ireland deem it their duty to submit to the government a statement of their conviction, formed on the personal knowledge of seven members of that body, that the failure of the potato and cereal crops in many districts, particularly on the southern and western coasts, must lead to great distress, and unless speedy measures of relief are adopted to disastrous consequences.

Perished in Burning Hotel.

Oil City, Pa., Oct. 25.—Three persons were burned to death and seven more were severely injured in a fire that destroyed the Hotel Brooklyn at Kelletville, 25 miles southeast of Oil City, on Sunday morning at an early hour. The building was a three-story one, roughly built of double boards, and burned like tinder.

PAINFUL AFFLICTION

A Son Writes a Letter Telling How His Father Was Troubled.

WINAMOE, IND.—"My father was troubled with boils and carbuncles. After suffering for some time, he heard of a similar case cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. He began taking this medicine and continued its use until he was cured. My mother is taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for rheumatism and it is helping her." GUY E. NEWKIRK, Box 184. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

A Home-Grown Experience.

A man went into an icehouse to cool off. An abrupt and impetuous hired man closed and locked the door and went away. The next day was Sunday and the hired man did not come back. While the man who learned to cool off waited for the return of the hired man his object was accomplished in a very thorough manner. He cooled off. The muffled door gave back but echoes to his blows, and his voice could find no place to escape and sound the alarm. When he grew tired of walking and swinging his arms to keep warm the chunks of ice that were piled around him did not offer a tempting bed. Hunger gnawed at his vitals and refused to be satisfied with diet of raw air. Darkness settled down like a six months' Arctic night, and the only sound which broke the profound stillness was the man who wanted to cool off trying to swear. The hired man opened the door on Monday morning, and the man who wanted to cool off crawled out more dead than alive. When his tongue had thawed out he began to abuse the hired man. "Fool!" retorted the hired man. "Fool, you are a lucky dog and do not know it. Don't waste time in abusing me, your benefactor, but go and write a book of impressions on Alaska." Then the man who wanted to cool off saw that his fortune was made.—Chicago Record.

Sea Dogs on Wheels.

The bicycle fever has broken out in a most unexpected quarter. It is only natural that a landsman should take to that speedy method of locomotion, but who would ever think that seamen would get the craze? Perhaps it is because they have become accustomed to rolling. Nearly every British ship that comes into port now carries a bicycle, and the skipper is usually an expert rider. At sea he rides around and around the main deck, and as soon as he reaches port he takes his wheel ashore. Three sea captains were riding in the park the other afternoon. One of them was a novice and confessed his inability to work the tiller so as to sail a straight course. "It's very good," he declared, "if it just had a little more pitch to it. Ah, that's better," he added, as he struck a stone and pitched off head foremost. The manufacturer who will turn out a bicycle with elliptical wheels will make a hit with seafaring men. — San Francisco Post.

He Raised the Wind.

The ship had lain becalmed in a tropical sea for three days. Not a breath of air stirred the mirror-like surface of the sea or the limp sails that hung from the yards like drapery carved in stone. The captain resolved to wait no longer. He piped up all hands on deck, and requested the passengers to also come forward. "I must ask all of you," he said, "to give me every match you have." Wonderingly the passengers and crew obeyed. The captain carefully arranged the matches in his hand as each man handed him his store, until all had been collected. Then he threw them all overboard but one, drew a cigar from his pocket, and, striking the solitary match on the mainmast, endeavored to light it. In an instant a furious gale swept over the deck, extinguished the match, and filled the sails, and the good ship Mary Ann sped through the waves on her course.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package, FREE. Write to Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Unanimous.

Medium—The spirit of your wife is here, and says she never dreamed of such happiness since you two parted.

The Man—Tell her I feel the same way.—Life.

Crippled, on crutches, from a sprain. Used St. Jacobs Oil. Well again.

At a Disadvantage.

Browne—I can't see that he's distinguished looking.

Towne—But his wife is with him now.—Truth.

Mistress—"What in the world are you puting ashes on the floor for, Bridget?" "Shure, ma'am, an' didn't yez say to doost the parlor?"—Brooklyn Life.

Culture's Coadjutor.—"What an air of well-bred repose young Newrich has." "Yes; but he was naturally lazy to begin with."—Chicago Record.

Of Course Not.

Mr. Huggins—Isn't Miss Roxy a peach?

Miss Kittish—Yes, but she is not the only fruit in the orchard.—Detroit Free Press.

Star Tobacco.

If you care for pleasure, health and economy, chew Star tobacco, the leading brand of the world.

A woman is unhappy all summer because she can't buy every pretty shirt waist she sees.—Washington Democrat.

"Hades must be like a big hotel in the crowded season." "Yes—without fire escapes."—Harlem Life.

Hit hard, bruised and sick. Used St. Jacobs Oil; cured him quick.

Every man thinks his credit is good.—Washington Democrat.

FIBROID TUMOR

Expelled by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Interview With Mrs. B. A. Lombard.

I have reason to think that I would not be here now if it had not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It cured me of a fibroid tumor in my womb.

Doctors could do nothing for me, and they could not cure me at the hospital. I will tell you about it:

I had been in my usual health, but had worked quite hard. When my monthly period came on, I flowed very badly. The doctor gave me medicine, but it did me no good. He said the flow must be stopped if possible, and he must find the cause of my trouble.

Upon examination, he found there was a Fibroid Tumor in my womb, and gave me treatment without any benefit whatever. About that time a lady called on me, and recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, said she owed her life to it. I said I would try it, and did. Soon after the flow became more natural and regular. I still continued taking the Compound for some time. Then the doctor made an examination again, and found everything all right. The tumor had passed away and that dull ache was gone.—MRS. B. A. LOMBARD, Box 71, Westdale, Mass.

25 CTS FISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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LEISURELY LANE.

Is there no road now to Leisurely Lane?—
We traveled it long ago;
A place for the lagging of leisurely steps,
sweet and shady and slow.
There were rims of restful hills beyond,
and fields of dreamful wheat,
With shadows of clouds across them
blown, and poppies asleep at our feet.

There lads and maids on a Sunday met and
strolled them, two and two;
The leaves they laced in a roof o'erhead
and only the sun peered through;
And there was time to gather a rose, and
time for the woodbird's call,
And plenty of time to sit by a stream and
harken its ripple and fall.

Is there no road now to Leisurely Lane?
(God knows we have hurried afar!)
There was once a lamp through the brood-
ing dusk, and over the tree a star;
There was once a breath of the clover
bloom (sweet Heaven, we have hur-
ried so long!)
And there was a gate by a white rose
clasped, and out of the dusk a song.

That song . . . the echo is strange and
sweet, the voice it is weak and old;
It hath no part with this fierce, wild rush
and this hard, mad fight for gold!
It hath no part with the clamor and din,
and the jarring of wheel and stone!
Oh, listen, my heart, and forget—forget
that we reap the bread we have sown!

Is there no road now to Leisurely Lane—
where, lingering, one by one,
The summoning bells of twilight time over
the meadows blown
May find us strolling our homeward way,
glad of the evening star?
Is there no road now to Leisurely Lane?
God knows we have hurried afar!
—Virginia Woodward Cloud, in Ladies'
Home Journal.

IN THE GRIP ∴ ... OF A GRIZZLY.

The Unpleasant Experience of a California Sheep Herder.

"NOW that you've all told your stories about the meanness and cussedness of the coyote," said Johnson Bleeker, a mountain herder in the San Bernardino mountains of California, in a company of ranchmen at the store over at Warner's Springs the other evening, "I have a little on that subject to say myself. I owe my life to a pack of coyotes up in Kern county, and from all that I can learn they are the same as all others of the coyote family. In 1873 I was teaching a district school in San Diego county, and was all run down in health and spirits. When the long summer vacation came on, I had an invitation from my brother Ned to come and spend the summer at his ranch in the mountains in Kern county. I accepted, and went there on mule back, because there were no railroads in southern California then.

"The second day I was at my brother's ranch. We went out for a week of hunting in the mountains. We were armed with the best rifles, and our horses carried a big lot of ammunition and camp stores. Ned soon tired of hunting, and after we had tumbled over two wildcats and several antelope he wanted to get back to his horse, sheep and vineyards. He told me that the upper mountain canyons were full of big game, and that he knew from the loss of several calves and pigs that summer there were bears in the heavy timber. That was enough to excite my best endeavors with a rifle, and I stayed in the mountains while Brother Ned went down to his ranch. For a week more I got nothing more than a deer, several antelopes, and for the sake of getting rid of the mean varmints, I shot a dozen or so coyotes.

"I spent one night in a camp of a few miners, who were washing gold in a canyon, and the next morning when I rode away one of them advised me to keep near to their camp, for they had seen the day before grizzly bear tracks in the mud about the springs two miles away. I laughingly assured the miners that I took pride in my marksmanship, and was naturally cautious and cool, so I thought no harm could come to me. Along about noon that day I shot a buck some 200 yards from me, and as the wounded animal bounded away in a heavy chaparral, I drove my spurs in my mustang and gave chase. It was easy to follow the buck, because it left a trail of blood stains on the ground, and in the brush as it bounded along. The deer ran down the mountain slope for perhaps a quarter of a mile, and then suddenly struck down the mountain. And so, following it, I came at last to the edge of the canyon, with its large timber and heavy undergrowth. Just as I entered this canyon I came upon the overturned trunk of an enormous tree, which had apparently fallen several months before, turning out a huge mound of clay with its roots. The trail of blood showed that the deer had leaped over the trunk, but my horse was no jumper, and I began hastily circling around the tree. As I turned the angle of the clay mound at its root, with a vicious snort an enormous grizzly sprang up erect out of the shadows and faced me with jaws open. This apparition and the sudden 'squatting' of my horse occupied one second. Before the next second was over my horse had jumped about 15 feet, I should think. I had gone over his back in a curve, turning somersaults before I struck the ground. My gun had gone clear over the grizzly's head and lay on the other side of him, and there I was with my leg broken above the knee.

"Isn't it queer what funny things you will think of in some awful moment of sorrow or suspense? I lay there, trying to imagine whether Ned would find enough of my bones to accord me decent burial when he came to search for me. I was absolutely feeling in my pocket a little dizzily for a pencil and paper, so that I could write a few words, when the grizzly came, smelled me over two or three times, and at last took hold of my left shoulder and began to drag me. Then the pain in my broken leg and my tortured shoulder overcame me and I went off into blissful unconsciousness. When I began to find myself again the loud howling, deep growling and screams of rage startled me back into the world. I found the grizzly standing over me, while all around, not more than 20 yards away, were great gaunt, hungry coyotes. They had gathered in great numbers, and I saw in a moment what had saved my life thus far. They were afraid to venture upon the bear while he held his prey, and he could not begin ripping up his captive while they stood around, strong in numbers and emboldened by famine. Whenever the grizzly put his head down to take hold of me, the coyotes instantly began to crowd nearer, whereupon he raised his head with a warning growl, and they fled to a safer distance. This occurred not once or twice but a dozen times. The very fact that I am here to-day, gentlemen, is due to a gang of coyotes that would have torn me into a good many fragments if they could have had their way.

"But the brief respite came to an end. The bear, tired of being defrauded of his meal, decided to drag it to some more secluded place, and there feast at his leisure. He made one last charge upon the coyotes and then, rushing back, seized my shoulder again and started off in a trot. A few moments of agony were followed by another fainting spell, and once more, happily, I was unconscious. When I recovered the same howling, raging pandemonium was going on around me. Added numbers had made the coyotes more courageous, and they were pressing close upon the grizzly. He had not yet begun to devour me. He would stand over me and growl for a moment and then make onslaughts upon the enemy, scattering them like chaff. As I turned to watch him in one of these violent attacks I was startled to find that I was lying just before the door of one of my brother Ned's bearpens in the lower mountains. It was a little house, built and roofed with logs securely clamped together. The door was raised and fastened to the lever that connected with the trigger inside. I had helped to build a dozen just like the one near at hand. At first my thought was of the grim joke it would be on Ned's bear trap to have his brother devoured by a bear right in front of it. Then something else occurred to me. The bear came back and stood over me. His mouth was open to shut down on my neck and finish this story for me. I could feel his hot breath on my face, when the coyotes made a rush, and one of them actually seized my foot. The grizzly rushed after them furiously. Now was my opportunity. With superhuman exertion born of a highly desperate condition of affairs I rose upon my uninjured knee, and half scrambled half rolled into the pen. Before I was well in I could hear the huge brute coming on a run. I crawled another foot further—too late—no, I reached the trigger with the tips of my fingers, and down shot the ponderous door, scraping the grizzly's nose as it fell. I was shut up in the bear pen.

"What a moment that was in my life. If I were to live a thousand years I should never forget it. How the brutes did rage outside. A hundred times they walked around the pen, the bear officiating as chief mourner, and the coyotes skulking after him and howling dismally. As for me, I lay stretched on the ground inside and laughed and cried, and cried and laughed, for my nerves were gone all to pieces, and I had a spell of what would have been hysterics if I had been a woman. Sometimes I varied the performance by fainting comfortably away, with such a blessed sense of security, and when I waked again I cried and laughed some more. I staid there and kept house in that bear pen I don't know how many hours, and all the time my broken leg ached horribly.

"After awhile a fusillade of shots roused me, and I saw the grizzly rise upon his haunches. Then some more shots sounded and he fell, with faint struggling motions of his arms. The coyotes rushed at him first, but a few more shots scattered them.

"The next I knew there stood my brother Edward, looking down upon me in the bear trap. I was suffering too much to observe the expression of his face, but he was astonished beyond expression to see me alive before him. He was accompanied by my two miner acquaintances of the night before. 'I'll be hanged if it wasn't the closest call with a grizzly bear I ever heard of,' was the only exclamation the miners could make.

"You see it happened this way. My frightened horse tore like mad through the timber, and passed the miners in the canyon. They knew at once that an accident had befallen me. They started immediately to hunt me up, when they came across my brother Ned, who had come up for another day's hunt with me. They saw where I had passed through the chaparral, and where I had been thrown from my horse. The prints of the bear's feet had given them reason to believe I was done for, and the blood on the ground assured them of a frightful death I had met. It was four or five months before I could get about without crutches, and it was several weeks that I lay critically ill at my brother's ranch with my shattered limb. The doctors say it is marvelous that I lived through the first month. I still feel pain where the break occurred whenever the weather is damp, and I don't suppose I shall ever get over the horrible sensation of that July day, when I had my life saved by the coyotes. Do you wonder that I have a tender spot in my heart for the beasts that nine out of ten men think are the meanest and sneakiest that live?"—Detroit Free Press.

The Sea.

It is the sea which ennobles everything. Between the line and the surf there was but the ancient foreshore, covered with prickly tamarisks and mauve-colored heath, with yellow sand conspicuous here and there. At the limit of the foreshore the rugged border line cuts clear into a deep and somber blue. It is she—blue as any grape on this cluster which hangs in the cooling breeze. The azure deepens, filling up a good half of the range of sight; the white sail of a fishing smack floats alone like a hollow shell; the eternal monotone of ocean is borne upon the ear. Draw near and see the leaping silver foam. Above this intense blue the sky is transparently, superbly pale, and the stars are hurrying to light their lamps. There is not a living soul, not a plant, nor any sign of the hand of man. There might be Nereids and Fauns dancing on the strand, as in the days when the world was young.—"Journeys Through France."

Down on Lady Macbeth.

A young Scottish clergyman, fresh from the class room, was allowed on one occasion to preach in a certain parish church. Giving out the text: "Who can find a virtuous woman?" he led off with the remark: "Lady Macbeth remains the eternal type of the ambitious female." Afterward a parishioner inquired: "Who is yon Lady Macbeth?" He had sought her name in all his available works of reference, and not finding it, concluded: "She'll be some grand London lady."—Chambers' Journal.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS

Big Sales.

The biggest and best sale of stumpage ever held by the state auditor of Minnesota was that conducted by State Auditor Dunn in the hall of representatives at the state capitol.

There were upwards of 200 buyers present and the bidding was extremely spirited. With but few exceptions all of the sale prices were in advance of the estimated values, and in some cases the advance reached the remarkable point of 150 per cent increase. The average price paid was upwards of $3 per thousand, and it will bring the state in over $175,000. Under the new law about $25,000 of this will be paid into the treasury immediately as a guarantee of good faith, the balance of the purchase price being due when the logs have been cut and and surveyed by the surveyor general.

Of the 58 larger parcels offered, all except three were sold. Besides these about 100 smaller tracts were offered, on which the standing timber was under 100,000 feet on a parcel, and 60 of them were disposed of. The total sale was upwards of 60,000,000 feet.

Asks an Investigation.

Warden Wolfer, of the state penitentiary at Stillwater, has requested the state board of prison managers to make an immediate and thorough investigation of the manner in which the state prison has been conducted since his appointment as warden in the spring of 1893. The warden has asked for the investigation for the purpose of publicly proving or disproving the truth of certain charges preferred against Deputy Warden Frank H. Lemon, alleging that he has violated the rules of the prison and the ethics of civilization by cruel and inhuman treatment of convicts.

Remonstrances.

Remonstrances have been sent to the interior department by county officials and settlers of the Mille Lacs lake region protesting against the allotment of the unoccupied lands on the reservation. Nine-tenths of the valuable land has been patented, one-half of the remainder has been entered and most of the rest is occupied by settlers who are only waiting for the government proceedings of homesteading. The continued wrangle about these lands is occasioned by the efforts of the attorneys, who are making a good thing off poor Lo.

Four Victims.

The large barn belonging to Sivert Berg, living four miles southwest of Hanley Falls, was totally destroyed by fire, together with all its contents. While the workmen were engaged in clearing away the debris, the remains of four human beings were found, but were so badly burned that they fell to pieces as soon as disturbed. The victims are supposed to have been tramps who had been sleeping in the hay loft. There was no clue to their identity, as no one saw them enter the barn.

To Protest.

The Indians of the Minnesota reservations are reported to be talking of sending a delegation to Washington to protest against the operation of the dead and down timber law. Already it has come to be understood that some of the men that are preparing to harvest the dead and down timber on some of the reservations have given it out that it will not pay to stop at the class of timber prescribed by law.

Immense Land Sales.

September was the biggest month for land sales the Great Northern has had in the Crookston district for ten years, and the first half of October overtops all of September. Six thousand acres of land sold in fifteen days in small tracts to actual settlers and nearly two thousand acres of that quantity in Polk county, shows that the Red River valley leads in its attractions to new settlers.

News in Brief.

John Johnson, of St. Paul, took rough on rats and died.

Albert Trapp, while on his way to the depot at Little Falls, was robbed of $35 and a gold watch.

Ex-Senator W. D. Washburn's residence in Minneapolis was robbed of $3,000 worth of jewelry.

Harvey Canfield was accidentally shot in the thigh with a rifle while hunting near Little Falls.

The granite for the $80,000 soldiers' home at Danville, Ill., will come from the Rockville quarry, near St. Cloud.

Eastern parties are negotiating for starting a linen paper factory at Rochester, and have leased a building for that purpose.

While Mrs. Minerva Graham was driving about St. Paul, shopping, a satchel containing $40 in cash and a check for $250 were stolen from the buggy.

An elevator in the plant of the Cold Storage Co., of St. Paul, with 36 barrels of apples and three employes, dropped 25 feet. Messrs. Reibel and Brady were injured.

A human foot was found on Plymouth avenue, Minneapolis. The foot had been dragged out of a grave and was well preserved, looking as though it had been buried but two months.

Judge Willis has rendered a decision that may cost the city of St. Paul in the neighborhood of $17,000. He declared unconstitutional the law under which the city council cut the salaries of city officers, and therefore that the city council had no right to make the cuts in salary about two years ago.

The cold storage warehouse of the Eagesser Brewing company at Mankato was burned.

Emanuel Bauman, of the town of North Star, got caught by the drive belt of a threshing engine and as a result one arm had to be amputated near the shoulder.

Adjt. Gen. Muehlberg reports that the contest to secure the location of Company E, of the Second regiment, formerly at Hastings, has practically narrowed down to two cities, Winona and Mankato. The former city already has a company of militia, and Mankato is making a strong effort to secure the prize.

The football game between the elevens of the Minnesota university and the Ames (Io.) college resulted in favor of the latter by a score of 12 to 10.

Miss Anna Holland secured a verdict of $75 against the school directors of Dover township, Olmstead county. She had a certificate from Winona county and Superintendent Chapman refused to endorse it.

The packing house at New Brighton has resumed operations. The yards are taxed to the utmost to handle the business, and P. S. Shufeldt, the proprietor, sees every prospect of running the plant continuously.

THE FARMING WORLD.

MODEL COW STABLE.

Labor of Feeding and Cleaning Reduced to a Minimum.

The illustration shows a portion of the cow stables, built on at the north end of the barn, the feeding floor being ten feet wide and each side 12 feet for stable. The main barn is 60 by 40; the cattle barn 60 by 34, with a milk room on the west side 12 feet square. The cow stable is a one-story structure, with a 14-foot monitor roof, five window ventilators on each side overhead, three doors at the north end (two for cattle to enter), a smooth, clean floor, the Buckley basin watering device, regulated by

MODEL DAIRY BARN.

a tub of water in the milk room, Smith's swing stancheons, and a manure gutter in rear of cows. The labor of ventilation, watering, feeding and cleaning the stables is reduced to a minimum. Manure is dropped under the stable. The main barn is packed full of hay annually. It also contains stables for six horses, bedding material for cows and feed. A circular silo, 40 feet in diameter and high to hold 150 tons, will be built this summer, to open into the main barn. Last winter's cow ration consisted of ensilage, hay, oat fodder, corn fodder and corn meal, gluten meal and bran, all except gluten and bran being raised on the farm.

On this 125-acre farm, of which ten are in woodland, 60 in pasture and 55 in thorough cultivation, things are made to move all the time. The six horses are kept busy at work except during winter, and three men are employed all the time, others as needed. Milk is the main crop being sold direct to consumers in the neighboring cities.—Orange Judd Farmer.

HOW TO KEEP ONIONS.

They Must Be Handled Quite as Carefully as Apples.

Half the secret of keeping onions well is in housing them in a perfectly dry, sound condition. If to be sold before cold weather, keep in any dry place with plenty of air; a loose floor where air can pass up through them is best. For winter use, keep at a low temperature; if kept from actual freezing there is no danger of the temperature being too low. They must be kept dry, but if they become frozen they should not be handled, merely covered and kept in the dark until the frost gradually leaves them. It is not the freezing which does the mischief, but moving them when frozen, and repeated thawing and withdrawing of frost. Wherever the essential conditions prevail of uniformly low, dry temperature, absence of light and not too severe frost, they may be safely stored for winter. Moisture and heating in bulk should be guarded against. To avoid gathering moisture and heating, the bulbs should not be over two feet deep, better less. If too warm they grow and rot.

For winter storage, place them in a building with tight floors under which the frost cannot get. On such a floor place scantling, upon which lay narrow boards one-half inch apart. Upon this drying floor build up a false partition one foot within the outside walls. Thus arranged, they have a free circulation of air all around and under them. When the temperature sinks to 20 degrees it is well to fill in the space with straw to stop the circulation of the cold air. They can be put in bins of this structure, from two to three feet deep. Cover with hay or cornstalks sufficiently to protect them. Always handle them as carefully as apples, as even slight bruises cause them to mold or rot.—N. E. Farmer.

HORTICULTURAL DOTS.

Too many varieties of any kind of fruit are usually not as profitable as fewer ones.

Try growing the sugar beet next season if you wish to, but build no castles in the air.

Plum trees are best planted when two years old, and the rows had better run north and south.

A squash vine that is badly infested with the squash vine borer should be pulled up and burned.

People around Chicago, even on high-priced land, make money by turning cabbage into sauerkraut.

Carrots make splendid stock feed; ought to be grown on every farm, unless the farm has ensilage.

A writer says that the use of paris green for cabbage worms is very dangerous, and we think so, too.

Mulch the rose bushes with barnyard manure after the first freezing. Do the same with the grape vine.

Burn up the leaves that fall in the door yard or throw them in the barnyard. Don't winter-protect insects.

Lay the grape vine on the ground at the beginning of winter, and if it is a tender variety furnish protection.

Unfermented grape juice is, we think, greatly overrated as a nourishing drink, but there is a steady market for it.—Western Plowman.

Thin Cream from Cows.

It does not pay to let cows get very thin in flesh, for if they do both the amount and quality of their milk will be impaired for the ensuing year. An old farmer once said that when grain, and especially corn, was plenty and cheap he could always look for a profitable butter yield from his dairy. There is such a thing as feeding too heavily with corn, thus fattening the cow and decreasing her milk yield. No good farmer is likely to make this mistake. There are very few herds of cows which cannot profitably be fed much more grain than they now receive. It is for this reason that we urge all farmers to grow corn for home feeding. It will be fed much more freely if grown on the farm than if it has to be purchased. —American Cultivator.

HIS CREDULOUS WIFE.

Why He Taught Her to Believe His Tough Stories.

"Mary," said Mr. Bancks to his wife, as he went out with his friend after supper, "if I were you I wouldn't let the children play out much later."

"Why, John, it's not going to rain, is it?" asked Mrs. Bancks.

"No. But this is the season of the year when the mountain lion and the bald eagle are about, and they might carry the children off."

"That's so," said his wife, earnestly. "I read only yesterday of a case of a child that was carried off by an eagle, but that was in Italy."

"It doesn't make any difference where it happened—it might just as well have been here. Eagles fly too high for the naked eye to discern them until they swoop down, and then it is too late."

Mrs. Bancks went to the door and yelled for the children, and Mr. Bancks walked on with his friend, who inquired:

"You don't really believe in those yarns about eagles and mountain lions, do you?"

"No. But my wife does. All summer I have had the sea serpent as an illustration, but it's getting too late in the season for that. So I have fallen back on the other part of the menagerie."

"But what is your object? Why do you want her to believe in such stuff?"

"I'll tell you if you'll promise not to give it away. As long as my wife believes those stories she'll believe mine when I'm detained in town until the cars have stopped running. See?"—Chicago Times-Herald.

Seen from the Elevated Road.

Riding on the elevated road gives one an insight into the different modes of existence of the inhabitants along the line. Here are some things the writer caught a passing glimpse of one day recently:

A woman cleaning windows and her careful and fearful spouse seated on the floor holding on to her feet to prevent her falling to the street below.

A man shaving himself, while a little boy held a highly polished dishpan, which was officiating as a mirror.

Two babies asleep on a fire escape, while their mother was chasing linen up and down a washboard.

A new colony of colored folk in the once fashionable brownstone front quarter of Fifty-third street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues.

A man and woman, evidently play-actors, thrusting at each other with foils.

A woman learning to ride the wheel on a "bike" suspended in her boudoir.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Cruel Husband.

"You ask for a divorce on the ground of cruelty, do you, madam?" asked the judge.

"Yes, your honor," replied the fair plaintiff.

"Do you mean to say that your husband has used bodily violence toward you?"

"Oh, no, sir. He never struck me, but—"

Here the applicant's voice broke as she thought of the indignity, and she sobbed bitterly.

"But what, madam?" asked the judge, kindly. "Tell me what your husband did."

"Why, judge, once he spoke real cross to dear Fido."

And the tender-hearted woman burst into a fresh torrent of tears.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Alaska," Land of Gold and Glacier.

This is the most valuable publication yet issued by any railway company descriptive of our vast northwestern territory. The maps show each day's trip between Seattle, Sitka, Juneau, Dyea and the Glaciers, and of the Yukon gold fields. The descriptive data is of extreme interest to prospectors, miners, tourists and students. It is beautifully illustrated with views reproduced from photographs. It will be sent to any address for 10 cents in stamps, by F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

He Didn't "Take."

"I went in for amateur photography during my vacation," said the summer man. "There was no end of girls for subjects."

"But how did you make out among the girls?"

"Oh, I got a lot of negatives."—Philadelphia North American.

Give Us Rest.

This is the prayer of the nervous who do not sleep well. Let them use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and their prayer will be speedily answered. Insomnia is the product of indigestion and nervousness, two associate ailments, also remedied by the Bitters, which also vanquishes malaria, constipation, liver complaint, rheumatism and kidney complaints.

Acting Upon It.

Miss Elder—I have decided to buy a husband.

Miss Tommey—What on earth do you mean?

"That seems to be my only way to get one, and I have always heard that every man has his price."—Judge.

In muscle, joint or bone, anywhere Rheumatism is cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

An Uneventful Life.—"Ever buy a gold brick at half price, uncle?" asked the fresh city boarder. "No," said the innocent old ruralist, "I never had no chance of that kind yit."—Indianapolis Journal.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

"Mamma, what is a farce?" "A farce? Why, it is the way your father went around and watered all my dried-up plants the morning after I got home."—Detroit Free Press.

It is made for it. St. Jacobs Oil Cures Neuralgia—soothes and strengthens.

Some people even think it is something to be proud of if they are in debt heavily to some prominent man.—Washington Democrat.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Some folks enjoy nothing so much as going around talking suspiciously about their neighbors.—Washington Democrat.

It penetrates the sciatic nerve—St. Jacobs Oil, and cures the pain.

Lots of men would like to get a pension, but not nearly so many want to go to war.—Washington Democrat.

After six years' suffering, I was cured by Piso's Cure.—Mary Thompson, 29½ Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, '94.

A good time to quit a bad habit is when you are out of money.

The muscles stiff; body sore, a sure Cure for it in St. Jacobs Oil.

An Even Exchange.

Author Husband (trying to write)—My dear, why don't you take up the study of German?

Wife—Why, John, what do you mean?

"Well, my dear, I mean that you might then give the English language a much-needed rest."—Judge.

It is not safe to criticise folks too recklessly, for you can't tell whose relatives they may be.—Washington Democrat.

Domestic Curves.

"Pusher is furious."

"What's the matter?"

"He was arrested on suspicion of being a scorcher."

"Well—isn't he?"

"No; that's a baby-buggy stoop he wears."—Detroit Free Press.

No matter how well a man likes whisky, he likes to surprise people by telling them he has quit.—Washington Democrat.

Coughs

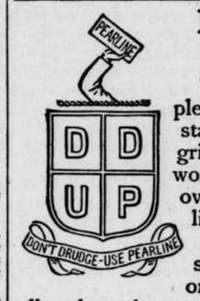
that kill are not distinguished by any mark or sign from coughs that fail to be fatal. Any cough neglected, may sap the strength and undermine the health until recovery is impossible. All coughs lead to lung trouble, if not stopped. Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Cures Coughs.

"My little daughter was taken with a distressing cough, which for three years defied all the remedies I tried. At length on the urgent recommendation of a friend, I began to give her Dr. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. After using one bottle I found to my great surprise that she was improving. Three bottles completely cured her."—J. A. GRAY, Trav. Salesman Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Is put up in half size bottles at half price . . 50 cents

Don't drudge. Use Pearline.



There is the secret of a comfortable, pleasant, healthy life for women. Don't stand up over the wash-tub, doing that grinding hard work, that isn't fit for any woman. Use **Pearline**. Soak the clothes over night, while you sleep; boil them a little; then there's no work to do but to rinse them. Don't make a slave of yourself trying to scrub things clean in the ordinary ways. Use **Pearline**, and make all such work easy and quick and more economical. 537

Millions NOW USE Pearline

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE!

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast COCOA

Trade-Mark.

Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

Costs Less than ONE CENT a cup.

Be sure that the package bears our Trade-Mark.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited,

(Established 1780.) **Dorchester, Mass.**

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 282

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DO YOU VALUE LIFE?
THEN USE

SAPOLIO

Look for the name ESTEY on the front of an Organ. That is the quickest way to tell whether it is a good organ or not.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue with prices, to Estey Organ Company, Brattleboro, Vt.

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POMMEL SLICKER

The Best Saddle Coat.

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for Tower Fish Brand Pommel Slicker—it is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

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NOTICE NAME THIS LABEL AND GET THE GENUINE HARTSHORN

Stewart Hartshorn

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SOUTHERN Homeseekers' Guide

Every homeseeker should address either J. F. MERRY, A. G. P. A., Manchester, Ia.; W. A. KELLOND, A. G. P. A., Louisville, Ky., or S. G. HATCH, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O., for a free copy of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD'S SOUTHERN HOMESEEKERS' GUIDE.

A. N. K.—G 1680

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

MINNEAPOLIS. **WOODWARD & CO.** DULUTH.

GRAIN COMMISSION.

LOW RATES OF GRAIN STORAGE MADE IN MINNEAPOLIS AND DULUTH; WRITE US.

ORDERS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, OCT. 29, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Call on John Brandser for a nobby suit for Thanksgiving Day.

—Dr. Shrader, of Watertown, has got moved into his new house; the finest in the village.

—The Billings restaurant fed 99 people on Fair Day and is wondering what became of the other.

—William C. Lewis has had his residence painted. It now presents rather a pretty appearance on top of the knoll.

—Forrest Gent, at Rockford station, while cleaning a sickle bar, cut his finger badly. He came to Delano for repairs.

—The Delano and Watertown Telephone company seem about to be swallowed up by a bigger concern. Corporation greed is a terrible thing

—The Delano Round Elevator shipped from Aug. 1, 1896, to Aug. 1, 1897, 104 carloads of wheat, and 23 of rye. Since Aug. 1, 1897, of wheat 29 cars, and of rye, 1 car.

—Although the weather has been uncommonly fine for this climate and season, people are putting up storm doors, and nailing up cracks in the barns, and prepairing for winter. 'Tis well.

—Frank Speckel contemplates starting up in the butcher business at Watertown, having severed his connection with Frank Cramer. Mr. Cramer will have the services of Mr. Cook in the future.

—When we read of the snow storms and blizzards of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and other free silver states, and behold the beautiful Indian summer weather of Minnesota, we are led to think "There is no place like home."

—The Typhoid Fever patients in this neighborhood are mostly reported as recovering. Several new cases have occurred. A daughter of Mr. Kittock, George Bock, John Steward, and Claus Johnson have been added to the list of patients.

—There is talk of purchasing additional ground for the school. That would be a move in the right direction. The children have almost no play grounds now, but must needs romp over the neighbor's property. Buy them land enough to play on:

—George P. Schaffer's shelving took a squat, a few days ago, under the heavy load of drygoods and notions piled on it. It has been straightened up and fastened to the wall so that it can stand the pressure hereafter. Duke says it will not come down again.

—Some of the young men who went out threshing this fall from Delano will come out behind, financially, after adding the difference between their earnings and their doctor bills to their expense account. Several of them are having typhoid fever. Slough water, which some of the farmers still use, is not healthy for people unaccustomed to it. Every farmer should have a good well of good water.

—Andrew Reider brought news from Rockford station that on Tuesday afternoon a tramp jumped from between cars of a freight train while in motion, near the depot, and was killed. He and the depot agent went to see what it was that fell from the train, and found it was the man. They could not learn his name nor find any body to identify him. He thought the man about 25 years old; short build; small mustache.

—On Thursday night of last week about ten minutes before nine, the regular passenger train time for the evening train west, a freight train in two sections, having broke in two near the middle, went through town at a rate of speed sufficient to frighten ordinary people. A very narrow escape from a fearful wreck was that. Had the freight engine slowed up, or stopped for water the rear part of the train must have been piled up as it struck the front end on the track.

—Two days work for a team and a couple of good men would grade up the alleys between River and Third streets and R. R. Ave. and Bridge streets, and then a few loads of gravel judiciously distributed, would make life pleasant for the hundreds of people obliged to use these thoroughfares. When one has to run his buggy out into a mud hole half up to the axle tree, and drive his horses through a mass of putrid and offensive offal, before reaching the street, or have farmers get stuck when hauling hay or wood, within a few rods of their destination, it is about time that the City Fathers do a little grading.

—We are pleased to learn that at least one member of the school board has arrived at the conclusion that some kind of fire escape should be provided for the upper rooms of our six roomed school house, with one double door to get in and out at. But then he has some children of his own and he knows the danger that awaits them in case the fire alarm should be given. What a panic there would be with a couple of hundred of children shut up in a half a dozen rooms with the hallway, containing the stairs filled with smoke so no one could get out that way. The panic would not only extend to the children, the teachers and the parents but might even reach some members of the board. Build the fire escapes at once.

—Tailor Brandser is working his crew nights now. He is bound to keep up with the procession.

—Several persons from Buffalo and Rockford drove over to attend Othello, by the Sanford Dodge troupe, Friday evening.

—Martin Conzet has moved into his new purchase, the Leon Frazee house, and says he is now a full fledged Delanoite.

—Rev. McCornack, of Howard Lake preached at the Presbyterian church on Monday evening. He left an appointment for next Monday evening at 7:30. He will try to be here every week, until some arrangements are made for a regular Sunday service.

—George P. Schaffer came home from Watertown late in the evening, Sunday berore last, and while putting his horse away without a light ran against a door latch and injured his side. He didn't mind it much at first but since has been laid up with pain.

—On Monday morning at about 4 o'clock, Delano's citizens were awakened from their peaceful slumbers by the fire bell and the loud tooting of an engine which happened to be at the depot, to find a fire in the rear of the Peter Klick building on River street that had just been vacated by Charley Brunkow and which Frank Roban was going to commence repairing preparatory to moving his restaurant into. As there was no fire in the building some claim it was a case of incendaryism. It may have been set through the carelessness of some smoker throwing down the stub of a cigar or cigarette. The firemen soon had a stream on the rear end of the building and quickly subdued the flames. The crew that carried hose to the front of the building had all kinds of trouble getting a stream started and came near not being in it at all.

Personal.

Rev. Ray, of Litchfield, was in town Wednesday evening.

Rev. Mc Cornack, of Howard Lake, was a Delano visitor Monday.

Rev. J. L. Farber visited his farm near Hutchinson this week.

Rev. Nugent, of Watertown, was doing business in Delano, yesterday.

George Rupellius, of Rockford, was seen driving through town Monday.

Presiding Elder R. R. Atchison, preached in the M. E. church Sunday evening.

Dr. Jenner Chance, of the Hamline medical school is visiting Delano relatives today.

C. H. Green drove to Watertown Sunday with a load of ladies to hear Rev. Atchison preach.

Alex and Tom Gilmer came down Sunday, from Graceville, to see their father, H. A. Gilmer, who was sick.

Cal Steward and family were obliged to postpone their journey to the West on account of the sickness of their son John.

Mrs. Dr. A. C. Lewis, of Mt. Vernon, Washington, is expected in Delano Saturday morning for a few days visit with old friends.

James Sherry, wife, and two sons, from the far west are visiting friends and relatives in and about Delano. Jim says eastern Washington is a fine country and climate.

Charles H. Green, Albert Eppel, Paul Plotnik and Frank Zaun, left Friday evening for Herman to hunt. They were all home again on Sunday, but Plotnik, without even a duck.

S. W. Junken, of Buffalo, was a GAZETTE visitor early Monday morning while on business connected with the copyrighting of some books for facilitating the keeping of County Treasurer's business.

Teeth: Dr. Niven will be in Monticello Nov. 6 and 7, at Mr. Trasks. Call on him for any kind of dentistry. 5 1t.

County Cullings.

Mrs. R. D. Topping, of Waverly, has moved to Anoka.

Coolen's hardware store, at Smith Lake was robbed Tuesday night. About $400 was taken.

The Howard case set for the 25th inst., don't seem to keep the track but gets switched off at the slighest provocation. Nov. 8 is the day now set for a hearing.

The Boxell murderers so far as known, go unpunished and unknown. It is a mystery how such occurences can happen in Wright county and the perpetrators not be caught.

Several county papers are trying to prove that Editor Eaton has little brains. Yet the Senator furnishes the texts for a good share of their items, and in some cases the entire article.

The Howard Lake Herald says: A letter addressed to Frank Larabee, asking if he had refused to assist in the prosecution of Howard, was answered, that he had not refused to help.

Every man who has not secured his full citizens payers, and is entitled to them, should attend to the matter at once. Do not wait till next election. Get them when court convenes at Buffalo.

Under the present system of voting, every man should go to every primary election and aid in sending only honest men as delegates to represent them at County Cenventions, and at the County Conventions the delegates should ask for what they want, and aid in sending only good, reliable men to represent them in state conventions.

County politics. No man seems able to tell what is coming at the next election. Several prominent Republicans have been shelved by getting into office. One has a land office, Billy Culkin at Duluth. Lindsley and Lamson had been put up high and dry in post offices. The rest of the crowd don't seem to pull together at all. Perhaps Eaton will capture the chairmanship of the county Republicans, at their first meeting then the county will nominate Moses Clapp for Governor, Hon. A. Y. Eaton for Congress, and we silver folks will have another hard fight on our hands. Of course Wright county politicians wouldn't like this; only a Hobson's choice.

As for Democrats, the woods are full of them. Good men can be found in every township. Many of them have never taken a very active part in politics, for various reasons. But now that several educational campaigns have been carried on, they have been aroused; they have been led to see what our country needs most is good honest men in office. They have determined to take part in the counsels of the country, and if need be, even themselves take an honorable office and fill it honorably if the people agree with them that they are the right men for the place.

Among Our Exchanges.

The Footprints: Fractional currency is among the scarcities here now-a days and it is no uncommon occurence to see men chasing from store to store with a five or ten dollar bill for change.

Duluth Herald: Democratic candidates for the Ohio legislature at Cleveland have signed a pledge not to vote for a millionaire for United States senator. This bars out McLean, Brice, Sorg and others.

John Green, of Montrose, drove over to spend Sunday with his mother at her home in Laketown, and Monday drove over to Chaska, and made us a pleasant call.—Valley Herald.

Valley Herald: The Commercial Club of St. Paul, gave a "prosperity banquet" one evening last week. Bankers and Merchants may have plenty of money, but up this way it is scarcer than ever and collections harder to make.

Thrice-a-week World; In Nebraska Mr. Bryan leads the fight for the fusion ticket. He has been speaking twice a day, and seems entirely hopeful of a victory. The Republicans are pursuing quieter tactics, and are said to have a barrel—or at least a bag—of Eastern money to help them out.

Valley Herald: The woods are full of candidates for Governor on the republican ticket. We hope the country will combine on a good candidate, and down the combine that has dictated the nominations so long. These remarks will apply to both of the great parties.

Brainard Journal: Henry Clews, the well known New York banking and bondholding authority, says in relation to the Cuban question that "the latest symptoms from Washington are favorable," and that "the new situation means postponement." Very likely! We do not doubt that Rothschild, Henry Clews and the devil regard the present attitude of this government as exceedingly favorable.

The Footprints: Bishop McGolrick, of the Catholic diocese of Duluth, in his greetings to the State W. C. T. U., convention of Minnesota, said that religious lines and discriminations should be banished in the great fight against the liquor traffic in which the W. C. T. U., organization was taking the leading part. He attributed the selling and buying of votes at elections, largely, to intemperance, and said that as women are natural teachers of men, the time will come when they can go to to the polls and remedy the evil. His address was interspersed with vigorous applause.

Ida Grove Era, (Iowa). A newspaper in Illinois recently brought suit against forty-three men who would not pay their subscriptions, and obtained judgement in each case for the amount of each claim. Of these twenty-eight made affidavit that they owned no more than the law allowed them, thus preventing attachments. Then under the decision of the supreme court, they were arrested for petit larceny and bound over in the sum of $300 each. All but six gave bonds. The new postal law makes it larceny to take a paper and refuse to pay for it.

Pioneer Press: The "preliminary examination" of a person accused of crime, and about to be committed or bound over to await formal trial, often has a most important bearing on the result of the trial. It seems as if there if anywhere the accused should be permitted to have the benefit of counsel. Hence the forcible ejection of Lawyer Scoval from the mayor's office at Camden, N. J., where his client was undergoing a preliminary examination on a charge of murder, has about it a savor of the inquisition and the star chamber entirely repugnant to American nostrils.

Legal Notices.

Notice of Application for Liquor License.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNCY OF WRIGHT, VILLAGE OF DELANO. } Oct. 18, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the Village Council of said Village of Delano and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term of one year commencing Nov. 8, 1897, by the following named person, and at the following named place, as stated in said application to-wit:

Charles Eppel, on the first flour of his two story frame building, situated on Lots (30), (35), and (36), of Block (1), Atwater's Addition to the Village of Delano.

Said application to sell intoxicating liquors will be considered by said Village Council, at the Council Room, in Delano, Minn., on Saturday, Nov. 6th, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Witness my hand and seal of said Village of Delano, this 18th day of October, 1897.

[SEAL.] L. M. MAXFIELD, Village Recorder.

4-2t.

If your add was here somebody would read it, and might call on you.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago. 50

Advertise in the GAZETTE

Clubbing Offer.

Demorests Family Magazine and the BUFFALO GAZETTE, one year, $1.75.

Leshes Illustrated Weekly and the BUFFALO GAZETTE, one year, $3.00.

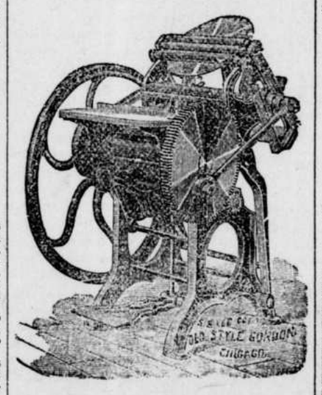
The Weekly Toledo Blade and the BUFFALO GAZETTE, one year, $1.75.

The Thrice-a-week World and the BUFFALO GAZETTE, one year, $1.75.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE and Cosmopolitan, for one year. $2.00

The BUFFALO GAZETTE and Scientific Ameriaan, for one year, $3.50

Advertise IN THE GAZETTE.



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WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston, Mass.

J. T. STEMMEL, State Agent, Cor. Nicollet & 3d, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat,	No. 1 per bu.,	$ .85
" "	No. 2 " "	$ .81
" "	No. 3 " "	$ .76
Rye	" "	$ .38
Potatoes, per bu.,		.40
Butter		.08, .15
Eggs,		.11
Hay, per ton,		4.00 5.00
Pork		3.00 3.50
Chickens		.05
Turkeys		.06
Chickens, dressed,		.06
Spring chichen,		.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,		.08

BORN.

PARSLOW.—At Hankinson, N. D., on Wednesday, Oct. 20, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Parslow, a daughter.

Snug little fortunes have been made at work for us, by Anna Page, Austin, Texas, and Jno. Bonn, Toledo, Ohio. See cut. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over $500.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 a day. All ages. We show you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. NEW and wonderful. Particulars free. H. Hallett & Co., Box 880 Portland, Maine

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Demorest's Cut Paper Patterns are the most practical on the market. They are of any size that any member of a household could require. In each copy of the Magazine is printed a coupon entitling the subscriber, or purchaser, to a pattern (worth and regularly sold for 35c.), or any number of patterns for four cents each to cover package and postage. When the value of the pattern is considered the subscriber actually gets

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It is a Digest of Current Events and Ideas for the busy man or woman, a Review and a storehouse of Interest for all. Wives, mothers, sisters and daughters can find exactly what they need to amuse and instruct them, also practical helps in every department of domestic and social life, including the furnishing and ornamenting of the home, embroidery, bric-a-brac, artistic and fancy work of all kinds, etc., etc., and suggestions and advice regarding the well being and dressing of their own persons

The Magazine one Year for $1.00.

(Over 250 different garments are shown each year, patterns of all of which are obtainable by subscribers at 4c. each.) Sample copy (with pattern coupon) sent for 10c.

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W. H. COCHRANE, & CO., Abstractors,

BUFFALO, - MINNESOTA.

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Correct Abstracts of Titles to Lands and Lots in Wright County.

Fifteen Years Experience.

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BALD HEADS.
BALD HEADS CURED,
BALD HEADS CURED SURE.
—TOUKENITE—does the business.
2c stamp gets full particulars.
AMES & CO.,
22tf. Edison Park, Ill.

-AdvertisE-

Three months, 25 cents. Take it now.

GAZETTE. ONE YEAR $1.00

CALL AT THE popular NORTH PALACE STORE.

For the rarest bargains and the most carefully selected line of Imported Dress Goods that was ever displayed in Delano. Also clothing, Gents furnishing goods, Ladies muffs, underwear for large and small, a general line of dry goods in endless varieties. Fancy Groceries, Glass and Queensware, Curtain Nettting, Notions, Table Linens, Chenille Curtains and Covers all of which will be sold at the lowest living prices at

The North Palace Store

I am very respectfully yours,
GEORGE P. SCHAFFER.

G. H. GREEN & CO., CITY GROCERIES

Flour, Feed, Fruits green and dried, Canned Goods, Fish, Teas and Coffees Anything in the line of Heavy or Fancy Groceries constantly on hand.

All goods ordered before 10 a. m. delivered before noon. Those ordered before 4 p. m. delivered before 6 p. m. Highest market price for Produce.

Call and see our goods. Everything fresh and new. Leave your orders.

29. 1yr. Lower River Street, Delano, Minn.

D. W. FLANNIGAN, WAVERLY

Undertaker and liveryman.

TEAMS and first-class Rigs may be obtained at the office at all hours. Special attention given to Traveling Men and County Seat Visitors. Trips to any part of the County at liberal rates. UNDERTAKING supplies in large and elegant assortment. Our CASKETS are in good woods and metals, with neat and substantial linings, covers, handles and ornaments. Nothing but sound material and appropriate and beautiful Trimmings. Burial Robes for all ages and both sexe furnished on demand.

Our new Hearse is the Finest in the County

D. W. FLANNIGAN, Proprietor.

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CALL AT THE

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CHOICE GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS!

Twenty full-sized packets, your selection from a large list, guaranteed fresh and the best varieties, given as a premium with each order for

FARM FIELD AND FIRESIDE

Chicago, price $1.00 per year But for a short time, balance of year orders wil be taken at

50 CENTS

From the time order is received the paper will be sent weekly until January 1st, 1898, for only 50 cents. If seeds are wanted add 15 cents to pay postage.

Special TWO FOR THE PRICE OF ONE Offer

The BUFFALO GAZETTE one year, and the FARM, FIELD and FIRESIDE until JanuaRy 1st, 1898, only $1.50.

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME X. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1897. NUMBER 6.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. F. COLLINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. MONEY TO LOAN. Smith Lake, - Minnesota.

W. H. CUTTING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO, MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. 28 ANANDALE, WRIGHT Co., MINN.

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

DR. C. B. AMES. Office at Delano, Minn. Business solicited day or night, for cash. Office in brick block, on River Street

E. A. SHANNON, M. D., Buffalo, Minn., Calls day or night promptly attended to. Office in the building between McKnight's store and residence. Residence on corner north of School House.

O. R. FASSETT, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Rockford, Minn

Dr. C. H. KOHLER,

Dayton Building, Cor. 6th St. and Nicollet Ave Minneapolis. Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 17-tf.

CHURCH NOTICES

M. E. CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:45 p. m
Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:45 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.
A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
REV. J. L. FARBER Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching every 3rd Sunday in each month at... 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School every Sunday.... 10:00 "
REV. FOSSBERG, Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on every third Sunday.
DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... "
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m
Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. M. SAVS.

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President — JOHN BORSCH.
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"DEATH IN THE (INK) POT."

A German professor has announced his discovery of the presence of a deadly bacillus in writing ink.—Daily Papers.

A bacillus in ink? We believe it; full long we have noted its might.
A bacillus in ink? Past all question the German professor is right.
For years we've had cause to suspect it, for proofs in a numberless host
From every point of the compass have daily been brought up by post.
And that 'tis a deadly bacillus 'tis not at all hard to believe
When we glance through the large correspondence which we are condemned to receive:
'Tis a direly dreadful bacillus, producing of cases a swarm,
In which cacoethes scribendi assumes its most virulent form.
A'ack! There are few that escape it who once dip their pens in the ink
In order to send us a letter which purports to say what they think.
For facts thereupon grow distorted, and argument looses its strength,
When spread over pages of foolscap at wholly inordinate length.

ROBERT P. PORTER in Truth.

JUST at present the Globe is squeezing the State's Prison Lemon quite hard.

HON. J. H. MANCHESTER, of the Lake Benton News is dead. We had but a slight acquaintance with him. But those who knew him speak only in the highest praise of his life.

JUDGE HOLLAND, at Brainerd, rendered his decision against the rail roads and in favor of the legality of the Anderson law, taxing unused railroad lands. The United States Supreme Court will now have a chance at it.

THE St. Paul Globe has stirred up quite a hornet's nest in its attack on the State Prisons officials. It claims that there is too much cruelty, altogether used by some of those having prisoners in charge. Warden Wolter denies the charges.

HENRY GEORGE, candidate for Mayor of Greater New York died suddenly Friday morning, at his hotel, after a hard days work campaigning. His son, Henry George, Jr. was placed on the ticket in his father's stead by the Jeffersonian Democracy.

OUR Republican friends claim that it was apathy that prevented them from getting more voters out. Apathy on the part of voters in a great country like this where every man's vote counts for just as much as any other man's vote is a terrible thing. The don't care how election goes fellows, are the ruination of any country, where they are in sufficient numbers to affect the result. There is usually a reason for this disinterestedness on the part of voters in any party, and from the claims recently made, the Republicans must father the cause in this election.

FROM the tone of the country press C. K. Davis will have a decidedly up hill job in succeeding himself as Senator next fall. Should the fight grow warm enough among Republican aspirants for Seatorial honors possibly it will result as in the case of the dog, that in crossing the stream saw his shadow with the piece of meat in his mouth. A combination of free silver forces may result in electing an opposition legislature and another man may find his way to Washington to aid in shaping our nations laws. Of what particular difference is it, any way, who represents Minnesota in the United States Senate, so he is competent, and honest and a worker. We want wise and just laws for our country. The country today needs patriotism more than party spirit. The cringing and crawling politician, seeking self aggrandizement, and party power is not the man to whom people pin their hopes of good government in this enlightened age.

Men who will work for all good laws, and against all bad ones, regardless of the party whip, are in demand all along the line.

CUBA don't want autonomy as offered by Spain. In a proclamation by the Cuban Government the following occurs: "After our best chiefs and 150,000 persons have been wantonly assassinated by Wyler we will not offend their memory by surrendering to autonomy." They don't propose to accept autonomy "even in the ample form enjoyed by Canada and the Australian colonies."

Since they have been held off so long and have about ended the dreadful war, they should have about as good as they ask for. There is no use in leaving things in shape for another war right away.

GREATER NEW YORK has shown to the world that people of this country do not believe in royal decent. In refusing to cast their votes for Henry George, Jr., after the death of his father, whose place on the ticket, for Mayor, he took, they showed that it was the individual they were after. They believed Henry George was honest, fearless, and would do justice fearlessly, hence he was their choice. But when Henry George, Jr. was put in his dead fathers place they felt differently. He was unknown to most of them; untried in politics and they would not support him. Sons in all cases are not the equals of their fathers.

Henry George, Jr. has the chance to become one of the leaders in this country. Everybody now knows of him. If he has the agressiveness of his father and will use his talents in proper channels he may acquire the place in the hearts of his countrymen lately vacated by his illustrious sire. But, if when elevated to public gaze, as he has so suddenly been, he does not, by careful and wise moves, make the best use of his opportunities, he will again lapse into the general herd of humanity and may be scarcely heard of again. It depends largely on himself.

Suicide Epidemic.

Suicide has become and epidemic in many parts of this country. People grown tired of life take themselves out of existence. Go to meet their God. It shows a weakness. It shows that they are too cowardly to fight out an existence here. Did they but strive to do good to others instead of seeking alone personal happiness would they not be more contented? Drink, directly or indirectly, drives many unfortunates to untimely deaths. Drink unfits men for ordinary work. They loose their jobs; their families are reduced to penury; themselves to want. They drink to drown trouble; and end in a suicide's grave. Is this the end? Do they not have to face a just God? Do they not have to suffer the penalties of self murderers? Would it not be better for such men to keep sober? Would not they feel more contented to live if they would saw wood from door to door for poor suffering women and children; or sick and afflicted people; even though they got only a scanty living for it, than to take themselves out of the world? Do they not think their example would be better if they worked for the good of their fellow men instead of shirked life's duties?

Last week, St. Paul papers say, two men jumped from the high bridge, 200 feet to the water below, and were killed. One was born in St. Paul, the other in Germany. They drank together and suicided together. One took whiskey the other drank beer; both committed suicide. What a lesson. And still boys and men are following in their footsteps, drinking themselves into drunkard's, suicide's graves. Families are growing up in ignorance and want, because of the lack of care of the head of the family. What an example for a man to leave his children; to leave his friends and neighbors. And yet is it any less suicide to drink until disease is brought on to end one's days, than to fill up and jump into the river? Children are numbered with the suicides. Why do those of tender years, and a life of usefulness before them, end their days by their own hands? Is there not a predisposing cause? Are not they the offspring of minds weakened by disease brought on by the drink habit? Are they not ashamed of their parentage? Do they not fear to face the world as children of old drunkards? This should not be. Children are not to blame themselves for what they can not help. They should act well their part in life. Do what they find to do. They should make the most of life as they find it. They should endeavor to leave the world better for their having lived in it. Trusting in their Heavenly Father they should live as long as they can and do all the good they can.

Not Appreciated.

"Col. Watterson and some dozen of others voted for sound money and pure liquor in Kentucky yesterday.—Dispatch.

"The St. Paul Globe finds unaccountable comfort in the election returns, considering that the National democratic candidates came in a very bad third wherever there were any running,,,--Dispatch.

The St. Paul Dispatch evidently don't appreciate that had the National Democrats not helped them defeat Bryan, Mc Kinley might not now be President. The National Democrats don't seem to belong anywhere. They are neither Democrat or Republican, but want free trade and gold money.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 23, 1897.

Mr. McKinley and his administration have nobody but themselves to blame for many persons regarding their now-you-see-it, now-you-don't-see-it, manipulation of the Union Pacific Railroad question as a thimble-rigging game in which the people have been bunco'ed. First the sale of the road was to be postponed and then it wasn't. Those who have carefully studied this matter say that the administration deserves no credit for the raise of $3,000,000 in the bid for the reorganization committe for the property, that it was a question with the reorganization committee of loosing all the swag or of giving up enough of it to hush the public clamor which had compelled the announcement that the government would ask the court to postpone the sale of the road for six weeks, in order to give intending competing bidders a chance, and that Mr. McKinley was in too great a hurry to withdraw the application for a postponement of the sale. No interest could possibly have suffered by the postponement of the sale, and the creditors, other than the government, of the road might have been greatly benefitted. Members of the administration may throw boquets at each other over this business, as they try to make the country believe that they accomplished something which deserves praise, but the country has a way of getting at the inside of things, and it will do so in this case.

There must be something about the New York city campaign which provokes men to profanity. Secretary Bliss is not ordinarily a profane man, but he has been using ugly cuss words in public to emphasize his denial of the charge that funds of the Republican National Committee, of which he is Treasurer, were being used in behalf of Gen. Tracy, the Platt-McKinley candidate for Mayor of greater New York. Mr. Bliss should read his Shakespeare, and ponder his comments upon the fellow who protested too much.

The screws have never been turned upon Ohio republicans employed in the government departments harder than during the present week. Many of them having pleaded poverty as an excuse for not going home to vote, Boss Hanna sent a big batch of rail road tickets—something like 500—from Washington to Columbus, Ohio, and return, to his Washington agent, and these tickets have been placed in the hands of those Ohio republicans who had claimed to be too poor to buy their own railroad tickets, and each of them has been informed that by calling at the Hanna headquarters in Columbus in person he can secure round trip free transportation from that city to his voting place in the State. And that isn't all; every one of these men has been given a hint that it will be very unwise for him not to go home and cast his vote for the Hanna ticket. Nothing worse than this was ever done, even in the days when a republican candidate for President unblushingly telegraphed asking the chairman of the National Committee, "How are the departments doing?" Still, there are people who swallow all the stuff about civil service reform that emanates from Mark Hanna's administration.

The great McKinley Cuban policy, which was used at the extra session to prevent the House from taking up and adopting, as it should have done, the joint resolution which the Senate adopted, directing the recognition by this government of the belligerency of the Cubans, has, if the friends of the administration know what they are talking about, been abandoned, and Mr. McKinley will refer the whole business to Congress for solution. This seems an astounding statement to make, but it is the McKinley followers who are making it in Washington. Spain's reply to the McKinley policy, which reached Washington this week, seems to have broken the main spring of the policy, if there really ever was a definite policy, which many doubt. It is semi-officially stated that the communication from Spain will, as a result of an understanding between the two governments, be kept from both the Spanish and the American public until after it has been submitted to Congress by Mr. McKinley. Last spring Mr. McKinley said in effect to Congress: keep your hands off this question; I can handle it without your assistance, and in December he will appeal to Congress for orders as to what he shall do with it. This sort of thing would be humiliating to a sensitive man. Meanwhile everything else has been dropped and Mr. McKinley, John Sherman, Mr. Day and other prominent members of the administration have gone to Ohio to try to persuade the voters to keep their hands off Marcus Aurelius Hanna.

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J. P. Forsberg, Thief River Falls, wrench. C. B. Holmes, Minneapolis, gear case for sprocket and chain drives. S. O. Jones, Stillwater, measuring device. W. F. Kendall, Lu Verne, apparatus for elevating or dumping grain. R. L. Mahon, Duluth, incandescent-electric light support. F. H. Morris, Blue Earth City, bucksaw. R. R. Quickert, Minneapolis, nailing and stapling machine. D. B. Stephens, Duluth, soft tread millless horse shoe.

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By all means let our cattlemen push the buffalo experiment.--Thrice-a week World.

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Advertise in the Gazette.

Among Our Exchanges.

Duluth Herald: The Republican senators who voted to unseat Senator Frank A. Day will please take notice that Judge Holland decided that he was a senator when he voted for the Anderson bill.

Maple Lake Messenger: Jake Jost took some ore from his farm to have an assay made, and was told the rock contained some gold and considerable plumbago or black lead, also that gold might be found in paying quantities deeper down. He is preparing to sink a shaft this winter.

Bryan's View.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 3 -- Mr. Bryan today gave out the following statement:

The returns are so incomplete that it is impossible to discuss yesterday's election in detail. The Republicans everywhere indorsed the Republican administration, and in view of losses sustained by them in almost every state it would seem that Republican policies are not being indorsed at the polls. The sentiment in favor of the Chicago platform shows a healthy growth throughout the country. Perhaps our opponents will now admit that silver is not dead. The attempt to secure international bimetallism has proved a failure, and it is now more apparent than ever that the people of the United States must legislate for themselves on the financial question. Free and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1 is nearer now than it was a year ago. High tariff upon a gold basis has disappointed those Republicans who looked to it for relief. Taken as a whole the returns are very encouraging. I think I voice the sentiments of Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans when I say that the fight will be continued with even more earnestness until the gold monopoly is broken and the money trust is overthrown. The fusion forces increase their percentage in Nebraska and probably their actual majority.

--William J. Bryan.

The Battle Not Ended.

It must be acknowledged that William J. Bryan comes out of the off year contest in his own state with an indorsement that must be as gratifying to him as it is significant. It was calculated that the magnificent prosperity that has overtaken the Nebraska farmers this year would chill their devotion to the Bryan and free silver cause. Nebraska was one of the states that harvested a bumper wheat crop and marketed it at a bumper price. Her corn crop was also phenomenal. The banks of the state are said to be so overburdened with money that they are seriously talking of refusing deposits except from regular customers. The paying off of mortgages is going on rapidly, and this year will witness a marvelous reduction in the aggregate indebtedness of the people of that commonwealth.

But somehow the return of prosperity doesn't appear to have killed the silver craze. Mr. Bryan stumped the state personally, and, although it was an off year, and there was no full state ticket in the field, the fusionists rallied to his support, and won out by pluralities larger than those of last year.

If this result was intended as a vote of confidence in Mr. Bryan, it is a strong one. If it indicates that the silver agitation is to be kept up despite changed conditions then it is a warning to the sound money men that they cannot afford to indulge in lethargy and indifference. The battle of the standards will have to be fought over again, and with an enemy that has displayed wonderful recuperative power. Such a defeat as they encountered last fall ought logically to have shattered the fusion combination and destroyed Bryan's hopes of further leadership. But within a year he comes to the top again in his own state in better shape than ever, and with signs of a marked Democratic and fusion revival in other states. New York city and state are lost to the Republicans; Ohio is close, and Republican majorities are cut down in Iowa, Massachusetts and elsewhere.

These are facts which must be looked in the face. Of course Republican indifference and overconfidence are largely responsible. Enough Republicans doubtless remained away from the polls in all the states to have turned the tide the other way if they had voted. But this is just the danger that will have to be guarded against in future elections. If Republicans expect to retain their hold upon the states which they now control upon congress and upon the presidency in 1900, they will have to brace up and heal their factional quarrels.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Harmless Press.

Emperor Wilhelm should not get excited over press comments. If he lets the press have plenty of lee-way, its opinions will not injure him. As a proof sample we offer the Minneapolis Times, Donnelly's Representative and the X-Rays of Minneapolis, all of which have political opinions that render them perfectly harmless.—Annandale Advocate.

Mr. Satterlee should be a good judge of harmless papers and political opinions.

Independence Incidents.

I am reminded today is the day of the great political fight in Ohio and New York city for the ascendency to political power.

Farmers have been very busy for the last two weeks getting ready for winter as it is liable to set in any time now.

Several men have been in our town of late looking up land. It seems that the farming industry is getting more popular than in days gone by; is getting a deeper hold upon the hearts of the people.

O. W. Lundestrom and C. F. Newstrom, of Lester Prairie were doing business in our town one day last week.

The creameries in our town seem to be doing a good business. The creamery and dairy business has got quite a boom just now and hope it will not be overdone.

I have made mention several time to some of the business men of Maple Plain that Maple Plain would be a good point for some enterprising man to put in a small flour mill with a feed run. People are going from Parker Lake and from below Long Lake to Delano, to mill. This does not hurt Delano but other places might just as well have the trade.

Lutegert and the devil still unconvicted. Law seems to be one thing and justice another.

"There was a sound of revelry by night
And Belgium's capitol had gathered then"

So it will be in Greater New York tonight.

Her beauty and her chivalry—and bright
The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men.

Mrs. Jane Mc Neal is on the sick list, also Mrs. Sam Briley.

School Dist. 102 has a new well, put down by T. Rader, of Delano.

JOHN H. MCGARY

Kellar's Sugar Company.

Senator Henry Kellar of Sauk Rapids, who returned yesterday from Nebraska, where he went to observe the manufacture of sugar from a lot of beets sent there by him, stated that a deal has been closed with German capitalists in New York to put $500,000 into his beet sugar manufacturing company, and that the plant will be located at Minneapolis at once, if certain concessions are made by the rail roads.—Pioneer Press.

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Latest News

Monseigneur Nugent sails for Liverpool next Wednesday on the Teutonic.

Gov. Clough has appointed Thursday, Nov. 25 to be kept as Thanksgiving day.

Backbone for November is on our table. It is up to date and a power in the cause it so warmly espouses.

Republicans Loose.

The late election shows that people are not all protective Republicans yet.

Democrats win in New York. The state elected Parker Chief Justice and claim the Legislature.

Greater New York elected Van Wyck, Tammany Democrat, Mayor, by 86,668 plurality.

Maryland, which was captured last election has swung back into line fo Democracy.

Virginia went Democratic by a large majority.

Nebraska, Bryan's home state went from 10,000 to 25,000 for the Free Silver candidates. Fusion was affected and Bryanism endorsed nicely.

Iowa which used to be so tremendously Republican, has been cut down to a mere 17,000 plurality for Shaw, Republican Governor. Legislature in doubt.

Ohio, the home of President McKinley, Secretary of the State, Sherman, and of Foraker and of Mark Hanna is said to have turned down the gold standard and high protective tariff crowd in good shape; leaving other parts of the ticket for state officers in doubt.

Massachusetts is still for gold and protection, and elected Gov. Wolcott.

South Dakota seems to favor the Republicans slightly.

On the whole, it looks as if the Republicans had lost considerable since last voting time, and the effect will be to make them loose still more next time.

The following cities chose Democratic Mayors: Greater New York, Detroit, Buffalo, Albany, Binghamton, Newport, Providence, Rochester and Louisville.

In Pennsylvania, the Prohibition candidate for State Treasurer, "the fighting parson" seems to have proven too big a swallow for his Republican opponent and the chances are that he is elected.

Kentucky goes for Free Silver Democracy. Henry Watterson and his Gold Bug Democracy didn't make much of a showing after all.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

NOVEMBER—1897.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
....	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	....	....	....	....

It is proposed to construct a railroad tunnel from Brooklyn to Jersey City under the East and North rivers and Manhattan island.

It is said that the official paper of China, the Peking Gazette, has lost 1,800 editors by decapitation. Well, editors in this country often "lose their heads" also.

"When is the best time to marry?" was voted on by a Kansas woman's club by secret ballot, and it was unanimously decided that any time was the best time.

A recent novel sight in Glasgow was a squad of American laborers with an American roller engaged in asphalting one of the streets. A large number of American ideas are on their travels abroad.

In Wayne, Neb., the other day three former husbands of the same wife met and called upon her and her present spouse. A pleasant reunion followed, and it was decided to hold an annual convention henceforth every fall.

Judge Davis, a cold-blooded iconoclast and antiquarian at Plymouth, Mass., actually says that he does not think the Mayflower brought over a single armchair, for it was a little craft of only 180 tons and carried 101 passengers beside the crew.

A Havana correspondent of a paper at Barcelona, Spain, states that the killed and wounded of the Spanish army in Cuba since the beginning of the present insurrection, less than three years ago, aggregate between 65,000 and 70,000 men. This number is about one-third of all the forces sent to the island.

And now it appears that some designing rascal has been swindling Indiana farmers by charging exorbitant prices for kernels from an ear of corn of mammoth size, which has been manufactured by neatly joining together several sections of different cobs. As the swindle already has been perpetrated and the swindler is at large and unknown, nothing remains to be done by the victims except to acknowledge the corn.

The richest town in the United States is Brookline, near Boston. Its population is 17,000 and valuation $60,000,000, yet it is governed through the typical New England town meeting. It has a public library containing 45,000 volumes, a $300,000 high school, a $40,000 free bathing establishment, and spends $100,000 a year on its parks and well-shaded streets. Boston would gladly annex it, but Brookline prefers to go on as it is.

January 1 next is the date fixed by federal law when the interstate commerce roads must have their trains equipped with automatic couplers and train brakes. Nearly all the passenger cars have been brought within this provision—some 32,334 out of a total of 33,326 in the country at date of last report being equipped with automatic couplers and 32,965 with train-brake appliances. But hardly a third of the freight cars have as yet come under the law, and the roads are now petitioning for an extension of the time from one to ten years.

The death of Admiral John Lorimer Worden in Washington recalls memories of one of the most thrilling as well as one of the most important events of the war. It was Admiral Worden, then a lieutenant, who commanded Ericsson's ridiculed Monitor when that epoch-making craft defeated the Merrimac below Newport News. He was severely wounded in that encounter and during the rest of the war he had charge of ironclad building in New York. Admiral Worden was almost the last of the heroes of the great conflict.

That the governments of the world are not looking for the millennium of universal peace for some years is shown by the fact that in the British shipyards at the present time no fewer than 87 war vessels, with an aggregate displacement of 318,612 tons, are building. Of these 34 will go to foreign countries to be employed some day, perhaps, against Great Britain. Yet these great engines of destruction are likely to be made worse than useless at any time by the introduction of some new invention which will revolutionize sea power as completely as John Ericsson revolutionized it with the Monitor.

"Time at last sets all things even." "Tom" Moore, the noted poet, visited the United States in 1804; didn't like the country, President Jefferson and the people generally; and on his return to England published sundry verses expressive of his anti-Americanism. Nearly a century has passed, but Moore's bitter diatribes have not been forgotten by the descendants of their victims; and, because of his contumelius treatment of a president of the United States, his name has been omitted from the roll of poets inscribed on the walls of the magnificent new congressional library.

Modern ingenuity is continually discovering ways in which to utilize waste products, and hundreds of such things that a few years ago were thrown away are now a source of profit. The latest discovery of this kind is that locomotive sparks make cheap and excellent fuel. The sparks, which are really half-burned cinders, are collected in the spark-arresters now in use on eastern railway engines, and are consumed in furnaces provided with a special draft. It has been found by the New Haven Railway company that two tons of sparks at 72 cents per ton equal a ton of coal at three dollars.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A dispatch was received in Washington from United States Minister Woodford at Madrid transmitting the answer of the Spanish government to his representations in the interest of Cuba, but the correspondence was not made public.

The president issued a proclamation naming November 25 as Thanksgiving day.

President McKinley has appointed James Longstreet, of Georgia, commissioner of railroads, vice Wade Hampton, resigned.

The chief of the United States weather bureau asks for $1,044,050 for the next fiscal year.

The secretary of agriculture in his annual report recommends that agents for the department should be stationed at each important American embassy for the collection of information of interest to American farmers, says the sugar beet industry is growing, and advises farmers to raise good horses for foreign markets.

Government receipts in October were $24,390,547 and expenditures $33,713,000, the deficit being $9,322,653.

THE EAST.

Eddie McDuffie broke the world's two-mile, paced, flying start, bicycle record in Philadelphia, going the distance in 3:24.

At Princeton, N. J., a son was born to the household of Grover Cleveland, the former president of the United States.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 28th aggregated $1,193,497,468, against $1,306,993,884 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 22.9.

In the United States there were 219 business failures in the seven days ended on the 28th, against 221 the week previous and 270 in the corresponding period of 1896.

Fire destroyed the Union Trust company building in Pittsburgh, Pa., the loss being $200,000.

At the age of 58 years, Henry George, candidate for the mayoralty of New York on the ticket of the Jeffersonian democracy, was stricken with apoplexy and died in his room at the Union Square hotel. His son, Henry George, Jr., was placed on the ticket in his father's stead.

In Buffalo, N. Y., the twenty-fourth annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union began, Miss Frances E. Willard presiding.

Rebecca Wiswell, the oldest army nurse in the country, died at her home in Plymouth, Mass., aged 91 years.

The funeral services over the remains of Henry George took place in the Grand Central palace in New York, an immense audience being present.

Six men lost their lives in a mine disaster near Scranton, Pa.

Flames destroyed the tannery owned by John J. Curtis at Ludlow, Pa., the loss being $150,000.

In the business secton of Warren, Mass., fire caused a loss of $100,000.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Fire wiped out the Woelfel Leather company's tannery at Morris, Ill., the loss being $200,000.

Near Grand Encampment, Wyo., a stage was upset, and three men were fatally hurt and 12 others were injured.

In the vicinity of Denver, Col., snowdrifts 20 feet deep blocked all railway trains.

In the blizzard in Colorado Mrs. Laura Hunter was frozen to death ten miles east of Elbert.

Johan Kuhns' house was burned at Miltona, Minn., and his two children were cremated.

Harry C. Truesdell, chief justice of Arizona, died at Phoenix of apoplexy, aged 35 years.

Gen. G. M. Dodge was reelected president at the twenty-ninth annual meeting in Milwaukee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

While digging fish bait on Beaver island in the south part of Clinton, Ia., Adolph Johnson found an iron box that contained $50,000 in money.

Railroads entering Kansas City, Mo., have agreed to erect a $3,000,000 union station.

In Sioux City, Ia., Morton Allen died from swallowing the composition filling in a tooth.

Unsuccessful attempts were made to wreck passenger trains in Texas, one near Boyd and the other near Waco.

At Cheyenne, Wyo., Walter Houghton, a postal clerk running from Cheyenne to Ogden, was arrested on a charge of stealing a registered package containing $14,000.

In Iowa Eugene B. Dyke, editor of the Charles City Intelligencer and ex-postmaster, died of heart failure at his home.

George Lavinge knocked out Joe Wolcott (colored) in the twelfth round in a prize fight in San Francisco for the world's light-weight championship.

In Chicago the Congregational council selected to adjudicate between Rev. C. O. Brown and the Bay conference of San Francisco declared Dr. Brown completely vindicated of all charges of immorality.

Fire destroyed the Georgia cotton oil mill in Atlanta, the loss being $117,000.

The death of Alonzo Barnes, aged 72, a wealthy and prominent real estate dealer of Lincoln, Neb., occurred in Chicago while on his wedding tour.

At Chelsea, I. T., John Watka, a Creek Indian who murdered Jonas Deer, another member of his tribe, was legally shot for the crime.

In Chicago the Werner company, publishers, failed for $800,000.

Tennessee's Centennial exposition closed at Nashville. The total attendance since the opening on the first day of last May is estimated at 1,750,000.

Henry Bergenkreuger, aged 38 years, and Jacob Amos, aged 44, committed suicide in St. Paul by jumping from a high bridge.

In St. Louis silver counterfeit dollars of greater weight and fineness than the genuine were in circulation.

Almost the entre business portion of Fort Branch, Ind., was wiped out by fire.

At Columbus, O., William E. Ide, a banker, was shot and killed in the courthouse by John Smith, a coachman, who said Ide owed him money and refused to pay.

In the coast region of Texas 22,000 acres of land have been purchased and veterans of the late war will locate thereon.

In Atlanta Richard Von Gammon, one of the players on the University of Georgia football team, died from injuries received in a game.

By the falling in of the bank of a ditch being excavated in Augusta, Ga., three men were killed.

In Chicago Fritz Sigren fatally shot Mary Small and then killed himself. Jealousy was the cause.

In Cincinnati President McKinley was tendered a banquet by the Commercial club and made an address.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Gen. Castillo, one of the insurgent leaders in Cuba, was not slain in open fight, as reported, but was betrayed by a guide and was captured by Spaniards and shot.

Replies have been received by Spain from the various European powers to her inquiries touching their attitude in case her relations with the United States became ruptured to the effect that only diplomatic support would be given her.

Hercules Robinson, who had been governor and commander in chief of Cape Colony since 1881, died in London.

Turkey issued an imperial irade authorizing the Ottoman consuls to resume their duties in Greece.

In London Chase, the bicyclist, beat the 100-mile road record, covering the distance in 4 hours, 16 minutes and 35 seconds.

In a mine explosion at Minas Priestas, Mexico, 13 men were killed and three fatally injured.

The new captain general of Cuba, Marshal Blanco, arrived in Havana and took the command of the island from Gen. Weyler.

In Japan out of 64,642 cases of dysentery in October 14,263 proved fatal.

LATER NEWS.

A riot between union and non-union workmen occurred at Scottdale, Pa., in which three men were injured. Many shots were fired but no one was killed.

The vault and safe of the private bank of R. G. Baxter, at Burlington, Vt., was wrecked by dynamite and about $2,000 taken.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business on Oct. 31, 1897, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to $1,020,563,901, an increase for the month of 8,441,188.

The Spanish ministers, after examination of the documents in the case, have decided that the Competitor was not a filibusterer, and that Spain must satisfy the demands of the American state department.

It is reported that the Cuba filibusteror rendezvous in the Bahamas has been seized by the British government, a quantity of arms secured and a few men arrested.

As the result of serious trouble between the whites and blacks at Fort Pierce, Fla., the negro settlement has been broken up, their church burned, and the members compelled to leave.

The Union Pacific road proper, including the buildings and all that goes to operate the system, was sold at Omaha, Neb. to the re-organization committee for the sum of $53,528,522.76. This amount does not include the sinking fund in the hands of the government and taking this to be $4,036,400, the amount stated in the government decree covering the sale of the road, the total paid for the property was $57,564,932.76. There were no other bidders and the road went to the reorganization committee without any opposition.

The new congressional library at Washington, which has been in course of construction for the past six years, is open to the public.

August Bergman notified the officials at Oshkosh, Wis., that he had been held up and robbed of $315. The next morning he admitted the story was a joke and the justice gave him 30 days in jail.

Burglars entered the postoffice at Forest City, Io., and carried away everything of value. They left no clew.

During the progress of a fire at Bornet's dyeing and scouring establishment at Philadelphia, a large can of Benzine exploded. Thirteen firemen were so seriously burned that they had to be taken to a hospital. It is feared that some of them may lose their eyesight. The loss by fire was slight.

Election day at Frankfort, Ky., was ushered in by a bloody encounter between republicans and democrats, resulting in the death of three men and the wounding of two more.

A mixed passenger and freight train rolled down a 40-foot embankment on the Sedalia, Warsaw & Southwestern road, three miles north of Warsaw, Mo. Engineer John Minnier was instantly killed, Fireman C. McCanos had a leg broken, and Brakeman Wm. Price, Conductor W. L. Bass and Fred Schwettmann, a passenger, were badly injured.

Edward Hamilton, employed at the Worcester (Mass.) National bank, shot his wife and daughter and then killed himself.

James H. Jordan, postmaster at Denver, Colo., died from an overdose of morphine pills, which he had taken by mistake.

Marshall Blanco, the new captain general of Cuba, has sent a cable message to the Spanish government saying he has formed a favorable opinion regarding the prospects for the pacification of Cuba.

The 1776 Steenhouse at Tappan, N. Y. was blown down by the wind. This is the house where Major John Andre was imprisoned and from which he was taken to to his execution on Oct. 2, 1779. It was owned by Dr. Stephens, of Tappan, and has been visited by people from all over the world.

Important preparations are being made for the signing of the new treaty between the United States, Russia and Japan for the suspension of pelagic sealing in Bering sea and the north Pacific.

THE MARKETS

Minneapolis, Nov. 2.

Wheat—No. 1 northern, 92¼ to 93c; No. 2 northern, 89½ to 90c; December, 90½c.

Corn—No. 3, 25c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 20 to 21c.

Cattle—Steers, $3.20 to 3.75; cows, $2.60.

Hogs—$3.25 to 3.80.

Sheep—Muttons, $3.10 to 4.50; lambs, $4.25.

Butter—Creamery, extras, 21 to 22c; creamery, firsts, 20 to 21c; dairy, fancy, 19 to 20c; dairy, choice, 15 to 16c.

Poultry—Turkeys, 7 to 8c; spring chickens, 7 to 8c.

HENRY GEORGE IS DEAD

Noted Single-Tax Advocate Stricken with Apoplexy.

Was Candidate of the Thomas Jefferson Democracy for Mayor of Greater New York—His Son Named in His Stead.

New York, Oct. 30.—Henry George, author of "Progress and Poverty," and candidate of the Thomas Jefferson democracy for mayor of New York, died at 4:50 o'clock Friday morning in the Union Square hotel of cerebral apoplexy. In his great Cooper Union speech accepting the nomination for mayor less than a month ago, he said: "I'll make this race if it costs me my life. This is a call to duty and as a good

HENRY GEORGE.

citizen I have no right to disregard it on account of mere personal consideration." To-day the cheers of the workers have suddenly been changed to sighs, for, true to his word, Henry George, the apostle of the rights of men, died as he wished to die—in harness fighting for the cause—toward the close of the greatest municipal political contest the world has ever seen.

The End Peaceful.

The end was peaceful and he died without pain. This man of mighty brain and undaunted courage was physically frail and the strain of an exciting campaign requiring speech-making at points many miles apart, night after night, was more than nature could stand. He kept it up to the end, and only a few hours before the dread messenger cried halt, Henry George had addressed enthusiastic audiences in three of the towns of the borough of Queens and a still larger assemblage in an uptown hall here.

Henry George's Career.

Henry George was born on September 2, 1839. He received a common school education and then went into a counting room. He was also a sailor and afterwards learned the printers' trade. In 1858 he reached California, where he worked at the printer's case until 1866, when he became a reporter and afterwards editor, working at different times on the San Francisco Times and Post.

He returned to New York in 1880 and went to England and Ireland the following year, where he was twice arrested as a suspect, but afterwards released when his identity became established. Mr. George is best known to the world at large through his writings upon economic questions, notably his work entitled "Progress and Poverty," published in 1879. His other works are: "Our Land and Land Policy," 1871; "Irish Land Question," 1881; "Social Problems," 1883; "Property in Land," a controversy with the duke of Argyle, 1884; "The Condition of Labor," an open letter to Pope Leo XIII., 1891, and "A Perplexed Philosopher" (Herbert Spencer), 1892.

In 1886 Mr. George was nominated by the united labor party for mayor of New York, polling 68,000 votes against 90,000 for Abram S. Hewitt, the democratic nominee, and 60,000 for Theodore Roosevelt, now assistant secretary of the navy, republican.

Big Show Closed.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 1.—The Tennessee Centennial exposition closed at midnight Saturday, the event being heralded by the ringing of the chimes in the Auditorium, the blowing of whistles, the booming of cannon and the sounding of horns in the hands of young and old. The total attendance at the exposition since the opening on the first day of last May is estimated at 1,750,000. President Thomas officially announced Saturday night that the exposition will pay out dollar for dollar, and this promptly. The largest day of the exposition was President J. W. Thomas day, October 28. The estimate of attendance by the chief of the bureau of promotion and publicity was 2,000,000, and his limit would have been surely reached but for the senseless yellow fever scare. Not a single casualty has occurred at the exposition during the six months of its existence. The order maintained at the exposition has been simply magnificent.

Firm Asks for Receiver.

Chicago, Nov. 1.—The Werner company, publishers, with offices and plant at Akron, O., and this city, went into the hands of a receiver Saturday. Richard P. Marvon has been appointed. The action was taken at the instance of Paul E. Werner, president, and George T. Rowland, superintendent of the Akron plant, and it is said to be designed to protect the company as well as the creditors. The liabilities are given as $800,000 and the assets at $4,000,000, the company being capitalized for $3,500,000. Some time ago the company negotiated a loan for $1,000,000, to be paid in installments. Nearly $800,000 of that is still unpaid, and $50,000 of that amount is now due. The other payments are to be made in installments of $200,000 in November, December and January, and $100,000 in February.

The Weather Bureau.

Washington, Oct. 29.—Chief Moore, of the United States weather bureau, in his annual report to Secretary Wilson, calls for the appropriation of $1,044,050 for the fiscal year and says this will admit of the establishment and equipment of new stations in important centers of population. Establishment of stations in the southwestern part of the country, embracing Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and southern California, where storms frequently originate, is urged. Twenty experimental kite-flying stations are contemplated this year and confidence in the great value of the ultimate result is expressed.

Heavy Excess of Expenditures.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States shows that the total receipts for the month of October were $24,391,415 and the expenditures $33,701,512, making the excess of expenditures over receipts for the month, $9,310,097, and for the four months of the present fiscal year, $38,009,010.

UNION PACIFIC ROAD SOLD.

Government Will Receive $58,065,748.40—Only One Bid Made.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 2.—The interest of the United States government in the Union Pacific railroad terminated at 11:45 o'clock Monday morning when, at the foreclosure sale of the mortgage held by the United States, the road was purchased by the committee of eastern capitalists formed for its reorganization. The full amount accruing to the United States from the sale cannot be given exactly, but it is estimated to be $58,065,748.40. It was impossible to determine the full amount at the time of sale, for the reason that the monthly statement made by the secretary of the treasury to the management of the Union Pacific on the first of every month was not available Monday, and it was found necessary to estimate some items, although it is admitted by both sides that the estimates are approximately correct. The amount due to the government is made up as follows:

Principal of debt, $27,236,512; interest paid by the government up to September 30, 1897, $30,830,886.37; interest accrued by September 30 and still unpaid, $296,147.68; interest accrued in October, $95,382.55; total due the government, $58,448,928.45. Against this are the following credits: Cash and bonds in sinking funds, $18,182,466.53; estimated credits for the week ended September 30 and for the month of October, including government earnings and the interest on bonds in the sinking fund, amount not yet credited, $384,180.21; total credit, $18,565,640.74; total debt of the railroad to the government, $58,448,928.61; total credit of railroad with government, $18,565,646.74; balance and amount bid by reorganization committee, $39,883,281.80. The sinking fund bonds sold for $13,645,250.89; total bids by reorganization committee, $53,528,532.76.

After the sale was concluded, Gen. Cowin, as the representative of the government, was assured by the committee that if the amounts were not accurately figured or should differ from the figures given above, whatever may be lacking will be paid by the committee and will in no way be allowed to interfere with the confirmation of the sale. There was no opposition to the committee, and no bids were offered against them.

Under the terms of sale, the purchasers have 90 days in which to pay over the full amount of the purchase money, and that part of the transaction will be carried out in New York in the future. The government has now the sinking fund of the road and the amount of the guarantee check put up by the reorganization committee. This is just about ten per cent. of the full purchase price of the road.

GEN. BLANCO IN COMMAND.

Reaches Havana and Takes Oath of Fidelity to Spain.

Havana, Nov. 2.—On the arrival of Gen. Blanco, the new captain general, the vessels in the harbor and the streets were generally decorated. The wharves were crowded with people, and the troops and volunteers lined the thoroughfares from the landing stage to the palace.

When Marshal Blanco arrived at the palace he was met by the civil and military authorities and by commissioners representing the various political parties, and then proceeded to the hall of conference, where, in accordance with the ritual and ceremonies customary on such occasions, he took the oath of fidelity to Spain.

There is no reference to autonomy in either of Gen. Blanco's recent proclamations, and both have produced a bad effect among all sympathizers with the insurgents. Marshal Blanco, when formally assuming his new functions at the palace, said to the deputations of the conservative autonomist and reformist parties that in order to obtain peace through the new policy it would be necessary for all political parties to unite. To the military deputations he said he would answer war by war, repeating the substance of his proclamation in that respect. He made no overtures of autonomy, nor did he express any preference for any of the Cuban political parties.

Woman's Temple Wins.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 2.—From two o'clock Monday afternoon until 7:30 o'clock the delegates of the National W. C. T. U. convention held continuous session behind closed doors at the Church of Our Father and discussed with much warmth the report of Mrs. Matilda B. Carse on the Chicago Temple. Mrs. Sarah G. Johnson, financial secretary of the Temple, presented her report, of which the following is an abstract. Balance on hand November 1, 1896, $23,129.85; amounts received in gifts November 1, 1896, to October 18, 1897, $14,810.69; interest, $23.89; notes, $500; total, $38,464.43; various expenditures, $9,703.38. Mrs. Carse's report was then adopted. Then came a resolution offered originally by Mrs. Marion H. Dunham, of Iowa, pledging support in the work of raising the money. After passing through a series of amendments and codifications it was adopted as follows:

"That in view of the pledge of support to our leader and from the fact that Mrs. Carse has $123,000 pledged, with promises of $200,000, we pledge our support and cooperation to secure $300,000, to be given to Miss Dow as custodian, to hold until she shall have enough money to retire the bonds."

The Public Debt.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business on October 30, 1897, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to $1,020,563,901, an increase for the month of $8,441,188. This increase is principally accounted for by a decrease of the amount of cash on hand. The cash in the treasury amounts to $831,669,957, against which there are demand liabilities amounting to $623,913,857, leaving the net cash balance in the treasury $207,756,099.

Show a Falling Off.

Sheffield, Nov. 2.—The returns of the export of cutlery from Sheffield to the United States show that they amounted only to $60,000 for the last quarter, as compared with $150,000 for the same period, July, August and September of 1896. This is the worst showing made for the cutlery exporters of this city for seven years past. The exports of steel, however, have increased $25,000, but the total exports of Sheffield have fallen from $500,000 to $415,000.

Great Cargo of Cotton.

New Orleans, Nov. 1.—The steamship Milwaukee sailed Sunday for Liverpool with the largest cargo of cotton, if not the largest general cargo, ever floated. It consisted of 23,850 bales of cotton, 30,200 bushels of grain, 38,818 pieces of staves, 2,300 oars. Her entire cargo was equal to 26,000 bales of cotton. It would take 500 freight cars to carry her cargo, and the train would measure 3¼ miles in length.

TAMMANY TRIUMPHANT.

Van Wyck Elected First Mayor of Greater New York.

New York State Goes Democratic. Ohio Elects a Republican Governor With the Legislature Close. Iowa Goes Republican.

New York, Nov. 2.—Tammany's victory in the first municipal election in Greater New York is a sweeping one. The only question remaining to be settled at 11 o'clock is the one of the plurality by which the entire ticket headed by Robert A. Van Wyck has carried the gigantic municipality. It can scarcely be less than 60,000 and may be larger than that. Van Wyck has polled a vote which falls possibly 40,000 under the combined votes of General Tracy, Republican, and Seth Low, Citizens' Union.

The indications are the Democrats have a small majority of the state assembly. In the greater city it is estimated from very meager returns that the representation will be 51 Democrats and 10 Republicans, while in the upper part of the state there are said to have been changes from Republicans to Democrats in 20 districts. In the last assembly the Republicans had a majority of 78. Conceding all that is claimed by the Republicans the next house will have 10 Democratic majority. State senators were not elected this year. Other estimates give a Republican majority in the assembly of 3.

Estimates of the majority of Parker (Dem.) for chief judge of the court of appeals range all the way from 35,000 to 50,000.

Ohio.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 2.—The result in Ohio is so close that it may require the official count to determine the result, especially on the political complexion of the legislature. The Republicans and Democrats are both claiming the state and the legislature with such persistence that it will require the official count at last to get one or the other to concede defeat. Incomplete returns indicate the election of the Republican state ticket by from 10,000 to 12,000, but the result on the legislature is so close that no definite figures can be given on it tonight.

The Democrats claim confidently a majority in both branches of the legislature, but give no figures on the number of state senators and representatives. The Republicans claim 54 representatives and 17 senators sure, or 71 votes on join ballot, 73 being necessary to elect a senator.

Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 2.—Nebraska today renewed her allegiance to fusion by electing the three candidates on that ticket by pluralities ranging from 10,000 to 25,000. Nothing like complete returns have been received or will be received tonight, but enough are in to measure the result and indicate a greater fusion victory than in the presidential year.

Iowa Republican.

Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 2.—Returns from about one-fourth of the 2,004 precincts in the state show that the Republican plurality will be about 17,000. These returns are from all parts of the state, including both city and country precincts, and it is believed that the ratio established thereby will be substantially maintained. The ratio of Democratic gain has been at about 23 to a precinct for nearly 500 precincts. That will give the Democrats a net gain in the state of about 47,000. The legislative ticket returns are slow in coming in. The best estimates obtainable here give to the senate 36 Republicans, 12 Democrats and two districts in doubt. Of the members of the house probably 65 out of 100 will be Republican, giving them a safe working majority.

Maryland.

Baltimore, Nov. 2.—The Republicans have elected their municipal ticket in Baltimore by majorities ranging from 4,000 to 6,000, but the state ticket is in doubt, and there is some reason for believeing that the Democrats have carried the legislature and that United States Senator Gorman may succeed himself.

Massachusetts.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 2.—Corrected returns from 348 cities and towns in the state, including the complete vote of Boston, give Everett 14,046; Williams 79,123; Wolcott 164,196. The same cities and towns last year gave Prince 14,248; Williams 103,457; Wolcott 255,767.

But five small towns aggregating less than 400 votes, are necessary to complete the vote of the state. On the basis of last year's vote in these towns, the total will be: Everett, 14,064; Williams, 69,116; Wolcott, 164,544. This gives Wolcott a plurality of 85,358 and the final figures will be within a few votes of this.

South Dakota.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Nov. 2.—Indications are that the republicans have won in South Dakota. Smith (rep) is elected judge in the first district.

The republcans have elected judges in the second, fourth, fifth and sixth districts.

Manna.

In Australia, Tropical Asia and Africa true manna is found on a kind of blue grass. It appears in masses as large as a marble on the nodes of the stems. Nearly three parts consist of mannite, which, though sweet, is not sugar. The manna also contains a ferment which has power to decompose cane sugar without evolving carbonic acid or any kind of gas.

Russian Missionaries in England.

Russia is sending missionaries to England to instruct the people in the doctrines of the Greek Orthodox church.

POINTED SHAFTS.

The reddest apple is not always the ripest; it may be wormy.

You can't tell how many people comb their hair to hide some deformity.

It is not always the illustrated articles in comic papers that are the funniest.

Men who are always talking about their wives are not always the best husbands.

When a boy gets so he can roll a cigarette as he walks he is entitled to be called an expert.

People who are most particular about their stomachs are not necessarily the ones with the least stomach trouble.

A woman will spend three dollars' worth of time making over a quarter's worth of old goods.

There may be room at the top, but strawberry boxes have more room at the bottom.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Tobacco experts say the cheapest cigar that J. Pierpont Morgan smokes costs him not less than $1.25. His cigars are made in Havana of tobacco selected especially for him by an expert whom he sends to Cuba every year.

Catarrh in the Head

Suffered with It for Five Years, but Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured.

"I had catarrh in my head and suffered with it for five years. I was also troubled with weakness. I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and it entirely cured the catarrh, built up my system and did me a great deal of good." W. E. MELLOWAY, Columbia, Missouri. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25c.

HER SCOLDING LOCKS.

She Tried to Oblige a Friend But She Got Angry About It.

Some people are absolutely devoid of tact. One of these is a youthful matron who, wishing to make her very dearest friend—another young matron—a birthday present, decided on the purchase of a handsome pair of shell side combs.

Nothing could have been more appropriate for the blonde tresses of her friend, and the giver felt much pleased with her selection when she went to call on her and give her the pretty ornaments.

"I thought you would like them," she said, when her friend had admired them and thanked her rapturously, "you will find them so handy to fasten up your scolding locks."

"What do you mean?" asked her friend, in a surprised tone.

"Did you never hear of scolding locks? They are the short ends of your hair that are always flying loose. They bother one so much, but side combs keep them in order, besides being very becoming ornaments."

"So you think I have scolding locks—then I must be a scold. Thanks, awfully, dear, but I don't believe I need any combs. Keep them for your own scolding outfit," and the face of the "dearest friend" clouded with anger.

"Very well, just as you like. Good-by, dear," and the donor of the combs snatched them up and carried them home, where she had a fit of hysterics. And all because she needed a little tact.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Why Some Men Are Weary.

A good many hundreds and even thousands of long-suffering husbands can bear sorrowful testimony to the fact that this is the sort of catechism the wives of their bosoms subject them to every time they put on their hats to go out in the evening:

"Where are you going?"
"Oh, I'm going out for a few minutes."
"Where?"
"Oh, nowhere in particular."
"What for?"
"Oh, nothing."
"Why do you go, then?"
"Well, I want to go, that's why."
"Do you have to go?"
"I don't know that I do."
"Why do you go, then?"
"Because."
"Because what?"
"Well, simply because."
"Going to be gone long?"
"No."
"How long?"
"I don't know."
"Anybody going with you?"
"No."
"Well, it's strange that you can't be content to stay at home a few minutes. Don't be gone long, will you?"
"No."
"See that you don't."

This is the reason so many marriages are a dead flat fizzle and failure.—Philadelphia Times.

"Alaska," Land of Gold and Glacier.

This is the most valuable publication yet issued by any railway company descriptive of our vast northwestern territory. The maps show each day's trip between Seattle, Sitka, Juneau, Dyea and the Glaciers, and of the Yukon gold fields. The descriptive data is of extreme interest to prospectors, miners, tourists and students. It is beautifully illustrated with views reproduced from photographs. It will be sent to any address for 10 cents in stamps, by F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

Helpless.

Mamma—Well, Henry, Laura told me this morning that Mr. Logginhalls intended to call on you to-day for the purpose of asking you for your hand. Did you see him?

Papa—Yes, he called.

"And what did you say?"

"What could I say? Isn't he one of the greatest center rushes in the country? You didn't expect me to commit suicide, did you?"—Cleveland Leader.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package, FREE. Write to Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

There Are Others.

"Are you a stockholder in any of these Klondike schemes?"

"I guess you might call me a stockholder," said the man who had bought while the fever had hold of him, "but I'm beginning to think that stuck holder would be the better phrase."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Nothing is more pathetic than for a real homely girl to get the idea that she is good looking.—Washington Democrat.

Can't bend. Got lumbago? Don't try. Try St. Jacobs Oil. It cures.

I count life just to try the soul's strength on.—Robert Browning.

Bruises go when St. Jacobs Oil Is used. No sign remains.

MRS. PETERSON'S STORY.

I have suffered with womb trouble over fifteen years. I had inflammation, enlargement and displacement of the womb.

The doctor wanted me to take treatments, but I had just begun taking Mrs. Pinkham's Compound, and my husband said I had better wait and see how much good that would do me. I was so sick when I began with her medicine, I could hardly be on my feet. I had the backache constantly, also headache, and was so dizzy. I had heart trouble, it seemed as though my heart was in my throat at times choking me. I could not walk around and I could not lie down, for then my heart would beat so fast I would feel as though I was smothering. I had to sit up in bed nights in order to breathe. I was so weak I could not do anything.

I have now taken several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and used three packages of Sanative Wash, and can say I am perfectly cured. I do not think I could have lived long if Mrs. Pinkham's medicine had not helped me.—MRS. JOSEPH PETERSON, 513 East St., Warren, Pa.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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LIFE.

Onward, like the rushing river,
Flows the current of our lives,
Bearing us to unknown portals,
Worlds unseen by mortal eyes.

Sometimes placid as the brooklet,
Murmuring gently on its way,
And as calm and full of sunshine
As the brightest summer day.

Now and then the storm clouds gather,
Gather darkly o'er our head,
Shutting out the light and brightness,
And our hearts are filled with dread.

But with courage, hope and patience,
Let us bravely wend our way,
For the shadows soon will vanish
Into bright and fairest day.

And the morning will seem brighter,
For the dark and cheerless night,
When our hearts so sad and troubled
Longed, but failed to see the light.
—Ella L. Layson, in Western Rural.

THE SHUTTING OF A WINDOW.

BY A. F. KALFUS.

BAL CHICO was the son of a Mexican matadore, and his early associations were not of a kind to develop a stable and law-abiding character. Bal drank because he saw everybody else drink, and red wine brought into action in Bal that courage which the matadore displayed in the arena with sagacity and prudence. Red wine does not mature wisdom, theoretical or applied, and without these, which are indeed sagacity and prudence, courage becomes but pugnacity that amuses or offends. Bal's soon became offensive, and in a brawl in an indecent quarter of his native town he had the misfortune to knife a young grandee of tastes and weaknesses similar to his own, but of influential connections. The wounded youth recovered, but political influence was sufficient to cause his assailant's removal to a penal settlement for 20 years.

Bal obtained no more red wine, but the more he weighed the offense of the knife attack, its provocation and its punishment the clearer it seemed that he was suffering out of all proportion for his transgression. The sense of foul wrong, done because it could be done, burned in upon him as if a brand-iron were held against him, ever glowing and never lifted. For months after he had discerned the immense range of this injustice he lived in a rage impedimental to speech—he became inarticulate.

Slowly his good sense came to the rescue and he became calm that he might live, grow strong of body and powerful through accumulation and meet Don Pico as master. There were men of different nationalities in the settlement, and Bal found that he absorbed words as a sponge absorbs water, and he learned Portuguese, more than one patois of his own land and the dialect of a Peruvian Indian sent from his own province a year before, whom he had saved from imminent atrocity at the hands of a vicious fellow convict. This Indian had a virtue little known to civilization—he was capable of gratitude—and the two formed a mutual attachment that the friendships of civilization may scarcely parallel and which was equaled but by their common hatred of all rulers, their own in particular. This Indian Bal knew to be a snake charmer of extraordinary accomplishments. His gift was not transferable to the younger man, nor did the latter soon discover its singularity, but in time he found that Juan's power over certain reptiles might be expressed as hypnotic. He seemed to impress his own masterfulness upon the serpents and to exert his power upon them at a distance, or to send them to perform some definite mission at a distance and return within a given time, after the habit of human subjects.

Once Bal saw Juan with his pets at recreation. No word was spoken, but Juan looked meaningly at Bal and then at the top of the wall. Bal looked and saw a lizard there, with its head a-tilt and the sun shining pink through its palpitant throat. Then something slipped away from Juan, who watched the top of the wall, as did Bal. By and by a bit of the wall moved—it seemed a bit of the wall—it moved and coiled and leaped, and the little foray was over. Then the devourer slipped back and Juan snapped his fingers and whispered to it.

"Was the lizard hypnotized, too?" Bal Chico asked himself.

This branch of his accomplishment Juan never showed the prison officials when they sent for him to exhibit for their amusement.

The weary years rolled by. "We will live; we must live. We will get even—you and me," Juan whispered to himself over and over; and he whispered it to Bal when he could, with the same imperious suggestiveness that he whispered something to his snakes.

At last Juan's 20 weary years were done; but the "man-witch" had gotten much power. Some he amused when tired of the commonplace, but the many feared him, and when he chose to wander around the settlement clad in breeches, a poncho and a viper, after he was free to go far away, none objected, and few wondered at the whims of so fantastic a being.

When Bal, a young man white-haired now, went out, old Juan awaited him at the prison gates, carrying a close-woven wicker crate, or basket, but neither extra clothing nor the usual snakes were visible, and from that day neither appeared in all that country.

Among the stupendous mountains of Peru gold may be had for the seeking, but death is for the white man who seeks it. When old Juan went back to his mountains and some old acquaintances, with another swarthy man who spoke only as he did and was his friend, their right of occupancy of hut and lands was unquestioned, as were their bartering expeditions to the nearest seaport. But Juan and Bal Chico did not always exchange their nuggets for commodities; oftener, with a wisdom learned abroad, did they demand coin. Juan had come home with his old name of Casma, and Bal Chico had assumed a new name for his new habitation, and the singular fact became known at the town bank that Casma and Chira were thrifty Indian depositors and checked against their account. Casma explained that abroad he had been called Juan Sanchez and Chira had been known as Diego Blas, and that they had made debts which demanded the checks drawn upon them by the Mexican bank of La Hamidad.

Time passed, and Casma and Chira prospered and eventually disappeared from the Peruvian mountains and seaport. Their remaining deposits had been transferred to La Hamidad, and in time the officials of La Hamidad were called upon in person by their unknown patrons, Juan Sanchez and Diego Blas, whose funds had never been drawn upon for debt. Juan Sanchez and Diego Blas were introduced by a resident of La Hamidad, a sailor on the ship that had brought them from the Peruvian port, and their money was duly paid; and a fortune it was for two men of no more expensive tastes than these who left the bank, walked away, and were seen no more in La Hamidad.

In a reputable house in the town where Bal Chico had been a youth and been forgotten lived two old men together—two gray-haired, harmless-looking old men of commonplace names that you have not heard yet, who tended their cacti and blooming vines and the green paroquets that hung among them in a great cage, concocted savory stews, and lived their simple lives largely in sight of their neighbors in the umbrageous garden behind their houses, and whose only recreation seemed to be to frequent the plaza.

From their garden they could see the rear of the house of the high and mighty Don Pico, which rang with laughter of manly sons and beautiful daughters, but the old men were, to all appearances, incurious of the doings at the great house. It was known at the plaza, where everything was known, that Don Pico's eldest son would shortly celebrate his arrival at man's estate and that the betrothal of his eldest daughter had been announced. But the day before the festivities in honor of the former occasion, the son, Don Manuelo, had sat in the plaza with Don Jose, his sister's betrothed, who had left it, it was easily proved, with a merry party of grandees, Don Manuelo waving them a merry good-by. Passers-by saw him sitting there alone, sunken down as if resting, and there he was found somewhat later, dead, evidently by strangulation. There was the usual sensation and more than the usual search for the murderer, who had left no clew.

Three months after this event, the little Innocencia, the four-year-old daughter of Don Pico, was found in a similar condition in the grounds of Don Perez, the father of the betrothed of Dona Theresa, Don Pico's eldest daughter. The residence of Don Perez was but a block from that of Don Pico. As in the case of her brother, the police found positively no clew.

These calamities caused the postponement for one year of the nuptials of Done Jose and Dona Theresa; at the end of which time they were celebrated with all churchly and social ceremonies Upon their return from the wedding journey, Don Jose and his beautiful lady took up their residence at the house of Don Perez. Scarce a fortnight had elapsed when Dona Theresa was found dead in her bed—likewise her husband's bed. Marks upon her tender neck showed that she had been garroted. All drew two conclusions: Don Manuelo and little Innocencia had been garroted and Don Jose was the criminal. His protestations, denials and anguish availed nothing. He was hurried away to prison.

An accident saved his life—the shutting of a window.

Dona Maria Theresa, the sorely afflicted wife of Don Pico, had become the victim of insomnia since these repeated family bereavements, and fancied strange noises in their apartment at night. Don Pico gave heed and lis-

THE OLD MEN TALKED AND SMOKED.

tened for himself for a few nights, but heard nothing and attributed the noises to a woman's fears. But Dona Maria Theresa arose one night, because she heard the noise, and shut the window. As she approached the window, hung with vines, one of the house cats jumped from the sill to the thick vines and rustled away among them, and the lady was reassured and slept—slept all the longer and more heavily because of sleepless nights.

When she awoke in the morning, she looked at Don Pico—but was it Don Pico beside her, that purple, swollen face with awful eyes? The lady's reason fled in that awful look, and her screams aroused the household. Investigation seemed at first to offer no clew, but at length, at the back of the top of a large frame containing an oil painting of his lady in her youth, was found a powerful snake whose bright eyes watched the window and all whose efforts were toward reaching it, which he never did, dying as non-resistant as though in a trance.

Don Jose was liberated.

The old, harmless looking men talked and smoked next evening and for many evenings behind their little house, and sometimes boiled their sardines over a coal fire and looked across at the great house of Don Pico and talked—as who did not?

Excitement was gradually repressed after the source of the mysterious deaths was indisputable. The snake had coiled about them all, but Don Pico had strength to struggle and had been bitten instead of only strangled. Some asked why a snake should discern only members of the Pico family, but none could guess the reason.

And far away in the divine beauty of a Peruvian cordillera, two old men look aloft toward the man-shunning condor—two old, brown men, grown harmless and with no uncanny companions—herd with Indian women and brown babies and drink from rude golden bowls, and go down to the sea no more.—San Francisco Argonaut.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS

A Mystery.

The shooting at Turtle Lake, Beltrami county, is shrouded in mystery and Indian reticence. Couriers found that a game warden and a squaw had been killed. Two Indians who were wounded took to their canoes and traveled as far south as Little Cass lake, where they were met by other Indians. Their statement is that the game warden attempted to seize some muskrat skins. He was asked to leave them alone, but refused, when trouble arose. The Indians' story as to the white man being the aggressor does not bear investigation. The Indians are both wounded in the abdomen, and the bullets passed upwards, showing that the shots were fired while the warden was down.

Fast Service.

An interurban car raced over a mile of track in one minute and thirty-one seconds the other night, between Minneapolis and St. Paul. This included stops, and five watches kept the time. The car was fitted with an improved motor and a powerful brake. Cars thus equipped will be used in the rapid through service that is soon to be established between the two cities. The local cars will lie over on side tracks to allow the limited to pass. Permission to build the required sidetracks has been granted by the Minneapolis authorities, but the St. Paul council is still withholding its consent. Fare on the flyers will be 15 cents.

Plenty of Sisal.

A large purchase of sisal for the prison binder twine factory has been made by Warden Wolfer, who estimates that the new lot will give enough raw material to operate the factory until next spring. The sisal market has been high for some time, but Warden Wolfer purchased 2,000 bales at a greatly reduced figure from the prices quoted a week or two ago. Warden Wolfer figures that the state will have close on to five million pounds of binder twine on hand for next season's demand.

Beets Analized.

Returns from the state experimental farm of analysis of 12 sugar beet samples from Blue Earth county, show a range of sugar from 11.4 to 14.1 per cent and a range of purity of from 75 to 84 per cents. Farmers raising these samples failed to comply with instructions and gave but two cultivations instead of six or eight, which accounts for the comparatively small per cent of sugar, though enough in every case to make the beets a commercial success. The experiments will be continued.

A Test Sale.

The stumpage on section 36-150-36, on the ceded portion of the Red Lake reservation, has been sold by State Auditor Dunn to John Irvine of Minneapolis for $2.00 per thousand, the appraised valuation. The section contains about 2,850,000 feet of pine, and the sale was made by Mr. Dunn to test the state's right to sections 16 and 36 on the reservation. It will be cut this winter, and it is thought the United States government will bring a suit to recover from the state.

A Fatal Error.

In mistake for a deer, J. W. Benson was killed by W. P. Cook at Lake Waubana. Both are widely known residents of Richmond, Ind. Mr. Benson was 45 years of age. A rifle shot pierced his breast in the region of the heart. He died instantly.

News in Brief.

Fire destroyed the Hub restaurent and two other buildings at Winnebago City.

An additional daily, except Sunday, exchange of registered mail pouches has been ordered to commence at once between Chicago and Winona.

The plant of the Minneapolis Cement works were burned.

Work has begun for the new C. M. & St. P. depot in Minneapolis.

August Durheim, a waiter in a St. Paul restaurant, was badly scalded by the overturning of a coffee urn.

It is estimated that the log cut on the Rum river and its branches the coming winter will be about 70,000,000 feet.

Mrs. Fred Dunnett, aged 64 years, fell dead while walking in the streets of Rochester.

John Schlien secured a verdict of $2,000 in the courts at Duluth against the Duluth & Iron Range railroad for personal injuries.

The case of Morrison county against A. C. Morrill, in which the tax on $50,000 worth of personal property was involved, was decided by the judge in favor of Mr. Morrill.

Wm. Philpot, a carpenter at Owatonna, fell from a scaffolding and was killed.

The temple of the Winona Grove of Druids, the corner stone of which was laid at the time of the state convention of the order there last June, is completed.

Theodore Edwin got drunk, was arrested and placed in jail at Fairfax by some means set the jail on fire and was burned to death.

Fred Munson died from injuries received at Split Hand by falling under a load of Blake Brother's logging camp supplies.

The farmers in one township of Morrison county have this fall sold over 39 tons of honey.

Christ O. Moe, a farmer near Fosston, was found dead in bed.

Three parties of Winonians are being organized to go to the Yukon in the spring. Two of them will be made up of eight persons, and the third of six persons. One expects to engage in merchandising as well as hunt gold.

Minnesota postoffices have been established as follows: Butler, Ottertail county, Amasa J. Pierce, postmaster; Roberts, Ottertail county, John F. Sprague, postmaster.

A Towner county shipper claims that a car-load of hogs shrank 1,600 pounds in shipping to St. Paul.

The 17-year-old bridge between Crookston and Carman will be replaced with a steel structure.

E. C. Davis, of Crookston, has been granted an English patent for his elastic horseshoe.

Local capitalists will organize a telephone company and operate the system in Blue Earth county.

One day 265 loads of potatoes were marketed at Princeton.

Two dwellings and a storehouse at Henning were destroyed by fire. A high wind prevailed and the town had a narrow escape.

R. C. Arnold, a farmer living near Clara City, was held up and beaten into unconsciousness. The robbers got nothing.

A HELPLESS FARMER.

William Stimpson Stricken with Paralysis of His Lower Limbs —Caused by Overwork.

From the New Era, Greensburg, Ind.

Many of our readers may remember an item in this paper a year ago last fall which stated that Mr. William Stimpson, a well-to-do farmer, living near Rugby, Ind., had been stricken with paralysis of the lower limbs, and his recovery was doubtful.

The case which was an unusually severe and complicated one has at last been entirely cured, to the utmost surprise and joy of Mr. Stimpson and his family.

Mr. Stimpson was pleased to relate to a reporter the particulars regarding his case, and his subsequent recovery.

"A year ago last fall," began Mr. Stimpson, "I did a large amount of work. My hired help left me in the middle of corn cutting and I finished the fall work myself, doing an unusual large amount of work. I put up several hundred shocks of fodder, and also husked all my corn. To accomplish this I had to work early and late.

"About the first of December, as I was getting my fall work about done, I suffered a stroke of paralysis, which the physician said was brought on by excessive labor. My left limb was entirely helpless and my right limb was fast becoming so. My physician became uneasy, and after attending upon me for a week or so, he brought me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, saying that he believed they would do me more good than anything which he knew of, as he had used them with great success in a case very similar to mine where all other remedies had failed. The case in question was that of L. Phillips, of Petersville.

"About the time I began taking the second box of these pills a decided change was noticed, and when I had taken two more boxes we discovered that I was actually getting well. You can probably imagine what a relief and feeling of gladness this was to me, after being confined to my bed for nearly two months. Well, I kept on taking the pills according to directions, until I had consumed nine boxes of them, which completely cured me.

"I am sound and well to-day, with not a sign of the returning affliction and can affirm that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People did me a wonderful good and probably saved me from the grave."

To allay all doubt as to the truth of his statement, Mr. Stimpson made out the following sworn affidavit:

RUGBY, IND., Feb. 2, 1897.

"This is to certify that I do hereby swear that the foregoing statement is absolutely true. WILLIAM STIMPSON."

COUNTY OF BARTHOLOMEW, } ss.
STATE OF INDIANA, }

Sworn to and subscribed before me, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county in said State. ABNER NORMAN.
Justice of the Peace.

The New Era was also informed that Mrs. Charles Williams, of the same neighborhood, had been cured of rheumatism, and Henry Johnson, of Hartsville, who was troubled with neuralgia, was also cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It seems that this remedy is in great demand in that neighborhood.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. These pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

PARROTS HAD THE LAUGH.

Instructor of Infants Meets Difficulties in the Park Zoo.

She was a prim, close-fitted looking young woman in a dark dress, and as she walked through the Lincoln park zoo with a body guard of ten mild little girls explaining matters generally, the monkeys yawned and murmured with that tired feeling:

"Kindergarten—seen 'em before."

She paused before the parrot's cage, adjusted her eyeglasses on her classic nose, and prepared to enligten the innocent mind of youth.

"These are parrots, girls. Mamie may spell parrot."

"P-a-r-r-o-t," spelled one of the small maidens.

"'Rot,' Mamie, 'rot,'" said the fair Minerva, serenely.

"'Rot, Mamie, rot, rot, rot,'" yelled the little gray parrot that laughs, and a sympathetic chorus took up the refrain. Minerva reddened, and the maidens giggled.

"How annoying!" she went on. "These birds, girls, have the power of articulation and if carefully instructed are capable of almost perfect ennunciation; but while possessing this gift of mimicry, they have no reason to guide the import of their utterances as the human consciousness has, and consequently are unable to converse intelligently, being simply echoes so far as speaking is concerned."

The big green and red parrot stood on another leg and eyed Minerva with microscopic scrutiny.

"You understand," she continued, "they have no mind and consequently no personality. When discovered in their natural state they are as other birds; but upon being associated with human beings they rapidly acquire the use of the peculiarly shaped larnyx, which, as science tells us, enables them to articulate. The theory has been propounded that at the time of protoplasm—"

But Polly felt ill with baleful resentment. "O, rats!" he broke out. "You ain't so nice."

And the gray parrot laughed in diabolical glee as the kindergarteners were hastily led to where the canaries warbled.—Chicago Tribune.

MURDER POSTPONED.

A Prospective Case for the Coroner, But Nobody Died.

Two flashy colored boys stood in the hot sun in front of the railway eating house and looked at each other with their eyes rolled sideways. "Look hyah, you piece o' dahk meat, I got some bone-handled trouble in my pocket waitin' faw you if you eveh come 'round that baby tryin' to undamine me!"

"Slow up, boy! You's on a slippery road, an' if you don't drive caihful you going to fall right in dat ditch, fus thing you knows."

"Don't get me stahted, coon! Don't 'rouse me! I wouldn't like to do it, but I could jus' lay hold of yo' dahk body and cut it up into rubbah balls. I ain't used dat razah faw whole week now, an' it's gettin' uneasy. I can feel it movin' in my pocket an' sayin': 'Mistah, let me get out an' do someping.'"

"Look heah, you bettah sing dat razah to sleep, 'kase you evah reach faw it you jes' see whole atmosphere full o' niggah wool, striped shirt, and blue cloze. Yes, seh, you'd have to be geth'd up in a basket. I got a piece o' shiny hadwaih in my pocket, an' it sings sweet an' low, and ev'y time it speaks to you it han's you a pound o' lead. Look out faw me, boy!"

"Hush, coon, I really love trouble."

"Don't staht nothin' 'less you want to lose money faw yo' folks. Costs money to plant a coon, yes, seh. You don't get dem sivah-handled boxes faw nothin', no, seh. Got any o' dem papah cigahs, Henry?"

Henry reached for his package of cigarettes, and the traveler, who had been waiting to see murder done, gave an exclamation of disgust and walked into the railway station.—Haberdasher.

An Upper Cut.

Mrs. Murray Hill is a very homely woman. Her husband is absent from the city and her dearest friend, Mrs. Manhattan Beach, called. Mrs. Hill said:

"The last thing my husband did before he went away was to give me a kiss."

"H'm! I should think that would be the very last thing he would want to do."

And now they don't speak for some reason.—N. Y. World.

Her Mistake.

"Your wife doesn't seem to improve in health?"

"No; as fast as she gains strength, she uses it up telling people what is the matter with her."—Chicago Record.

"Any spicy features in the new play?" "Well," the lady answered, "John had his mouth full of cloves."—Indianapolis Journal.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Fine Was Remitted.

Judge Campbell had just heard the evidence against a young Mission hoodlum charged with disturbing the peace.

"I think you're guilty, young man," declared the judge. "Funds in the treasury are running low, so I guess I'll have to get in something toward my salary, as I'm getting hard up. I'll fine you five dollars."

"You've got more money than I have," pleaded the prisoner.

"But I haven't. Show up what you've got," and the judge emptied his pockets, which contained just 36 cents in change, on the desk.

The prisoner turned all of his pockets inside out and produced 25 cents.

"You are worse off than I am," said the judge. "Fine remitted. You may go."—San Francisco Post.

Slain by Poison.

Not the poison that the covert assassin administers in the drink, the food, or some other guise, but the poison of malaria shortens the lives of myriads. There is a safe and certain antidote, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only fortifies the system against malaria, but roots out its seeds when they have germinated. Dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatic, liver and kidney trouble are conquered by the Bitters.

A Careful Borrower.

"Pa sent me over to borrow your lawn mower. An' he says wouldn't you prefer to sharpen it yourself?"

"Why should I prefer to sharpen it?"

"'Cause pa says he is so awkward about such things an' he might turn the edge."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Largest in the World.

The Star tobacco factory at St. Louis is the largest in the world. The buildings are in two rows: 2400 feet on Park and 2400 feet on Folsom avenue, with a total width of 271 feet. You will discover the reason for this marvelous growth if you give Star plug tobacco a trial.

Similar Experiences.

"Did you ever run after a ferryboat only to find that it was coming in?"

"Oh, yes, and at the time I was courting my wife and thought I was winning out in a hard fight, she and all her relatives were combined in an effort to make my escape impossible."—Philadelphia North American.

A Contrast.

Uncle Mose—Whad yo' doin' wif white shoes on, yo' triflin' black rascal?

Young Mose—I wuz jes' tiah'd uv brack shoes. I might ez well gone barefooted fer all de way dey showed up.—Judge.

As To His Photograph.

Cholly—I don't think the photographer caught me expwession, do you?

She—I don't see any.—Puck.

Neuralgia is cured by St. Jacobs Oil. Use it. You'll see it.

The people who really know what love is are afraid to tell, for fear their knowledge will give away an unpleasant experience.—Atchison Globe.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The girl in love who has a rival should keep an eye on her—and if the rival is a widow keep both eyes on her.—Chicago News.

With a rub St. Jacobs Oil
Subdues an ache and cures it.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—Lizzie Ferrel, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, '94.

Lots of men find out two or three things about the Bible and then they put in their time arguing.—Washington Democrat.

Cure your cough with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

When some men have nothing else to do, they argue religion.—Washington Democrat.

Trifle with sprains and they cripple.
Use St. Jacobs Oil promptly. It cures.

The man who flirts with servant girls has domestic tastes.—Chicago News.

Old or new rheumatic pains
Cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

Men are like pins—no good when they lose their heads.—Chicago News.

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is the name to remember when buying Sarsaparilla. Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been curing people right along for nearly 50 years. That's why it is acknowledged to be the sovereign Sarsaparilla. It is the original and the standard. The record of the remedy is without a rival,—a record that is written in the blood of thousands, purified by its healing power.

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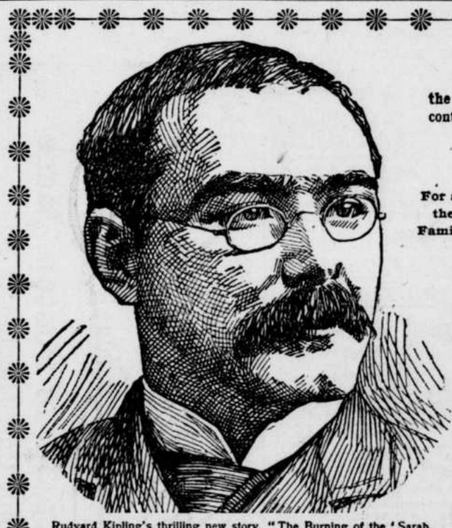

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, NOV. 5, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Schnaps and scraps are reported since the cold snap.

—Dr. Ames built an addition to his office this week. a new wood shed.

—The M. E. prayer meeting was held at the parsonage Thursday evening.

—L. M. Maxfield has purchased a new horse from Joseph VanEman. of Buffalo.

—Pumpkins are plenty and fine this season. Pumpkin pie sociables are the go in neighboring villages.

—L. M. Meister has fixed up his hotel barn and given it a new coat of point. It improves the alley much.

—M. E. Quarterly conference for Delano, Montrose and Watertown circuit will be held at Delano, Friday Nov. 12.

—W. D. Freeman has moved in the Winch house for the winter, and Henry Bock now occupies his new hillside residence.

—The District Stewards meeting for Willmar District of the M. E. church. will be held at Litchfield, at 3 p. m., Wednesday, Nov. 10.

—The Watertown and Delano telephone company have, we understand, traded their line for shares in the new line that has Willmar for headquarters.

—From the number of loads of lumber daily leaving town, in every direction, we would judge that people are building more than usual at this time of year.

—Farmers who have not completed their fall work during the fine weather, prolonged longer than usual, need not expect to have much sympathy from neighbors.

—Some of our villagers are in favor of organizing a free silver club at once and beginning a warm campaign for next fall. Nothing like striking while the iron is hot.

—Book and other agents are thick now-a-days. It requires considerable nerve to say no, to all their importunities; consequently many of our citizens are down for $1.00 a month or more.

—If you wish to take a good family newspaper and make your best girl a Christmas present, subscribe for the BUFFALO GAZETTE and Demorest's Family Magazine both one year for $1.75.

—The fine weather of the last few weeks has shortened winter just that much. If it continues many more weeks, coal and wood will be cheaper; hay can already be bought at reasonable figures.

—Good horses are bringing good prices. Old plugs can hardly be given away. Few horses have been raised for several years, and good ones are growing scarce. Foreign countries are buying them.

—John Nietzel shot a big coon Tuesday. He says three or four hunters were through that part of the country hunting squirrels but failed to find the larger game. John saw him in a tree some distance away.

—Next Saturday will be the Delano Fair Day for November. We will probably have a larger crowd in town than usual as farmers are finishing up fall work and will wish to dispose of surplus stock before winter sets in.

—A man peddled a load of rutabagas about the streets one day this week, for 25cts per bushel. They were fine. The farmers in this vicinity don't seem to have so many rutabagas and turnips as they did a few years ago.

—The boys are not jumping on trains as much as they used to be since a couple were arrested for so doing. But Jim Hill's trains daily break the law by fast running through town and standing on crossings; but no arrests are made,

—Many loads of fine manure block up the alleys and will have to be removed to some dumping place soon, unless neighboring farmers, whose land would produce double what it does if it had the fertilizer, come to the rescue and haul it away. Roads are good and the weather fine for such business.

—A colonial sociable under the auspice of the Delano Epworth League, will be held at the City Hall, on Friday Nov. 12, at 7:30 P. M.

Program: Tableaux, singing and recitations.

Lunch: Punkin pye. ginger bred and koffee.

On sail, rations of korn, and recipes for punkin pye. YE COMMITTEE.

—Hog cholera is creeping on in our direction. Farmers should be careful to feed their hogs on the good, pure food; not rotten potatoes or other disease producing substances. It is claimed that people who have visited sick hogs may carry the germs to well ones. Don't allow too many strangers or people having sick animals, about your hog pens. If anybody gets sick hogs farmers should not all rush over to see them, and bring home the disease to their own herds. The first sick hogs should be reported to the Board of Health of the town whose business it is to quarantine at once.

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

Personal.

Erma Wilder is home from Minot, N. D. for the winter.

Dr. and Mrs. Fassett, of Rockford, visited Delano yesterday.

Mrs. William Hitsman, of Independence, was in town Wednesday.

Peter Peterson visited home this week. He says Waverly is all right.

Dr. and Mrs. Powell, of Hanover, were in town several times lately.

Post Master Castle, of Lyndale, drove to town, on business, yesterday.

Miss Grace O'Hair is still at home from the University with rheumatism.

Miss Castleton, of Minneapolis, visited her friend Mrs. S. S. Ball this week.

Ray Billings, of Minneapolis, was in town this week, visiting his father.

Mrs. A. E. Johnson and daughter are visiting friends at Calamine, Wis.

Rev. Nugent, of Watertown, was transacting business in town, Wednesday.

Dr. Catlin and family drove to Watertown Sunday with Mrs. Dr. Lewis and daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Barth, of Watertown, drove over Sunday to visit Delano relatives.

W. W. Palm and family, of Minneapolis, were guests of Tiff Hittsman and family over Sunday.

John W. Farber and sons, of Minneapolis, visited his parents Rev. and Mrs. Farber this week.

Miss Sadie Van Eman of Watertown, and her sister Mamie, of Buffalo, were in town Sunday.

Frank Schaffer, John Coolen, Peter Roy and George Barth, of St. Thomas College were at home for a short vacation this week.

Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Soper and Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Lindsley were guests of Rev. Nugent at Watertown Friday evening last week.

Mrs. Dr. A. C. Lewis and daughter Winifred, of Mt. Vernon Washington, visited relatives and friends here and at Watetown, this week.

Rev. McCornack, of Howard Lake, preached at the Presbyterian church Monday evening. He expects to be here again in three weeks.

Mrs. Dr. Lewis and daughter of Mt. Vernon, Washington, who have been visiting at Watertown and Winsted, returned yesterday, and will go to Minneapolis tonight.

T. F. O'Hair, formerly of Delano, now of Wheaton, has returned from Washington where he has been in the interest of the parties opposed to Bishop Ireland in his land case.

County Cullings.

Buffalo has started in to have a monthly fair on the Friday following the first Monday of each month; the first to be held on Friday, Nov. 5.

The Howard case is set for trial in Minneapolis, next Monday Nov 8 Wright county hopes justice will be done all parties connected with the affair.

The Republican press of Wright county is trying to correll old Eaton, or freeze him out of their party. They seem to have a hard job on their hands. We wouldn't wonder if the next chairman of the Republican County Committee would be A. Y. Eaton.

County officers will be to elect next fall. Pick out the men you think best adapted to fill each county office and do what you can to get them nominated. Attend primary elections, what used to be called caucuses, where you can now vote by ballot for delegates, and urge the placing in nomination of the men you want, the men you know yourself, best qualified for the positions.

At the next election our county votes alone for a Senator and two Representatives; Wright county having been placed in a district by itself. Wright County will elect these men without the aid of Sherburne county as in days gone by. The time to think about who would fill these important offices is now. Waiting until a few days before election and having the nominees picked out by an interested clique, not to be elected, but to be swapped off for less important positions is wrong. Every good straight man should be ready and willing to take positions of trust and honor when the people see fit to honor him with them, and the people should attend primary elections and choose delegates to conventions who will place none but good men on the ticket; every man put up for his fitness for the position, and put up in good faith to receive the votes of honest men throughout the country.

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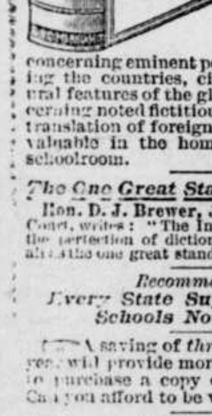

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" "	No. 2 " "	$ .77
" "	No. 3 " "	$ .72
Rye	" "	$ .38
Potatoes, per bu.,		.40
Butter		.10, .15
Eggs,		.12
Hay, per ton,		4.00 5.00
Pork		3.00 3.50
Chickens		.05
Turkeys		.06
Chickens, dressed,		.06
Spring chichen,		.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,		.08

MARRIED.

CHANCELLOR, DENNISON.—In Delano, Tuesday, Nov. 2, Mr. F. F. Chancellor and Mrs. Mary Dennison.

KITTOCK, HALUBCZOK,—By Rev. Savs, Mr Thomas Kittock and Miss Annie Halubczok.

DIED.

LEBOR.—In Independence, on Tuesday, Nov. 2. Frank Lebor, aged 20 years.

The Hicks 1898 Almanac and Paper.

We are informed that the 1898 Almanac of Prof. Irl R. Hicks is now ready, and judging from its past history, it will not be many weeks in finding its way into homes and offices all over America. It is much larger and finer than any previous issue. It contains 116 pages, is splendidly printed and illustrated on fine book paper, having the finest portrait ever given of Prof. Hicks. It can no longer be denied that the publications of Prof. Hicks have become a necessity to the family and commercial life of this country. His journal, "Word and Works, aside from its storm, weather and astronomical features, has taken rank with the best literary, scientific and family magazines of the age. Do not believe hearsay and reports. See the Hicks Almanac and paper for yourself. You will then know why they are so popular. They are educators of the millions, and unrivaled safeguards to property and human life. It is matter of simple record that Prof. Hicks has foretold for many years all great storms, floods, drouths and tornadoes, even the recent terrible drouth over all the country. The Almanac alone is 25 cents a copy. The paper $1.00 a year with the Almanac as a premium. Send to

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I have in stack 30 tons of timothy and clover hay, for sale at $2.50 per ton. C. R. CARLTON. 9.

Legal Notices.

Notice of Application for Liquor License.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF WRIGHT, VILLAGE OF DELANO. } Oct. 18, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the Village Council of said Village of Delano and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term of one year commencing Nov. 8, 1897, by the following named person, and at the following named place, as stated in said application to-wit:

Charles Eppel, on the first flour of his two story frame building, situated on Lots (34), (35), and (36), of Block (1), Atwater's Addition to the Village of Delano.

Said application to sell intoxicating liquors will be considered by said Village Council, at the Council Room, in Delano, Minn., on Saturday, Nov. 8th, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Witness my hand and seal of said Village of Delano, this 18th day of October, 1897.

[SEAL.] L. M. MAXFIELD, Village Recorder.
4-2t.

If your add was here somebody would

read it, and might call on you.

John Hancock

Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston, Mass.
J. T. STIMMEL, State Agent, Cor. Nicollet & 3d, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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VOLUME X. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1897. NUMBER 7.

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THOMAS J. MCDERMOTT, one of St. Paul's rising young lawyers, and a member of the Democratic State Central Committee may be the next Mayor of the Saintly City. His chances appear as good as anybody's; and he would fill the bill all right.

MINE owners in Illinois are, it is said, to import Chinese to work in the mines. If a Chinaman is not allowed to become a citizen of this country; how can mine owners import them? Have they got a hole from the bottom of their mine to the flowery kingdom; or is the journey accomplished over a golden path?

JUDGE JACKSON has made another decision. This time he settles it that employes, under Civil Service rules, of the government, can't be shifted around from one position to another at the sweet will of the head of a department. But that a government employe is sure of his position until death, unless deprived of it by trial.

EFFORTS to have the next Congress do something to establish our money on a firmer basis are being put forth by many Republican papers. What can they mean by this zealous advocacy of financial reform? Haven't they been telling us for years past that our money system was all right? That a gold standard was the panacea of all evils? That all we wanted was to sail right along as we are? What reform then do they want in our financial system?

THE Minneapolis Times comments quite severely on the allowing A. Harrington, manager of Great Northern elevator "A" to act as juror in the case of J. R. Howard charged with employing a man to bribe a juror in a Great northern damage suit. It claims that the elevator is the private property of J. J. Hill who is president of the Great Northern railway. It does look as if another man might have been found for a juror, whose temptations to bias wouldn't be so strong.

A FEW of the country gold standard papers had begun to poke fun at the bimetallists who dared intimate that one of the best ways for the administration party to electioneer, this fall, was to put their money into keeping up the price of wheat. Since the elections wheat has been gradually but surely going down, down. What do the gold standard editors now think about it? Is the surplus any greater now than it was before election; or has there been an artificial price maintained for election purposes? We will excuse the gold standard papers if they don't answer this.

THOSE Republicans who were misled into supporting McKinley with a view to having an earnest effort to restore bimetallism to our country through international agreement made, must now be satisfied. Mr. Walcott's committee having given up the effort and returned home after concluding that Eengland don't want us to have anything of the kind. The bimetallists by international agreement are now free to join the ranks of those who want bimetallism in this country, regardless of the dictates of England, or to climb into the gold standard wagon which they prefer. They must get off the fence, on one or the other side.

International Bimetallism.

The semi-annual meeting of the executive committee of the National Sound Money league was held in New York this week. Resolutions were passed starting out with "International bimetallism as a world possibility is dead. Let us recognize this." And further: "The United States must proclaim their acceptance of the "world fact" and plant themselves finally on the single gold standard." This settles it. The republican friends who have been hanging onto the old party in hopes they would bring about bimetallism by international agreement will now be whipped into the gold standard ranks where possible; or will in many cases, perhaps most cases, join with those favoring bimetallism in the United States.

GAZETTE JOB PRINT, DELANO, MINN

Jim Hill Tackles Currency.

Some of the papers are parading J. J. Hill's views on the currency question as having considerable weight. Why Mr. Hill should know any more about what good money is than other people do, is a question. He has the facility of making his investments pay, by pushing them; by getting all he can for his work; and getting others to do the work at as small figures as possible. This much about finance he knows well. But why he should presume to instruct the United States government as to what kind of money it should have is the conundrum. So long as he gets his pay in current funds and pays his employes their monthly pittance, does it matter to him what the money is made of? Does he care if it is gold, silver, or paper so long as it serves his purpose? Is there not a scheme on hand to do just what his letter recommends; and has not this announcement to the public under Mr. Hill's name been made for the purpose of aiding the scheme, by the wonderful influence Mr. Hill is supposed to exert on things financial? Even the Pioneer Press, after giving the article for what it is worth, adds, that when Mr. Hill is quoted as favoring the abolition of the 10 per cent tax on state bank currency it thinks he must have been misquoted. We think he has gained credit nowhere by the whole article.

He advocates that all circulating money furnished by the government should be of equal value, and redeemable in gold.

Everybody wants all money of equal value, unless it be those engaged in making money by handling money: of course if they can get the country flooded with paper money, redeemable in gold, they can speculate on people's necessities, and reap the premium on gold, which they manipulate occasionally.

He wants the smallest United States bank notes fixed at $10. How many people would have the handling of one of them once a month?

Mr. Hill is reported as arguing that under the present system the U. S. Treasury must remain the largest bank of issue in the world. And he claims that because its officers are underpaid, as gauged by other financial institutions, it labors at a disadvantage. If Mr. Hill had control would he not cut their wages still further? And if not, why not? Why would he except them from cuts made on others in his employ?

Mr. Hill is further quoted as saying: "All the United States notes are the obligations of the nation and can only be retired by substitution of other forms of indebtedness. An issue of United States bonds at 3 per cent and possibly at 2½ percent per annum, convertable into treasury notes at par on demand and reconvertable into bonds on the return of such treasury notes, would, to the extent of these notes, make this currency flexible, for the reason that when money was plenty and rates of interest low the notes might have been converted into bonds, and when money brought higher rates of interest the bonds would be exchanged for treasury notes." What a fine chance that would be for cornering the money of the country. Wheat speculations would be nowhere alongside of the opportunity presented of making a safe investment in U. S. money.

Further the financial seer is quoted as favoring in case there is not an adequate supply of government bonds at a low rate of interest, "the bank reserve should be, to a certain extent, held in coin, gold and silver so long as the government maintains the parity between these metals."

How can the government maintain the parity between these metals?"

How can the government maintain the parity between gold and silver with statutes allowing contracts made payable alone in gold? Money shall be money. If the government recognizes both metals, and pays its debts in either as it chooses, people will do the same.

Clearing house associations Mr. Hill thinks good things, if properly run. But favors the enforcement of laws.

He thinks it would be better if large national banks could establish branches the parent bank to redeem the notes.

He wants the 10 per cent tax on state banks abolished, and thinks "that it would be better for the country at large if the general government was out of the banking business."

While some of Mr. Hills ideas may be all right it looks very much as if Mr. Hill or some of his friends wanted to start a big national bank in Minnesota with "branches" in the principle places about the state and freeze out all other financial institutions: and eventually, if possible, have Uncle Sam's treasury go out of the banking business, and the "Bank of Jim Hill" do the whole business of the country. As for us, we think it would be better for the country if Jim Hill would keep out of the banking business and Uncle Sam would coin our gold and silver free as of yore.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 12, 1897.

Today's Cabinet meeting was a somewhat gloomy gathering and Mr. McKinley was chief mourner. Secretary Sherman looked as mournful as the rest of them, but if he felt so it was probably because he feared that the official count in Ohio would not meet the democratic expectations by making Boss Hanna's return to the Senate impossible, and not because of the general rebuke administered to the administration by the increase in the democratic vote and the decrease in the republican vote in every state in which an election was held. When speaking for publication, the republicans try to make light of the results and to claim that such is always the case at the first off year election held under a new administration, but they do not talk that sort of rot among themselves. They know the extraordinary efforts made by their National Committee to hold together the vote given to McKinley last year and the enormous amount of money spent in those efforts, and they see the results for just what they are—a popular rebuke to Mr. McKinley and his administration. They see, too, that it is a forerunner of the election of a democratic majority of the House of Representatives, next year, which will in turn pave the way for the election of a democratic President in 1900.

With the exception of New York, where disgust with the alleged "reformers" of the republican municipal administration brought about the cyclone which restored Tammany to power by an unexpectedly large plurality, and Maryland, where the silver question was dodged and the anti-Gorman democrats, headed by the Baltimore Sun, acted with the republicans, the democrats made their largest gains in those states where they pushed the free coinage of silver to the front as the leading issue of the campaign. This fact shows very plainly that those who pronounced the "silver craze dead last year were not well informed. It also shows that not a few of the republicans who put the McKinley administration in power resent the continuation of the Cleveland-Carlisle financial policy by the present administration.

Democrats in Washington are disposed to give Mr. Bryan a large share of the credit for the splendid showing made by the party in Ohio, and the remark has been made many times, that if the entire campaign in that state had been made along the same aggressive line as the speeches made in the closing days by Mr. Bryan, the democrats would have elected their entire state ticket as well as have assured the defeat of Boss Hanna. Of course those who make these remarks know that it is much easier to say after a campaign is over what would have been the winning policy than it is to make the choice in the midst of a campaign, but the knowledge may be useful all the same, as it may be used to prevent similar mistakes in the future.

The only depressing feature about the election, from a democratic point of view, was the election of a republican majority of the Maryland legislature, which means that Senator Gorman's successor will be a republican.

Delegations of gentlemen representing communities which would like to have that proposed government armor plate factory continue to present themselves and their able arguments before the board of Naval Officers having charge of the investigation to ascertain the best location for such a plant, which indicates either a lack of knowledge of the attitude of the administration towards the project or a belief that Congress will act in the matter regardless of the opposition of the administration.

Hon. Hannis Taylor, who was U. S. Minister to Spain under the last administration and until the arrival of Gen. Woodford, the present minister, at Madrid, several months ago, and who is at present staying in Washington, fails to perceive how occupying a position as a diplomat should operate to deprive him of the right to have and express an opinion of his own after his return to private life, and is therefore not inclined to bother his head about the absurd talk that some of the friends of Spain and of the administration have indulged in since the publication of a very strong and truthful magazine article written by Mr. Taylor and dealing with Spain and its relations with Cuba. These critics charge that Mr. Taylor's article was published for its effect upon Congress, but, unless those who are in positions to know the sentiment of Congress are much mistaken, nothing of the sort will be needed to bring about prompt action by the House on that joint resolution, already adopted by the Senate, directing the recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans.

What They Think of Towne.

Cleveland Plaindealer, Nov. 1.

As an orator Mr. Towne is probably without a peer in the whole United States. Certain it is that no man, not even William Jennings Bryan himself, is a more capable exponent of the doctrine of bimetallism. But Mr. Towne is not a man with a single idea. He is a profound student, than whom no man is better informed, be it science, literature, art, classics, history or politics. Wherever he has gone he has held his audiences spellbound. The equal of William Jennings Bryan in every way, except in the latter's hold upon the hearts of the American people, there is no firmer, more loyal or disinterested friend of Mr. Bryan living than Charles A. Towne. Those who do not hear him tonight at the corner of Pearl and Denison will miss a great deal.—Saint Cloud Times.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents. Opp. U. S. Patent office Washington, D. C.

A. W. Linton, Minneapolis, machine for kneading dough. J. T. Morrison, Minneapolis, water closet repair. W. Munch, St. Paul, Gluing-press. F. R. C. Pitzler, Lester Prairie, washing machine. L. L. Solem, Minneapolis, brush holder.

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Among Our Exchanges.

Willmar Tribune:—The Great Northern recently completed the largest elevator in the world at Buffalo N. Y. The State Warehouse and Railroad Commission visited the same Saturday.

Minneapolis Tribune: Senator Wolcott is said to be so mad with England for turning down international bimetallism that he will never vote for arbitration again. This is childish. Arbitration stands on its own merits. It was a good thing last year. it is a good thing this year, and will be a good thing next year, regardless of what is done with the silver question.

A gentlemen who is well posted in such matters, informs us that horses which were a drug on the market only a few months ago at $40 to $50 now command from $90 to $100, while extra good ones range much higher. Horses as well as cattle seem to be scarce in the country, and are likely to go much higher. Those who have good ones should not be in any hurry to dispose of them.—The Carver County News.

St. Peter Herald: Henry George struck the true chord of political economy and philosophy in his last speech, made the night before his death, when he said: "I have never claimed to be the friend of the working man. I do not now make any such claim. I have not and do not intend to advocate anything in the special interest of the laboring man. I am for men; the equal rights of all men. Let us be done with forever asking privileges for laboring men." It was a bold speech to make, but the langnage was not of a demogogue. Surely the merchant, the farmer, the banker and the professional man has the same rights and is entitled to the same protection from the law as the laboring man. But that is all. Labor should not, and in fact it does not ask for special privileges. All it asks is a fair chance and it will take care of itself. "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none," is the proper doctrine.

And Now it is the Cattle.

For the past few years hog cholera has laid low herds of swine, with such regularity and rapidity as to almost wholly wipe out the swine raising industry. Now an epidemic threatens to pursue the same course with regard to cattle. We are told that a disease has made its appearance which acts upon cattle much the same as cholera affected the swine of this region. The cattle are suddenly overcome and die within a very short period after the disease puts in its appearance. B. Norman, of Lake Prairie, lost five cattle by the disease last week and Mr. Burgess, of Cordova, LeSueur county, also lost four. Several others have lost one or more.—St. Peter Herald.

A Corker.

J. Sterling Morton, vice president of the league of Nebraska, is reported as having written to the meeting of the national sound money league the other day as follows:

"Mr. Bryan and his disciples are actively engaged in propagation of money fallacies. They have united in one conglomerate, all the fanatics, bigots and idiots in this state for the purpose of upholding the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. It is very painful to observe that this aggregation may quite possibly make a majority of 20,000 at the coming election for candidates who represent all that is inimical and disastrous to agriculture and, in fact, to sound government everywhere."

Mr. Bryan and his disciples seem to have a powerful influence in Nebraska, judging from the above article.

And then the idea of Sterling living in a state where there is a majority of 20,000 "fanatics, bigots and idiots." How can this large majority be so cruel as to become "painful to observe" to the astute politician?

And the idea of 20,000 majority of the people of the thriving state of Nebraska voting for candidates "who represent all that is inimical and disastrous to agriculture and, in fact, to sound government everywhere." Why, what would the people there do for granaries, and corn cribs, if the people had only, instead of voting for free silver and its candidates, voted for Sterling and his associates?

Kellar's Sugar Company.

Senator Henry Kellar of Sauk Rapids, who returned yesterday from Nebraska, where he went to observe the manufacture of sugar from a lot of beets sent there by him, stated that a deal has been closed with German capitalists in New York to put $500,000 into his beet sugar manufacturing company, and that the plant will be located at Minneapolis at once, if certain concessions are made by the railroads.—Pioneer Press.

This picture is home-made: and not copy-righted.—Buffalo Gazette.

I have heard from the Bi-metallic Commission. International agreement is no go. England says no. So I have quit looking to the pawn shops and like institutions, and have climbed down from the fence, and concluded to turn my attention to the best interests of my own country and to home affairs.

I understand Commissioner Wolcott is terrible mad. I don't blame him. I feel somewhat patriotic, myself.

Latest News

Henry L. Little is to supersede C. A. Pillsbury as manager of the Pillsbury Washburn Milling Co. in Minneapolis.

The heaviest sea known on Lake Michigan since 1881, is said to have been running yesterday. The only vessel known to have been in danger arrived safely.

William Henry Theodore Durant, the convicted murderer of Blanch Lamont and suspected slayer of Minne Williams, and who was to be hung today, in California, was, late yesterday, granted another respite.

Huns Are Hostile.

Buda Pest, Nov. 10.—In the lower house of the diet to-day Francis Kossuth characterized the action of the Austrian minister of finance in threatening a suspension of the constitution in the event of the Austrao Hungarian compromise bill being defeaten as being contrary to the terms of the Hungarian constitution. Kossuth called upon the government to make a definite announcement of its position in the matter, and addressed an interpellation to Baron Banffy, Hungarian premier, relative to the attitude the Hungarian government would adopt in the event of Austria suspending the constitution, as threatened.—Times.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

It is now settled that by adding to his weight and using his own muscular force a man can beat the best time ever made by a horse. The addition required is a bicycle.

The death at the age of 119 years of Aunt Nancy Daniels, a colored resident of Sacramento, Cal., removes another of the 1,000 surviving servants of George Washington.

The late Charles A. Dana studied Russian when he was 76, and Queen Victoria at 78 takes a daily lesson in Hindoo. Such examples remind Father Time that some people never grow old.

Europe is flooded with advertisements of the Klondike region, and a great rush to Alaska may be looked for in the spring. The first railroad to the diggings will be the biggest gold mine.

A New York scientist declares that it is entirely possible for a young woman to marry and live well on two dollars a week. The modern young woman, however, exhibits no inclination to make use of all her possibilities.

Thomas W. Burton, a Wisconsin farmer who was a federal scout in the civil war, once lay within 20 feet of Gen. Robert E. Lee and tried for five minutes to make up his mind to shoot the great soldier. The deed seemed too much like murder, however, and the general's life was spared. Burton now treasures a letter in which Lee thanks him.

The recent dreadful disaster on the New York Central railway has brought to light the fact that during the whole of last year not one passenger was killed on that line, which in the time stated carried over 23,000,000 persons. Fifteen were injured during the year, but of these at least eight suffered from their own fault and none was injured in collision or derailment.

"Old Moore's Almanac," published in London, has for over 100 years given forecasts of important events, and claims to have made some big hits in its vaticinations. For 1898 it predicts "that there will be a terrible civil war in the United States; that the czar of Russia will die; that the young king of Spain will be kidnaped, and that on or about the second week of November of that year communication will be established between this planet and Mars."

Helen Gould, who is worth about $25,000,000 in her own right, has entered the law school of Columbia university with the intention of qualifying herself for admittance to the bar. She does not mean to practice law, of course. What she wants is to learn how to protect her property interests without the aid of attorneys, who are expensive and not always scrupulously faithful. Miss Gould's example is a good one for women to follow who have wealth in their own names.

All American citizens will be gratified by the news that the enlisted force of the United States navy is rapidly becoming Americanized. It appears from the naval reports that more than 54 per cent. of the enlisted men are native-born and that 74 per cent. are citizens of the United States. In addition to this, more than 12 per cent. of those not citizens have declared their intention to become citizens, and among the 1,143 apprentices more than 86 per cent. are natives of this country.

The great Yerkes telescope in Wisconsin is already showing its value as a star gazer. The big lens is picking up new stars and nebulae right along. Jupiter and Mars and Venus and others who move in upper circles will need to be on their good behavior now that this big eye is upon them. Perhaps it will now be learned if the rings of Saturn are cinder paths, if the canals of Mars have a lock on, if the dog star wears a tag, and if the big Dipper has any pointers on the weather bureau.

The art and mystery of train robbing has degenerated since the heroic days when the Younger and the James boys swooped down upon an express car and cleaned up a Klondike stake in a single hour. Nowadays the bandits invariably fail to open the express safe, and beat a retreat with nothing to show for their trouble but the fireman's silver watch, the Pullman porter's "tips" and occasionally a few loads of buckshot in the lumbar region. Blue Cut and Gad's Hill are now mere historic memories.

Several deaths attributed to hydrophobia which have been reported in Chicago recently will stir up the old question whether there is such a disease as hydrophobia. The matter is by no means settled, from a medical point of view. There are those who maintain that hydrophobia does not exist, except as the result of fear, while others content themselves with the declaration that its existence is very doubtful. To the layman, however, who knows nothing of the scientific hairsplitting involved in the discussion, the question will involve few difficulties. He knows people die from rabid dog bites.

We are glad to note the manly and heroic stand taken by organized labor in defense of its right to kiss. At Newcastle, Pa., a man named Kissinger kissed, as was most appropriate and to be expected in view of his name, and was promptly discharged by the man who employed both the kisser and the kissee. Of course organized labor decided that it would not permit plutocratic dictation in the matter of kissing, and the result is a strike. Now all that remains is to have it definitely settled whether a man's right to kiss a pretty girl is to depend on the whim of the employer or the pleasure of the girl.

Bishop Gaines, of Georgia, makes the startling prediction that the entire African race on the American continent is gradually becoming bleached out, and that in the process of years the black face will disappear. Prof. Starr, of the University of Chicago, says that the Caucasian race in North America is gradually changing its characteristics to those of the aboriginal Indians. There is evidently something wrong with a climate and social evolution that prevents any race of people from remaining in status quo, and we anxiously await the next session of the international scientists to hear all about it.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The exact amount of the government's share of the Union Pacific purchase money is $58,448,223 according to treasury calculations.

Commissioner of Pensions Evans in his first annual report shows that the whole number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1897, was 976,014, the net gain over the previous year being 5,326. The amount disbursed during the year was $139,949,717.

In pursuance of instructions Gen. Lee left Washington on his way to Cuba.

President McKinley has selected Frank W. Mondell, of Newcastle, Wyo., as assistant commissioner of the general land office.

In Washington a compact between the United States, Russia and Japan, looking to the joint protection of the seals, was signed.

The next congress is to be asked to provide a system of home rule for Alaska.

The president has appointed Webster Street, of Arizona, to be chief justice of the supreme court of Arizona.

THE EAST.

Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, chairman of the United States monetary commission, arrived in New York from Europe.

The Cramps, of Philadelphia, will build five new vessels for the Klondike traffic.

A decrease in business failures denotes improvement in trade throughout the country.

Hannis Taylor, ex-minister to Spain, has caused another sensation by declaring that Spain's promises of autonomy to Cuba are a mere sham.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 5th aggregated $1,216,346,718, against $1,193,497,468 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 22.2.

In the United States there were $16 business failures in the seven days ended on the 5th, against 214 the week previous and 230 in the corresponding period of 1896.

Near Sandford, Pa., Peter Chewper, his infant daughter Anna and John Stohlma, were asphyxiated by coal gas.

At the age of 78 years James Pender, former governor of Delaware, died at his home in Milton, Del., of paralysis.

Martin Ponson, Joseph Gertner and Joseph Bopap, steel workers, were crushed between cars at Pittsburgh, Pa.

City and United States government employes were arrested in Philadelphia, charged with the issuance of fraudulent naturalization papers.

Seven Christian crusaders left New York for the Klondike gold fields to establish among the miners a permanent mission.

WEST AND SOUTH.

The president of the Portland (Ore.) chamber of commerce asks the government to transport supplies to Yukon miners to prevent starvation.

In Dubuque, Ia., ex-Mayor Olinger and eight former councilmen were indicted for voting themselves an increase in salary.

In Chicago the fifteenth Baptist congress will be held in Immanuel Baptist church, November 16 and 18.

In Missouri the corn crop this year will be 167,500,000 bushels against 200,000,000 bushels for 1896.

On the 22d inst. Capt. Lovering will be tried by court-martial at Fort Sheridan, Ill., on the charge of cruelty to Private Hammond.

Cuban residents of Key West, Fla., made a great demonstration against the acceptance of autonomy from Spain.

At Charlotte, N. C., A. J. Baldwin went a mile on a bicycle in two minutes, breaking the world's record.

In Iowa the unofficial vote for governor is: Shaw (rep.), 224,555; White (dem.), 193,567; Lloyd, populist, 5,950; Cligget, gold democrat, 5,434; Leland, prohibitionist, 10,692. Shaw's plurality, 30,988.

In Maryland an official count of the ballots cast gives the republicans a majority on joint ballot in the legislature of 17 and a republican will succeed Arthur P. Gorman in the United States senate.

Apoplexy caused the death of D. W. Bunker, of Galesburg, Ill., junior commander of the Illinois G. A. R.

Later advices from the Ohio election say that the republicans will have a majority of five on joint ballot in the legislature.

John McIntosh killed Frank Pottmyer, the proprietor, in a saloon fight at Logansport, Ind., and wounded William and Edward and Louise Pottmyer.

Severe shocks of earthquake were felt the entire distance from Silver Bow to Monida, Mont.

At Grand Encampment, Wyo., gold was found in great quantities that assayed $71,000 per ton.

On the Menominee range the most important iron ore discovery in several years has been made a few miles east of Crystal Falls, Mich.

In Indianapolis Elijah Mendenhall and his wife, Mary Angeline Mendenhall, who had lived together for 56 years, were buried in the same coffin.

At Wheatland, Mo., James Allen, a school-teacher, attacked by students whom he had punished, died of his injuries.

A measure was defeated by the Georgia senate which, if passed, would have made Georgia a prohibition state.

Mrs. Amelia Stewart, 101 years of age, was found dead at her home in Martinsville, Ind.

Fort San Carlos near Barrancos, Fla., is to be restored and fortified.

In San Francisco Mrs. Rudolph Wessels, and her five-year-old son, Rudolph, lost their lives by the explosion of a lamp at their home.

At Ardmore, I. T., Charles Reinard cut the throat of his sweetheart, Miss May Reese, and then cut his own throat.

While deranged Ralph Van Horn, a farmer living near Unadilla, Neb., shot and killed his five-year-old son and then committed suicide.

An incendiary fire destroyed the Hotel San Marco, one of the finest hotel properties in St. Augustine, Fla., entailing a loss of $250,000.

At Fulton, Mich., Charles Pinkerton, under sentence of life imprisonment for the murder of his nephew and son-in-law, Charles Pinkerton, Jr., cut his throat in the county jail.

In football games in Chicago six persons were injured, Bert Ritchie and Robert Grange probably fatally.

Near Vienna, Ill., the house of Bud Dooley, a farmer, fell down, killing him and all his children and a man named Parks.

Off Long point, Lake Erie, the steamer Idaho of the Western Transit line foundered in eight fathoms of water and 19 of the crew were drowned.

Near Grant's Station, N. M., bandits robbed the express car on a Santa Fe train and then fired the train. Henry Abel was killed.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

In a panic caused by a fire in a church at Khrieleff, Russia, 74 persons were killed and 160 injured.

A million dollars in currency intended for the Spanish troops has mysteriously disappeared from Havana.

It has been decided by the Spanish government to try Gen. Weyler by court-martial if he confirms the accuracy of the press reports of his utterances.

The four children of Michael McNulty, who lives near Montcalm Mills, Quebec, were brutally butchered by some one unknown during the absence of their parents.

At Rio Janeiro a soldier attempted to kill President Moraes, of Brazil, but failed, and Gen. Betancourt, the minister of war, who interfered, was stabbed and killed.

Martial law prevails in Rio Janeiro, every soldier having been ordered to arms, as it is feared that another revolution is at hand.

Miss Mary Walker and a four-year-old child of George Tullock were burned to death in a fire near Halifax, N. S.

The government of Siam has formally apologized to Minister Barrett for the soldiers' assault on United States Vice Consul-General Kellett.

LATER NEWS.

The Missouri river steamer Castolia was wrecked at Sioux City, Io., in a collision with submerged piling, and sunk in deep water.

The president has appointed W. Godfrey Hunter as minister to Guatemala and Honduras.

Gen. Weyler's political backers in Spain are fomenting an agitation in his behalf against the government policy.

The lower house of the Georgia legislature has passed a bill prohibiting football games.

Erhart's bakery at Hot Springs, Ark., was destroyed by fire and Frank Kauffman, Charles Johnson and Clara Erhart perished in the flames.

The boiler in the Mercer Iron and Coal mine at Stoneboro, Pa., exploded, killing David Love and fatally wounding three other workmen.

Marshal Blanco has issued a proclamation pardoning all Cubans who have been prosecuted for rebellion.

The government of Venezuela has suspended all payments except salaries.

The postmaster general has issued a fraud order barring from the use of the mails John Wedderburn, John Wedderburn & Co., the National Recorder and the National Recorder Publising company of Washington, D. C.

The United States supreme court has affirmed the decision of the circuit court for the California court refursed a writ of habeas corpus to William Henry Theodooe Durrant, under sentence of death for the murder of Miss Blanche Lamont in San Francisco in April, 1895. Chief Justice Fuller announced the court's conclusion, but made no remarks in doing so save to cite a few authorities on which the court based its decision.

Former State Senator William L. Caulowell, of New York, was arrested on the charge of appropriating funds of an estate for which he is trustee.

The birthday of the Prince of Wales was celebrated the 9th. He was born in 1841.

The negro section of the Georgia insane asylum at Milledgeville was destroyed by fire. There were within the walls at the time the fire broke out, inmates and all, over 700 persons, but the efficiency of administration was such that no lives were lost.

After an unsuccessful attempt to murder his 18-year-old wife in their apartments in New York City, John Falihee, 21 years of age, committed suicide.

Fred and Harvey Elliott, brothers, quarrelled at Varna, Ont., and during the struggle which ensued, Fred shot Harvey, killing him instantly.

Employes of Andrew Bros.' blast at Youngstown, O., have been given notice of a 10 per cent advance in wages, to go into effect Dec. 1.

The remonstrance against allowing Chinese coal miners to be imported into the state for the purpose of mining coal at Wilmington and other towns in Illinois in place of the striking miners, was placed before Governor Tanner in in the name of the United Mine Workers of Illinois.

A mail stage was held up in Oklahoma by highwaymen, who secured $400 in money and valuables.

George Brown, Jr., of Indiana, son of Admiral Brown, retired, has been appointed by the president an assistant paymaster in the navy.

Judge W. H. Sanborn of the U. S. circuit court made an order confirming the sale of the main line of the Union Pacific, made at Omaha under the foreclosure of the first mortgage bonds. Under the terms of this sale the reorganization committee pays $53,528,532.76 to satisfy the lien of the first mortgage bonds.

The full text of Spains's reply to the Woodford note was read at the cabinet meeting the 9th. Its tone was pacific and instead of being at all warlike was regarded by the cabinet as very satisfactory and as calculated to allay any fear of a hostile outbreak.

In revenge for an alleged wrong to his sister, Julian Guianan, aged 16, shot and fatally wounded Charles Jones, United States district attorney at Carson, Nev.

A locomotive boiler exploded near Crawford, Neb., killing Engineer H. C. Simpson and Fireman E. M. Robinson.

MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Nov. 9.

Wheat—No. 1 northern, 89¼ to 90c; No. 2 northern, 85 to 85¼c; December, 87¼c.

Corn—No. 3, 24c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 20 to 21c.

Cattle—Steers, $3.20 to 3.75; cows, $2.60.

Hogs—$3.25 to $3.80.

Sheep—Muttons, $3.10 to 4.50; lambs, $4.25.

Butter—Creamery, extras, 21 to 22c; creamery, firsts, 20 to 21c; dairy, fancy, 19 to 20c; dairy, choice, 15 to 16c.

Poultry—Turkeys, 7 to 8c; spring chickens, 7 to 8c.

BRAZIL'S RULER IN DANGER.

Attempted Assassination of the President—Martial Law Declared.

Rio Janeiro, Nov. 6.—An attempt was made on Friday to assassinate the president of Brazil, Dr. Prudente Jose de Moraes. The president's brother, an army officer, was probably mortally wounded while shielding the chief executive from a soldier's dagger. Gen. Machado Bethencourt, minister of war, who was of the president's party, was shot and killed. The attempt to kill the president and the killing of the minister of war, it is believed, were the acts of monarchical sympathizers. Another theory is that they were the results of the intense feeling aroused by the proposed arbitration treaty with France.

Rio Janeiro is now under martial law, every soldier having been ordered to arms, and it is feared that another revolution is at hand.

Thousands of persons gathered Friday in front of the government palace to see President Moraes and his cabinet extend publicly the thanks of the republic to Gen. Barboza and his troops. Many members of congress and persons high in military, navy and ecclesiastical circles were present, as were also the diplomatic representatives of several foreign countries.

The victorious troops were passing in review before President Moraes at

PRESIDENT MORAES.

1:50 o'clock, when a soldier in the ranks dashed suddenly toward the president's party, drawing a dagger as he went. Fearing his intention and unable to stop the soldier, Col. Moraes, brother of the president, stepped between the chief executive and his assailant and tried to ward off the dagger thrust.

In this he was successful, but the colonel received the dagger in his own body, the soldier, in frenzy, striking several times before he was seized by those officials around the president. There were shouts of excitement from the crowd, and those in front, forced on by those in the rear, began advancing. The troops were thrown into line in front of the president's party and tried to force the crowd back.

While President Moraes and the members of his cabinet were bending over the body of Col. Moraes a shot was heard, and Gen. Bethencourt, the minister of war, staggered and fell beside the body of Col. Moraes, with a bullet in his head.

The soldier who tried to kill President Moraes is under arrest. He has refused to give any reason for his attempt on the president's life. The person who shot Gen. Bethencourt is unknown. No one knows whence came the fatal bullet.

A Blow at Football.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 9.—Without one word of discussion the house of representatives by a vote of 91 to 3 on Monday passed the anti-football bill, and it is now on its way to the senate. This remarkable result was anticipated, notwithstanding the warm opposition of the state university, which, recovering from the shock of Student Von Gammon's death, tried to stem the tide of opposition in order to save the game. A powerful card was played by an appeal to the mother of the dead student, to which she responded by calling on the legislature not to prohibit a game which her son had loved so well. The bill as passed Monday provides that it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to come together and play a prize or match game of football in any park or other place in the state where fee is charged for admission to the game. One thousand dollars' fine or one year in the penitentiary or both together were fixed as the penalty.

Court-Martial for Weyler.

Madrid, Nov. 6.—The Spanish government, as a result of the deliberations of the ministers over the utterances of Gen. Weyler, the former captain general of Cuba, has come to the decision to try him by court-martial, no matter where he lands, if he confirms the accuracy of the press reports of his utterances. The commanding officers at all the ports of the Spanish kingdom have been instructed to demand of Gen. Weyler the moment he can be communicated with the exact terms of the speech which he delivered in reply to the manifestations at Havana upon the occasion of his embarkation for Spain on Sunday.

Height of Mount Ranier.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 8.—The latest computation from the altitude of Mount Ranier places Columbia, the highest point, 14,528 feet above the level of the sea. These figures have been deduced from observations made by Prof. Edward McClure, who lost his life while descending the mountain the night of July 27, 1897.

Caught Several Whales.

San Francisco, Nov. 8.—The whaling bark John N. Winthrop, Capt. Macombe, arrived Sunday from Behring sea. She reports a catch of several whales which yielded 10,300 pounds of bone and 900 barrels of oil.

Fortifying the Delaware.

Philadelphia, Nov. 9.—Orders have recently been sent from Washington to push forward the new fortifications at Finn's Point, N. J., on the Delaware river. Double shifts of men are now at work.

Gets a Foreign Berth.

Washington, Nov. 9.—The president has appointed W. Godfrey Hunter, of Kentucky, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Guatemala and Honduras.

A Fatal Fall.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—August Teandel, a janitor and window-washer, fell from the seventh floor of the Unity building Monday forenoon and was instantly killed.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

Interesting Extracts from Commissioner Evans' Report.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The first annual report of Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans to the secretary of the interior, was made public Friday. A summary follows:

There were added to the rolls during the year the names of 50,101 new pensioners and there were restored to the rolls 3,971 pensioners who had been previously dropped, a total of 54,072. During the same period the losses to the rolls were 31,960 by death, 1,674 by remarriage of widows and mothers, 1,845 by legal limitation (minors), 2,683 for failure to claim pension for three years and 4,560 for other causes, an aggregate of 41,122.

The whole number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1897, was 976,014. The net gain over the previous year was 5,326. It will thus be seen that the pension roll has not yet begun to show any diminution, though it has been anticipated by predecessors in office that such would be the fact. Seven widows of revolutionary soldiers and nine daughters of revolutionary soldiers are still on the rolls.

During the year 94,454 pension certificates were issued, of which number 50,101 were original allowances and the balance were reissues, increases, restorations, etc. During the same period 76,234 claims of various classes were disallowed. This number, however, does not include claims which were made for higher rates of pensions.

The amount disbursed for pensions by the pension agents during the year was $139,799,242.12 and the amount disbursed by treasury settlement was $150,475.22, a total of $139,949,717.25. This exceeds the amount disbursed during the fiscal year 1896 by the sum of $1,584,480.18. If 14,671 certificates, which were held in this bureau until July 1, 1897, had been mailed to the pension agents during the fiscal year, they would have required first payments amounting to $2,191,694, besides the additional annual value, which would also have been a charge upon the appropriation. This amount, added to that actually disbursed, makes an aggregate of $141,990,936. The appropriation for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year 1897 was only $140,000,000. The average annual value of each pension at the close of the year was $133.17. The average annual value of each pension under the general law was $162.04; each under the act of June 27, 1890, was $109.25. The aggregate annual value of all pensions at the close of the year was $129,795,428.

Referring to the consolidation of agencies, Commissioner Evans recommends that the executive order of July last suspending the operation of the order of February 6, 1897, the latter of which provided for the consolidation, be continued indefinitely, and adds: "I am still of the opinion that the reduction and consolidation of the pension agencies at this time is not only unnecessary but inexpedient; that the disruption of business in the agencies, the business for the interior department and the general inconvenience of the service would more than offset the anticipated saving to the government." Attention is called to a significant saving in rentals of agencies, a policy still being continued. In conclusion the report recommends the publication of a complete list of pensioners and the passage of a law to the end that no pension be granted to the widow of any soldier that shall marry hereafter.

LOST ON LAKE ERIE.

Only Two Men Saved Out of a Crew of Twenty-One.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The steamer Idaho, of the Western Transit line (New York Central) foundered in eight fathoms of water at 4:30 Saturday morning off Long point, on Lake Erie. This point juts out into the lake from the Canadian shore about 65 miles west of Buffalo, and its vicinity has been the scene of many disasters.

The Idaho, commanded by Capt. William Gillies, of Buffalo, and having on board a crew of 21 all told, left Buffalo Friday afternoon laden with package freight for Milwaukee. A strong southwest gale was blowing at the time, and the weather office had storm signals up for the lake. Capt. Gillies thought he could weather the gale, and headed straight up the lake. Shortly after passing Long point he discovered his mistake, and tried to run for shelter.

The sea was running very high at the time, and in turning the Idaho shipped a big sea, which quenched the fires in the engines, and the boat was helpless in the trough of the sea. The captain and crew were lowering the lifeboat when the steamer gave a lurch and went down on her side, stern first. Two of the crew, a deckhand named William Gill, of Rochester, and the second mate, name unknown, managed to reach the top of a single spar that stood above the water. There they clung until eight hours later, when they were discovered and rescued by the Mariposi, of the Minnesota line.

The Idaho was an old boat, having been built in 1863. She was 220 feet long, and had a gross tonnage of 1,110.

Rebels Pardoned.

Havana, Nov. 9. — Marshal Blanco has issued the following edict, officially described as "expressing the magnanimous sentiments of the queen regent and the firm determination of the national government:"

"I pardon in full all those who have been prosecuted for the crime of rebellion. Rebels prosecuted for common crimes, independent of rebellion, such as spoliation, immorality and the like, will be pardoned as rebels, but judged for other offenses committed by them. Those suffering sentences imposed prior to the date of this edict will have their sentence commuted to a certain extent, and perhaps, in some cases, in full. Persons pardoned should appear before the civil and military authorities at their respective places of residence, which they will designate, and which will be communicated to me. Should they designate places of residence outside the principal towns, they will be advised of the necessity of residing within the military zone of cultivation. The military authorities will be careful not to invade the jurisdiction of the civil authorities. Therefore, those pardoned cannot change their residence without obtaining the permission of both civil and military authorities."

Has Lost Its Terrors.

New Orleans, Nov. 9. — The yellow fever situation continues favorable. There has been no marked change since Sunday and yellow jack has lost his terrors for the people, who are greatly elated over the gratifying turn of affairs. Good news has been received from all points, and it is predicted that trade will have assumed its normal condition by the middle of the month, though it has been dealt a terrible blow by the dreadful plague. The board of health officials are of the opinion that the situation will gradually improve and all indications point that way. Monday's record was: New cases, 17; deaths, 7; total cases to date, 1,756; total deaths to date, 243.

Was a Success.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 5.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Tennessee Centennial exposition, Auditor Frank Goodman filed his report, showing that the total indebtedness of the exposition is now only $36,000. The property of the Exposition company is valued at far more than this sum, and there are collected assets amounting to $39,000. The total attendance officially reported was 1,682,305.

Will Meet in a Cave.

Denver, Col., Nov. 9.—The grand lodge of Arizona masons, which meets Wednesday, will hold its annual session in a cave 300 feet under ground at Bisbee.

CURRENT TOPICS.

ELECTRICITY employs 2,500,000 Americans.

WHILE at Darmstadt the Russian czarina learned to ride the bicycle.

AS MANY as 36,000 people have been accommodated in St. Paul's Cathedral on festive occasions.

THE number of houses built in London in the twelve months ending last August was no less that 14,591.

THACKERAY'S grave in Kensal Green cemetery, through neglect, is overrun with ivy, which obliterates the inscription.

THE tiger's strength exceeds that of the lion. Five men can easily hold down a lion, but nine are required to subdue a tiger.

IT IS stated that the winnings of the table or bank at Monte Carlo last year amounted to £800,000; that is to say, this was the net sum lost by those who played.

SORE backs on horses are prevented by a new harness pad which has a pneumatic section inserted under the soft leather covering to keep the pad from chafing.

RUSSIA has the most rapidly increasing population of any country in the world. The growth during the last 100 years has been a fraction less than 1,000,000 annually.

A NEW electrical device connects a clock with the kitchen stove and when the hands of the clock indicate a prearranged hour the fire is started in the stove and the kettle soon begins to boil merrily.

THE skin of the reindeer is so impervious to the cold that any one clothed in such a dress, with the addition of a blanket of the same material, may bear the intensest rigors of an Arctic winter's night.

MUNKACSY, the painter, is in a private asylum at Bonn. His brain power appears to be absolutely gone and the doctors declare him incurable. His general health remains good and he sleeps well.

TWO Mauritius postage stamps of the issue of 1858, belonging to Dr. Legrand's collection, have been sold for 48,000 francs to M. Bernichon, of Paris. There are only 17 impressions of these stamps in existence.

IN the Forth bridge there is a horizontal pull of 10,000 tons on the chief spans, and a weight of 100,000 tons on their bases. Half a dozen British ironclads might be hung upon them without causing any undue strain.

WHILE fishing in Lake Champlain, near the mouth of the Ausable river, recently, D. Burton, of Keesville, caught an albino catfish. It was exhibited in the window of a clothing store in Keesville. It is a golden white all over.

A TENNESSEE paper is authority for the statement that Gov. Taylor finds his salary of $4,000 inadequate for his yearly expenses, and it is to aid in supporting himself and family that he goes upon the platform to lecture for money.

HERMAN GUNSALLUS, of Beech Creek, Pa., recently caught a large catamount in a trap at the head of Big Run. The animal measured three feet seven inches from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail. Gunsallus has also caught four bears in traps last winter.

MRS. MURFREE, of Meridian, Miss., vice president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, is seeking the assistance of the Missouri Daughters of the Confederacy in the project to purchase the old home of Jefferson Davis at Beauvoir.

DR. KITASATO, the great bacteriologist, thinks that the "icteroid bacillus" discovered by the Spanish savant is not the real or sole germ of yellow fever. He is inclined to attribute this scourge to a parasitic growth in the larger intestines.

ONE of the most curious stones in the world is found in England. It is a natural barometer, and actually foretells probable changes in the weather. It turns black shortly before an approaching rain, while in fine weather it is mottled with spots of white.

To safely transport animals in ordinary railroad cars a portable stall is used having four corner posts set in the movable floor and supporting an adjustable roof, with a feed trough hung on the posts at one end and padded boards extending along the sides of the stall.

LANTERNS can be carried on the ends of wagon tongues, instead of on the wagon body, by means of a new holder, which consists of a cap to slide over the end of the pole and support a bracket for the lamp, and a wire guard to keep the horses from striking it.

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA, the famous composer, said recently: "After a continuous struggle, extending over nearly a score of years, I have finally succeeded in living down the title of 'professor,' which was bestowed on me as a mark of esteem by unthinking friends in my younger days."

The silver lining to a great many clouds is nothing but moonshine.

Hearing Affected

Ringing and Snapping in the Head Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"For many years I have been troubled with catarrh, which caused me much pain and affected my hearing. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it helped me wonderfully and cured the snapping and ringing in my head." MRS. C. A. MEEKER, Cherry Valley, Illinois. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

AN INSPIRATION.

She Would Show Her Strawberry Mark for Identification.

"There," she said as she finally got the check properly indorsed, and handed it to the paying teller; "I'd like to have the money, please."

The young man scanned it carefully, and then looked at her.

"Is there anything wrong with it?" she inquired, apprehensively.

"No; I am sure it's all right. Only we have our rules here, and before we can let you have the money you will have to be identified."

"But the friends I am visiting took a trip into the country with my mother this morning."

"Then you will have to wait till to-morrow."

"But I need the money to do some shopping with this afternoon."

"I'm very sorry."

"It's absolutely necessary to be identified?" she asked, plaintively.

"Absolutely."

"Well, I suppose I can manage it. Will the bank be open for an hour?"

"Yes."

"Then I'll hurry home and put on my evening gown. It's a great deal of trouble, but it's the only way, and I'm glad I happened to think of it."

"I don't quite understand."

"Why, I have a strawberry mark on my right shoulder; and everybody who has read anything at all knows that there isn't any better identification than a strawberry mark."—Washington Star.

GOING TO CALIFORNIA?

Phillips' Upholstered Tourist Cars are Best.

150,000 passengers carried in 17 years and all of them pleased, is a flattering testimonial. Jealous imitators have started rival lines, but they lack the facilities and experience of the Pioneers in the tourist car business.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad runs elegant upholstered tourist cars to California points without change, leaving St. Paul 7:00 p. m.; Minneapolis 7:35 p. m., every Thursday via Omaha, Denver and Salt Lake—the Scenic Line.

On November 2d, and each succeeding Tuesday, we will run an additional car via Kansas City and Fort Worth—the Southern Route, no altitudes and no snow.

The time is only FOUR DAYS via either route. In this age, time is an important factor in the selection of a line of travel. The Albert Lea Route being the quickest and best appointed, is most popular.

Through sleeping car berths only $6.00. A gentlemanly Phillips' conductor and colored porter accompany the car to attend to the wants of the passengers.

Meals served in dining cars, or may be prepared on cooking ranges provided for the purpose in a separate compartment.

Full information as to ticket rates, or berth reservations will be given by addressing A. B. Cutts, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, Minneapolis, Minn.

Send for descriptive matter.

Of the Modern Duel.

First Second—I think the swords have soaked long enough in the antiseptic compound.

Second Second—I think so. Did you scatter the chloride of lime under the trees?

"Yes, and I burned sulphur in the branches."

"Good. How about the bushes?"

"They have been sprayed with that No. 1 deodorizer. Did you sprinkle the lawn?"

"Yes. I used the camphorated wash."

"Excellent. Shall we start the rotary atmospheric purifier?"

"I think so. One moment—did you kindle the fire under the medicated bath?"

"I did. And I also put the hot water bottles on the portable furnace and set the mustard plaster where it would warm."

"Then I think we are all ready."

"I think so. Messieurs, we are quite ready."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Where the Mix-Up Occurred.

Judge—Now tell me how you came to get mixed up in this altercation.

Pat—Altercation is it? And phat altercation do yez mean?

"You were mixed up in an altercation with this man here, were you not?"

"Not a bit of it. I've been in no altercation wid nobody."

"Then how did you get those black eyes and that broken nose?"

"Oh, thim? He called me a liar."

"Yet you say you were not mixed up in an altercation with him?"

"No, sor. I wasn't mixed up in no altercation wid him. Dhere was no altercation in sight. We was mixed up in the middle av the road."—Cleveland Leader.

The Golden Mean.

New Minister—I propose to hold old Moneybags up to scorn.

Old Minister—Don't go too far, my boy.

"What would you suggest, then?"

"U'm—suppose you hold him up, merely."—Puck.

At Harvard.

The Old Man—Well, how are you getting on with your work, George?

The Young Man (who is on the football team)—Out of sight! If we don't throw Yale down this year, I'm a lobster.—Up-to-Date.

It is hard for a man to pass money that he sees lying on the sidewalk—especially if it is counterfeit.—Chicago News.

Almost anybody can own a horse and buggy.—Washington Democrat.

"MY WIFE'S LIFE."

How I was the means of saving it.

When the lungs are attacked and the symptoms of consumption appear, then begins the struggle between affection and that destroying disease which slays its thousands annually. It is a happy issue to the struggle when disease is conquered and health restored. Such an issue does not always end the struggle, but it did in the case of Mr. K. Morris, Memphis, Tenn., who saw his wife wasting and weakening and physicians helpless, and then suggested the simple remedy that wrought the cure. He tells the story thus:

"Seven years ago, my wife had a severe attack of lung trouble which the physicians pronounced consumption. The cough was extremely distressing, especially at night, and was frequently attended with the spitting of blood. The doctors being unable to help her, I induced her to try Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and was surprised at the great relief it gave. Before using one whole bottle she was cured, so that now she is strong and quite healthy. That this medicine saved my wife's life I have not the least doubt. I always keep Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house. Whenever any of my family have a cold or cough we use it, and are promptly cured."—K. MORRIS, Memphis, Tenn.

The question: "Is consumption curable?" is still debated, and still debatable. It is easy to say that this was not a case of consumption. Yet the physicians said it was. They should know. As a matter of fact, Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has wrought so many similar cures that it seems to argue the curableness of consumption in its earlier stages, by the use of this remedy. There is no better medicine for pulmonary troubles than Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It gives relief in cases of Asthma, and Bronchitis, where relief has been heretofore unattainable. It promptly cures Coughs and Colds, La Grippe, and all affections of the throat and lungs. Heretofore, Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been put up in full size bottles only, at $1.00 per bottle. To meet a world-wide demand for a smaller package, the remedy is now put up in half size bottles, at half price—50 cents. Write for Dr. Ayer's Curebook (free) and learn more of the cures effected by Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Address J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

MONEY TO BURN, OR TO USE WITH DISCRETION,

can be made in the grain markets now, which offer unusual opportunities for successful speculation. Our facilities and connections for handling speculative orders, which are equal to any and surpassed by none, are at your service. Write us, or send your orders to us at Minneapolis.

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Corn Exchange.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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THE BROTHERS.

One was a true-born rover
And saw all there was to be seen.
The seas were but mill-ponds of water,
And the land, little patches between.
He knew all the world like a primer,
He read it and read it again,
For there wasn't a part but he had it by heart,
And after the manner of men.

And one fell in love with a woman—
The sort that make excellent wives.
They made them a home in a cottage,
With Love, to the end of their lives.
His world was a broad as the ocean
And high as the heaven's blue dome,
And with nothing worth being or knowing or seeing
Beyond the snug harbor of home.

One owned the love of a woman
With whom there were none to compare,
And one saw no woman so lovely
But what he saw others as fair.
One trained the rose of contentment
To bloom in the garden of life,
And one knew the smiles of the world (and its wiles)
But never the love of a wife.
—Nixon Waterman, in L. A. W. Bulletin.

UNCLE JONES' WARNING.

By M. E. Howard.

AUNT ROSILLE had just cleared away her breakfast dishes one bright spring morning, when Mis' Dexter dropped in. Mis' Dexter lived in the road towards the village, and as the stage went by her door twice a day, she managed to keep pretty well posted.

It was very warm for the time of year, and Mis' Dexter looked it; her large fat face was redder than ever, and her thin gray hair seemed literally glued to her little round head.

Aunt Rosille saw her coming, and welcomed her heartily; but Mis' Dexter just nodded, and said never a word. She made straight for the big cane-seated rocker by the sitting-room window, and as she settled herself comfortably on the soft patchwork cushion, she gave a deep sigh of content.

Aunt Rosille hurried in after her, and handed her the big palm-leaf fan bound round with turkey red. Then she settled herself primly on the very edge of Uncle Jones' rush-bottomed chair, and waited for the news that she felt sure was coming. It must be something out of the ordinary that would so hurry and disturb calm, easy-going Mis' Dexter so early on a spring morning.

Mis' Dexter paused only to get her breath. Then she said, eagerly: "Have you heard the news?"

"No; what?" Aunt Rosille leaned forward expectantly.

"Elder Brewster's dead. He died yesterday morning."

"An' what'll become of pore Mis' Brewster an' the children? Where'll they live?"

"Deacon Foster says he'll let 'em have the old Cobb place, if the other members 'il take hold an' help. Seems as if there'd ought to be enough folks who'd put their hands in their pockets. The elder was a general favorite." Mis' Dexter leaned back comfortably and fanned herself slowly two or three times. "An' I came round this mornin' to see what Uncle Jones'll do."

Aunt Rosille's thin brown face looked drawn and anxious, and she began to finger her gingham apron nervously.

"I'll do my level best with him, Mis' Dexter, but you know Anson as well as I do, an' you know he's near. But I'll do my level best with him, an' I'll give suthin' from my egg an' butter money." Aunt Rosille folded her thin, bony hands so tightly that the swollen veins seemed tied in great knots. Mis' Dexter's mild, pleasant face looked the sympathy she did not dare express, and she fanned herself vigorously two or three times.

"Yes, I know," she said, softly, "but I guess he'll come round all right. Men folks generally do. Shall I speak to him, or will you—"

"Oh, let me," said Aunt Rosille, hurriedly. "He might refuse you, an' he's as set as the everlasting hills."

After Uncle Jones had eaten a warm supper and settled himself comfortably by the fire, Aunt Rosille broached the subject. "Mis' Dexter was over this forenoon." Uncle Jones grunted gruffly. "An' she said Elder Brewster was dead, an' Mis' Brewster an' the children are comin' back here to live. Deacon Foster's goin' to let them have the old Cobb place."

Uncle Jones looked intently interested, but he said never a word.

"An' Mis' Dexter wanted to know if we couldn't help 'em a little. All the members are goin' to give suthin'."

"Well, let 'em," growled out Uncle Jones. "They may if they wanter, but I don't see as I'm called on to pervide." He leaned back with an air as if he had thoroughly exhausted the subject. Aunt Rosille sighed and kept quiet. She knew better than to argue with Uncle Jones.

The next morning Uncle Jones was more tactiturn than ever. Aunt Rosille noticed it thankfully. She hoped his conscience was troubling him; but, being a wise woman, she held her peace.

Monday morning Mis' Dexter stopped at the door on her way to the village. "I thought I'd run in a minute an' let you know they're goin' to give Mis' Brewster a donation party next Thursday evenin', an' you must be sure an' come."

As Aunt Rosille watched her down the road, she made up her mind that something must be done. It was already Monday, and none too early to begin on Uncle Jones if he was going to the party Thursday. He was very fond of warm biscuit, so Aunt Rosille stirred up a batch for his supper, and after Uncle Jones had eaten heartily and seemed at peace with all mankind she began gently:

"Mis' Dexter dropped in a minute this mornin' on her way to the village." Uncle Jones glanced up suspiciously, and his dark wrinkled face clouded. "She said Mis' Brewster's goin' to have a donation party Thursday night, and they want us to go."

Uncle Jones' face grew darker. He had hoped that the Brewster matter was settled, that it had slipped Aunt Rosille's mind, but he ought to have known her better.

"What shall we carry? I can spare some yarn an' butter, an' can't you let 'em have some flour an' meal, or some pork? Anything'll come handy where there's growin' boys."

Uncle Jones pushed his chair back with such a thud that the very windows rattled. "What's the use talkin', Rosille? You know I don't believe in donation parties, an' I don't believe in givin'. I think it's everyone's duty to look out for himslef. Besides I ain't got nothin' to spare."

He got up and went over to the door. Aunt Rosille was "all wrought up," and she followed him closely.

"If you can't spare a little suthin' to the widow an' orphan, you'd ought to be ashamed of yourself, Anson Jones' 'Tain't as if you hadn't it. You've got it an' to spare. Besides, it's your bounden duty, an' I don't see how you can sleep nights till you do!"

"Well, when I don't, Rosille, we'll see." He opened the door and went out to the barn. Aunt Rosille threw her apron over her head, and had a "real good cry." She had set her heart upon going, and she wanted Uncle Jones to go and give something.

In a few minutes she wiped her eyes and began to clear away the dishes. Aunt Rosille was not one of those who give up easily, and she had by no means given up all hopes of going Thursday. Her mind was busy at work, and she was thinking over what he had said, when a ray of hope illumined her shrewd brown face.

"He said if he didn't sleep nights he'd give suthin'. Well, he sha'n't! She shut her thin lips firmly together and looked all around. No one was in sight. She went into the buttery and carefully shut the door.

Uncle Jones was very fond of cold tea, and he always drank all that was left. Every night just before going to bed he went into the buttery, ate a little something and took a good drink of cold tea. Aunt Rosille knew this, and she had made up her mind that he should have plenty of tea, and that it should be as strong as it could be made. If that didn't keep him awake nothing would.

After the chores had all been done and everything locked up for the night Uncle Jones wound the clock and went into the buttery for something to eat. He looked all around, and finally took a piece of custard pie and some cold tea. There was an unusual quantity of tea, and it tasted so good that Uncle Jones drank it down to the very last drop. After he had eaten all he wanted he took his candle and went upstairs to bed. Aunt Rosille seemed asleep and he was glad of it. He didn't feel like talking, least of all with Aunt Rosille. His conscience was troubling him. He knew that he ought to do something for Elder Brewster's family, but he hated to; he fairly dreaded to give away the things, and he couldn't bear to give in. He thought it all over for a long time; then he tried to put it out of his mind and go to sleep, but he did not feel sleepy. He twisted and turned, but his eyes refused to stay shut.

He got up the next morning tired and sleepy. Aunt Rosille did not seem to notice anything, and Uncle Jones felt relieved. He could not get the Brewsters out of his head all day long. They came to him out in the fields, in the barn and even in the garden. Aunt Rosille seemed just the same as ever; she moved round just as briskly, and nothing seemed to weigh on her mind, and she never even mentioned the donation party.

Tuesday night Uncle Jones prepared to have a good night's rest, but again he felt wakeful. He slipped out of bed and got something to eat, hoping that it would put him to sleep, but it was of no use.

Wednesday morning came. He felt all used up and thoroughly miserable. Finally, as a last resort, he resolved to confide in Aunt Rosille.

"I don't know what's got into me, Rosille," he said, plaintively. "I can't seem to sleep nights. I didn't sleep any last night, or the night before, an' if I don't sleep some soon I don't know what'll ever become of me. I wish you'd fix me up some bitters; perhaps I'd feel better. I feel all run down."

"I think it's your conscience, Anson," put in Aunt Rosille, mildly, "for not helpin' Mis' Brewster. I've heard of just such cases."

Uncle Jones didn't say a word, but he shut the door quickly and went out to the barn. Aunt Rosille went up into the attic and looked over her herbs. She smiled once or twice, and seemed in excellent spirits.

Along in the middle of the afternoon, she slipped on her things and ran over to Mis' Dexter's to talk over the party.

Uncle Jones took a good dose of his bitters that night, and his spirits rose, for he felt sure that now he should have some sleep. But no! Along towards morning he woke up Aunt Rosille. "I've stood it just as long as I can; an' I'm afraid I'm goin' to die. I can't seem to get any sleep night or day. Nothin' seems to hit my case; an' I can't last long like this." He gave a deep groan. Aunt Rosille smiled to herself in the darkness, but she kept perfectly still.

"Ain't you goin' to get up an' git me suthin' to take?" inquired Uncle Jones, reproachfully. Aunt Rosille sat up straight in the bed.

"I don't think I can help you, Anson. Medicine won't reach your case. It's my honest opinion that it's your conscience troublin' you because you won't do anything for pore Mis' Brewster an' the children." She waited a minute, but Uncle Jones was silent. "I think if you'd make up your mind to do your duty, you'd rest easy nights, an' I don't believe you ever will till you do." Uncle Jones groaned. "You wouldn't miss a bag of meal an' a side of pork." Uncle Jones gave another groan—even deeper that before. "An' 'twould do a sight of good. If you'll make up your mind to do it, I'll do my level best by you; but it's my solemn belief you'll never sleep peaceful again till you do."

Uncle Jones was silent, and Aunt Rosille resolutely lay down. In a few minutes she heard him say, in a feeble voice:

"I'll do anything, Rosille, if you'll only git up an' help me. I'll even give 'em a bushel of potatoes."

Aunt Rosille was all attention. "Besides the meal an' the pork?"

"Yes, I'll do even that," said Uncle Jones, desperately.

Aunt Rosille got up immediately and went downstairs. In a few minutes she was back with a cup of hot catnip tea. "There, Anson, drink this. It'll do you good, an' put you to sleep, I'm sure, now your mind's easy."

Uncle Jones drank it to the very last drop, and in a few minutes he was peacefully sleeping.

Aunt Rosille lay awake for a long time, and thought over the donation party.—Woman's Journal.

Loss of Vessels.

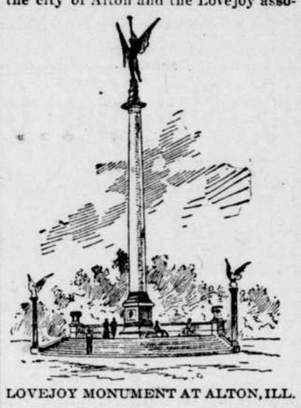
The average weekly loss of vessels on the seas throughout the world is 12.

MONUMENT TO LOVEJOY.

Memory of the First Martyr in the Abolition Cause Honored.

Alton, Ill., Nov. 9.—The Lovejoy monument in this city was formally dedicated Monday. It was 60 years ago Sunday that Lovejoy was assassinated in this city because of his outspoken and fiery editorials against slave trade. He was the first martyr in the cause to abolish slavery. Lovejoy's remains would have been lost had it not been for Thomas Dimmock, of St. Louis, who had the grave located by an old sexton, the only person who knew where his coffin was buried. The coffin was placed in a vault until a suitable lot could be secured and here a modest scroll now marks his resting place. Two hundred yards to the south is a 90-foot shaft erected to his memory by citizens of Alton and people of Illinois at a cost of $30,000.

The exercises had to be changed on account of the heavy rain. Instead of being held at the monument, the exercises were held at Temple theater. After an invocation by Rev. Dr. M. Jameson and music by a picked chorus, an address was delivered by Hon. Thomas Dimmock, of St. Louis, who spoke for the city of Alton and the Lovejoy association. W. J. Wilgerson expressed the sentiment of the colored population. A touching tribute to the memory of the late C. A. Herb, who championed the monument appropriation bill in the state legislature, was paid by Senator D. A. Sparks. Lieut. Gov. Northcote delivered the address on behalf of the state.



LOVEJOY MONUMENT AT ALTON, ILL.

The story of Lovejoy's death at the hands of the infuriated mob on November 8, 1837, is briefly told. For months before that fatal day Lovejoy had preached against slavery. Each issue of his paper, the Observer, attacked the hated institution. Bitter animosities were engendered. His life was threatened, and he was advised to leave the country. He refused. His presses were destroyed. But, undaunted, he kept on, until the fourth press had been sent for. A mob broke into the warehouse where it had been received, and it was while defending his property that Lovejoy was shot dead. For years his grave lay unmarked, save by a plain pine slab.

To Protect the Seals.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Only the formal action of the senate is now required to make Russia and Japan allies of the United States for the joint protection of the seals in Behring sea. A treaty to that end was signed at the state department at noon Saturday by representatives of the three governments named, and it will become effective when ratified by the senate. The treaty was signed in the large diplomatic room at the state department. The usual formalities attended the action of the negotiators, who were:

For the United States—Messrs. Foster, Hamlin and Jordan.

For Russia—Messrs. De Wollant, Botkine and Routkowsky.

For Japan—Messrs. Matsai, Fujiai and Nutsikuri.

The text of the treaty will not be given out by the state department until final ratifications are exchanged.

Durrant Must Die.

Washington, Nov. 9. — The United States supreme court affirmed the decision of the circuit court of California refusing a writ of habeas corpus to William Henry Theodore Durrant, under sentence of death for the murder of Miss Blanche Lamont, in San Francisco, in April, 1895. The case has attracted attention throughout the whole of the United States, and this decision permits the law to take its course with the condemned man. Chief Justice Fuller announced the court's conclusion, but made no remarks in doing so, save to cite a few authorities on which the court based its decision.

May Escape Punishment.

Bismarck, N. D., Nov. 9.—Alec Coudet, the first of five men arrested for the murder of six members of the Spicer family near Winona, last winter, who was tried and found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged, has been granted a new trial by the supreme court. Further than this, the supreme court has so riddled the case presented by the prosecution that the attorneys of the state agree that it will be impossible to secure a conviction of any one of the men under arrest that will stand the test of an appeal.

New Gold Fields.

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 8.—David Ward, just returned from Alaska, declares that there are greater and richer placer gold fields on the American side of the Alaskan boundary than have yet been found in the Klondike region. In support of his assertion he exhibits nuggets worth over $600 which he says he picked out of one hole in the bank of an Alaskan river that is gold lined for almost its entire length. He brought out a small sackful of dust and nuggets and is preparing to start back early in the spring at the head of an expedition of 20 men.

A Broken Axle.

Charlottsville, Va., Nov. 5.—The Chesapeake & Ohio express, known as the F. F. V., from Cincinnati to Washington, was wrecked near old Shedwell, five miles east of this place, at 1:25 Wednesday afternoon. Four persons were killed and 17 injured. The cause of the accident has not been definitely ascertained, but it is believed to have been due to the breaking of an axle on the locomotive. The engine left the track on a sharp curve and was hurled against a rocky hill.

Promises Are a Sham.

New York, Nov. 6.—Ex-Minister to Spain Hannis Taylor has caused another sensation by declaring that Spain's promises of autonomy to Cuba are a mere sham. "I am now the advocate of intervention by the United States," says Mr. Taylor, "because I am satisfied that it is the only remaining means by which peace in Cuba can be assured."

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS

May Have Been Murdered

T. Risveth, a bachelor, was burned to death on his farm in Becker county, eight miles east of Uien. The circumstances indicate murder and robbery. Risveth, was the oldest settler in that part of the county, had marketed some wheat at Lake Park, and upon returning home paid his threshing bill The next day he was at work plowing and and in evening his house and barn were destroyed by fire. When the neighbors reached the scene they found Risveth's charred body lying in the ashes ot a hay stack that was near the barn. His horses were still harnessed, and as there was no reason for suicide, the neighbors believed that he was robbed and murdered and his body and buildings burned to cover up the crime.

Prison Investigation.

The commission, consisting of Judge Charles E. Flandrau, of St. Paul, Alexander M. Harrison, of Minneapolis, and B. F. Farmer, of Spring Valley, appointed by Gov. Clough to investigate the charges preferred against officials of the state penitentiary at Stillwater, met in the governor's office at the state capitol, arranged preliminary plans.

The commission organized immediately by selecting Judge Flandreau as chairman. Gov. Clough then addressed them, giving his ideas of the manner which the work should be carried on, and impressing upon the commission the importance of a fair, thorough and impartial investigation.

The work on the Capitol.

A crew of men has already been set to work at the new capitol site, erecting derricks and making preparations for building the sheds in which the dressing of Georgia marble will be carried on during the winter months. The sheds will be erected at once and the saws, planers and other machinery will arrive in a few weeks. Connections will be made with the water mains as it is neccessary to keep a stream of water running on the saws, to keep them cool, as they cut through the marble. By the first of the year the grounds will present a very lively air.

Broke Her Contract.

In response to an advertisement that appeared in the Minneapolis papers, a well dressed and apparently respectable young women, who gave her name as Wilson arrived in Duluth to accept a position as housekeeper for a man named Rowan. It turned out that Rowan was a colord man of poor circumstances living out in the West End, and the young woman refused to work for him, notwithstanding the fact that Rowan had advanced her money to come from Minneapolis. She applied to the police for aid, but they claimed they were unable to do anything for her, and the young lady left the police station and has not been seen since.

To Prison Together.

Not for a long time until now have man and wife been received at the prison to do time for a crime committed together. Franz and Minnie Seigel were sent up from Todd county to serve three years and one year respectively for manslaughter in the second degree. The story of their crime was that they had shamefully abused, ill-treated and neglected their 10-year-old daughter Martha, who died in August. They had failed to provide her with clothing, food and shelter, and also neglected her when she became ill from exposure and the treatment she had been accustomed to.

Perhaps.

The application of the Duluth & Iron Range road for permission to increase the capital stock of the road from $3,000,000 to $10,000,000 is considered as an indication that the company has some extensive improvements in view and that the road will probably be extended to the Rainy lake country by another year.

Killed by the Marshal.

Henry Haberling, a thresher, while under arrest at Pipestone for drunkenness, broke loose from Marshal McCall and started to run. He refused to halt, and McCall fired three shots, one striking him in the abdomen. He lived only five minutes. The sum of $65 was found on his person and a letter from his brother at New Hamburg, Io.

News in Brief.

A syndicate offers to buy all the timber land belonging to the Great Northern from Crookston north to the state line.

James O. Peterson, a farmer near East Grand Forks, was fatally gored by a bull.

George S. Shaw, president and general manager of the Northern Lumber company of Cloquet, is dead.

A. M. Muller has sold the Lyceum theater at Duluth to E. Z. Williams.

H. T. Scott, of Emerado, has secured the mail contract on the Fosston-Bemidji route.

Judge Elliott, of Minneapolis, has decided that the law permitting savings and loan associations to go into voluntary insolvency, and giving the officers of the association charge of affairs after such insolvency, is unconstitutional.

Red Lake county, the youngest in the state, has a population which exceeds that of 30 other counties in this state. Her population at present is 12,000

Charlie Dixon, a negro at East Grand Forks, held up two men at the point of a revolver and took all their cash. He was arrested.

Nearly 435,000,000 feet of logs were cut at the Minneapolis saw mills in 1897.

Remie Dupree and John Caspatrant, of Centerville, were found insensible on the streets of St. Paul. They were taken to the hospital, where Dupree died. It is supposed the young men were poisoned by eating bologna sausage.

Joe White, sentenced for life to Stillwater for the murder of James R. Harris, and John Quinn, sentenced to 21 years for highway robbery, were discovered by the officials of the penitentiary to be planning escape. The vigilence of a guard frustrated their plans.

While leading a horse at Fisher, Harry Sweet, aged 12, was kicked in the temple and fatally injured.

C. H. Bachelor, a farmer near Royalton, took aconite with suicidal intent. He will recover.

Mrs. F. M. Barker committed suicide by drowning in Swan Lake, near Pillsbury.

The first election at Red Lake Falls resulted in the selection of Dr. L. Lemieux for mayor.

A man who registered as O. P. Johnson, Little Falls, Minn., was asphyxiated at the United States hotel, Newburgh, N. Y.

Key to the Klondike.

The Pioneer Alaska Railway is the Northern Pacific, and to that company belongs the credit, in connection with the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., of having inaugurated the sale of through tickets to points in Alaska. The Northern Pacific was the first railway to issue a map of Alaska showing the inland passage from Puget Sound to Sitka, Juneau and Chilkat.

Those intending to go to Alaska early next spring, after the snows on the Dyea and Skaguay passes are packed down and the lakes frozen, or at a later date, either via this route or via St. Michaels and the mouth of the Yukon, should remember that the Northern Pacific is the pioneer Alaska line; runs steam heated trains with dining cars, Pullman Standard and Tourist Sleepers from St. Paul to Tacoma, Seattle and Portland; passengers having the option of going via Helena or Butte City (the latter the greatest silver mining camp in the world); also via Lake Pend d'Oreille, Idaho, or through the famous Coeur d'Alene country.

We have issued an illustrated folder, replete with Alaska and Klondike information up to date. Send Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., two cents in postage and he will forward you this map.

Wherein Nobbleton Shows Sense.

"My friend Nobbleton," said Mr. Tankleby, "is overcareful about many things, but in many ways he shows great common sense. For instance: He always carries with him postal cards appropriately addressed, and if he is suddenly called away anywhere—and his business is such that he is liable to be at any time—he puts a word or two on one of his postal cards and puts it in the nearest letter box. He may not have time to stop and write or to telegraph, but he can always find time to drop this postal card; and it relieves the minds of the folks at home. In this I think Nobbleton shows sense."—N. Y. Sun.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Advice That Failed.

"Yes," said the millionaire, pompously, "it's the taking care of the little things that makes a man rich. Remember that, my friend."

"Well," said the other, hopelessly, "I've been taking care of twins, triplets and two singles for a good while, and I seem to be getting poorer all the time."—N. Y. Journal.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package, FREE. Write to Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The Cares of Office.

Weary Watkins—They kin all run fer office that wants it, but none of it fer me. I've been there. The responsibility broke down me nerves.

Hungry Higgins—What office did you ever hold?

"I wuz dog catcher."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Valuable Franchise Secured.

The franchise of easy digestion—one of the most valuable in the gift of medical science—can be secured by any person wise enough to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, either to suppress growing dyspepsia or to uproot it at maturity. Bilious, rheumatic and fever and ague sufferers, persons troubled with nervousness and the constipated, should also secure the health franchise by the same means.

They were talking of golf, and she grew enthusiastic. "Ah," she said, "I infer that you play." "Oh, yes," she replied, "I play the game, but I must confess that I don't speak the language very fluently yet."—Chicago Evening Post.

A window crack; result lameback. Use St. Jacobs Oil; result, cures attack.

Attorney (sternly)—"The witness will please state if the prisoner was in the habit of whistling when he was alone?" Witness—"I don't know. I was never with the prisoner when he was alone."— Columbus Dispatch.

Star Plug Combines All Good Qualities.

All the desirable qualities you want in tobacco are found in Star plug to a special degree. Its constant use produces no evil effects.

A Tip to Milk-Drinkers.—Doctors now say that boiled cow's milk is not good for babies; it is better raw. The doctors are right: a raw cow gives better milk than a boiled one.—Tit-Bits.

Takes the pennant. St. Jacobs Oil Is champion in the cure of Neuralgia.

Practical Economy.—"We told the man that the surgical operation he needed would cost $200." "How did he take it?" "He said it would be cheaper for him to go home and die."—Chicago Record.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

Nature has given to men one tongue, but two ears, that we may hear from others twice as much as we speak.—Epictetus.

Use St. Jacobs Oil and say to Rheumatism: "Will see you later."

It takes a cheerful man to be thankful that he is bald-headed, thereby saving a barber bill.—Washington Democrat.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c

Lots of men year their wife's picture on a lapel button, and let them carry in the wood.—Washington Democrat.

The old storage battery—St. Jacobs Oil has power to cure Sciatica.

It is not always wise to tell all one knows, but it is well to know all one tells. —Chicago News.

I can recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. Townsend, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, '94.

Cupid might do more business if he would exchange his bow for a popgun.—Chicago News.

Marrying for money is an expensive investment.—Ram's Horn.

Wake up sore, stiff. Use St. Jacobs Oil; you'll wake up cured.

The pig would rather have swill than roses.—Ram's Horn.

There is a foe to pain; that's Sure. St. Jacobs Oil will cure.

NEGLECT IS SUICIDE.

Plain Words From Mrs. Pinkham, Corroborated by Mrs. Charles Dunmore, That Ought to Bring Suffering Women to Their Senses.

If you were drowning and friendly hands shoved a plank to you, and you refused it, you would be committing suicide!

Yet that is precisely what women are doing if they go about their homes almost dead with misery, yet refuse to grasp the kindly hand held out to them!

It is suicidal to go day after day with that dull, constant pain in the region of the womb and that bloating heat and tenderness of the abdomen, which make the weight of your clothes an almost intolerable burden to you. It is not natural to suffer so in merely emptying the bladder. Does not that special form of suffering tell you that there is inflammation somewhere?

Shall I tell you what it is?

It is inflammation of the womb!

If it goes on, polypus, or tumor, or cancer will set in.

Commence the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands of women in this condition have been cured by it. Keep your bowels open with Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills, and if you want further advice, write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., stating freely all your symptoms—she stands ready and willing to give you the very best advice. She has given the helping hand to thousands suffering just like yourself, many of whom lived miles away from a physician. Her marvelous Vegetable Compound has cured many thousands of women. It can be found at any respectable drug store.

MRS. CHARLES DUNMORE, 102 Fremont St., Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass., says: "I was in pain day and night; my doctor did not seem to help me. I could not seem to find any relief until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I had inflammation of the womb, a bearing-down pain, and the whites very badly. The pain was so intense that I could not sleep at night. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for eight months, and am now all right. Before that I took morphine pills for my pain; that was a great mistake, for the relief was only momentary and the effect vile. I am so thankful to be relieved of my sufferings, for the pains I had were something terrible. I am, indeed, very grateful for the good Mrs. Pinkham's remedies have done me."

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Walter Baker & Co.'s
Breakfast COCOA

Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

Costs Less than ONE CENT a cup.

Be sure that the package bears our Trade-Mark.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited,

Trade-Mark. (Established 1780.) Dorchester, Mass.

A good idea

is to keep some Pearline in a sifter, ready to use for floor-washing, dish-washing, etc.

You sprinkle a little over the floor, for instance, and then just wash it over with a wet cloth.

See how much more convenient to use than soap, to say nothing of the easier work!

If you're buying and using Pearline simply for washing clothes, and not for all kinds of washing and cleaning, you're cheating yourself out of a great deal of comfort and economy. 547

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10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 282

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SAPOLIO

What organ shall I buy?
Why not buy the one which holds the world's record for largest sales—the

ESTEY

Write for Illustrated Catalogue with prices, to Estey Organ Company, Brattleboro, Vt.

TOWER'S TRADE MARK FISH BRAND

POMMEL SLICKER

The Best Saddle Coat.

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for 1897 Fish Brand Pommel Slicker—it is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, NOV. 12, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—William Zabel is building a new barn on the West Side.

--The High School held their first literary meeting last night.

—Col. Greear, of Kentucky, was seen carrying a gun the other day; probably a slight attack of buck fever.

—The Frederick boys, of Rockford, are out deer hunting. They generally get game when they go after it.

—Good dry wood, and plenty of it, is in great demand this week. The weather grows gradually sharper and sharper.

—A horse buyer from the Midway Horse Market visited Delano Fair. He bought a few animals in this section of country.

—The village council met last Saturday evening and accepted the bonds and granted license to Charles Eppel to sell intoxicating liquors another year.

—Hiram Dyer & Son have sold their butcher business to John Schaust and Frank Speckel. George Dyer expects to go to Texas, but Hi says he will continue to reside on Third Street.

—Last Sunday was what people call a rainy day. There was a steady but not very heavy down pour most all day and a share of the night. Monday morning the sun shone bright again.

- The general agent of the traveling library, being established in neighboring towns was here this week. We don't know how much success he had, as we have seen him but once, when he started in.

—We have not yet seen those new fire escapes to be procured for the school house. Should a fire chance to occur there some day the board would receive severe censure in a case of injury being received by any one.

—Messrs Mowatt, Baltiff and Bohn constituted a jolly trio of hunters on the first day of the week to drive several miles in the rain without seeing any game; and a couple of them at least claim to be good hunters too.

—Diphtheria made its appearance in town last week; Mrs. Simon Weldelee being the one to get it. The children were taken to their grandfather Weldelee's and Simon's house quarantined, with Mr. and Mrs. Weldelee sole occupants.

—Paul Plotnik says a few more coon skins and he will have a fine fur coat made. He says he got about 30 ducks out on the prairie, where three companions, from whom he separated, as they made more gabbling than the geese, got none.

—Dr. Walter reports three cases of blackleg, three young heifers, in Hennepin County, last month. Two died. One recovered, under treatment. Cattle in Nicollet and Le Sueur counties are dying off with some fatal malady. It is well to be on the look out.

—A couple of the most sarcastic and disagreeable talking of Delano's orators held a hot wordy contest in a public place one day lately. Each should have the other fined for abusive language. It might be hard to decide which should pay the heaviest fine for the privilege.

—The Village Council contemplate buying another stove for the City Hall, one is not enough; also building a shed for the road machine, scrapers and other village property. If the village hall was built the full length of the lot and storage room had below it would be the proper thing. The hall is not big enough to seat the crowds that sometimes gather there.

—Owing to the rain Rev. Farber did not go to Watertown to preach last Sunday. We learn from Watertown people that it did not rain there so much as it did here; and that quite a large congregation was disappointed. We hope the congregation will be on hand again at the next appointed day and not take it into their heads to remain away, to get square with the minister. Watertown has a nice little church and should have services as often as possible.

--Louis Waldemar Everson, our nearest neighbor, has our thanks for a copy of his new composition "King Polaris" a two step march for piano. We are not much of a musician but think from the noises Louis has been making about every spare moment lately, that it must be fine. If Mr. Everson is a genius he certainly will find it out, if industry and persistence count for anything. He is also a printer and set up his own composition at the Eagle office where he works. "King Polaris" can be had of Mr. Everson for 25 cts a copy. Patronize home talent.

—Andrew Reider was around Tuesday with a petition for signatures requesting the re-establishment of the mail route, lately discontinued, between Rockford and Delano. It is needless to add that he had no trouble in finding them plenty, since the discontinuance of the route and people have had to wait until Tuesday morning for papers printed Thursday, on the Soo Line, and which had to go to the cities and await their turn to be sent out, they have begun to realize that the daily mail to Rockford was of use. It is hoped that we will again, very soon, be placed in direct communication with our neighbors north of us.

—P. E., R. R. Atchinson will preach at the M. E. church Friday evening, Nov. 12th, at the usual hour.

—Remember the Colonial social. The time has been changed from Friday to Saturday evening on account of the Presiding Elder's visit.

—The Epworth League will hold a Colonial social at the City Hall Saturday eve. Nov. 13th. Programme will consist of tableaux and readings from Hiawatha, and old song illustrated. Pumpkin pie, ginger cake and coffee will be served. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Admission 10 cents.

Personal.

S. W. Junken, of Buffalo, was in town again today.

Mrs. Erb. visited relatives at Montrose, Tuesday.

Dan and John Casey, of Corcorantown, visited Delano fair.

George Irving, of Rockford, did business in Delano Tuesday.

Peter Frank, from the west, visited his brothers here this week.

George Darrow and wife, of Rockford, drove over on business Saturday.

Miss Grace O'Hair, who has been on the sick list, is able to be about again.

Policeman Joe Merriman has been confined to the house for several days with sore throat.

Rev. J. P. Nugent, of Watertown, left on the early train Tuesday, to accompany his brother to Liverpool.

Peter Hoppe, K. Bucklin, William Jacobs and Adolph Hohl were among Rockfordites over to the fair.

Dr. and Mrs. Shrader and Mrs. C. G. Halgren, of Watertown, drove over with Miss Eva Shrader Tueday.

Otis L. Billings, Ernest Otto and M. A. O.Hair attended the Howard trial in Minneapolis this week.

Hon. Joseph Craven, of Norwood, was a pleasant caller Tuesday. Joe is as sound a democrat as ever.

Max Youngman, of San Francisco, Cal. is in town visiting his Uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pfrang.

Dr. J. E. Soper left Tuesday morning for a flying trip to New York. Mrs. S. is in Minneapolis until his return.

Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Flanders, of Montrose, came down to visit their daughter Mrs. S. S. Ball who is on the sick list.

George Goodrick, Albert Johnson, Will Haynes and others arrived home Friday night from work on the G. N. Ry.

George Kridler and Joseph Bland and his son, of Marysvillle, were among Delano visitors Fair Day. Uncle Jo says prosperity struck him on the shin.

County Cullings.

J. C. Ferrell's store at Smith Lake met with a small robbery last Tuesday night. No thieves caught.

The County Commissioners met last Friday. They awarded the contract for repairing the Dayton bridge to Messrs Brown & Sproul for $725 provided Hennepin county will agree to pay half the expense. Next meeting to be Dec 13.

From the Howard Lake Herald we learn that the G. N. Ry. Co. has paid in full the claim of Mrs. Doretta Prigge as guardian of her daughter Frances $3,250 and costs. the judgment obtained at the June term of court.

Also, the cases of A. Peterson, of Stockholm; Mrs. Prigge for loss of services of her daughter; John Williams two suits for child loosing part of its fingers by car door jaming them, have been settled with F. E. Latham, attorney for plaintiffs.

Less than a year from now will be one of the hottest campaigns our country has ever had. Things are already shaping themselves to begin all along the line Soon meetings of different parties will be held, men will discuss the situation from every standpoint. Parties will become rejuvinated; clubs will be formed; the campaign of education will be carried on. Every voter should take his home paper; one of each political party if possible, so as to keep posted on what is being done, and so that he can vote intelligently; or if he can he should take a county paper and a great city paper like the World, of New York. BUFFALO GAZETTE and Thrice-a-week World for one year $1.75.

The Howard case came up on a change of venue from Wright county, in Minneapolis Monday. Frank M. Nye, who was County Attorney for Hennepin county when the Billings case was tried is retained by Howard. Why should Frank Nye figure in the case if Frank Larabee can't? Haven't the people of Wright county as good a right to their choice of Attorneys as has Mr. Howard, the Great Northern railway, or anybody else? If they haven't they ought to have. The Minneapolis Times has published full accounts of the proceedings. Billing's testimony was much the same as on the occasion when the case was up before in Minneapolis. He claims that all the attorneys interested for for G. N. in the case knew that he was at Buffalo trying to bribe a juryman to hang up the case or get a verdict for the railroad company. Otto admits that Billings offered him money to do so; but says that he refused to accept.

Better Than Eyer.

Farm, Stock & Home, Minneapolis, Minn., begins its fourteenth volume November 15th, and starting with that issue will hereafter appear with enlarged pages, having a fourteen inch column instead of a thirteen as heretofore.

Farm, Stock & Home, by the use of minion type, has always given more reading matter for the money than any other Minnesota Agricultural paper and this move will place it still further to the fore. While an inch on a column does not seem a great deal, a little figuring will quickly prove that it is nearly equal to giving twentysix papers of the old size in a year, instead of twentyfour. The subscription price and frequency of issue will remain the same, viz. 1st and 15th of each month and 50 cents per year. The BUFFALO GAZETTE has an arrangement with the publishers by which Farm, Stock, & Home can be had in connection with the BUFFALO GAZETTE for $1.30 for the two papers.

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat, No. 1 per bu.,	$	.83
" " No. 2 " "	$	.78
" " No. 3 " "	$	.72
Rye " "	$	.38
Potatoes, per bu.,		.40
Butter		.10, .15
Eggs,		.12
Hay, per ton,		4.00 5 00
Pork		3.00 3.50
Chickens		.05
Turkeys		.06
Chickens, dressed,		.06
Spring chichen,		.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,		.08

MARRIED.

HORSCH, BAUMAN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 9, by Rev. Savs, Mr. Andrew Horsch and Miss Maggie Bauman.

HORSCH, BECKERS.—In Delano, on Thursday, Nov. 11, Mr. George Horsch and Miss Mary Beckers.

MALSED, O'ROURKE.—In Delano, by Rev. Savs, on Thursday, Nov. 9, Mr. Mort Malsed and Miss Hanna O'Rourke.

DIED.

CHAPMAN.—On Monday, Nov. 8, George, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Chapman, in his second year.

The Hicks 1898 Almanac and Paper.

We are informed that the 1898 Almanac of Prof. Irl R. Hicks is now ready, and judging from its past history, it will not be many weeks in finding its way into homes and offices all over America. It is much larger and finer than any previous issue. It contains 116 pages, is splendidly printed and illustrated on fine book paper, having the finest portrait ever given of Prof. Hicks. It can no longer be denied that the publications of Prof. Hicks have become a necessity to the family and commercial life of this country. His journal, "Word and Works, aside from its storm, weather and astronomical features, has taken rank with the best literary, scientific and family magazines of the age. Do not believe hearsay and reports. See the Hicks Almanac and paper for yourself. You will then know why they are so popular. They are educators of the millions, and unrivaled safeguards to property and human life. It is matter of simple record that Prof. Hicks has foretold for many years all great storms, floods, drouths and tornadoes, even the recent terrible drouth over all the country. The Almanac alone is 25 cents a copy. The paper $1.00 a year with the Almanac as a premium. Send to

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2201 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

Hay for Sale.

I have in stack 30 tons of timothy and clover hay, for sale at $2.50 per ton. C. R. CARLTON. 9.

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read it, and might call on you.

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Subscribers are entitled each month to patterns of the latest fashions in woman's attire, at no cost to them other than that necessary f

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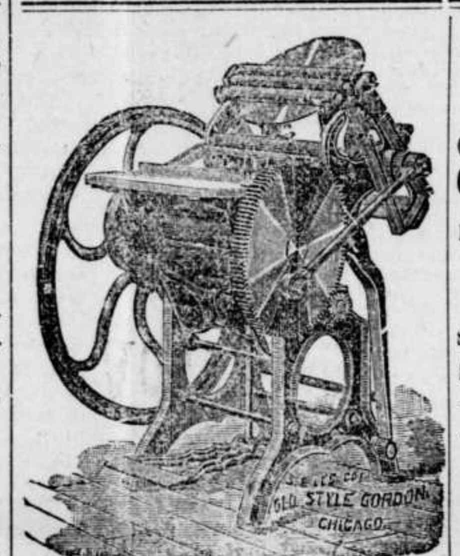

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Correct Abstracts of Titles to Lands and Lots in Wright County.
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Flour, Feed, Fruits green and dried, Canned Goods, Fish, Teas and Coffees Anything in the line of Heavy or Fancy Groceries constantly on hand.
All goods ordered before 10 a. m. delivered before noon. Those ordered before 4 p. m. delivered before 6 p. m. Highest market price for Produce.
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TEAMS and first-class Rigs may be obtained at the office at all hours. Special attention given to Traveling Men and County Seat Visitors. Trips to any part of the County at liberal rates. UNDERTAKING supplies in large and elegant assortment. Our CASKETS are in good woods and metals, with neat and substantial linings, covers, handles and ornaments. Nothing but sound material and appropriate and beautiful Trimmings. Burial Robes for all ages and both sexes furnished on demand.

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SEEDS!
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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME X. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1897. NUMBER 8.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. F. COLLINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. MONEY TO LOAN. Smith Lake, - Minnesota.

W. H. CUTTING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Journal Building. BUFFALO, MINNESOTA.

A. G. SEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. ANANDALE, WRIGHT Co., MINN.

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

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Dayton Building, Cor. 6th St. and Nicollet Ave Minneapolis, Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 17-tf.

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DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:45 p. m
Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:45 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.
A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
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Sunday Schooleverv Sunday.. .... 10:00 "
REV. FOSSBERG, Pastor.

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Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on every third Sunday.
DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a.m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching.....
REV. K. ZEYHER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO, Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 7 a. m
Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. M. SAVS.

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Councilmen, — NICK FRANK, HENRY BOCK, ADAM HORSCH.
Recorder, — L. M. MAXFIELD.
Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.
Justices of the Peace, — W. H. FRAZEE, R. M. WALTER
Street Commissioner, PHILIP MARTIN.
Board of Health. — T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary, J. E. BORSCH.
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THE TEACHER'S DREAM.

FROM OUR DUMB ANIMALS.

And then she lifted up her face,
But started back aghast—
The room, by strange and sudden change,
Assumed proportions vast.

It seemed a Senate hall, and one
Addressed a listening throng;
Each burning word all bosoms stirred,
Applause rose loud and long.

The 'wildered teacher thought she knew
The speaker's voice and look,
"And for his name," she said, "the same
Is in my record book."

The stately senate hall dissolved,
A church rose in its place,
Wherein there stood a man of God,
Dispensing words of grace.

And though he spoke in solemn tone,
And though his hair was gray,
The teacher's thought was strangely wrought:
□"I whipped that boy to-day."

The church, a phantasm, vanished soon;
What saw the teacher then?
In classic gloom of alcoved room
An author plied his pen.

"My idlest lad!" the teacher said,
Filled with a new surprise—
"Shall I behold his name enrolled
Among the great and wise?"

The vision of a cottage home
The teacher now descried.
A mother's face illumed the place
Her influence sanctified.

"A miracle! a miracle!
This matron well I know,
Was but a wild and careless child
Not half an hour ago.

"And, now she to her children speaks
Of duty's golden rule,
Her lips repeat in accents sweet
My words to her at school."

W. H. VENABLE.

JUST why a politician who wants a protective tariff so high that Americans must use American goods because they can't get any other, is so dreadfully particular about having money, simply the medium of exchange for goods, on the gold standard, so that the nations of the earth will take it, beats ordinary people What do they want to give their money to other nations for?

HENRY A. HICKS, of New York, was chosen by the Knights of Labor, at their recent meeting, to be Master Workman, instead of James R. Sovereign, who has filled the place for several years. T. B. McGuire, Daniel Brown, and H. B. Martin, of Minnesota, were also superseded by I. D. Chamberlain, Barsfield Fitzpatrick and Henry Bostick, the two latter on executive board. Andrew Best being the third member.

DR. PERKINS who examined the sausage said to have poisoned two young men to death, in St. Paul and who went so far in his analysis as to eat a piece of the sausage and sit down to await results, until he got sick at the stomach, and throwed it up without finding out what the poison was, it seems to us made rather a poor choice of means of finding out. Had he eaten a piece of bread and sat down for a short time and some one came rushing into the room exclaiming "two men who ate from that loaf are dead!" Would he not have immediately emptied his stomach? After eating the sausage and sitting quietly down to think matters over, wouldn't his stomach send up the sausage?

ANOTHER lynching has been added to the already long list for 1897. This one in North Dakota, our neighboring state. A mob of 40 men, at about 2 a. m. Sunday morning went to the jail in Williamsport, where Alex Coudot, Paul Holy Track, and Philip Ireland were confined in the county jail, of Emmons county, and hung them. The three were under charge of having murdered Rev. Thomas Spicer and family, six people in all. on Feb. 15 last. A new trial had been granted to Coudot who had been tried, and the neighbors got tired waiting the motions of courts, etc., etc. Would not more speedy trials, with their convictions or acquitals, be better than dallying along with technicalities? Would not people be better satisfied to allow the law to take its course, if cases were tried as they should be, and not on technicalities. Prisoners are granted trial after trial where it seems clear to all that they are guilty. Lawyers prolong trials and heap up expenses where it is clear they are in the wrong. Should cases be promptly and honestly tried people would not be so fast to mete out lynch law. Lynch law is wrong but it is sure and inexpensive generally.

WILL Moses E. Clapp, who would like to be Governor, interest himself in having Billings hung, as the Tribune's report of his speech in the Howard case makes him intimate he should be; or will he commit the same terrible offense he accuses his friend Larabee of, and not complain on him? Show the state you meant what you said, Mr. Clapp.

THE Globe goes for "Our State Hoss Doctors" rather severely. Referring to the Montivedio Leader it claims a Mr. Griggs had a team which horse doctors pronounced sick of glanders; the state veterinary was called in and concurred in the diagnosis. The team was killed. A post mortem revealed the fact that the team did not have the glanders nor any other sickness. The state pays 4-5 and the town 1-5 of the expense of killing and burying condemned animals. The owner then would get nothing for his horses, worth nothing sick of glanders. But where the board of health and state veterinary order killed a healthy team, the owner should have a good fair price for his horses, from somebody or somewhere. The best of men may make mistakes in diagnosis of horse diseases as well as in other trades or professions.

Hard Money and Free Trade.

It looks very much as if some of our financiers are in favor of two kinds of money in this country, if they are opposed to bimetallism. They seem to want a rich man's money and a poor man's currency. They advocate the issuing of paper in sums larger than $10 or $5; while silver redeemable in gold, will be used for people unable to own a $10 bill.

They even want two kinds of banks; one for the wealthy, run by individuals able to purchase U. S. bonds, not taxed; while Uncle Sam goes into partnership with all the poor boys and girls who wish to save a few dimes; post offices becoming savings banks.

By this arrangement the bankers would soon have our Uncle Sam down on his knees to them, so to speak. Bonds would have to be sold, to get money to pay thousands of depositors in post offices, all over the country, whenever the individual bankers saw fit to make hard times for the poor, by contracting the currency a little. Along about election times the depositors in U. S. postal savings banks could be wrought upon to add more to, or to take out their deposits as the "financiers" saw fit to have them. Elections could be more easily carried in this way.

We are for one money, the money of the constitution, for rich and poor.

We believe Uuncle Sam should have the saying, as he has always had, in the constitution, as to what shall, and what shall not be, money, and the stamp of the United States upon coin whether gold, or silver, should constitute it money, good for its face anywhere in this country.

All this fuss about other nations not being willing to take our money amounts to nothing. The people who are loudest with such arguments are the most earnest workers for protection to our home industries. They want protective tariff to our infant industries, so high that nothing that can be made at home will be bought abroad. What better protection could a nation have than money no other country would receive in exchange for commodities? Do these financiers believe that no other nation would do business with us if we had bimetallism? Do they really want America to manufacture everything and raise everything she uses? If they do believe protection the best thing, and that bimetallism will prohibit the importation of all goods; and that is the state of affairs they want, why don't they vote for it? As for us, give us free trade; gold and silver coin for money, and we think there will be no trouble about trade with other nations.

Better Than Ever.

Farm, Stock & Home, Minneapolis, Minn., begins its fourteenth volume November 15th, and starting with that issue will hereafter appear with enlarged pages, having a fourteen inch column instead of a thirteen as heretofore.

Farm, Stock & Home, by the use of minion type, has always given more reading matter for the money than any other Minnesota Agricultural paper and this move will place it still further to the fore. While an inch on a column does not seem a great deal, a little figuring will quickly prove that it is nearly equal to giving twentysix papers of the old size in a year, instead of twentyfour. The subscription price and frequency of issue will remain the same, viz. 1st and 15th of each month and 50 cents per year. The BUFFALO GAZETTE has an arrangement with the publishers by which Farm, Stock, & Home can be had in connection with the BUFFALO GAZETTE for $1.30 for the two papers.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 12, 1897.

Mr. McKinley has taken a hand in that Hanna muddle by personally taking Senator Foraker to task for the attitude that some of the prominent Foraker men in Ohio have taken against the election of Hanna to the Senate. Whether by so doing he hurt or helped Hanna is as yet a matter of doubt. There was no quarrel between Mr. McKinley and Senator Foraker, but there was plain talk on both sides. Mr. McKinley said that he knew Foraker could stop the fight on Hanna that some of his personal followers were showing a disposition to make, if not actually making, if he desired to do so. Mr. Foraker did not deny his power to do so, but retorted by saying that Hanna had brought it all on himself by his treatment of the Foraker and Bushnell republicans, and intimating that he thought it would serve him good and right if he failed to get elected to the Senate. Mr. McKinley did not defend Hanna's methods in dealing with Foraker's friends, but he made it very plain that the whole power of of the administration would be used to secure Hanna's election, and that it would be useless for any republican who took any part in an attempt to prevent his election to expect the slightest favor from him in the way of patronage. Notwithstanding all this the most that Mr. McKinley could get out of Foraker was a promise that he would not personally do anything against the election of Hanna. Foraker is still in Washington and Mr. McKinley has not abandoned hope of being able to bring sufficient pressure to bear upon upon him to get him to agree to call his followers off and to allow Hanna to be elected.

Secretary Gage now openly admits that he is in sympathy with the gold-bug, self-appointed monetary conference which assumes the right to perform the duties properly belonging to Congress in connection with financial legislation, and to emphasize that sympathy he gave a dinner this week attended only by the members of the so-called conference and Mr. H. H. Hanna, of Indianapolis, who is generally regarded as the creator of the Indianapolis convention and of this conference. At this dinner the work of the conference, as far as it has gone, and the financial recommendations in the annual report of Secretary Gage were discussed. If those men have time to waste they have as much right to waste it in this way as in any other. The only good purpose that will be served either by the recommendations of Secretary Gage or of this conference, composed of his side-partners, will be the increase in the silver sentiment of the country. Senator Chandler has not always been wise in his predictions, but he hits the nail square on the head in his latest, made public this week—"if the republican party permanently acquiesces in the existing gold standard it will be defeated in the Congressional elections of 1898 and in the Presidential election of 1900".

John Wedderburn and John Wedderburn & Co., who were recently disbarred from practice before the Patent Office, were this week placed on the fraud list by the Post Office Department, and will not be allowed further use of the mails. Their paper, the National Recorder, was included in the fraud order, and any letters addressed to them will be stamped "fraudulent" and returned to writer, if address is on envelope; otherwise they will be sent to the writer through the Dead Letter Office. Newspapers which continue to carry Wedderburn & Co's. advertisement after knowing of this fraud order may find themselves in trouble with the postal authorities.

Senator Wolcott arrived in Washington this week and had a conference with Mr. McKinley about the fizzle trip of himself and colleagues to Europe, in search of that latter-day "Holy Grail" known as international bimetallism. The Senator used to be almost always willing to talk to the newspaper men, but he now declines all invitations to discuss the failure in which he played such a conspicuous part.

Lemuel Eli Quigg, who was Boss Platt's mouthpiece in the recent New York municipal campaign and who is about the most discredited political prophet of the day, was at the White House this week. His interview with Mr. McKinley may or may not have included Cuban affairs, but, when it is remembered how he shouted for free Cuba during the last sesion of Congress, the following language used by him after he left the White House is considered significant: "I hope that Congress will not attempt to conduct our foreign relations. They are much better left to the administration. There was a time, perhaps, when a resolution conferring belligerent rights upon the Cubans might have been passed without bringing on a war with Spain, but that time has gone. If the Spanish people have a spark of manhood left there could be but one result of any Congressional declaration favoring Cuba. Our people do not want a war with any one. There is no possible compensation for it. We are not in a proper condition of defense, and it is absurd to invite a war until we are ready for one. That is about as complete a flipflop as any man in public life has taken on the Cuban question, and it indicates that the do-nothing policy is to be continued by Mr. McKinley.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents. Opp. U. S. Patent office Washington, D. C.

J. S. Bennett, St. Paul, Motion-converter for windmills. A. Lemke, Minneapolis, Chimney. D. Marcil, Terrebonne, Washboiler. G. W. Murray, Minneapolis, spring mattress. T. E. Nicholson, St. Paul, Automatic slack-adjuster for railway-brakes. F. Peteler, Minneapolis, heating furnace, R. W. O. Rehmenklau, Minneapolis, means for closing tire punctures. G. W. Small, BuffaloLake, Sheet-adjusting device for printing presses.

For copy of patent any send 10 cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

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FROM CALIFORNIA.

Journey, Drought, Grazing Lands. American Desert, Rocky Mountains, Los Angeles.

BY HON. B. F. CHRISTLIEB.

Recalling once more the great amount of rain during the last summer in in Minnesota, it is remarkable that the territory of so much rainfall should be so limited—apparently confined within the boundaries of Minnesota. On my journey from Minnesota, about the middle of September last, an on awakening next morning beyond Sioux City, I noticed many fields of corn killed by drought, being bleached and sear, as if they had been struck by the withering winds and frosts of winter. These effects of the drought were thus apparent on the route to California, through Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas, and 'till the grazing lands adjacent to the Rocky Mountains were reached, where cultivations are conspicuous by their absence.

These grazing lands begin in Western Kansas and continue through Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, being part of the country which was described in the old time geographies as the "Great American Desert," and were it not for the grazing and mining industries the term "desert" would not be amiss at present. The aspect of the region impresses one as being a desert; and the short but nutritious growth of grass, which gives nourishment to extensive herds of cattle, does not releive the country of its desolate appearance.

The great scope of country lying between the Missouri river and Rocky mountains ascends continuously towards the latter, raising at the rate of five feet per mile through the first 200 miles beginning at the Missouri River, after which the ascent is steeper, and at the end of 500 miles near the base of the mountains an elevation of about 6000 feet aboye sea level is attained and it is on these higher elevations that the grazing lands are found.

One peculiarity of this vast scope of country, is, that it keeps an even surface with some undulations, almost to the base of the mountains and extending into the mountain passes so that the latter is often a belt of country of considerable width flanked by mountains and peaks in the distance, so that one travelling across the continent is not always winding around steep mountain sides and declivities, but is moving along smoothly over a prairie like country with characteristics of a desert. This even prairie-like surface ends at the eastern base of the Rockies and summits of the passes, and on crossing to the Pacific slope more undulating and broken country, running into foot hills and mountains is approached, but a great deal of the belt of country constituting the Rocky mountains is not continuous high mountains with peaks and irregularities, much of it being a fairly even like surface. Along the U. P. R. R. in Wyoming large tracts of prairie land lie at an elevation running from 6,000 to 8,000 feet above sea level and constitute the summit of the Rockies at that place, and in Arizona along the Santa Fe route, a comparatively even surface covered with scattering timber meets the tourists eye from the window of a R. R. coach, beyond which high mountains are visible. The elevations of latter, along the R. R., run from 5,000 to 8,000 feet. In New Mexico hawever there are some high mountains crossed, as the Ratan mountains, where the Santa Fe route passes through the state line tunnel on the boundary betweeen Colorado and New Mexico, and also opposite the City of Santa Fe another spur of the Rockies is crossed. Between these mountains, howeyer, there are large bodies of prairie lands, adaptable either to grazing or cultivation. Higher mountain regions, embracing Pike's Peak, Long's Peak and other mountains constituting continuous chains, exist in Colorado, which are perhaps the highest elevations of the Rocky mountains in the United States; those mountains being much lower near the British and Mexican boundaries. The R. R. lines running through central Colorado to Salt Lake attain much higher elevations, than lines running north or south of the boundaries of Colorado. These Colorado railways attain elevations of of 10,000 and 11,000 feeet.

Approaching the boundary of California in passing through Arizona on the Santa Fe route this modified mountain surface continues, but the tourist casting his eyes northward will see the mountains lying toward the Grand Canyon of the Colorada river, and one of the peculiarities of those mountains is the evenness of their crests which continue for many miles, carrying the appearance as the eye traces them above the horizon, as if an immense carpenters plane had reduced them to a perfect straightness parallel to the horizon and the ends of these mountains drop off as abruptly from their straight crests as if the mechanic had sawed them off after straightening the crests. On this route the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River is not visible and at the crossing of the river into California these straight crested mountains have faded into the distance, but some interesting mountain scenery known as the "Needles" is visible at the crossing where there is also a town knon as "The Needles." On crossing the river into California the Mojave or Mohave desert is entered, through which the train passes 170 miles to Barstow. This is truly a desert, for in summer time no water is apparent either by stream or artesian wells, the R. R. company bringing water to supply its water stations in tanks from great distances. At one part of this desert there is a stream known as the Mojave or Mohave river which after running several miles on the surface disappears in the sands of the desert and at a long distance, in the trend of the desert the stream once more comes to the surface. This is a characteristic of California streams or as expressed by some eccentric persons: "The California rivers are turned bottom side up", but the Mojave river is perhaps the most prominen in this peculiarity. After passing Barstow, the Cajon Pass through the San Bernardino mountains is reached followed by the approach of the train to the City of San Bernardino, after which numerous thrifty towns including Azusa, Monroyia, and Pasadena are passed and finally the City of the Angels, Los Angeles is reached.

Dead Against Gold.

Washington, Nov. 12.—It is claimed today that a canvass of the Senate indicates that neither Secretary Gage's financial plan nor any other which provides for bonds payable specifically in gold instead of "coin" can secure a majority of that body. The preliminary canvass seems to show a majority of fifteen against the foundation stone of the plans of both Secretary Gage and the monetary commission. It is believed that the majority would be even larger against the retirement of the greenbacks.—Times.

Tree Culture For Wood Pulp.

By J. O. Barrett, Secretary of the Minnesota State Forestry Association.

Pulp men concede that no other substance, as yet discovered, is equal to spruce, as a basic fibre, for white paper. Their pulp and paper mills consume full 65 percent of all the spruce trees in the United States. Standing spruce in Minnesota is officiall reported at 1050,000,000 feet. It is questionable whether our cut for pulp and other purposes is proportional to that of some states in the east, where the manufacture is more concentrated. To avert a pending famine of the raw material, different companies are buying up large tracts of cut over and abandoned lands to raise spruces from seeds and seedlings. The annual output for making wood pulp board is about 65,000 tons. From sulphite pulp, consuming wood pulp, is manufactured manilla papers whose annual output is 300,00 tons, Pulp is also manufactured into building materials, tubs, pails, mosaic blocks, carriage bodies, bullets for rifle use, protective armor for torpedoes, soles for boots and shoes, alcohol, food products, bedding, silk yarn for garments. In fact there is no end to the practical and and beautiful utilities to which wood pulp is appropriated, and yet the instructive industry is but in its infancy. During the last ten years the increase of the business is estimated at 500 per cent. Spruce does not impart an offensive odor like pine and some other woods hence is much sought to manufacture water pails, butter tubs, etc. from sawed or pulp material. A certain percentage of poplar is generally mixed with the spruce pulp to produce the desired texture.

Pulp men use both white and black spruces. The latter is more common. They can readily be raised on burnt or other open and properly drained areas in the woodlands. In the early spring loosen up the dark soil to fineness; mix proportional, five quarts of spruce seeds with thirty quarts of oats, and sow broadcast; harrow them in; keep out all fires and rumaging stock. They will then take care of themselves. This method is not so available in the open country. For quick growth and quick profit from the prairie plantation, it is better to plant white and Norway spruces, being hardier than the black, when the seedlings are about six inches high. Plant in the spring after the ground is deeply and well pulverized and sunned, placing them, say four feet apart for easy culture, and in due time thin out as needed for the "fittest". Rightly managed, the spruces and poplars can be profitably cut when 15 to 20 years old. Certain it is that no other crop will pay so well in the near future. Such groves are very healthful, beautiful and protective to the home and farm. Strange indeed it is that so many of our citizens, and not a few farmers, will run wild over the Klondike gold discoveries, risking life in an arctic climate, when here in our sunny region a surer fortune is attainable.

Subscribe for and advertise in the Gazette.

Latest News

The Hutchinson schools are said to be closed on account of diphtheria.

John R. Howard, whose trial has been dragging along for so long a time was acquitted by a Minneapolis jury yesterday.

Ex Congressman M. R. Baldwin, is to leave Monday for Juneau, Alaska, to head a syndicate of prospectors, and to locate a great city if possible.

Dr. Frithjof Nansen, the Scandinavian Artic explorer is to be in Minneapolis to-day. Great preparations are made to give him a grand reception.

District Judge C. R. Scott, of Omaha, has been cited to appear before the Supreme Court on charge of contempt, in refusing to enforce a mandate of the Supreme Court last January in a receivorship case.

Ex-Conductor Fred R. Ketcham was awarded a verdict of $21,669 by a Chicago jury, in his suit against the Northwestern R. R., for blacklisting him after the strike.

The investigating committe appointed by Gov. Clough, to find out how much truth there is in the charges of cruelty to prisoners, by prison officials, made by the Globe is hearing some very interesting testimong, to say the least.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

NOVEMBER—1897.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
....	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	....	....	....	....

Four United States men of war and four revenue cutters will watch Florida waters hereafter to prevent filibustering from our ports.

Women cannot become lawyers in Delaware—so the supreme court of that state decides—because lawyers are state officers, and persons who can't vote cannot be state officers.

A New York Physician advertises to "restore outstanding ears to their natural position." Gentlemen who have a few ears still outstanding will do well to bear this advertiser in mind.

A woman with X-ray eyes is reported to have been discovered in Washington. She would be a boon for novelists, who could say that with one glance she not only transfixed the villain, but rendered him bald.

There is a tribe in central Africa among whom speakers in public debates are required to stand on one leg while speaking, and to speak only as long as they can so stand. Why not try it on congress?

In his recent report Gen. Miles says the American Indians are "making rapid progress toward permanent settlement and semi-civilization." That "semi" is a little hard on both the Indians and permanent settlers.

Sensational newspapers have done much to mislead the public in the matter of great fortunes. The great fortunes are not nearly so great as the sensational newspapers have represented them to be. It is worthy of notice that, as a rule, the inventory of a dead man's estate shows it to be much less than it had been represented to be during his lifetime.

The Oklahoma divorce mills will probably not run overtime any more, now that Judge John R. Thomas, of the United States court, has rendered a decision declaring that the publication of warning notices to defendants is not sufficient and that actual service must be had to make the proceedings legal. This decision will apply to all the territories and will make the procurement of divorce less easy.

Apparently the American people are not drinking as much beer and whisky as has been their habit heretofore. During the year ended June 30, 1897, only 62,465,648 taxable gallons of distilled spirits, exclusive of fruit brandies, were produced in this country, against 86,588,703 gallons the previous year. In the same time only 34,462,822 barrels of beer were brewed, against 35,859,250 the year before.

The great popularity of the American girl abroad is illustrated by the fact that the brother of the khedive of Egypt is willing to renounce all claims to the throne of the Pharoahs if he is allowed to marry a citizeness of the United States whom he met during a recent journey in Europe. All she had to do was to cast her bright eyes on the scion of African royalty and he was at once captured. American girls come high, but the aristocracy of the effete eastern hemisphere must have them.

England is about to build a torpedo boat destroyer, which is expected to attain a speed of 40 knots an hour. The progress made recently in building fast vessels of this type has been so remarkable that even so terrific a speed as this will not be accounted impossible. It seems a pity though that the inventors do not devote their efforts more exclusively to improving the speed of vessels whose mission is purely peaceful. The world would probably wag along quite as well if great speed were not secured for the warships.

Gen. Greely believes that near the north pole there is a considerable body of land covered with ice from half a mile to several miles in thickness. Dr. Nansen believes that the vicinity of the pole is occupied by a deep sea covered with ice not above 15 feet thick. "You pays your money and you takes your choice." Nobody has as yet reached the pole, unless it is Andree, and he, poor fellow, remains to be heard from; and consequently the opinion of one scientific gentleman in the arctic line is of no greater value than that of any of his competitors in the same branch of business.

Lord Kelvin, the great English engineer, is reported as having prophesied that our children's children are never likely to see the Niagara cataract. He believes that the whole water from Lake Erie will find its way down to Lake Ontario through machinery which will be more beneficial to the world than the contemplating of the magnificent scene which the waterfall now presents. Further, that there will be a revival of the prosperity in the Highlands of Scotland; that the people will be happy and industrious, occupied largely in manufactures. All this to come from the water power of the country.

Can the dumb be made to speak? Inventor Berliner says they can, and that, too, without much difficulty. He has devised an apparatus which he asserts will produce sound in the mouth, and with its aid all a mute will have to do to talk as well as anybody is to go through the motions of articulation with the tongue, lips and teeth. Of course the speech will be in a monotone, but it will serve all practical purposes. If this is true, the invention will be of great value. The scientists should now set to work to discover some way to make the deaf hear. That ought not to be any more difficult than it is to make the dumb talk.

A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON.

Exports of breadstuffs in October amounted to $26,156,994, an increase compared with October, 1896, of $6,292,012.

The department of agriculture November report gives 23.7 bushels as the average yield per acre of corn in the principal corn states against 27.3 bushels in November, 1896.

President McKinley has appointed Charles Page Bryan, of Illinois, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to China.

In Washington Secretary Sherman and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the premier of Canada, began the first of a formal series of conferences upon topics bearing upon future relations between the United States and Canada.

Arrangements have been made for taking up the subject of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada.

Members of congress who have already arrived in Washington express the opinion that the coming session will be the shortest regular long session in years.

Susan A. Edson, one of the best-known physicians in the United States, died in Washington in her seventy-fifth year.

The earnest advocacy of the stablishment of postal savings banks by the United States government is the feature of the first annual report of Postmaster General Gary.

THE EAST.

On the floor of the stock exchange in New York betting has been prohibited.

At Long Island City, N. Y., the trial of Martin Thorn for the murder of William Guldensuppe was suspended owing to the dangerous illness of a juror and a new trial ordered.

One of New York's leading financiers, Henry Hurlburt, dropped dead at the dinner table at his home.

In Heine's bank at Silver Creek, N. Y., three men blew open the safe, securing $10,000 in money and $4,000 in jewelry.

Because he signed his name to the liquor license petition for Princeton inn, the establishment owned by the alumni of the university in Princeton, N. J., Prof. Charles W. Shields, D. D., LL. D., of the faculty, was at his own request blotted from the rolls of the Presbyterian church.

It is said that one of the first bills introduced in the New York legislature will be one providing for the creation of a new state to be called Manhattan, which will include 16 counties and have a population of 3,902,220.

In session in Philadelphia the National Baseball league magnates abolished the Temple cup series of games which have been played between the clubs ending first and second.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 12th aggregated $1,317,652,600, against $1,216,346,718 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 13.3.

In the United States there were 291 business failures in the seven days ended on the 12th, against 216 the week previous and 276 in the corresponding period of 1896.

In New York Charles M. Murphy, a member of the Kings county wheelmen, rode a mile in the startling time of 1:00 4-5.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Fire destroyed the Riverview hotel at Kankakee, Ill., the loss being $85,000.

Miss Mattie Schulsen and Fred Lausen were killed by the cars near New Liberty, Ia.

At Fayetteville, W. Va., Albert Voiers was hanged for the murder of Charles Gibson at Montgomery April 22, 1896.

The first Thanksgiving proclamation of Gov. Barnes, of Oklahoma, calls upon the people to observe the day as one of public worship, family reunions and deeds of charity.

Henry A. Hicks, of New York, was chosen grand master workman in place of James R. Sovereign at the general assembly of the Knights of Labor in Louisville, Ky.

James Michael beat the 15-mile bicycle record at the Coliseum in Chicago, goin the distance in 31:07 2-5.

Five highwaymen held up the Missouri Pacific St. Louis night express three miles east of Independence, Mo., but they secured no booty.

It is said a combination of steel tube companies, with headquarters at Shelby, O., will control 90 per cent. of the entire steel tube output of America.

Miss Katie Cabell Currie, of Dallas, Tex., was elected president at the fourth annual convention in Baltimore of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

In Arkansas Rome Bronson and Florence Williams, his betrothed, were overtaken by a storm on Black Point mountain and both perished.

At Indianapolis Joseph M. Tilford, aged 87, proprietor of the Indianapolis Journal from 1854 to 1864, died suddenly while at church.

A mob lynched Bud Beard, at Carrollton, Ala., for assaulting a seven-year-old girl.

Near Warren, Idaho, a mail carrier was held up by a lone highwayman who secured registered letters containing $4,000.

Philip Ireland, Paul Holy Track and Alec Coudot, the three Indians who murdered the Spicer family on February 21 last, were taken from the jail in Williampsort, N. D., by a mob and hanged.

In Chicago the University of Wisconsin defeated the University of Chicago football team by a score of 23 to 8.

George Skipper and Joe Sartin fought a duel in Forest City, Ark., and both were killed.

Henry Turner, his wife and sister were found dead in a potato patch in Campbell county, Ga. They had been shot to death.

Fireman Joseph Williams committed suicide near Mandan, N. D., by jumping into the firebox of his engine.

At Osceola, Ark., Henry Phillips, a negro and self-confessed murderer, was hanged by a mob.

The doors of the Bank of Antigo, Wis., were closed, but it is said depositors will be paid in full.

Indiana banks located in Leavenworth, Marengo and English, with deposits estimated to aggregate $100,000, closed their doors.

The second trial of A. L. Luetgert for the murder of his wife will begin in Chicago on the 22d inst.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Chili, Peru and Argentina are said to be plotting to seize Bolivia and divide the territory.

In Havana excitement was caused by the report that the Dauntless had succeeded in landing two filibustering expeditions.

In Spain floods inundated several villages and drowned 15 persons and enormous numbers of cattle.

A decree was issued by President Moraes, of Brazil, establishing martial law for a period of 30 days in Rio Janeiro.

Gen. Blanco dispatched pacificos provided with passes to the insurgent lines in Cuba with a view to inducing the leaders to lay down their arms and accept autonomy.

It is said there is no fear of starvation in the Klondike, as the companies were supplying the men with provisions for winter.

Insurgents dynamited and derailed a train near Nuevitas, Cuba, and the engineer, fireman and ten other persons were killed and 27 soldiers and passengers were injured.

LATER NEWS.

Secretary Gage has requested the secretary of the interior to instruct the Alaskan officials to gather about 600 head of reindeer from the government herds for the use of the expedition for the relief of the icebound whalers in the Arctic regions.

The official canvass of the vote of Ohio gives Bushnell (Rep.) a plurality of 28,301.

John Firestone, of Liepsic, O., killed his 6-year-old daughter with a flatiron while in a delirium from typhoid fever. He also made an unsuccessful attempt upon his own life.

Ex-Congressman John M. Langston, colored, died at Washington, D. C. He was formerly United States minister to Hayti.

The Wyoming supreme court has decided that foreigners cannot vote in that state unless able to read the English language.

Albert Kneeland, the bigamist who has twelve living wives, was sentenced by the court at St. Joseph, Mo., to three years in the penitentiary.

Fsur hundred and fifty miners were thrown out of employment at the Atlantic mine, Houghton, Mich., by a strike of the trammers.

A stranger robbed the Rockesdale (S. D.) postoffice of $80 in gold dust and $12 in stamps.

Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the famous American dentist who facilitated the flight of the ex-Empress Eugenie from Paris in 1870, died suddenly at Paris.

Charles M. Spencer, manager of the Postal Telegraph company's office at Deadwood, S. D., purposely fatally shot himself in the Methodist Episcopal church at Westville, Ind.

Mrs. Henry Payson, of Clinton, Iowa, was burned to death trying to save the life of her child whose clothing had ignited from a bonfire.

It has been determined to appeal to the public at large for subscriptions to a memorial for Henry George.

Mrs. Terrill and her nephew, Edward Mason, living near Peru, N. Y., were burned to death by a lamp explosion.

The bank of Delta, Cal., has suspended business.

L. D. Spickler, a farmer near Cushing, Io., shot and killed his wife and afterward blew out his own brains. Four children are made orphans by the tragedy.

The final act on the part of this government in the ratification of the treaty adopted by the recent universal postal congress was taken the 16th, when President McKinley signed the formal convention or treaty, and Secretary of State Sherman had the government seal affixed. Postmaster General Gary had already signed it. The treaty takes effect Jan. 1, 1898.

Julian Gunion, the boy who shot and killed District Attorney Charles Jones, at Carson City, Nev., was exonerated by the grand jury.

The national convention of stock growers will be held at Denver, Colo., Jan. 25-27.

There were 11 new cases of yellow fever and two deaths at New Orleans the 16th.

The general assembly of the Knights of Labor has selected Chicago as the next place for their meeting.

President Fetterlof, of Girard college at Philadelphia, Pa., has issued an edict against football and henceforth the students of the institution must keep off the gridiron.

The departure of late for Cuba of a number of Americans who have had military experience is to be followed by other expeditions during the present month, and it is probable that before the first of December there will be enough Americans in Gomez' camp to make a formidable addition to his army.

Consul Monaghan, at Chemnitz, in a report to the state department on exports to the United States, says: Germany is alarmed. Exports to the United States are dropping off. Nothing so alarming has appeared in 20 years. America was always the best customer in many lines of manufactures.

The quarantine in Kansas on cattle from the South was lifted and according to the chairman of the state live stock commission the biggest influx of cattle for years was begun.

MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Nov. 16.

Wheat—No. 1 northern, 92 to 92½c; No. 2 northern, 88 to 88¼c; December, 88¾c.

Corn—No. 3, 25c.

Oats—No. 3, white, 20 to 21c.

Cattle—Steers, $3.20 to 3.75; cows, $2.60.

Hogs—$3.00 to 3.25.

Sheep—Muttons, $3.10 to 4.50; lambs, $4.25.

Butter—Creamery, extras, 21 to 22c; creamery, firsts, 20 to 21c; dairy, fancy, 19 to 20c; dairy, choice, 15 to 16c.

Poultry—Turkeys, 7 to 8c; spring chickens, 7 to 8c.

THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General Gary's First Report to the President.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The first annual report of Postmaster-General James A. Gary to the president is made public. Its feature is the strong advocacy of postal savings depositories, as a scheme over which Postmaster-General Gary has worked for many months in the formulation of plans to present to the president and congress. He says the time is ripe for their establishment, and that the adoption of a well-organized system would confer a great boon upon a large number of people and ultimately be of inestimable benefit to the whole country. The estimates of the revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, are:

Total postal revenue for 1897, $82,665,462.73; add five per cent., $4,133,273.13. Estimated revenue for 1898, $86,798,735.86; add seven per cent., $6,075,911.51. Total estimated revenue for 1899, $92,874,647.37; estimated expenditures for 1898, $98,922,760; deficiency for 1899, estimated, $6,048,112.63.

Following is an abstract of the report:

The increase of the postal deficit for 1897 is largely a reflection of the depressed business conditions which prevailed all over the United States during the first three-quarters of that period. There has been no extravagance of expenditure save that obligated by law. Reiterating the injustice inflicted both upon the postal revenues and the people by second-class mail matter carriage regulations, the enactment by congress of some measure to remedy the wrong, similarly pointed out by past postmaster-generals, is urged. As to this the postmaster-general says: "If this were done there would be an end to postal deficits, and the service could be enlarged and popularized by the broad extension of free delivery without infringement upon the general resources of the government, and eventually result in the much-desired reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce."

No method of perfecting the organization of the postal service has proved more effective than the consolidation of post offices. Legislative restrictions on its development are to be regretted, and a repeal of the five-mile limit consolidation measure in the 1896 postal appropriation bill is recommended.

The experimental rural free delivery has been generously appreciated; few expenditures have conferred greater benefits in proportion, and it has unquestionably proved a potent factor in attaining what should be a chief aim of government, the granting of the best possible postal facilities to the farming class.

The report reviews in detail the operations of the various branches of the department. The portion on the subject of postal savings, in brief, follows: "Many millions of dollars are undoubtedly secreted by people who have little or no confidence in ordinary securities and monetary institutions organized by private citizens. It is dead capital, but if its owners could be inspired with absolute confidence in the security of an investment, it is altogether probable that the bulk of this fund would find its way into the channels of trade and commerce. If the government undertook this task, the service would undoubtedly be gladly accepted by the people. Their faith in the government is unbounded. Their little savings, which separately could hardly be put out at interest, would amount in the aggregate to a sum that could be invested to their advantage. It would tend to cultivate thrift in a large class; realizing the advantage of depositing with the government instead of wastefully and uselessly expending, it would tend to better relationship, bring into closer relationship the government and its citizens and develop practical and enduring patriotism. This growth of patriotic sentiment and good citizenship constitutes a powerful appeal to statesmanship to make a way for these beneficent consequences.

The proposition is an accomplished fact in nearly every country in Europe, in the British dependencies of both hemispheres, and even in Hawaii. In Great Britain 7,000,000 depositors have upward of $550,000,000 in savings accumulated during 35 years, and in ten years fewer than 10,000 Hawaiian depositors saved nearly $1,000,000. Deposits in Canada in 20 years exceeded $22,000,000. These vast accumulations have been made with the least possible loss to the governments which guarantee their repayment and with a minimum of cost to the millions of depositors. More than a thousand postal savings accounts in European offices are held by minors, and over two-thirds by the most humble callings. It is essentially the bank of this class. Postal savings would not conflict with those savings banks, but would encourage savings rather than accumulations. The conversion of money-order offices into savings depositories would soon afford infinitely more facility for receiving interest-bearing deposits than the interest-paying banks do now. The most aggressive opponents are among the private institutions engaged in somewhat similar enterprises, though associations of the larger cities recognize in it a valuable feeder to the financial currents of the country. Security, and not the rate of interest, is the primary and essential condition of such a system; and bonds of states, counties and municipalities and real estate furnish an illimitable field.

Comparing other countries, the postmaster-general says nearly every country permits its most popular coin as the minimum amount of deposit, varying from five cents in India to one dollar in Canada. Maximum deposits vary from $285 in France to $2,435 in New Zealand. Deposits over the amount are non-interest bearing, and in several countries the surplus is by law invested in national bonds. Both deposits and accounts are usually small. France made a profit in 1895 of $170,000 in handling 2,500,000 accounts, aggregating $143,000,000 after paying three per cent. interest. Great Britain earned a surplus of $83,000 after paying 2½ per cent. interest on $480,000,000, made up of 6,500,000 accounts. The average commission paid to postmasters is one per cent. per deposit. Any account may be settled and withdrawn from any depository in the country. The telegraph is coming into use as a means of withdrawal.

Many Are Idle.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 16.—All the departments of the British Hosiery company at Thornton, with the exception of the spinning department, were shut down Monday and 425 operatives are out of work. Some time ago the knitters to the number of 50 struck for an advance of 20 per cent. in wages. Treasurer Cooper says he had found the operatives who remained at work were supporting those on strike, hence his action in shutting down the department. It is announced that operatives will be taken back only as they apply for work as individuals.

Postponed.

London, Nov. 15.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: At the request of Marshal Blanco, the government has postponed to the 25th of November the publication of the decree of autonomy for the West Indies. This is with a view of gazetting all the reforms at the same time and of allowing Marshal Blanco, meanwhile, to push operations against the insurgents, and to complete the reorganization of the colony.

Woolen Mills Close.

Clinton, Mass., Nov. 15.—The woolen mills of the Bigelow Carpet company have shut down for an indefinite period. The woolen mills employ over 300 people. The other departments of the plant will run with a reduced working force for some time. The cause of the curtailment is the depression in the carpet manufacturing industry. The mills have been shut down at intervals during the past four years.

Five Score Years and Five.

St. Louis, Nov. 16.—The oldest Hebrew in the United States celebrated his birthday Monday. His name is Lazar Greengard and at noon he rounded the 105th year of his life. At the residence of his son, Solomon, in North Tenth street, he received his friends and kindred, the latter including six children, 36 grandchildren, 58 great-grandchildren, and three great-great-grandchildren.

MAKES A GOOD SHOWING.

Annual Report of the Receiver of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 16.—The stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad held their annual meeting in this city and received the annual report of John K. Cowen, the president and co-receiver of the system.

It shows gross earnings for the year ending June 30, 1897, of $25,582,122, an increase of $1,637,340 over the previous year and $2,764,930 more than in 1895. The total expenses of the line were $20,012,693, an increase of $2,429,673. This increase is very frankly explained by the statement of the large sums required in maintenance of way and maintenance of equipment. The receivers have replaced a large number of old bridges built many years ago with modern steel structures, capable of carrying the heaviest trains, and have made other improvements besides putting all equipment in first-class condition. The deficit for the year was $1,177,120, but had it not been for the increase in expenses of maintenance of way and of equipment the earnings would have been more than sufficient to have paid the interest on the bonded indebtedness of the road.

The report shows a radical reduction made in the amount to the credit of profit and loss. A special committee of the board was appointed to examine the assets of the company and revalue the rolling stock and bonds and certain other assets. This committee made a radical reduction in the value of the rolling stock, stocks and bonds and advances for construction to the various subordinate lines during the year past and certain other assets of the company, reducing the total to the credit of profit and loss by about $20,500,000. The balance sheet gives a very clear and full statement of assets and liabilities.

The members of the former board of directors were all reelected unanimously, 163,740 shares of stock being voted.

A Mob's Work in North Dakota.

Bismarck, N. D., Nov. 15. — Alex Coudot, Indian half breed, Paul Holytrack and Philip Ireland, full blooded Indians, the first of whom was sentenced to death for the murder of six members of the Spicer family last February, and has just been granted a new trial by the supreme court, and the latter two self-confessed accessories in the murder, were taken from the county jail in Emmons county Saturday night and lynched by a mob. The lynching had been apparently coolly planned and was carried out without a break in the programme, and sudden and swift retribution was meted out by the mob to the murderers. Williamsport, where the hanging took place, is about 40 miles from this city and off the railroad.

Grand Forks, N. D., Nov. 16.—Chief Justice Corliss, of the supreme court of North Dakota, said Monday: "An innocent man was hanged by lynchers at Williamsport Sunday night." Justice Corliss also said that he had ample documentary evidence to prove that Coudot, one of the three Indians hanged by the mob, was not guilty of connection with the murder of the Spicer family.

Dr. Susan A. Edson Is Dead.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Dr. Susan A. Edson, one of the best-known physicians in the United States, and for many years a resident of Washington, died Friday in her seventy-fifth year. Dr. Edson was one of the physicians summoned to attend President Garfield after he was shot, and during the long illness of the president she was at his bedside more frequently than was any other of the attending physicians. As a mark of appreciation for her services to Mr. Garfield congress voted Dr. Edson $3,000. She was for many years physician to the Garfield family. The deceased was of a most unselfish character, and it was said of her that while she wore out more horses and carriages than any other doctor in town in visiting the sick she never rendered a bill for her services. If her patients paid her it was all right, and if they did not she found no fault.

Imports and Exports.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The monthly statement of the imports and exports issued by the bureau of statistics shows the exports for domestic merchandise during October last to have amounted to $109,583,842, a loss of nearly $2,500,000, as compared with October, 1896. The imports of merchandise during October are shown to have been $49,696,813, of which $24,334,333 was free of duty. For the last ten months a gain of $79,292,702 is shown over the corresponding period of last year in the exports of merchandise, and a gain of $64,555,273 in the imports. During last October the exports of gold amounted to $301,616 and the imports to $11,340,786. The silver exports during October aggregated $5,225,342, and the imports $1,691,661. In October, 1896, the silver exported amounted to $4,794,339 and the imports to $993,440.

Surprise to Depositors.

English, Ind., Nov. 15.—Every resident of Crawford county was shocked Saturday morning when it was learned that the English bank had failed to open its doors. Coupled with this came the report that President Willet, of the Leavenworth branch, had not been seen for three days, and that his mind was temporarily unbalanced over the death of his mother. As soon as the failure became known the bank's branches at Leavenworth, Cannellton and Marengo also closed. Nearly every farmer in Crawford and Perry counties is said to be concerned in the failure for amounts ranging from $200 to $3,000. County Treasurer Brown has placed more than $10,000 in the suspended bank.

The Last Bulletin.

New Orleans, Nov. 13.—The following is the last daily official bulletin that will be issued this season by the board of health concerning the status of affairs in New Orleans as regards yellow fever: Cases of yellow fever Friday, 7; deaths, 2; total cases of yellow fever to date, 1,790; total deaths to date, 259; cases absolutely recovered, 1,110; total cases under treatment, 421.

Braidwood (Ill.) District Idle.

Braidwood, Ill., Nov. 15.—With the exception of Carbon Hill the miners of this district have succeeded in bringing about a complete suspension again, and at a secret meeting held in Coal City Sunday night arrangements were made to again tie up the Carbon Hill mines if it became necessary.

Remarkable Time.

New York, Nov. 13.—Charles M. Murphy, a member of the Kings County Wheelmen and a record holder of many years' standing on the cycle path, rode a mile Friday afternoon in the startling time of 1:00 4-5.

Spanish Press Approves.

Madrid, Nov. 13.—The press generally approves the decree pardoning exiles from Cuba and Porto Rico. All foreigners will be handed over to the care of the consuls of their respective governments.

SOVEREIGN IS OUT.

Knights of Labor Pick a New Leader —Change Amicably Effected.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 13.—James R. Sovereign, who has been general master workman of the Knights of Labor for the past four years or more, and who during that time has been one of the ablest champions of the order and its doctrines, was on Friday afternoon relieved of his office by the general assembly, which has been in session in this city since Monday last. Under ordinary conditions Mr. Sovereign's term of office would not expire until the next meeting. This, however, it is said, makes no difference with the order, whose general officers during a meeting are always in the hands of the assembly and can be chosen and deposed at the will of the majority. Along with Mr. Sovereign there were three other officers retired because of the special election, viz.: T. B. McGuir, general worthy foreman, of Amsterdam, N. Y., and Daniel Brown, of Montana, and H. B. Martin, of Minnesota, members of the executive committee.

Henry A. Hicks, of New York, district 253, New York city, was chosen to fill Mr. Sovereign's place, and T. D. Chamberlain, of Pueblo, Col., was selected as general worthy foreman. Sarsfield Fitzpatrick, of Montreal, and Henry Rostock, of Assembly 300, glass workers, were chosen as the two members of the executive board, the third member being Andrew D. Best.

This very decided change in the corps of general officers of the Knights of Labor will cause considerable astonishment in labor circles. Save to those who were on the "inside," so to speak, for the past three months, there was absolutely nothing of this known. It is said, though the change was sudden and totally unlooked for, it was done with the amicable consent of all. On good authority it is learned that it is with Mr. Sovereign's most hearty approval that he steps down and out. It is likewise with the appreciation and in fact love of his brethren of the order that this is done. The same holds good with the other officers who were relieved. Mr. Sovereign stated that he wished retirement. He wanted rest from the labor which the office entailed upon him.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 15.—J. R. Sovereign, the retiring general master workman of the Knights of Labor, resigned his position in order that he might push his candidacy for president of the United States in 1900.

Official Count of Ohio's Vote.

Columbus, O., Nov. 16.—The official vote in Ohio for the respective candidates for governor at the last election is thus recorded:

Bushnell (rep.), 429,816; Chapman (dem.), 401,715; Holliday (pro.), 7,558; Coxey (people's party), 6,254; Dexter (national dem.), 1,661; Watkins (socialist labor), 4,242; Lewis (negro protective), 476; Liberty, 3,107. Bushnell's plurality, 28,101.

The senate has 17 known republican members, 18 known democrats and one fusion republican elected on the democratic ticket in Cincinnati. Total, 36. The house has 58 known republican members, 47 known democrats and four fusion republicans elected on the democratic ticket in Cincinnati. Total, 109. On joint ballot the republicans have five majority. If they get the fusion republicans, the majority will be 11. Of the known republicans three have declined to say how they will vote for United States senator. The Hanna men claim all of the other known republicans, which, if the claim is well founded, would give Mr. Hanna a clear majority of two on joint ballot.

Two Girls the Victims.

Holgate, O., Nov. 12.—Word reached this city Thursday evening from Oakwood, a hamlet 15 miles south, of an outrage perpetrated Wednesday night by white caps upon two girls, Edith and May Roberts, aged 19 and 17 years. Ten days ago the two young ladies received a white cap notice warning them to leave the town and county, but they paid no attention to the notice. Thursday evening they retired early, and during the night they were awakened by a band of eight or ten men entering their rooms and dragging them from their beds in their night robes to the nearby road, where they were terribly whipped by a cat-o'-nine-tails. The white caps then gave them a coat of tar and feathers and took them back to the house, where they were found unconscious by people passing by. Bloodhounds were placed upon the trail of the white caps, but owing to heavy rains and the trampling of hundreds of people about the scene, the animals were unable to follow the scent, and no other clew can be found.

Condemns Football.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 16.—The governor of Arkansas is the first chief magistrate to disapprove of the game of football. In a letter to President J. L. Buchanan, of the state university, at Fayettesville, Gov. Jones takes the recent game between the Fort Smith and state university teams as a test, and strongly condemns the sport as brutal and recommends that there be a stop put altogether to the playing of the game by the students of the state university. The governor is ex-officio president of the state university board of trustees.

Bartley's Shortage.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 12.—Otto W. Helbig, the expert who has been engaged for several months in examining the books and accounts of ex-State Treasurer Bartley, has submitted his report to the legislative investigation committee, showing Bartley's shortage to be $870,000. The amount of the defalcation had been variously estimated at from $700,000 to $1,000,000. Bartley is now in Douglas county jail under a 20-year sentence in the penitentiary.

Michael Wins.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—Eight thousand people comfortably filled the Coliseum Friday night and cheered the cycling cracks from all parts of the country, who put up some fine sport. The last event was a 15-mile race between James Michael, the Welshman, and E. A. McDuffie, of Boston, the winner to get $1,000 and the loser $500. Michael won, going the 15 miles in 31:07 2-5, beating the record, 32:49, which was held by Tracy Holmes, of Chicago.

Law Sustained.

Helena, Mont., Nov. 16.—The state supreme court has sustained the constitutionality of the inheritance law passed by the last legislature. The law imposes a tax of five per cent. on bequests to any beneficiary not a relative where the estate amounts to over $100. The tax on estates directly inherited, where the value of the estate is over $7,500, is one per cent.

Ringing Noises

Troubled for Years With Catarrh, but Now Entirely Cured.

"I was troubled for years with catarrh, which caused ringing noises in my ears and pains in the back of my head. I was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and a few bottles entirely cured me." HENRY MCKIRTHER, Laporte, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier

Hood's Pills cure indigestion, biliousness.

OPENING AN ACCOUNT.

Woman in a Bank for the First Time Makes Trouble.

"A woman opening a bank account for the first time is a peculiar creature," said one of the clerks in a national bank. "One came in a few days ago and glanced around suspiciously. Then she ambled up to the window and said:

"'If you please, I want to deposit some money.'

"'Yes'm; just go to the next window.'

"She stepped over in a careful way, as if she was breaking some rule or other, and, almost in a whisper, said:

"'Is this where they deposit money?'

"'Yes, ma'am. Do you wish to open an account?'

"'Oh, no,' she said. 'I don't want to have anything charged. I just want to deposit my money. Is this bank really safe?'

"She was assured that it was.

"'This bank is as firm as Gibraltar, madam. You have come to the right place. We will have to have your autograph. Just write your name right there.'

"'Oh, I can't write without a stub pen. Haven't you got a stub pen and some nice violet ink?'

"She was fitted out, and in the most careful way imaginable she wrote out her full name. Then she was provided with a deposit book, which she looked at in an inquiring way. She produced her money, hung on to it for a minute, and then handed it in, all rolled up and tied with a thread. The receiving teller counted it in a rapid way and threw it in with the other receipts.

"'Now,' she said, 'this ain't a good bank. You've just gone and thrown my money in with all the rest, and you can never pick it out again. Take your old book and give me my money. And scratch my name off that big autograph album. Mother said you couldn't tell anything about a bank.'

"She was given her little roll, the autograph was scratched off and the deposit ticket destroyed. She flounced out in a decisive way, as much as to say: 'They can't cheat me, if I am a woman.'"—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

THE MISTAKE SHE MADE.

She Did Her Best to Entertain a Bored Guest.

At a party the hostess said to a guest: "I want you to entertain Mr. Blank a little; he looks bored to death. I will introduce him, and you must try to amuse him. You know his strong point is butter, on which he has written a book."

The lady-guest graciously undertook the task of entertaining the man, inwardly wondering that he should be so interested in butter—of which she knew very little—when his face indicated a mind given to much profound thinking.

However, with butter in view, she began on the weather, gradually got to the country, then on to a farm, from that to cows, and at last to butter. The man looked more bored than ever, the magic word "butter" producing not the slightest effect, and he left her somewhat abruptly, and soon withdrew from the house.

"I did my best," she explained to the hostess; "I went through agonies to prove that I was deeply interested in butter, but it was all in vain."

"Butter!" exclaimed the hostess. "What possessed you to talk to that man, of all men, on butter? I told you he had just written a book on Buddha, and I knew how deeply you two were interested in the same subject."

And they said in chorus: "Gracious!"—Tit-Bits.

B. & O. Improvements Completed.

The improvements on the Main Line of the Baltimore and Ohio, west of, and between Martinsburg, W. Va., and North Mountain, have been completed November 1st. They cover a distance of nearly four miles, starting three miles west of Martinsburg, and extending some distance west of Myers Hole, which is near the North Mountain station. At Myers Hole the line was changed, taking out some very objectionable curvature, and the roadbed raised nearly fifteen feet, eliminating two grades of 42 feet per mile which came together at Myers Hole and substituting therefor an almost level track. This point on the road has always been a dangerous one, and many freight wrecks have occurred there. Apart from doing away with the dangerous feature of two sharp down grades coming together, as was the case in this instance, the saving in operation of the road by the change will be very large, as it enables the tons per train to be greatly increased and reduces the liability of accident to the minimum. At Tablers the road-bed has been lowered about 13 feet, and the same at Tabbs, besides taking out objectionable curvature and reducing the rate of grades at these points from 42 feet per mile to 10 feet per mile, thus increasing the cars that can be hauled per train. Though these improvements have cost quite a sum of money, the expenditure is fully justified by the great saving in operation.

What It Was.

Papa—Alice, I thought I heard a loud smack in the hall last night.

Alice—Yes, Mr. Upsley made that noise with his lips when I told him you had cleared $50,000 in a wheat deal.—Cleveland Leader.

THE TURN OF LIFE

Is the most important period in a woman's existence. Owing to modern methods of living, not one woman in a thousand approaches this perfectly natural change without experiencing a train of very annoying and sometimes painful symptoms.

Those dreadful hot flashes, sending the blood surging to the heart until it seems ready to burst, and the faint feeling that follows, sometimes with chills, as if the heart were going to stop for good, are symptoms of a dangerous nervous trouble. Those hot flashes are just so many calls from nature for help. The nerves are crying out for assistance. The cry should be heeded in time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life.

The Vegetable Compound is an invigorating strengthener of the female organism. It builds up the weakened nervous system and enables a woman to pass that grand change triumphantly.

It does not seem necessary for us to prove the honesty of our statements, but it is a pleasure to publish such grateful words as the following:

"I have been using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for some time during the change of life and it has been a saviour of life unto me. I can cheerfully recommend your medicine to all women, and I know it will give permanent relief. I would be glad to relate my experience to any sufferer."—MRS. DELLA WATSON, 524 West 5th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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Farmer Jimpson's Thanksgiving

AIN'T no use talkin', you couldn't make
Ol' Jimpson look at the bright side o' things;
'Twan't in the man; his head 'u'd shake
F'm side to side an' 'e 'd have his flings:

"Me skimpin' an' savin' and what do I git?
'Sprise me ef we ain't in the po' house yit!"

He 'uz always sneerin' an' snarlin' like,
Be blest ef I knowed what alled the man;
Ef wunst in aw'ile he'd make a strike
He'd growl at even his payin'est plan:
" 'Tain't me that's gittin' a drea'ful lot—
Lord knows I sweated fur what I got."

One year w'en the craps was pow'ful big,
An' the cribs wuz crackin' with piled up co'n,
I met 'im drivin' his shacklin' rig
A-lookin 'ez if 'is sand wuz gone—
"Fine Thanksgivin' weather," I sez; sez he:
"Won't be no thankin' this year by me!"

"They won't?" sez I—an' the way he growled!
"You bet they won't!" an, he cracked his whup,
An' up the road he sorter scowled:
"Be durned ef I've got w'at I ain't dug up;
'N' lost that fine bay mare," sez 'e,
" 'N' co'n is a drug fur ez I kin see.

"Fact is, I've had it pretty hard all roun',
'N' I'm kinder sore on the whole blame thing;
I've felt so mean, yere, drivin' to town
Jes' lookin' 'a-back, that y' know, by jing,
I'm re'lly glad, ez I'm sittin here,
There's nothin' to be thankful fur this year!"

—Chicago Record.

Sue's Thanksgiving

FOR DAYS the Deanes had been making ready for the corn-roast. The boys had chosen the tallest, slightest saplings, and trimmed and cut them until they were like exaggerated fishing rods, with sharply-pointed ends. All the brush and small logs had been gathered and drawn on the stone drag to the high pasture, and piled on the summit of its grassy swell, where the hills and valleys could be seen sinking and rising far and wide, the endless ridges of the Green mountains sweeping away to the east and the blue Adirondacks closing the western view. It was the finest farm in northern Vermont, old Mr. Deane had always declared; and the high pasture had been for generations a favorite place for coasting parties and corn-roasts. It was more popular than ever now, since Sue Deane was the handsomest girl in the county, and counted her swains by the dozen.

"I don't know how Sue's ever goin' to settle down," said her mother, plaintively; "for there's no one man will humor her the way they all do now. And then, Sue's so masterful; she's as sweet-tempered as you please, but she always has her own way in the end."

"Sue's obedient enough, as far as I see," replied Mr. Deane.

"Well, father, she is to you, and always has been; but, dear me! with everybody else she does what she pleases. I will say she's generally right; but that's just it—she's got as much sense, and more, than most of her beaux, and she ain't likely to find a husband she can't rule. And that's poison to a woman like Sue; she needs to be managed herself. There's just one I'd choose for her, and that's Tom Kellogg. But then, my land! he's not the kind to stand bein' played with, and Sue's not the kind to give up her ways for anybody, so there ain't much hope of it."

"Tom's a good fellow," said Mr. Deane. " 'Tain't every boy could work through college 'nd law school, 'nd get into practice in a city, as he has in Burlington. And Sue and he, knowin' each other from children, ef they don't understand each other by now they never will. I think it'll likely be a match."

Mrs. Deane shook her head. Accustomed to be ruled by her daughter's will, she had little faith in any man's combating its caprices successfully. In the main she was right. That very day Sue was planning in her coquettish mind how to tease Tom Kellogg at the coming corn-roast. Sue treated other admirers as she chose; but she felt Tom was different, and liked him all the better for not being sure whether she could trifle with him or not. On this occasion, being especially tender to him in her thoughts, she was prepared to be especially baffling in behavior; for, deep in her woman's heart, she knew that all the delaying, all the coquetting in the world were not going to keep her lover from speaking before his short vacation was over and he went back to the city; and meanwhile there was the sweetness of an understanding no less strong because it was yet unspoken.

Soft and clear the September evening drew on. The whole neighborhood was invited to the roast. They came in buggies, in carryalls, in hay wagons; and, one group after another, they climbed the dewy steeps of the hill pasture. But Tom Kellogg did not come, and Sue's brown eyes sparkled with impatience and a touch of anger at so unexpected a turn of the tables. Finally, when the big bonfire had been lighted, and everyone was gathering about it, Tom's buggy drove up to the foot of the hill, and he helped out of it a very young and very pretty girl—Miss Eleanor Cabell, the city boarder at his aunt's. Poor Tom! it was not his fault, and Sue might have known it; but the amantis irae is proverbially unreasonable. The facts were that Miss Cabell was young, charming, ignorantly enthusiastic, had never seen a corn-roast, and thought she was conferring a great favor upon Tom by accompanying him, not dreaming that his aunt had begged him to invite her. Entirely ignorant of his affair with Sue, she claimed him, sweetly and unconsciously, for her own.

"Oh, how beautiful!" she cried, as they climbed the slope, and saw the great bonfire flaming up on the summit. "Do take me close to it, Mr. Kellogg!" and she chattered away to him, with little shrieks of admiration, as the wide streaks of flame shot high into the air and flared upon the summer wind. The one huge pine tree, stretching its wide branches upon the summit, was so near the blazing pile of logs and brush that one big limb caught a waft of the flame, and the needles snapped with crackling explosions. "Oh, will it be quite safe?" cried Eleanor, and clung for an instant to her escort's arm. Sue, passing near, felt a swift desire to strangle her on the spot.

But that was only the beginning, for Miss Cabell was either appealing to Tom or ordering him around for the next two hours. First, she must have a choice ear of corn selected for her out of the big basket, heaped up to overflowing with the green, tasseled sheaths. Then, with her own white hands, he must show her how to impale it upon the sharpened end of the long, lithe sapling, and she would insist upon fixing one for him, too. Then the right place must be chosen, where she could lower the corn, at the end of the swaying rod, into the heart of the glowing fire, now sunken to an irregular circle of white-hot embers. This necessitated getting so near to the bonfire that the heat reddened her pretty cheeks, and Tom's big handkerchief had to be called into play. Holding it before her face with one hand, and peeping round the edge of it, with many appeals as to whether she was holding the corn right, and was it done, and was he sure the sapling wouldn't catch fire and burn her up, Miss Eleanor Cabell was certainly a bewitching spectacle—one of those charming, helpless, winsome little women whom all men enjoy. How was Sue to know that Tom wasn't enjoying it? When he managed to cross to her side for a moment, he found her absolutely stony to him and flirting desperately with Will Adams; and he was soon almost as angry as she was.

The merriment grew and heightened as the evening went on. The smoking, blackened, sizzling ears of corn were withdrawn from the fire, sprinkled with salt, and, hot and tender beyond description, were eaten, amid a general chatter and fun. More and yet more were stripped from their silken sheaths, toasted and consumed; and, in the dying embers, apples were cozily roasted as a dessert. The great ring of fire died into a dim glow, and then into a mere twinkle of light here and there among the ashes; the stars came out

"I AM GOING AWAY DAY AFTER TO-MORROW, SUE."

over the hills, and the wind ceased, leaving a balmy clearness in the far spaces of the night. It was time for going home, so the revelers joined hands, and ended the corn-roast by dancing in a ring about the fire, and trampling out the last embers, keeping time to their flying feet by an old-fashioned chorus as they swung round and round. Miss Cabell was charmed with this; she danced like a fairy, and laughed like a child as she tripped in the swaying circle. Everyone admired her, and thought Tom Kellogg in luck. Sue heard the comment everywhere; she was irritated beyond feminine endurance; and when, as the ring broke, and the groups scattered again, to wend their way down the hill in the starlit softness of the night, Tom at last found his opportunity to speak with her, she was in her most exasperating mood:

"I am going away day after to-morrow, Sue. Can I see you to-morrow?"

"Will Adams is going to drive me over to Fair Haven to-morrow. I shall stop at Aunt Sylvia's, and I won't be back again until Monday," she said, stiffly.

"Sue," said Tom, shortly, all his innate masterfulness coming to the surface; "if you don't see me before I go, you'll not probably see me again!"

This was dangerous. Sue knew he was right, and that she ought to give him a chance to explain; but she was not the stuff of which patient Grizels are made. And just at this critical moment, a sweet voice said, out of the darkness at his elbow:

"Oh, Mr. Kellogg, isn't it a pity it's all over, and we have to go home! Miss Deane, it has been so delightful; we have enjoyed it so much!"

It was Miss Cabell, radiant and unsuspecting. Her "we" was the finishing touch. Sue's face hardened into determination.

"You must get Mr. Kellogg to show you other things of interest in our country life," she said, sweetly; "he has a little while before he goes back, and will be at your service, I am sure. Good-by, Mr. Kellogg; I hope you will have a pleasant winter in the city."

"Good-by," said Tom, holding out his hand. Sue turned away, ignoring it, and began talking and laughing with Will Adams, who was hanging about, waiting to take her down the hill, and whom she knew Tom particularly disliked. And that was the end of the corn-roast.

It was Thanksgiving day. The family gathering had taken place at the Wilcox homestead this year, for Mrs. Deane and Mrs. Wilcox were sisters, and alternated the festival. Mr. Deane, this time, however, was ill in bed, and his wife stayed to nurse him. Sue came over with the Alcotts, who were cousins and lived a mile or so beyond the Deane farm. The day had been eminently successful; the dinner was a triumph of Mrs. Wilcox's skill; the pies were flaky, the turkey savory, the cranberry a chef d'oeuvre of jellied richness, the cake bewildering in variety and lightness. Outside, a whirling snowstorm had raged all day, but with a dozen merry guests, and the hearty Wilcoxes to boot, there had been no lack of gayety and fun in the old homestead. It stood just outside the village, and now and then, during the afternoon, a neighbor went by in his sleigh, and waved his hand to the windows. Tom Kellogg passed, in the cutter, with the colt; he was only at home for a day or two, and Sue saw him with a great throb of her heart, and a realization, for the hundredth time since their quarrel, of how much she loved him and how foolish she had been. Sue was a just, clear-headed little woman, in spite of her coquetry; she recognized that Tom was in the right, and that he was taking the only dignified stand possible. He had gone back to the city without making any effort to see her, and she knew, as well as if he had told her, that he would not change his attitude until she made some sign. Yet she knew, also, that he loved her as much as ever, and was no more liable to change, in that steadfast affection, than in the quiet determination that controlled it. Tom had turned the tables on her and gained the mastery. She vowed she would not yield; but she felt her day of coquetry was over, whether she chose or not.

Through all Thanksgiving day each had been thinking of the other. At church, during the long and weighty discourse, which sent the younger members to sleep even upon the hard seats of the high-backed pews, Tom was contemplating the side view of his sweetheart's pretty head, with a mingled desire to shake her and kiss her, as one might a naughty but bewitching child. When he drove the cutter in the afternoon, it was not chance that took him by the Wilcox place. He longed to be within those hospitable walls, to join in the games that he knew were going on, with the chance, perhaps, for a moment to hold that nymph-like figure in his arms, or get one good look into those willful, dancing eyes. It would have been easy enough to go in; but Tom was a Spartan, and crushed down such weak desires. And Sue looked out, and hoped against hope that he would come in, and was gayer than ever in all the games, and sang as lightly as a bird in the songs that were started when Cousin Abby Alcott sat down to the melodeon, and was very wretched underneath—and, altogether, it was anything but a thankful Thanksgiving to both of them.

Fate, however, often mocks us gently before offering us a favor. Cousin Reuben Alcott, an elderly man, and cautious as to his chronic enemy, the rheumatism, began to worry over the continued storm. Finally he disappeared, and held a long consultation with Mr. Wilcox; and as Tom Kellogg came by for the second time on his road home the two hailed him, and brought him in, covered with snowflakes, his eyes bright and his cheeks flushed with the cold. Sue felt her cheeks flush, too, with irrepressible joy; but she assumed entire carelessness.

"I was jest a-sayin' thet 'twas too stormy fer me'n Abby to drive home to-night, Sue; so we'll stay over till to-morrer," announced Cousin Reuben. "Tom Kellogg, here, 'll take you home, fer it's on his road, 'nd I guess you won't mind swappin' us old folks fer a young beau."

Cousin Reuben cackled at his own joke, and the rest joined in. Sue and Tom laughed, too, but hardly with effusion. There is nothing more serious than a love affair to those concerned. It seemed to both of them that the next hour or so would never be over. The games were all done by this time, but singing was still in order, and the unlimited consumption of nuts, apples and cider, before the gathering finally broke up. The storm gradually ceased howling and sank away to a calm, so that when the good-bys had all been said, and the various teams were being harnessed, the sky was almost clear, and only a few drifting clouds obscured the stars.

Tom was so afraid that Cousin Reuben might reconsider that he brought the colt and cutter up before the rest of the teams were ready. The colt was prancing and eager; Sue, well wrapped in shawls and hood, was tucked in hurriedly; Tom jumped in, and they were off. Sue gave a little sigh of relief in the depths of her hood, for she had been afraid of Cousin Reuben, too. And yet, now that she was safely beside her lover, her old tormenting spirit rose within her, and she resolved she would not make a sign, after all.

The colt forged ahead through the feathery, piled-up snow. On each side the world stretched glittering and cold under the frosty stars. The keen air brought the blood to the cheeks, and stirred every pulse of life to the rhythm of the dancing bells on the harness. Tom sat upright as a statue, looking neither to the right nor the left. Sue waited two minutes for him to speak—five—ten. They would be at home in half an hour. He expected her to begin, and she never could—and she must—and it was very unkind of him—and he was right—and oh, she couldn't! Having arrived at this point, two big tears rolled down her cheeks, and she said, in a very trembling voice:

"Tom!"

Tom, who had felt his resolution slipping away from him momently, and whose heart was one ache of tenderness toward the willful little bundle of shawls at his side, turned rapturously, with a jerk. The colt felt the rein slacken, seized his opportunity, shied wildly at a fallen branch whose twisted blackness stood threateningly out upon the fresh snow—and, in his swaying rush, turned the cutter over, and threw both of the occupants into the nearest snowdrift. Then he trotted peaceably down the road toward home.

To be shot headforemost into a snowbank is confusing. Exactly what happened, Sue never knew; but the first thing she found herself doing, when she came to her clear senses, was holding on very tight to Tom, and asking him, tenderly and incoherently, if he was hurt. And Tom was laughing. "I'd be willing to have every bone in my body broken, Sue, to know that you care so much!" he whispered, and caught her so close in his strong arms that she was quite reassured as to his safety.

Above them the last cloud had drifted out of the sky. The broad, starlit azure arched over their heads with a friendly clearness and calm. Faintly, yet drawing nearer, came the chiming bells of another sleigh, far down the road. And, sitting in the snowdrift, the lovers kissed each other, and never even knew that it was cold.—Priscilla Leonard, in N. Y. Independent.

GENUINE THANKFULNESS.

One of the Rarest of Human Characteristics.

It ought to be a time of rejoicing for everybody, but it is one only to him who sees that he has so much to be thankful for, and in no particular is manhood so helplessly blind as in this. We carry a long line and a heavy plummet to measure the depth of other people's blessings, and none at all to measure our own. If only we had had the other man's or the other woman's chances, the friends, the influence, the money, the education, whatever they had that we did not, then we, too, would have been successful, happy, and, yes, thankful as the best. But we see what they had that we had not, and, "having eyes we see not" what we had that never came to them.

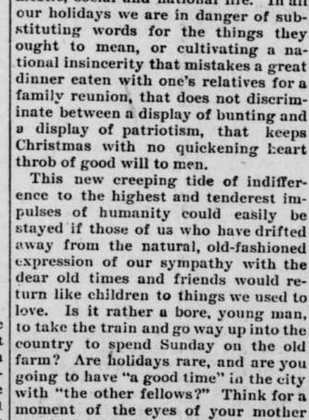
Genuine thankfulness is one of the rarest of human characteristics. Somebody defines gratitude as "a lively sense of favors to come," and it is true that the average mind is so bent on getting something not yet its own that it has little time to estimate what it has.

And this hunger to get more, and lack of appreciation of what is already bestowed, is one of the elements of weakness that affects our entire domestic, social and national life. In all our holidays we are in danger of substituting words for the things they ought to mean, or cultivating a national insincerity that mistakes a great dinner eaten with one's relatives for a family reunion, that does not discriminate between a display of bunting and a display of patriotism, that keeps Christmas with no quickening heart throb of good will to men.

This new creeping tide of indifference to the highest and tenderest impulses of humanity could easily be stayed if those of us who have drifted away from the natural, old-fashioned expression of our sympathy with the dear old times and friends would return like children to things we used to love. Is it rather a bore, young man, to take the train and go way up into the country to spend Sunday on the old farm? Are holidays rare, and are you going to have "a good time" in the city with "the other fellows?" Think for a moment of the eyes of your mother watching the white stretch of road. She will believe you, and be sorry enough if you do not come, for she will never dream that anything but "business" kept you away. There's a regiment of lads who feel just as you do, who would rather stay away and have a bit of "fun." Suppose they all went home this year, and by the fireside, while they see the mother with her own aged, wrinkled hands preparing the things she thinks they like the best, see if the old heart of thankfulness does not come back to them.

Be very sure that thanks for home and mother will be the beginning of that enlargement of heart and brain that will make one keep true thanksgiving for the peace, prosperity and progress that mean good not to the individual only, but to the nation and the race.—Washington Home Magazine.

PHOPHETIC.



"Coming events cast their shadows before."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

No one climbs high enough to get above suspicion.

AN AMBITIOUS GIRL.

From the New Era, Greenburg, Ind.

This paper recently received information that the ten year old daughter of Mr. M. Rybolt, of Hartsville, Ind., had been cured of a severe illness. The case seemed more than an ordinary one, and consequently a special representative was sent to investigate.

The Rybolts are well-to-do farmers living about two miles southwest of Hartsville. When the reporter called Mr. and Mrs. Rybolt and their daughter in question, Louise, were at home, also the other three children. Louise is the oldest. She had been going to school for four years, and was formerly in very good health, but for the past year or more she had been ill.

A year ago the present winter it was noticed that she was breaking down in health. For a time the cause could not be ascertained, but it was finally decided that it was from over-study. It has always been the ambition of Louise to educate herself as soon as possible, for she was anxious to graduate from the common branches early, and to enter a college of music, which her parents promised she could do as soon as she should finish the common branches.

How many children by diligent study to achieve their ambitions are injuring their health. It was so in this case. The child studied hard all day and often far into the night, and had won the respect and admiration of her teacher and of all the school by her aptness, and rapid learning.

For some time Louise experienced an indisposition which she would not make known to her parents, for fear they would have her remain from school. Her headache soon became unendurable, and was noticed by her teacher. She had by this time grown pale and weak.

One day she became suddenly sick at school, and was taken home.

For several weeks she suffered from a fever, and the physicians could not rally her. A neighbor urged them to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which they finally did with splendid results. Louise began getting better at once, and by the time she had consumed ten boxes of the pills she was cured.

"What you have written is true," said Mrs. Rybolt. "I don't think Louise would have recovered had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She is in perfect health to-day, and able to re-enter school.

"We are using these pills in our family when we need medicine, and find that they do more good than doctors' medicines, and they are not nearly so expensive. I would be glad to recommend them to any one who is sick, and can especially recommend them in any case similar to Louise's."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. These pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N.Y.

TAKING CARE OF HIMSELF.

Jack Was Making Money in Ways of His Own Choosing.

"Why don't you give that son of yours a chance?" asked one business veteran of another. "He must inherit some of your superior business qualities and the time will come when you must have some one to look after your affairs. He can't manage them without the necessary training."

"Don't you suppose that I have canvassed the whole situation? I have let that boy handle a small fortune, and the results have been so unsatisfactory that I have given him formal notice to look out for himself."

"But he seems to have plenty of money."

"That's another thing I don't like. I have cut off his allowance, yet he lives well and never enters a complaint. Last spring I thought I would have to put up the office blinds for want of ready cash. My collaterals were not available and creditors were pushing me. The boy walked into the office one afternoon when I was in the throes of despair, said: 'Things lookin' blue, governor?' laid down a certified check for $20,000 and walked out. I owe him that yet, but am holding it back till I can see that he needs it. When I gave him money to buy wheat and told him how the market was liable to go, he ignored my advice and bought millions of eggs; right in the midst of hot weather, mind you. On learning where they were stored I notified the health department and requested some of those in the vicinity to bring proceedings when the nuisance asserted itself. I learned incidentally afterward that he had a patent process for preserving eggs and cleared up a big pot of money. Wheat hadn't gone the way I predicted, but it was his business to do as I told him. Recently he made $15,000 at some shooting game. I don't know just what it was, but one of his friends said that Jack had taken a long shot at a horse and won. I hope the rascal had to pay for the horse."—Detroit Free Press.

FRIGHTENED AWAY.

The First Man He Met in Alaska Scared Him Off.

"No," said a man who was sitting on a box in front of a grocery store. "I can't say as I know very much about Alaska."

His companions looked at him in astonishment. It was the first time he had ever admitted not knowing much about anything.

"I reckon, then, you're not thinking about going to dig for gold," said one bystander.

"No."

"Mebbe, though, as the stories of sudden wealth keep pourin' in, you'll change your mind," said another.

"It won't be possible. I've been there."

"And come back without getting rich?"

"Yes. I didn't much more than cross the boundary line before I turned around and struck for home."

"Scared?"

"That's the answer."

"What of? Polar bears?"

"No."

"Supplies give out?"

"No. I had plenty of food. What changed my plan was seeing a man digging a hole. I had these ideas about gold being found any and everywhere, and I went up thinking to get some points about mining. I asked him in an offhand way whether he had struck any pay dirt yet, and he turned around and glared at me and said: 'Young feller, what do you think I'm doin' this for?' I told him I thought he was digging for gold. He glared at me again and said: 'Gold nothing! I'm doing this for fun. I've been living here for four years and there's one thing that my curiosity has never been satisfied about. I'm going to dig this hole good and deep so as to allow plenty of room, and then find out just how far down this climate will make the mercury go.' "—Washington Star.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package, FREE. Write to Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Great Expectations.

Pauline—If I marry you will you agree not to do anything to displease me?

Ten Broke—Certainly. If I marry you I don't expect to do anything at all.—N. Y. Journal.

Ineligible.—First Ocean Wave—"Where did you summer?" Second Ocean Wave—"At Newport. And you?" First Ocean Wave—"Atlantic City. I have no crest, you see."—Detroit Journal.

Every time a man runs across a real pretty girl he wishes he hadn't married.

Key to the Klondike.

The Pioneer Alaska Railway is the Northern Pacific, and to that company belongs the credit, in connection with the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., of having inaugurated the sale of through tickets to points in Alaska. The Northern Pacific was the first railway to issue a map of Alaska showing the inland passage from Puget Sound to Sitka, Juneau and Chilkat.

Those intending to go to Alaska early next spring, after the snows on the Dyea and Skaguay passes are packed down and the lakes frozen, or at a later date, either via this route or via St. Michaels and the mouth of the Yukon, should remember that the Northern Pacific is the pioneer Alaska line; runs steam heated trains with dining cars, Pullman Standard and Tourist Sleepers from St. Paul to Tacoma, Seattle and Portland; passengers having the option of going via Helena or Butte City (the latter the greatest silver mining camp in the world); also via Lake Pend d'Oreille, Idaho, or through the famous Coeur d'Alene country.

We have issued an illustrated folder, replete with Alaska and Klondike information up to date. Send Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., two cents in postage and he will forward you this map.

Society Note.

Nellie Chaffie tried very hard to get some conversation out of young Clamwhooper, but he answered in monosyllables. At last, hearing violin playing in the next room, she asked:

"Do you play the violin?"

"No; that's a fellow in the next room," he said, with a sudden outburst of loquacity.—N. Y. World.

A Big Regular Army.

The mightiest host of this sort is the army of invalids whose bowels, livers and stomachs have been regulated by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. A regular habit of body is brought about through using the Bitters, not by violently agitating and griping the intestines, but by reinforcing their energy and causing a flow of the bile into its proper channel. Malaria, la grippe, dyspepsia, and a tendency to inactivity of the kidneys, are conquered by the Bitters.

The Crushed Worm.—Mrs. Henry Peck—"Bah! I only married you because I pitied you when nobody else thought anything about you." Mr. Henry Peck (wearily)—"Ah, well, my dear, everybody pities me now."—Boston Traveler.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a cough medicine.—F. M. Abbott, 383 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

We should call learning to ride a bicycle in the hot sun, work.—Washington Democrat.

Where? Have pains and aches everywhere. Cured by St. Jacobs Oil—they're nowhere.

We are liable to be most miserable expecting troubles that never come.

The weather seems delightful when Rheumatism is cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

The office never gets left when it starts out to seek the man.—Chicago News.

A quickstep. Step out when St. Jacobs Oil quickly cures your lumbago.

A cat's heaven would have to be full of mice.—Ram's Horn.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Saving.

"Henceforth," she cried, her dark eyes flashing, "women are to be free!"

The sultan bowed.

"Very well," he rejoined, calmly. "I haven't any kick coming. It'll be a great saving to me, I tell you those!"—N. Y. World.

Why Is Star Plug Tobacco the Best?

Because it is made from selected stock of the best grade of leaf that grows. The ingredients used in its manufacture are absolutely pure—nothing injurious to the system enters into it.

Merely Wondered.—"Was there any frost last night?" "I think not. Why do you ask?" "I merely wondered whether next year's peach crop had been destroyed already."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

If we had to live near a woman who is always practicing singing by herself, we doubt if life would be considered worth living.—Washington Democrat.

Flies are never as active as when you want to sleep in the morning.—Washington Democrat.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

A person looking out for old people always makes a good impression.—Washington Democrat.

How My Throat Hurts!—Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar? Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The miner cannot hope to succeed unless he gets down to business.—Chicago News.

Like rubber are the muscles after St. Jacobs Oil cures soreness and stiffness.

What the fox lacks in legs, he has to make up in cunning.—Ram's Horn.

Surprised? Why? A very bad sprain Cured by St. Jacobs Oil. A sure result.

A large head may be as empty as a last year's bird's nest.—Ram's Horn.

Gone surely when St. Jacobs Oil cures A bruise. Leaves no sign.

For Croup,

asthma, bronchitis, or whooping cough, there is no remedy so sure and safe as Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. From the first dose its healing influence is manifest. The sufferer who has been kept awake by the cough falls into a refreshing sleep, and awakes strong and refreshed. Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is acknowledged to be a specific for all pulmonary complaints. Physicians praise and prescribe it.

This standard remedy for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, is now put up in half size bottles at half price, 50c.

"One of my children had croup. One night I was startled by the child's hard breathing, and on going to it found it strangling. It had nearly ceased to breath. Having a part of a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house, I gave the child three doses at short intervals, and anxiously waited results. From the moment the Pectoral was given the child's breathing grew easier, and in a short time it was sleeping quietly and breathing naturally. The child is alive and well to-day, and I do not hesitate to say that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved its life."

C. J. WOOLDRIDGE, Wortham, Tex.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED," TRY

SAPOLIO

MONEY TO BURN, OR TO USE WITH DISCRETION, can be made in the grain markets now, which offer unusual opportunities for successful speculation. Our facilities and connections for handling speculative orders, which are equal to any and surpassed by none, are at your service. Write us, or send your orders to us at Minneapolis.

BRANCH OFFICES: CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, DULUTH.

G. A. MOOMAW & CO.,
Corn Exchange,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Why have more

ESTEY

Organs been sold than any other kind? Because, although higher in price, the Estey gives far better value than any other.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue with prices, to Estey Organ Company, Brattleboro, Vt.

TOWER'S TRADE FISH BRAND

SLICKER

WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

WINCHESTER GUN CATALOGUE FREE

SEND YOUR NAME ON A POSTAL CARD AND WE WILL SEND YOU OUR 136 PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.
100 WINCHESTER AVE., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

A. N. K.—G 1683

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

MINNEAPOLIS. **WOODWARD & CO.** DULUTH.

GRAIN COMMISSION.

LOW RATES OF GRAIN STORAGE MADE IN MINNEAPOLIS AND DULUTH; WRITE US.

ORDERS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, NOV. 19, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Good, heavy overcoatings at Brandser's.

—George Horsch has purchased 200 front feet of land on Bridge St., West, and is preparing to build a residence thereon.

—The Hamline medical students from Delano, are expected home to assist in dissecting Thanksgiving turkey next Thursday.

—If you want a fashionable suit call on John Brandser. His brother Hans who has learned the latest in New York is to be home tomorrow.

—The long Minnesota winters can't be spent more pleasantly and profitably than by reading good literature. Look over our clubbing offer and bring on your money.

—Ice has begun to form along the banks of the river. A few more degreess of cold and skating will be in order. Keep off until the ice is strong enough to hold.

—If you want to keep your friends in the East, South, or in any other direction posted on the fine weather we are having, subscribe for the GAZETTE for them.

—The traveling man for the new St. Paul packing house was in town this week and astonished some of our dealers by offering them goods in the meat line at away down figures.

—If you have a boy with a love for scientific things send us $3 50 and get the GAZETTE and the Scientific American, weekly one year, and make him a Christmas present he will appreciate.

—Read "From California" by Hon. B. F. Christlieb, in another column. Also "Free Culture for Wood Pulp," by J. O. Barrett, Secretary of the Minnesota State Forrestry Association, in this paper.

—If you want a local paper and wish to make a friend a Christmas gift that will come to them and remind them of you once a month for a year send us $1.75 and get the GAZETTE and Demorest's Magazine.

—Hiram Dyer, Delano's retired butcher, says it will not be two years until our local meat dealers will be obliged to buy all their meats from the Cities. All kinds of stock is now being picked up by city dealers, and our local men can't keep up with the procession and make anything.

—In another column appears a letter from California, by Hon. B. F. Christlieb. He writes that he is feeling better since he went to Monrovia, which place he thinks agrees with him much better than Los Angeles. His letter is quite interesting; describing his journey. He thinks Minnesota wrs blessed in the abundance of rain fall last season, beyond even her near neighbors.

—Last Friday evening poor whiskey fired the brain of one of our business men until he called upon one of his neighboring business men and fired several shots into the floor, and in another place shot so near to the bar tender as to, so we are told, sear his whiskers and considerably frighten him. Poor whiskey is poor stuff for anyone; and especially so for a man on whom it has such an effect. Probably bartenders will be careful in the future, how they contribute to the furnishing of such fracases; especially if they themselves are to come so close to being the subject for a funeral.

—Schnaps, scraps, and snaps are becoming altogether too frequent in our village. Things are being run too loosely. People from other places tell us it is terrible. A young man lately returned from Washington says that Delano beats Seattle, for toughness. This is not pleasant to say about our beautiful village; but it is much more unpleasant, and disagreeable, and dishonorable to our village and our village authorities to have it be so. Some steps should be taken to prevent so much law breaking. If the contracts made to sell no liquors to minors, old drunkars, and people under the influence of drink were enforced much better order would prevail. As things are going it wont be long before the town will be aroused by some terrible murder, or other crime, and the people will rise in their righteous indignation, and abolish forever the licensing of the sale of intoxicants from our midst.

—The Mayor's mounment on R. R. Ave. has again been veiled for winter. This watering trough is quite handy during the season when people could almost as easily go to the river for water; but when it gets to be time for the river to freeze over the monument is covered, and people are obliged to patronize some other place for nearly six months. If the monument was not warranted to run all winter it would not be quite so bad. But just why it is necessary to shut off a non-freezable watering fountain as soon as it would become the most useful is a mystery to many. In justice to the ex-Mayor who was so instrumental in having the fountain placed at the particular where it is, we would say, we understand he agreed to pay all damages accruing from allowing the water to flow during the first winter: but that his offer was not accepted. If the concern is non-freezable, it should run all winter; and in that case is a monument to the stupidity of those in control.

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—A dime social at Mrs. Shaw's, Thanksgiving night, Nov. 25.

—Thanksgiving services will be held at the M. E. church at 10:30, the 25th.

—Plowing, for this season is finished up on account of frozen ground.

-The stock of M. E. Manning's restaurant was sold at assignee's sale Wednesday.

—The G. N. Ry. have plank on the ground for re-flooring the high bridge east of town.

—The Epworth League sociable held at the City Hall Saturday night, was quite an enjoyable occassion.

—The Delano Furniture Co. handled several very nice lounges and couches this week. People must be getting more leisure to need them.

—Councilman Horsch is having some grading done about his lumber yard. It will require considerable filling to get his outfit above high tide.

Cyrus C. Jenks, of Litchfield, aged 89 yeaas: died Friday Nov. 12. Mr. Jenks was an early settler at Rockford, and took part in opening up Wright County to civilization.

—Our Village council has made a move in the right direction. Saloons are to be closed at 11 o'clock at night; and councilman Nick Frank has been put under bonds to keep the peace.

—The weather has arrived that makes horses tied out in the streets too long, without blankets, shiver. The marshal should be authorized to place all such in a barn and have them cared for.

—Horse shoer.s picnic is now beginning. The frozen ground makes the horse with tender feet hunt for the softest road. Delano has three shops so no one need have his horses bare for want of a shoer.

—A few men in this neighborhood seem to think it economy to haul the biggest loads they can pile onto their wagons. It is hard on the horses, wagons, and occasionally on the tempers of the men.

—There has been several trains loaded with gravel, through town this week. We understand they are filling in bridges; preparing for winter and next spring's high water. It was hoped when they made their appearance here that the grade was to be made lighter getting out of town; so that trains would not have to back up and run through town at 30 miles an hour rate, the village ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

—Reports from Cincinnatti say: A panic was caused in St. Xavier school. A stove was overturned, causing fire. A cry of fire was heard and some of frightened children jumped from windows; while others were thrown down by the maddened efforts of stronger ones to escape. Four were severely injured. What would the pupils in Delano school do in case a fire alarm was given? Would it not be much pleasanter and safer to climb down fire escapes than to jump out of the windows?

Personal.

Jim Sherry is assisting F. A Cramer, in his meat market.

Alva G. Datlin is speneing the winter in the Wisconsin pineries.

Mr. Baker, of Winona, is assisting John Brandser, in his shop.

Frank Eppel and William Fenkner have joined the Lumber Jacks.

Henry Kurtz was over from Buffalo Monday, visiting his brother George.

F. B. Lamson, P. M. and Editor of the Buffalo Standard, was in town to-day.

Hans Brandser, lately returned from Norway, is expected home tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Haven and Mrs. Michels, of Montrose were in town to-day.

Mrs. C. W. Kerrick is among the sick. She has been a sufferer for a couple of weeks.

Miss Irene Cheeley, of Brooklyn Center, is visiting Delano on business and pleasure.

Mrs. C. Gast, of Wayzata, was up this week helping to care for her sister Mrs. Kerrick.

Leonard Reider and his cousin, who have been harvesting, near Herman, have returned home.

Mrs. Maggie Ryan, (nee Blake), formerly of Delano, and her son are visiting at William Dunn's.

Miss Jesse Gray who was at Minneapolis, sick, last week, is again at her post in the school room.

J. P. Bernick, who has been in Montana, has returned home. And Frank Metz is back from Dakota.

S. J. Cooper's five year old boy who was injured by the falling of the oil tank door is about again.

Mrs. Joseph Kubon, of Minneapolis, came up Wednesday to help take care of her mother Mrs. John Otto.

Mort Malsed was around Monday, with a box of cigars under his arm. We don't smoke. Mort says he is house-keeping in Watertown.

Miss Eva Shrader, who has been visiting her brothers here and at Watertown, started on her journey home, to Buffalo, N. Y., Monday evening. She will visit on the way, in Michigan.

Dr. Hall, a professor in the Medical Department of Hamline University, was up in consultation with Dr. Shrader on the case of Mrs. Kerrick. We understand the prognosis was favorable.

C. G. Roosen, William Ziebarth, I. Gutzwiller, Frank Scherer, Wash Rader and Pat Greear devoted a part of the week to attending, as wittnesses for the defense, the Howard case, in Minneapolis. But they were not placed on the stand.

"SASS."

She isn't versed in latin and she isn't versed in Greek;
She cannot sing a little bit nor make the organ speak;
She can not trim a bonnet, write a sonnet, paint on glass—
But you ought to see her peel the peach and make it into "sass."

She can not play lawn tennis and she can not swim a stroke;
Her talk is not suggestive of the latest shady joke;
She isn't up on verses, nor rehearses them, alas!
But you ought to see her pluck the plum and make it into "sass!"

She is reticent on knowledge of the newest fashion fad;
Her spelling it is faulty and her grammar somewhat bad;
She's no devotee of Kniepping, bare-foot creeping in the grass—
But you ought to see her grapple the crab-apple into "sass!"

H. S. KELLER, in Louisville Courier-Journal.

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat,	No. 1 per bu.,	$ .83
" "	No. 2 " "	.79
" "	No. 3 " "	.73
Rye	" "	$ .38
Potatoes, per bu.,		.40
Butter		.10, .15
Eggs,		.12
Hay, per ton,		4.00 5 00
Pork		3.00 3 50
Chickens		.05
Turkeys		.06
Chickens, dressed,		.06
Spring chicken,		.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,		.08

BORN.

HERMAN.—On Saturday, Nov. 13, to Mr. and Mrs. Gotlieb F. Herman, a son.

SOME DO NOT.

"To meet upon the level
Is an easy thing to say,
But when it comes to practice,
Do we do it every day?
Do we meet him on the level,
If the brother chance to be
Just a little out at elbow
Or baggy at the knee?"
—New York Dispatch.

Broad Axe:—The daily press' reports of prosperity has caused the country merchants to overstock their stores who now complain.

--If you want a good tri-weekly newspaper and a local paper send us $1.75 for the GAZETTE and the Thrice-a-Week World.

County Cullings.

Rev. Charles Thayer formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church here, preached at Buffalo last Sunday.

Judge Tarbox will hold a special term of court at St. Michaels, Nov. 27th for the purpose of naturalizing citizens.—Buffalo Standard.

The Republican editors of Wright County continue to pull hair. Are they doing it to attract attention and sell papers. It looks bad, boys. Stop it, at once.

Joseph Shaffer, of Howard Lake, was arrested last Saturday on a charge of Arson, in having set fire to his wife's house. He was bound over to appear at District Court, in December.

The Hennepin County Commissioners have rejected the bid of Brown & Sproul to repair the Dayton bridge as exhorbitant. They ask the Wright County board to advertise for new bids

Rev. Vallentyne, at the M. E. church, last Sunday morning, preached an excellent sermon to the young folks. During the services twenty persons were received into the membership of the church.—Buffalo Journal.

Garrard Dougherty came to town Tuesday with 23 hogs, nearly all spring pigs, which averaged 253 pounds.—Howard Lake Herald. Mr. Daugherty has for several years been reconed among Wright county's most successful hog raisers.

The Standard's illustration, the ox and tiger yoked together, probably was inspired by the thought of Bosses Platt and Croker, of New York pulling together. The West don't want a New York man on the Presidential ticket this campaign.

We would like to examine the anatomy of County Commissioner Johnson, and then we might be able to state whether he has any backbone or not, (see the vote on the Town of Woodland bill) -Waverly Tribune. Does brother Schmidt intend this for a challenge?

Mrs. Anna Powell, of Woodland, will have a suit against the Great Northern R. R. at the December term, as administratrix of the estate of Edward Powell for $5,000. Her son Edward was run over by a train while crossing a track to board another train as brakeman, near St. Paul, last September. F. H. Latham has charge of the case for Mrs. Powell.

His Hand Shot Off.

Special telegram to the Tribune.

COKATO, Minn, Nov. 12.—Arthur Osterberg, a boy of 15 years, was out hunting and in climing over a fence the gun was accidently discharged, shattering his right hand so that it has to be amputated at the wrist.

"What to Eat" for December.

"How to Live a Hundred Years" forms the title of a short but interesting article in the December number of What To Eat.

What Shakespeare has to say about kissing for dysepsia is told by Ira Gale-Tompkins in a capital way, while James Courtney Challis supplements the article by a very funny poem entitled "The Bridger Cure." all fittingly illustrated.

The cover is beautiful, and the centerpage is a patriotic gem that all old soldiers and their friends should see and preserve.

WHAT TO EAT offers $10 to the person filling out the following blank lines so as to make the best four lines of poetry, and $1 each to the ten next best. The only conditions are that you fill out the lines and send ten cents for sample copy of magazine.

I saw a man come down the street,
And he was full of——
The day was bright, the air was sweet,
And——

Other words may be used in the second and fourth lines if preferred.

10 cents a copy.

PIERCE & PIERCE, Publishers.
Lumber Exchange, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

If your add was here somebody would read it, and might call on you.

WANTED-TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Minnesota. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago. 50

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VOLUME X. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1897. NUMBER 9.

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ALBION.—Preaching..... "

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THANKSGIVING SONG.

[Missouri Democrat]

The hills of Alaska are filled with gold.
Thanks to the Dingley bill;
The Lord put it there in the days of old,
On account of thd Dingley bill.
And the pioneer has found it out—
With the help of the Dingley bill—
Result of high tariff, without a doubt—
How grand is the Dingley bill!

All Europe is short on wheat this year—
Thanks to the Dingley bill—
They'll have to buy their breadstuffs here
On account of the Dingley bill.
High tariff has made a famine there,
Blessed be the Dingley bill.
And the more they starve the better we'll fare,
Hurrah for the Dingley bill!

The rain poured down and saved our corn,
All hail to the Dingley bill,
Otherwise we'd have been forlorn,
Without any Dingley bill.
And the sun came out and dried the rain,
Thanks to the Dingley bill;
Next year 'twill do the same again,
Due to the Dingley bill.

The melons grew on the melon vine,
Thanks to the Dingley bill;
The juice of the grape made sweep grape wine,
On account of the Dingley bill;
The pigs grow fat on the corn and feed,
Due to the Dingley bill.
If it wasn't for taxes, they wouldn't breed;
How potent the Dingley bill!

Oh! the sun shines bright in the old Southwest,
On account of the Dingley bill;
Our apples and peaches are all the best,
Produced by the Dingley bill.
The hens lay eggs, and the cows they calve,
Caused by the Dingley bill,
The people are grateful for what they have,
Thanks to the Dingley bill.

WHAT TO EAT for December, the Minneapolis monthly magazine is up to date in every way.

THE boom edition, on the eighth anniversary of Washington statehood, of the Tacoma Daily Ledger was a good one and shows Tacoma to be a city up to the times.

THE Minneapolis Times says John R. Howard took the jury that acquitted him down to Barge's and gave them "dry dreams." That's what Howard claimed on the trial that he had before.

WE received last week the Christmas number of McCall's magazine, the Queen of Fashion, New York City. It is nicely gotten up and filled with pretty things ladies like. Fifty cents a year.

THE COUNTY LINE, of Eden Valley, bearing the motto "Independent in all things; neutral in none," was received last week. It is a bright paper and evidently tries to live up to its principles.

A MINNEAPOLIS jury returned a verdict of guilty in the case of Alderman Durnham, who was charged with offering to accept a bribe from Halverson, Richards & Co. A motion for a new trial is to be made.

IF you want your boy to be posted on scientific subjects make him a Christmas present of the Scientific American, weekly, $3.00. Send us $3.50 for one year in advance for both the BUFFALO GAZETTE and the Scientific American.

BEET sugar manufacturers are said to be making every effort to prevent the annexation of Hawaii, or the renewing of the treaty. They want to furnish the people of this country with their beet sugar instead of having them use the pure cane article.

MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN has been appointed guardian of Miss Evangeline Cassio y Cisneros, who has declared her intentions of becoming a citizen of the United States. Perhaps her adopted brother John A. Jr. can still further distinguish himself by rescueing the father of his new sister from the prison in Cuba where he is confined.

LONDON had the biggest fire last Friday that it has seen since 1666. $25,000,000 burned. Nearly a hundred ware houses destroyed. Church of St. Giles badly damaged. It is said the price of ostrich feathers rose 30 per cent, on account of the large number burned, while insurance stock, of such companies as were involved in loss, fell considerably.

IN their efforts to make voters believe the country is still saved, some of the editors have figured out that even if New York and Kentucky did go Democratic this fall, and had their vote been that way at the presidential election McKinley would have had 225 votes to 222 for Bryan in the electoral college. That's getting it down pretty fine only 3 majority, and the most of the United States to hear from next time.

THE St. Peter Herald announces the death of Thomas Pettijohn, one of the old settlers of Traverse de Sioux, having located there in 1853. He was a member of Company D, 9th Minn. Vol's., was captured at Guntown, in 1864, was an inmate of Andersonville prison for awhile. He has been totally blind for several years. He died in Indiana where he has spent his winters for a few years past. He was a man beloved by his acquaintances generally. He was nearly 73 years old.

Whose Voice Was It?

Saturday's Minneapolis Times contains an article "Whose Voice Was It?" stating that Judge Johnson called before him Charles Hitchcock, who claims to have overheard a conversation, through a ventilator, between an attorney and a juror in a case, in which there was an offer to bribe. As the young man could not positively swear to the voice nothing is likely to be done. It seems a too common occurrence in Hennepin county, as well as in Wright and perhaps other counties, for these stories to circulate. If the reports are not true the originators should be found and punished. If they are true, someway ought to be found whereby they can be obviated even though the jury, or all parties connected in the suit have to be kept in solitary confinement between sessions of the trial and until a verdict is rendered.

Lookout for Hog Cholera.

The hog cholera seems to be doing quite effective work in the country northwest of this city. Thos. and Pat. Hughes, M. Lockensgaard, J. Adrian Johnson and William Pell have lost heavily, and Peter Wilson reports that 14 of his last spring pigs, weighing about 160 pounds each, are numbered with the dead.—St. Peter Herald.

The above mentioned cases are less than 50 miles south of us. We used to be personally acquainted with at least three of the hog owners; they are some of Nicollet County's prosperous farmers. The disease seems to be headed this way. Look out that you do not allow visitors, hog buyers or others who have been where hogs are sick to go among your herd. And if your neighbor's hogs are sick, don't let your curiosity get the better of your judgment and rush over to have a look at them and bring home to your own animals the dreaded hog cholera.

Morris Goes to Washington.

The Wright County Times contains an article purporting to be from Page Morris, giving his intention to do something when he gets back to Washington. Some things it would probably be as well for the country if he did not do. Others are all right.

Mr. French says the Congressman is for establishing postal savings banks.
A bankruptcy law.
Cuban belligerency.
Hawaiian treaty.
Federal building at St. Cloud.
Indian school at Red Lake reservation
Re-establishing of mail route between Monticello and Buffalo, and Rockford and Delano.

His appointments, he thinks, have been as satisfactory to the people as it was possible to make them.

He claims prosperity has arrived and the lumber men are full of hope and will have very large camps. While wages are from 25 to 100 per cent greater than last year.

Postal savings banks run outside of politics might be good things for some people. But, when they are to be used, as they are bound to be in this country, to influence voters, they are sure to result in more harm than good.

Bankruptcy laws, enabling "business men" to do big business for a short time; until they make all the debts possible, then shut up shop, pay a few cents on the dollar and begin over, are surely detrimental to the best interests of honest people. The sooner that kind of "business men" get out of the road the sooner the country will get on a solid footing.

Cuban belligerency is better than nothing. But it looks to the average American as if it is about time to suppress such doings as are going on in Cuba, or suppress the publication of such lies as are being published, as soon as possible.

Hawaii should remain independent. There seems to be a much larger population of other people than Americans, on the island. Still, if it is the will of the majority of the bonafide residents on the island to be annexed to the United States, it seems as if we could take them under our wing.

Putting up federal buildings in all the towns over the country don't meet our approval. We can't see any use in expending money in buildings as monuments to Congressmen, unless the business of the government demands such buildings. Why should St. Cloud have a federal building more than Delano should have one? We haven't heard any great outcry for one there.

Schools are in order. If there is a sufficient number of children that have no other means of obtaining an education, to make a school at Red Lake, lets build one sufficient for the needs of the inhabitants of that reservation.

Mr. Morris is reported as having said; "The currency question will doubtless come up, but it does not matter what the house may do in this connection, for it would probably be killed by the Senate." This may be so, but, it is nevertheless, the duty of Congressmen to make the best laws they can where they think laws are needed; they should do their whole duty, and, if the Senate don't like their bills, and kills them, they stand all right with their constituents. They should not be frightened so soon. Possibly the Senate might surprise them by passing their financial bill.

Everybody seems to think some kind of legislation needed on the money question and the Congress that want do something because they are afraid the Senate won't let it, is in nearly as bad a fix as the government that wants bimetallism and can't have it because England's rulers object.

As for prosperity in the lumber camps it sounds good; to hear that lumbermen are getting good wages, and making a few dollars apiece more than they did last year is good enough for them. But when the farmer comes to build granaries, barns, and other structures and has to pay $2 a thousand more for lumber than his friends across the Canadian line, he don't enjoy it quite so much. Lumbermen are destined, as the trees are cut down, to grow less numerous, each year; while as the land is cleared tillers of the soil become more numerous, and competition in that line more sharp. Destroying the pineries also allows the water to run off more rapidly and irrigation will become a part of the farmers expense and care.

Deer and other game now so plenty, will in the near future, follow the buffalo of the prairie, and be known as among extinct animals. While Canada can, after our pine is gone sell us lumber at her own prices. It looks as if the men who manage the lumber business, at present were reaping their rewards at the expense of the rest of the people and of generations yet to come.

The re-establishing of the mail routes from Delano to Reckford and from Buffalo to Monticello we believe should be done. In fact we consider it a big blunder on the part of some body that they were discontinued. If Page Morris will aid in re-establishing these routes he will have the support of most people in those neighborhoods, on one point at least.

Contracting the Currency.

All the so-called gold notes, bonds and mortgages taken by the gold bugs since the demonetization of silver, except United States bonds, are payable in greenbacks, as well as gold; greenbacks being a legal tender in payment of all such obligations. And this is the reason, no doubt, why there is such an effort, on the part of the gold combine, to destroy our greenback money. Is it possible that the masses can be fooled into the belief that it would be good for them to increase the bonded indebtedness of the nation $560,000,000 and destroy their greenback money, as is now proposed by the Hannacrat gold combine?—Waseca Herald.

Condition and Theory.

When Congress assembles on the 6th of December it will be confronted with this condition;

A deficiency in the revenues.

President McKinley's Administration has been and still is making up the deficit from the left over proceeds of President Cleveland's bond sales.

The Dingley deficiency since the 1st of August is $32,546,078. It was over $5,000,000 for the first half of this month.

The theory of the Dingley bill was that by increasing the duties it would stop the deficit. The theory of the McKinley bill, drawn on the same lines, was that it would stop the surplus. Experience under both laws has proved that the original McKinley theory was right. A tariff for robbery is also a tariff for deficiency.

Will President McKinley recommend, will Mr. Dingley propose, a real revenue measure at the coming session? —Thrice-a-week World.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent office Washington, D. C.

C. H. Bigelow, Litchfield, Adding-register E. Caldwell, St. Paul, purse. R. W. Cavenaugh, St. Paul, Automatic smoke preventer. J. G. Hoffken, Green Isle, Mower. B. B. Inman, Duluth, Ice-breaking boat. W. Manteuffel, St. Paul, Washing machine. W. H Meyer, Afton, washing machine. F. A. Teurtillote, Northfield, Shaft bearing. E. C. Washburn, Minneapolis, car-coupling.

For copy of patent any send 10 cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

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We want two or three good men in your county to sell our Minnesota Grown Nursery Stock, Seed Corn, Seed Potatoes and Grain, for Spring delivery. The Most liberal terms. Three plans. Write for particulars.

THE JEWELL NURSERY CO., Lake City, Minnesota.

1-8t

A Few Forcible Facts.

Litchfield Saturday Review: Nels L. Nelson, a prominent Swede Grove farmer, lies at the Le Roy hospital in this city in a critical condition, the result of having imbibed too freely while in this city last Saturday.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 18. Julius Eggert shot and killed his father, Joachin Eggert, and then shot himself in the temple. The elder Eggert kept a saloon and Julius acted as bartender.

C. J. G. D'Albani the man supposed to have jumped from the St. Paul high bridge Monday, was another victim of the flowing bowl. At least the Dispatch says of him when he was last seen: "He was undrr the influence of liquor."

Minneota Mascot: Last night, about six o'clock, T. G. Loxdal, committed suicide at G. S. Sigurdson's house in this village. For some days he had been drinking heavily and yesterday afternoon was known to be under the influence of liquor.

Minneapolis Times: A. W. Eaton, a barber, died suddenly last night just after retireing at nine o'clock at his boarding place, 127 Tyler street S. E. The coroner viewed the remains. A bottle of whiskey was found in Eaton's pocket. The body was removed to the county morgue. Eaton was about 35 years of age and had no known relatives.

Minneapolis Tribune: Frank Mitchell and William Bolinski, two boys of Northeast Minneapolis, about 18 years of age, were arrested last night on the charge of drunkeness. Officers Hiller and Ging took them into custody at Fourth avenue northeast and Marshall street. They were very much intoxicated. The matter will probably be brought to the mayor's attention, as it is desired to learn where the minors procured their liquor.

Finance By a Farmer.

INDEPENDENCE, Minn.

Mr. Editor: How is Greater New York, and Mark Hanna, the Pugilist? Did he expect a Waterloo? If so he was very much disappointed.

The elections of 1897 are all over, and we enter upon the campaign of 1898, which will be a hard fought one.

We have heard it said that money is power, but in Mark Hanna's case it may have failed. Our millionairs may dress in costly apparel, and support a fine livery, flaunt their perfumery in the nostrils of the hod carrier, and when they come to die may be laid away in costly robes, and have an elaborate casket. But all their ill gotten gain will not buy for them a passport through the pearly gates into the eternal city. I would rather muster in the ranks with the honest voter, than be the money lord that Mark Hanna is, without hope in this life or that which is to come.

We have passed guard mount and soon all the political batallions will be on dress parade and ready for inspection for 1898. Germany is a standing army ready to do battle; and the United States is a political field of corruption.

"The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib, but—my people doth not consider." We read in the book of books, the time is coming when men will not endure sound doctrine. Yes they are heaping together their riches for the last days.

When Moses had command of the armies of Israel during his march through the wilderness unto the borders of Cannan, he had golden calf worshippers, and they made for him much trouble.

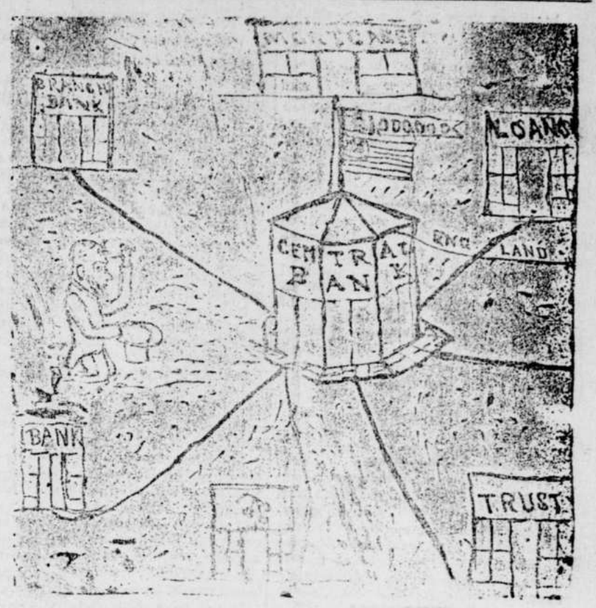
"When they had made them a molten calf and said: This is thy God that brought thee up out of Egypt." And pray, what are the goldites saying today? Is it not in substance the very same words as the children of Israel used more than 3,000 years ago: "We prefer the golden calf to the true God." If a single gold standard is a saving ordinance to this country, then only a part of the people of this country will be saved (that is financially.)

That foreign monetary commission that went abroad under pay and on a Tom Fool's errand, has got back with no laurels on their brows; just as we said it would do. It was not intended from the first that they would do anything only draw their little stipend, at the expense of the people.

It seems strange that people can't see, if we have only one kind of money as a legal tender (gold) that all the big fish will eat up the little ones. There is nothing to hinder. And they will have a bigger breakfast than that fish did that swallowed Jonah. Give us a singlegold standard and the banks control of the currency, and the common people had just as well flip pennies for what is left.

Make all money a legal tender and then the people are safe. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Give the poor of the country a chance. The rich will pull through if the poor man can. But, Mr. Editor, it seems useless to enlarge upon this subject, for the people are given over to their idols and nothing this side the Klondike will satisfy them. Some say the government should go out of the banking business. She has never been in the banking business, but the Constitution of the United States says Congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, etc. Now if Congress shall not have power to say what our monetary system shall be, who shall have the power? They (Congress) are expected to legislate for us in all cases whatsaever. Some may say one vessel is to honor and another to dishonor, and that the servant shall not be above his master, etc. but we are all made out of the same kind of clay, whether he be Jew or Gentile, and I believe if there should be any discrimination it should be in favor of those who carry the freight. They should not be compelled to sidetrack more than half of the time any way. When battles are to be fought, and heavy marches are to be made, the poor man is called upon to show his patriotism, and love of country. The bond holders and money lords said to the poor man, during the rebellion, you fellows do the fighting and we will pay the freight. But it seems the poor man done the fighting and paid the freight to, while the other fellow took passage in a palace car. Equal rights to all and special privileges to none, is what we want. The few million bushels of wheat that was raised in this country with other farm produce may tide the people over for awhile, but it can bring no wave of prosperity; the condition of our finance is too serious and our real estate is hardly good for collateral any more.

FARMER.



Uncle Sam Out of the Banking Business.

When he wants any money he must call on the central bank or some of its branches all under control of a few money sharks and accept their terms.

Among Our Exchanges.

St. Peter Journal: The name of Thos. J. McDermott is mentioned as a possible candidate for mayor of St. Paul at the next election.

Sherburne County Times: The recent session of the district court at Elk River, according to the estimates of one of the Commissioners, cost Sherburne county nearly $1000. Rather a high priced luxury.

Dispatch: While Senator Carter is looking after Montana's silver with his anti-small-bill proposition, what are our Senators and representatives doing? One of them should frame a bill immediately prohibiting the use of rye or corn meal for makin bread in loaves weighing less than ten pounds. It would create a greater demand for wheat, you know, and people really ought not to eat rye bread and corn bread.

Brainerd Journal: Foot ball is not necessarily as rough a game as it sometimes seems to be. A game of foot ball was played at St. Cloud last Saturday, during which nobody was killed and only one player was seriously injured. When the excitement of the moment doesn't run too high among the players a game of foot ball is not much worse than a prize fight.

Oregon Agriculturist: More wormy apples have recently been condemned at Tacoma. Apple growers and shippers must realize the fact that wormy apples will not be admitted to the markets of British Columbia and of Tacoma and Seattle, Washington. There is no telling how soon they may be shut out of other cities also. It seems probable that the time is not distant when infested fruit will not be marketable anywhere.

Thrice-a-week World: A Democratic member of the Ohio Legislature says he will not enter into any combination to defeat Hanna. He thinks that "Hanna in the Senate would do more to bring about Democratic success in 1900 than any other man the Republicans of Ohio could send to represent them in that body." It is rather hard on Ohio and on the Senate to purchase party advantage at such a cost, but there is no doubt that Hanna in the Senate as a big and shining example of latter day Republicanism would be worth more to the Democrats in 1900 than a hundred ordinary stump speakers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—A special to the Herald from Buenos Ayres says: Several cargoes of American cereals which recently arrived here could not be sold, and will be taked to Europe. The steamship Saardinian Prince, which arrived here last week with a cargo of wheat, will sail without unloading it. This refusal of American cereals is due to the fact that Argentina's crops are more than sufficient for home use. Millers refuse to receive foreign grain.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Clubbing Offer.

Demorests Family Magazine and the BUFFALO GAZETTE, one year, $1.75.

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The Thrice-a week World and the BUFFALO GAZETTE, one year, $1.75.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE and Cosmopolitan, for one year. $2.00

The BUFFALO GAZETTE and Scientific Ameriaan, for one year, $3.50

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

While the yellow fever epidemic might have been far more deadly, the prostration of business in some points of the south was almost complete.

Statistics show that since the Cuban famine began in September last 15,000 human beings have died of starvation and no other cause in the distressed island.

An expert says that getting shot does not hurt any more than having a tooth pulled. The dissemination of this knowledge will not lessen the rush to get out of the way when bullets are flying around.

The old world has suffered much this year from famine. It has had wide prevalence in India and China, and portions of Ireland have felt the pangs of dearth. And now the inhabitants of a north Russian province are dying of starvation.

Bismarck is breaking physically, and Gladstone is far from well. Great men are not exempt from the ordinary ills of humanity, and in octogenarians the springs of corporeity have necessarily become corroded by rust. Perpetual motion is an unrealizable dream.

It would be a dreadful thing if Great Britain and France should go to war, but there is a possibility, by no means remote, that they may do so. The two nations have long been contending for supremacy in Africa, and at last a clash of interests appears to be imminent.

Consul Deuster, at Crefeld, Germany, reports to the state department of a discovery made there which it is said will revolutionize the methods of illumination. It is an incandescent jet. A single jet of ordinary size can emit a light of much more than 1,000 candle power, and fine print can be read at a distance of 100 feet.

Mrs. Hannah Gould's band of 60 women to sail from New York soon for Dawson City is composed, according to their chaperon, of "widows and bachelor maidens." It is extremely probable that in a very short time after their arrival on the Klondike such designations will cease to be applicable to any of these female argonauts.

The periodical meteoric shower failed to materialize and we shall have to wait two years more for the grand demonstration that the Leonides vouchsafe once in a generation. Let the stars shoot all they want to. So long as there is no shooting on the surface of the earth we can bear with equanimity any amount of aerial gunnery.

A mob of white men in North Dakota recently lynched two Indians and a half-breed who were charged with murder, and now it has been discovered that the half-breed was innocent of any participation in the crime. Great is the civilization of the white man! Is it not strange that the Indian does not embrace it more readily?

The government experts are not able to find much promise in Alaska for agricultural operations. The mining and timber resources are enormous, and the experiments with reindeer show that these animals can be used illimitably and are perfectly at home in the climate, thus providing meat, leather and transportation facilities. The fishing industry is a strong feature of Alaska also, and these are good enough features to draw a large population.

The custom that has become so popular among bandits in Chicago of holding up men in saloons is evidence that they have been impressed by this progressive and labor-saving age. It is much easier and more satisfactory in every way to hold up six or seven men in a saloon than it is to take the same number one at a time on the street. And, besides, they are likely to have more money in the saloon than they will have when they come out of it.

Miss Grace G. Niles, of the Orange (N. J.) training school for nurses, claims that she has been refused a diploma because she writes poetry. If it is only because she writes it we are prepared to sympathize with her, but before wasting any tears we would like to have some assurance that she doesn't read it aloud. It is difficult to imagine anything more fiendish or horrible than a poetess in the guise of a nurse trying her influence on a helpless invalid.

John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, was recently interviewed by a reporter on a subject of which he is well qualified to speak. He was asked if it pays to advertise when times are hard. "When the times are hard and people are not buying," replied Mr. Wanamaker, "is the very time that advertising should be the heaviest. When times are good they come of their own accord. But I believe in advertising all the time. I have tried all kinds of advertising and have spent a great deal of money in posters, but I gave that up long ago, and think newspaper advertising is by far the best."

An aerolite fell upon the earth near Binghamton, N. Y., Sunday morning; at least it is called an aerolite; but some learned professors who have examined it find curious characters in a piece of metal imbedded in it which they believe to be a message from the red planet, Mars. If that is so it will be better to call together a synod of scientists and have them decipher it. If the Martians have fired us a message we want to know what it is and then means may be adopted to fire back an answer. There is no use saying that it can't be done, for "can't" is an expression unworthy of the age.

Rev. George Reader, who recently married a couple in the lions' cage at the Boston zoo, has been expelled from the theological school of the Boston university on account of his connection with the sensational performance. The faculty of the school regarded his action as not in accordance with the "quiet, dignified and Christian deportment" required by the rules of the institution. It should be stated as an extenuating circumstance that the reverend gentleman did not enter the cage himself, but performed the ceremony from outside of the bars. Thus he showed discretion at least.

A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Bliss of the department of the interior in his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, says that the total area of the public domain is 1,835,017,692 acres; there were 976,044 names on the pension rolls June 30, 1897, an increase of 5,336; the Indians number 177,178, exclusive of civilized tribes; the number of children in public schools was nearly 14,000,000 and the value of school property $456,000,000. A municipal government for Alaska is recommended.

President McKinley, it is announced on high authority, will tacitly approve the programme for autonomy or home rule for Cuba which Spain now promises.

The discovery is announced by the secret service bureau of a new counterfeit $10 silver certificate and also a counterfeit national bank note.

An order was issued by the orphans' court in Washington issued an order making Mrs. John A. Logan guardian for Miss Evangeline Cossio y Cisneros, who escaped from a Cuban prison.

It has been decided by the government to make no further experiments with Indians as soldiers.

Secretary Alger in his first annual report urges military protection for Alaska, commends the work of military colleges, recommends two additional regiments of artillery, the revival of the grade of lieutenant general, more generous treatment of the national guards, and his estimates for the next fiscal year aggregate $96,258,445.

THE EAST.

Advices indicate a total failure of the fall mackerel fishery on the Atlantic coast.

At South Hadley, Mass., Mount Holyoke college, the pioneer institution for the higher education of women, observed its sixtieth anniversary.

Directors of the Rochester (N. Y.) savings bank voted to place that institution in liquidation.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 19th aggregated $1,277,598,888, against $1,317,652,600 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 3.5.

In the United States there were 267 business failures in the seven days ended on the 19th, against 291 the week previous and 334 in the corresponding period of 1896.

At Vassar college in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 60 students were seriously ill from eating improperly cooked veal.

During a fright Samuel, the 11-year-old son of David Johnson, of Philipsburg, N. J., recovered his speech after being dumb three years.

The tannery owned by Langdon & Co., of Boston, was burned at Watsontown, Pa., the loss being $150,000.

In ten days the wife and five children of William Meyer, of Elizabeth, N. J., died of malignant diphtheria.

WEST AND SOUTH.

A mob shot Silas D. Fargo, of Happy Hollow, Mo., on suspicion of having set fire to a building.

J. W. Harris, editor of the Times, was fatally shot and his brother killed by Judge G. B. Gerald in a street duel in Waco, Tex.

Nearly 17 per cent. of the railroads of the country have been equipped with safety appliances.

Isaiah B. Sexton, a survivor of the war of 1812, died in Sparta, Mich., aged 92 years.

A train was wrecked near Coal Bluff, Ind., and three miners were fatally injured and 20 others hurt.

Nine men have been mistaken for deer and killed in as many days in the upper peninsula of Michigan.

George Roehl and Martin Bartholemy were fatally injured and Robert Loren were severely beaten in an attack of masked men on miners at the Kolb coal pit near Mascoutah, Ill.

The death of Rev. George H. Hickox, 25 years chaplain of the Michigan state prison, occurred at Jackson.

Throughout western Washington chinook winds and rains were playing havoc.

At Greenville, O., an unsuccessful attempt was made to wreck the fast New York and Chicago express on the Erie railroad.

At his home in Pawpaw, Ill., Isaac Thompson celebrated his 101st birthday. He is in good health.

In the south frosts have practically killed out the yellow fever.

In Pope and Scott counties, Ark., deputies captured and destroyed six illicit stills and arrested 14 moonshiners.

At Randsburg, Cal., two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt and buildings shook perceptibly.

The doors of the State bank of Holstein, Neb., were closed with liabilities of $16,000.

In Denver Brig. Gen. Brooks, commanding the national guard of Colorado, died suddenly.

The oldest merchant tailor in point of actual service in the United States, William H. Smithers, aged 90, died at his home in Versailles, Ky.

A counterfeit ten-dollar national bank note has been discovered on the Los Angeles (Cal.) national bank.

Margaret Keegan, a widow woman in Chicago, was robbed of $8,000. The money was kept in a barrel in a closet at her home.

During a fight at Bayou Lacombe, La., between Arthur and Edward Jolie on one side and Laurance and Edward Cousin on the other, all four were killed.

George Durnam, an alderman of Minneapolis, convicted of demanding a bribe of $10,000, was sentenced to six years in the penitentiary.

The farmers of west Tennessee are planting more wheat this season than was ever known any previous year in the history of the country.

Jim Hemphill, Frank Woodward and Fayette Norton were killed by an explosion in a mill at Louisville, Miss.

Dikes at Mount Vernon, Wash., broke, and within an hour the whole town was under two feet of water. Hundreds of head of stock were drowned.

Lillie Cornell, aged four, and Willie Cornell, aged six, were found with their throats cut at their home in Oconomowoc, Wis., and Ernest Cornell, their father, was suspected of the crime.

John De Silva set fire to the stock barn of Fritz Dahler at Pana, Ill., and 30 head of fine registered milch cows, five calves and five horses were cremated. Revenge was the motive.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

In Costa Rica President Yglesias has been reelected president.

The Cuban leader, Gen. Ruis Rivera, who was betrayed and imprisoned, has been pardoned.

On his way to Cienfugos Angel Paz, who betrayed Gen. Castillo to the Spaniards for $5,000, was captured by the insurgents.

Near Artemisa, Pinar del Rio province, a Cuban hospital was raided by the Spanish soldiers and 20 sick patriots, women and children murdered.

Bartolme Masso has been elected president of the new government of the republic of Cuba.

A steamer fitted out by King Oscar of Sweden to search for Prof. Andree, the missing aeronaut, returned from Spitzbergen bringing no news as to the whereabouts or movements of Andree.

In a fire at Topeka, Kan., Mrs. M. A. Trigg, aged 52 years, and her 11-year-old daughter Ethel lost their lives.

In the northwest portion of Australia several towns were wrecked and many persons injured by a cyclone.

In Melbourne, Australia, many of the largest business houses were burned, the loss being $5,000,000.

LATER NEWS.

When General Weyler landed at Barcelona, Spain, he was met by a crowd of 20,000 people, but no demonstration was made.

An effort is being made to unite the piano manufacturers of the United States.

The 200 miners of the Crawford company at Brazil, Ind., struck because of the employment of some non-union men.

Ferry Hall, one of the largest buildings of the state agricultural college at Pullman, Wash., was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $40,000. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

At Batesburg, S. C., a wholesale shooting of negroes occurred during a row over cards. Three are dead and two are seriously wounded. Several participants in the game have been arrested.

At the special election held in the Sixth congressional district of Illinois, to fill a vacancy, Henry S. Boutell, republican, was elected over Vincent H. Perkins.

An attempt was made to hold up a passenger train on the Rio Grande road near Dublin, Texas. Robbers surrounded the train, but the engineer dropped to the bottom of the engine cab, and in a shower of bullets pulled the train out of harm's way.

The national organization committee of the populists party, representing the middle-of the roaders, who opposed fusion with the democrats at the last presidential election, met at St. Louis Mo., the 23d to determine their future course.

The special naval board appointed to examine into the cost of armor making, will present to congress details of a plant which it has designed. It will cost more than three million dollars and will have a capacity of six thousand tons of armor per annum.

MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Nov. 23.

Wheat—No. 1 northern, 90½ to 91c; No. 2 northern, 85 to 85¼c; December, 88¾c.

Corn—No. 3, 25c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 20 to 21c.

Cattle—Steers, $3.20 to 3.75; cows, $2.60.

Hogs—$3.00 to $3.25.

Sheep—Muttons, $3.10 to 4.50; lambs, $4.25.

Butter—Creamery, extras, 21 to 22c; creamery, firsts, 20 to 21c; dairy, fancy, 19 to 20 c; dairy, choice, 15 to 16c.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

The first payment of the account of the Union Pacific amounted to $13,500,000.

The Jesse Eddy woolen mills at Fall River, Mass., announce a ten per cent. increase in wages.

T. B. Holt, missionary treasurer of the M. E. church, living at Nashville, Tenn., dropped dead at Weatherford, Tex.

Capt. H. G. Bates, of the American Volunteers, was a bugler in the army and blew the rally and charge on Sheridan's famous 20-mile ride.

Prof. George Frederick Holmes, of the University of Virginia, who died recently, had held his position since 1857 and was never late at a lecture.

Rev. Dr. Henry R. Pritchard, of Indianapolis, the oldest living preacher in the church of the Disciples of America, has preached 6,000 sermons.

Booker T. Washington and the prominent negroes of the south have determined to hold annual demonstrations on the anniversary of the emancipation proclamation.

Francis A. Wade was given a verdict of 20 years in the penitentiary by a jury at Liberty, Mo., for the killing of Alex Schammel, near Excelsior Springs, September 8, 1897.

Morrow Brothers, of Clarksville, Tenn., have secured the contract for tobacco for the Italian government. About 15,000,000 pounds of dark tobacco is required for next year.

Frank Mark, of St. Louis, is the only pensioner in Missouri who is awarded $100 a month, yet he was in the army only 16 days and did not fight a battle. He lost both arms in cannon practice.

Col. Leonard Hein, a Bavarian, died penniless and of a broken heart in St. Louis. For 25 years he has searched for a sweetheart from whom he was parted by his parents in Germany. He was 55 years old.

Since the recent exploration of the Medicine Lodge treaty, by whose provisions the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indians held their lands in Oklahoma, prospectors are pouring into the Wichita mountains, which lie within the reservation and are rich in gold.

Duke Croxon, the first to be tried of the nine men who followed Mr. and Mrs. Gleason out of Newport, Ky., and, taking the woman from her husband at the point of a revolver, assaulted her, was found guilty and his punishment was fixed by the jury at 20 years in the penitentiary.

SHOULD HAVE MORE MEN.

Gen. Miles Urges an Enlargement of the Army.

His Recommendations to Secretary Alger—Latter's Annual Report—Seacoast Defenses—Military Protection for Alaska.

Washington, Nov. 22.—In his first annual report, Secretary Alger makes many recommendations for the betterment of the administration of the war department, based upon the conclusions of his subordinate officers. He asks favorable consideration for the proposition to add two regiments to the artillery branch, pointing to the valuable fortifications now being erected, which, he says, should not be manned by a corporal guard.

Wants a Larger Army.

An army of 35,000 men will satisfy Gen. Nelson A. Miles, but a standing force of 70,000 will not more than satisfy him. That is the burden of one of the most strenuous of the recommendations of the major general commanding transmitted to the president in the report of Secretary Alger. To Gen. Miles' general recommendation that the army enlistment be increased Secretary Alger adds no word of approval, but to the specific appeal for two additional regiments of artillery he gives an emphatic second. Gen. Miles' general recommendation touching the number of enlisted men is as follows:

"In my opinion it would be wise and judicious for congress to establish a standard limiting the recruiting of the army for all future time, unless the conditions of the country should be other than what can now be anticipated. The nation is developing in most unusual and extraordinary proportions in wealth and population, and as the army is one of the pillars of the republic it is proper that it should grow as the nation grows, commensurate with the needs and requirements of the latter; and I therefore recommend that a standard be fixed and authorized by which the strength of the army should be regulated in time of peace in proportion to the population and wealth of the nation, and that the maximum of enlisted men be limited to one soldier to every 1,000 population, and the minimum of one soldier to every 2,000 population, the number actually in service within this limit to be determined by the president according to the necessities and requirements of the government."

For Seacoast Defenses.

Seacoast defenses is a constantly recurring subject of discussion in the report of the secretary and the communications of heads of departments. Gen. Miles urges that the general plan of defense adopted by the government be pursued steadily and the secretary of war sounds the same note more than once. The former recommends the appropriation of $15,318,500 for the seacoast work of the year under the engineer, ordnance and quartermaster departments, and his superior sanctions the recommendation.

Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, chief of engineers, goes into details on the subject of coast defenses. Since August 18, 1890, congress has appropriated $9,762,333 for the construction of modern gun and mortar batteries for coast defense. Up to the present time there have been contracted for 24 12-inch guns, 82 ten-inch, 33 eight-inch and 16 rapid-fire guns and 232 12-inch mortars. The numbers of each type now mounted and ready for service are, respectively, 10, 18, 5, 0, 73. These numbers it is expected to increase by the end of the calendar year to 19, 60, 31, 9 and 168, respectively.

Protection for Alaska.

He says of Alaska that as many as 100,000 people will be gathered there next year, and a military force should be sent to the territory and large emergency powers should be granted to the president to repress lawlessness. Probably the creation of additional military reservations, like that of St. Michaels, may be the best means to meet the problem. A boat for the patrol of the Yukon is also asked for, as well as increased pay for the enlisted men serving in Alaska.

Some Recommendations.

Secretary Alger recommends the revival of the grade of lieutenant general, saying that all the great nations give their officers much higher ranks than does the United States.

He indorses the recommendation of the superintendent of the military academy that the number of students at West Point be increased by allowing each senator to nominate a cadet. As an alternative, he suggests that the president be authorized to appoint ten cadets at large each year.

Favorable comment is made upon the work of the military colleges of the country, but it is suggested that the law be amended so as to authorize details of army officers only to such colleges as have at least 150 pupils actually present.

Attention is called to the need of a proper system of criminal jurisdiction over military reservations and of a hall of records for the storage of official papers. The estimate for army transportation is increased by $100,000 to provide means for moving heavy ordnance. To provide for the new posts needed on the seacoast an estimate of $2,000,000 is submitted.

Estimates.

The estimates for the next fiscal year aggregate $96,258,445, as against $62,832,417, the amount of the appropriations for the current year. The principal items of increase are in rivers and harbors, where the estimate is $48,728,160, as against the appropriation of $23,278,023; fortifications and sea coast defenses, $13,378,571, as against $8,517,141; the military parks, posts and cemeteries, $2,558,639, against $889,867.

Secretary Alger transmits without reduction the estimate of the chief of engineers for the next fiscal year, amounting to $48,728,160, more than double the appropriations for the current year. He says these are largely in excess of what they should be at a time when the demands upon the treasury are as great as now, therefore he recommends a large reduction. In justice to the chief of engineers, Secretary Alger says that these estimates were made by his own direction, that the facts might be placed before congress, showing what the expenditures would be were all the requirements of the river and harbor laws complied with, and he cites the fact that the outstanding continuous contracts for river and harbor work will require an expenditure of over $17,000,000 for the next fiscal year. The secretary indorses the project for the construction of the ship canal connecting Lakes Union and Washington with Puget Sound, but states that active operations cannot be commenced for some time, as the right of way has not yet been acquired.

Secretary Alger especially commends for patriotism, generosity and zeal Col. Buffington and Capt. Crozier, the inventors of the disappearing gun carriage, who generously donated the invention to the government.

The report closes with the renewal of the recommendation that provision be made for the erection in Washington of a statue to Gen. Grant.

ALL WERE KILLED.

Four Southerners Engage in a Desperate Brawl.

Mandeville, La., Nov. 22.—Bayou Lacombe, a small settlement 11 miles east of here, has been the scene of a terrible tragedy. News has just been received here of a desperate fight between Arthur and Edward Jolie on one side and Laurance and Edward Cousin on the other, which resulted in the killing of all the parties concerned. Shotguns and pistols were the weapons used. The cause of the difficulty is attributed to an old family feud.

Masso Is President.

Havana, Nov. 20, via Key West, Fla., Nov. 22.—The new government of the republic of Cuba has been constituted by the election of a president, vice president, and secretaries of war, finances, foreign relations and interior. Bartolome Masso is president. The election was held at Guaymarillo, Puerto Principe, November 4, and representatives of all six states were present. The election was orderly, and Masso triumphed by a large majority. Gen. Calixto Garcia, Salvador Cisneros Betancourt and Domingo Mendez Capote also received votes for the presidency.

MONEY AND HONORS.

Spain Tries a New Tack in Her Cuban Campaign.

Havana, Nov. 23.—Gen. Pando, as already cabled to the press, started by train from this city Saturday last in order, according to the official announcement, to take charge of the campaign against the insurgents. He was accompanied by his full staff and was escorted by a company of artillery. But it is stated on very good authority that Gen. Pando has been commissioned by Marshal Blanco, the captain-general, to enter into communication with the insurgent leaders with the view of arranging for peace.

This statement is based on accurate knowledge of all the facts in the case. Gen. Pando did not leave this city until he had taken steps calculated to further the object which Marshal Blanco has in view. Gen. Pando, after a consultation with the captain-general, first brought about the release from confinement of Damien Caballero, who has been imprisoned on the Isle of Pines for some time past, for, it is alleged, acting as a spy for the insurgents and bringing about a disaster for the Spanish troops at Cacao, province of Santiago de Cuba. Gen. Pando furnished Caballero, who is the godfather of Rabi, looked upon as being the backbone of the insurgent movement in the province of Santiago de Cuba, with a considerable sum of money and caused him to be landed at Manzanillo, province of Santiago de Cuba, where a good horse was placed at his disposal. Gen. Pando's peace emissary was also furnished official documents empowering him to act in behalf of the Spanish commander, and from Manzanillo Caballero made his way secretly to the Jiguani hills, where Gen. Rabi has his headquarters. Gen. Pando instructed Caballero to offer Gen. Rabi a high rank in the Spanish army and a large sum of money, to be distributed among the other insurgent leaders of that part of Cuba, and, in addition, a large amount of money for himself, in the event of his success in arranging terms for peace. Besides this Caballero was instructed to inform the insurgent leaders that the Spanish authorities undertook to honestly establish the new autonomist regime if the leaders of the insurgents would accept the propositions made them.

In Memory of a Dead Senator.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 22.—The memorial exercises in commemoration of the life and services of the late Senator Isham G. Harris, twice postponed on account of yellow fever, were held Sunday night at the Auditorium. Many distinguished men were present. The large building, which has a seating capacity of 6,000, was packed and hundreds of people were turned away. Senator Bate presided. Addresses eulogistic of the dead senator were made by Senator Bate, of Tennessee; Senator Turple, of Indiana; Congressman John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi; Gov. R. L. Taylor and Gen. George W. Gordon, of Memphis.

Secretary Wilson's Offer.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The secretary of agriculture purposes issuing a series of farmers' bulletins on tobacco and has issued a circular soliciting contributions from experts on the methods of cultivation, on the export tobaccos of Kentucky and Tennessee and on the marketing of tobacco. He promises to reward those whose contributions are accepted at the rate of $15 per 1,000 words, but suggests that no one essay should contain more than 10,000 words. The papers are to be submitted to the secretary not later than March 31, 1898.

Tragedy in Texas.

St. Louis, Nov. 20.—A special to the Republic from Waco, Tex., says: J. W. Harris, editor of the Waco Times-Herald, morning paper, and W. A. Harris, his brother, on one side and Judge G. B. Gerald, a prominent citizen, fought a duel to the death on the street Friday night at five o'clock. W. A. Harris was shot dead, J. W. Harris wounded fatally, his body being paralyzed, and Gerald shot in the side and may die. The trouble was the outcome of the mobbing of W. C. Brann, publisher of the Iconoclast.

A Serious Outbreak.

Vienna, Nov. 22.—The hostility between the Christian socialists and the social democrats, which exists in all parts of Austria and frequently leads to sharp collisions between the rival partisans, has resulted in serious rioting at Gratz, the capital city of Styria and the seat of wool manufactures. The police and military were summoned, but were stoned by the rioters. They then charged the mob with fixed bayonets, killing one person and wounding many.

To Bring Sultan to Terms.

London, Nov. 22.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily News says: "I am able to assert on the best authority that the powers are discussing the advisability of a naval demonstration in the Dardanelles or a blockade of Constantinople if the sultan does not yield to the demands of the powers with respect to autonomy for the island of Crete, especially in the matter of withdrawing the Turkish troops."

Banks to Consolidate.

New York, Nov. 20.—Arrangements have practically been concluded for the consolidation of the United States national bank of this city with the Western national bank. The exact terms of the consolidation have not been ascertained, but the United States bank will go into voluntary liquidation and the Western national bank will absorb as much of its business, deposits, loans, etc., as can be transferred.

Sentenced to Death.

City of Mexico, Nov. 23.—The great trial of Arroyo's murderers is over, terminating Monday evening with the sentence of death pronounced on ten of the police officials and policemen concerned in the butchery of the hapless wretch whose audacious attempt on the president caused so profound a sensation here. Public opinion sustains the verdict.

Coal Is Scarce.

Youngstown, O., Nov. 20.—The scarcity of coal in the Mahoning valley has been growing more serious the past week, until it has begun to affect the industries. The Finished Steel company was the first to yield to the pressure and was compelled to close down its plant Friday.

Set Free.

Havana, Nov. 22.—All the English prisoners held in the island have already been released, and all the American and French prisoners will be set at liberty in a few days.

MISTAKE IN DELIVERY.

Customer Lost Because of the Merchant's Versatility.

Queer things happen in suburban towns, where the residents have a way of utilizing means at hand utterly regardless of the consequences. Mrs. Stimpson, a notable housewife who lives in one of these terrestrial paradises, recently replenished her stock of household furniture at the only department store in the place and ordered the purchases sent home that afternoon when she would be there to receive them.

She was in a particularly happy frame of mind as she sat at her front window watching for their arrival, remarking with satisfaction the vacant places the new furniture would adorn, when an undertaker's wagon drove up and stopped in front of her door and a solemn looking driver in rusty black descended from the front seat and rang her bell. She did not lose a moment in raising the window and calling to him in a frightened voice:

"Go away! You've stopped at the wrong house! There isn't any body here!"

"I don't want a body, ma'am, I've got some things I was told to leave here," called the man.

"Take them back!" she commanded, "I tell you I won't have them! You ought to be ashamed to stop here! What do you suppose the neighbors will think?"

"Well, ma'am," said the man, as he climbed on his wagon again, "if you don't want your new furniture, all right, but I've got it inside."

"And I wouldn't take it as a gift," said the distressed woman; "the idea of bringing my goods in an undertaker's wagon."

"We hadn't another vehicle in the barn and you said you wanted it right off," responded the man as he drove away.

But the man of many callings who had utilized the last conveyance in his establishment lost the sale of the furniture and the good will of a customer who did not appreciate such mortuary enterprise.—Chicago Times-Herald.

FRENCH MENUS.

They Are a Thing of the Past, and English Is Now Used.

A gentleman who had noted the tendency upon the part of the restaurateurs of late to have their menu entirely in English, asked one of them what brought about the change from the old way, when French was the popular form for every menu in first-class establishments. He said:

"A change of time and a change of taste. There was a time when restaurants could charge very big prices. It was in good times, and people didn't care much what they paid so that the service was up to the very best. Then we put the bill of fare in French as a gentle deception. Few could read French, and when they ordered pommes de terre they were under the impression they were getting a French dish when, in fact, they were getting plain everyday murphies with the jackets on.

"I remember many funny cases. At one time I had a couple of young people at a table and at the close of the meal they ordered cafe au lait, just because it brought up the close of the menu. When they were served with coffee and cream they were surprised, and the waiter said the girl said to her beau: 'Well, I know enough French now to know that kaf aw layit is coffee. It won't take me long to learn French, Willie, if you keep coming here.'

"Another thing. In the old days the French was a gentle deception. A man who ordered pommes de terre, say, was willing to pay a quarter for them, but he would have kicked like a mule to be called upon to pay that much for potatoes. People are eating roast beef and beefsteak now, and French dishes don't go. I guess the nation is getting more and more to have pride in America and all things that are American."—Cincinnati Commercial Telegraph.

It Makes Cold Feet Warm.

Shake into your under shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It gives rest and comfort, prevents that smarting sensation and keeps your feet from perspiring. Allen's Foot-Ease makes cold feet warm. After your feet perspire they usually feel cold at this season. Ask your druggist or shoe dealer to-day for a 25c box of Allen's Foot-Ease and use it at once. Sample sent Free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Heavy Gale.

A Yankee, in describing a gale of wind, says: "A white dog, while attempting to weather the gale, was caught with his mouth open and turned completely inside out."—Tit-Bits.

Explaining It.—"I presume the reason why the chainless bicycle isn't as well known as the other kind," remarked Rivers, "is that it always travels in cog."—Chicago Tribune.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

Do the right, and your ideal of it grows and perfects itself. Do the wrong, and your ideal of it breaks up and vanishes.—James Martineau.

To introduce our magazine, it will be sent free three months to all who send six cents to pay for registering name. "Home and Garden," St. Paul, Minn.

Spinster—A woman who wouldn't marry if she could and couldn't if she would.—Chicago News.

Many actresses seem to favor long engagements and short marriages.—Chicago News.

Free from Catarrh

Surprised at the Wonderful Curative Power of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh and bronchial trouble and have been surprised at its wonderful curative properties. I am now entirely free from both these complaints, and heartily recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh." A. G. SAMAN, Clark Mills, Wisconsin."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills act easily, effectively. 25c.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Mean White Man.

Rev. Amindab Bledso, of the St. Louis Blue Light tabernacle, met Jim Webster a few days ago near the Grand Union depot and asked him how he was off for firewood.

"I reckon I has got erbout five cords laid up for de winter."

"Dat oughter las' yer er long while," said Parson Bledso, who was figuring to borrow some of Jim's fuel.

"Hit ain't gwine ter las' so werry long," replied Jim, "bekase de white man in whose yard 'at wood is burns it up jess as if it didn't cos' him er cent."—N. Y. World.

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS.

South and East.

On December 7 and 21 the Big Four Route and Chesapeake & Ohio railway will sell excursion tickets from all points northwest, both one way and round trip, at greatly reduced rates to points in Virginia, North and South Carolina and other southern states. Round trip tickets will be good twenty-one days returning. Write for particulars and pamphlet descriptive of Virginia farm lands. U. L. Truitt, Northwestern Passenger Agent, 234 Clark St., Chicago.

Considerate.

The Sheriff—The boys was all in favor of makin' that reward fer you "dead or alive," but I talked 'em out of it.

Pizen Bill—Jake, that was mighty kind of you.

"Oh, I dunno as they was any particuler kindness about it. You see, Bill, if you was brought in dead I wouldn't git to charge the county nothin' fer your board, and wouldn't git no fee fer hangin' you."—Indianapolis Journal.

Misery by the Wholesale,

Is what chronic inactivity of the liver gives rise to. Bile gets into the blood and imparts a yellow tint, the tongue fouls, and so does the breath, sick headaches, pain beneath the right ribs and shoulder blades are felt, the bowels become constipated and the stomach disordered. The proven remedy for this catalogue of evils is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine long and professionally recommended, and sovereign also for chills and fever, nervousness and rheumatism.

Trouble for Both.

He—Oh, of course, dear, it is all right for you to eat onions if you like them, and I'm not the one to stop you; but, I declare, it's hard work to stand it.

She—Well, I don't blame you, Harry, for after I eat them I can hardly stay where I am myself.—Judge.

Star Plug Is Strictly High Grade.

No expense is saved—no false economy is practiced—in the manufacture of Star plug tobacco. It is strictly high-grade in every particular.

When a woman sees a pretty girl, she says she wouldn't be bad looking if she didn't know of her beauty so well.—Washington Democrat.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. Williams, Antioch, Ill., April 11, 1894.

Wearing glasses seems to go in families, like consumption and red hair.—Washington Democrat.

Disfigured from a bruise? No; not When St. Jacobs Oil cures it. No chance.

The rattlesnake never shrinks from danger. It simply recoils.—Chicago News.

A big investment for a workingman is St. Jacobs Oil. It cures rheumatism.

A boy is never too trifling to learn to whistle real loud through his fingers.

When did you arrive—not to know St. Jacobs Oil will cure a sprain right off.

WOMEN DO NOT TELL THE WHOLE TRUTH.

Modest Women Evade Certain Questions When Asked by a Male Physician, but Write Freely to Mrs. Pinkham.

An eminent physician says that "Women are not truthful, they will lie to their physicians." This statement should be qualified; women do tell the truth, but not the whole truth, to a male physician, but this is only in regard to those painful and troublesome disorders peculiar to their sex.

There can be no more terrible ordeal to a delicate, sensitive, refined woman than to be obliged to answer certain questions when those questions are asked, even by her family physician. This is especially the case with unmarried women.

This is the reason why thousands and thousands of women are now corresponding with Mrs. Pinkham. To this good woman they can and do give every symptom, so that she really knows more about the true condition of her patients through her correspondence than the physician who personally questions them. Perfect confidence and candor are at once established between Mrs. Pinkham and her patients.

Years ago women had no such recourse. Nowadays a modest woman asks help of a woman who understands women. If you suffer from any form of trouble peculiar to women, write at once to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and she will advise you free of charge.

And the fact that this great boon which is extended freely to women by Mrs. Pinkham, is appreciated, the thousands of letters which are received by her prove. Many such grateful letters as the following are constantly pouring in:

"I was a sufferer from female weakness for about a year and a half. I have tried doctors and patent medicines, but nothing helped me. I underwent the horrors of local treatment, but received no benefit. My ailment was pronounced ulceration of the womb. I suffered from intense pains in the womb and ovaries, and the backache was dreadful. I had leucorrhœa in its worst form. Finally I grew so weak I had to keep my bed. The pains were so hard as to almost cause spasms. When I could endure the pain no longer I was given morphine. My memory grew short, and I gave up all hope of ever getting well. Thus I dragged along. At last I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for advice. Her answer came promptly. I read carefully her letter, and concluded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking two bottles I felt much better; but after using six bottles I was cured. My friends think my cure almost miraculous. Her noble work is surely a blessing to broken-down women."—GRACE B. STANSBURY, Pratt, Kansas.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Men and women agents to sell Mackintoshes direct from factory. Big money to live people. Address WESTERN M'F'G CO., 66 5th Ave., Chicago.

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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THE NEW MAN ADVISED.

Little man, little man, do the very best you can,
Gauge the measure of your pleasure on the truly pleasant plan,
That puts safety valves on joy, for a bright high-pressure boy,
By providing for the impulse which might mix in cheap alloy.

Little lad, little lad, be as cheerful and as glad,
As becomes a jolly urchin much too merry to be mad;
In your wildest gibes and jokes, well consider other folks.
You can be both kind and happy without wearing evil's yokes.

The best kind of little boys cultivate true equipoise,
And forget not other people 'mid their maniest pranks or noise;
They are anxious to be right, sunny, sensible, polite,
Not to riot and be ruffians who prefer to swear and fight.

They have eyes both frank and true, they are faithful and true blue,
And in courtesy's best coin give every playmate honest due:
They can halloo, sing and play, in the very liveliest way,
And no hoodlum stuffed with rudeness is as happy as are they.

Little fellows may be wise, honest hearts and honest eyes,
With a pure soul clear as crystal all unstained by filthy lies;
Be a boy of manly mind, truthful, useful, careful, kind,
Then your life will be worth living, as you cannot fail to find.

I. EDGAR JONES.

Genius in the Oil Region.

DICK WARNER'S WAY OF HANDLING NITROGLYCERIN.

"YOU would have been pleased more times than I can tell if you had only known Dick Warner," said a talkative man from the oil region. "Dick was a chap worth knowing. Indeed, he was. Devil Dick, we used to call him, and I don't know but what it was a fitting name for him. Devil Dick. He was a nitroglycerin handler in the early days of that sudden and capricious explosive agent, so useful to the oil operator, but so capable of mixing up and changing the aspect of things generally when it gets going at the wrong time and place. Dick's way of handling nitroglycerin was so disingenuous that when Dick had a load of the stuff to deliver to a well everybody else at and about that well took to the woods. Unless it might be Dan Sutton. Dan was a chum of Dick's, and had as calm and unruffled a manner in handling nitroglycerin as Dick himself. Why, I've seen Dan and Dick play catch with nitroglycerin, they were unloading Dick tossing can after can to Dan, and Dan catching it, just as if they were unloading brick, although the missing of a can by Dan would mean that in less than a second you couldn't find so much as a toenail of either. But Devil Dick was the better worth knowing of the two. He was original. He had genius. He was great.

"For instance, Dan Sutton would never have thought of doing such a thing as Dick did once down at Roen's camp. Dan might have been willing to do it, but he never could have thought it up. A driller named Peterson got a regular Dutch rolling skate on one day, and was blowing around about what things he could do, when who should come along but Devil Dick with a load of glycerin. The load wasn't for any well around the camp, but Dick stopped to listen to the drunken driller. Pretty soon he got off his wagon and says to the driller:

"'Pete,' he says, 'I'll bet you $20 you can't hit a can of glycerin with a stone at 20 paces once out of ten times, and I'll hold the can.'

"That was enough to make everybody around there prick up his ears, and when Peterson said he'd take the bet and Dick stepped to the wagon to get the can, we all made tracks for high ground. By the time we got to a safe place and stopped to look back Dick had paced off the distance and stood there holding the can of glycerin at arm's length, and the driller was getting ready to make the throws. Five throws were wild. The sixth one struck Dick's arm not three inches from the can. That jarred the can out of Dick's hand, but he caught it before it reached the ground, or the throwing match would have ended there and then, with the total separation of Dick and the driller from all further toil and tribulation. The last four throws were all close to the can, the last one actually grazed it. Dick won his bet, got his money, put his can back in the wagon and drove on his way.

"That was genius, wasn't it? And look what it did. When Peterson got sober and came to think over what he had done, he signed the pledge, and never touched another drop of liquor. He is living, rich and respected. He never would have been either if it hadn't been for Devil Dick Warner. Lots of men profit by other men's genius just that way. Lot's of 'em.

"In those days the woods all through the oil region, and the oil region ran pretty much all to woods, were alive with wild animals of all kinds, and it was no uncommon sight to see a bear, or a panther, or a lynx or some other savage beast prowling around the camps or the isolated oil towns. The lynx, especially, seemed to have a liking for oil-well men, and one particularly big and savage one had its eyes on Devil Dick almost every day when he was carting nitroglycerin over the lonely Corker Run road, and was watching its chance to get away with him. One day Dick was on his way to a well with a load of torpedoes, and he picked me up on the way. I was going to Jones' new drilling. On a stretch of the road through Conway's woods, I discovered a big Canadian lynx stealing along through the branches of the trees at one side of the road and keeping only a few feet behind us.

"'Great Aaron, Dick,' said I, pulling Dick's sleeve. 'Look at that.'

"'I seen it this mile or more,' said Dick. 'It's hankerin' after me, and I only hope it'll keep on after us till we git to Keery's opening. I'm achin' for it to do that. Then I'll surprise it.'

"Keery's opening was a gap in the woods, and a ravine 20 feet deep, a mile or so further on. The lynx kept right on, and when we got to the opening the animal was still with us.

"'Now,' said Dick, 'see me scatter him!'

The lynx had crouched down only a few feet from the edge of the nearest wall of the ravine. Before I had any idea of how Dick intended to scatter him, he grabbed up a can of nitroglycerin and hurled it with all his might at the animal, which was not more than 20 feet away. The can struck the side of the lynx with a dull thump, and the yielding flesh and fur did not offer resistance enough to explode it. The force of the blow keeled the lynx over on its back, and the can began to roll slowly down a gradual decline that led from where the lynx lay to the edge of the ravine wall. I am not ashamed to say that I stood somewhat aghast at this display of genius on the part of Devil Dick, for I knew that the instant the can rolled over the wall and dropped on the rocks at the bottom the explosion that had been averted by the lynx's body would surely follow, and that the man I had an important engagement with at Jones' new driller that day would look for me in vain.

"Quick as I could do it, and it must have been pretty quick, I jumped from the wagon, tore like mad up the ravine, and stood beneath where the torpedo would roll over the edge of the ravine, with my hands raised to catch it as it came down, and prevent it from striking the rocks. A scraggy bush of some kind grew on the edges of the rocks at the top of the wall, and just as I got to my post in the ravine the can of nitroglycerin had rolled to the edge and struck against the main stem of the bush. The can struck it a little out of the center, and the heavier end dipped down until it hung over the wall two inches, and in that position the can stopped. It seemed as if a breath of wind moving the bush must dislodge it.

"All this had taken but very few seconds. The instant I saw the can lodge against the bush I started back for Dick's wagon as fast as I could go, for I give you my word I was afraid the torpedo would drop before we got away from there and scatter Dick and me as well as the lynx, and I wanted to hurry Dick up. When I got to the wagon, though, there stood Dick with another can of glycerin raised, ready to hurl after the first one. He lowered it, though, and looked around at me with disgust and disappointment on his face, and, merciful me, how he was swearing!

"'The infernal varmint has give me the slip and took to the woods!' he hollered. 'Lord! How I'd like to bust one o' these shells on his carcass!'

"Dick put the can back and we drove on, Dick swearing till I had a notion to get out and walk. Before I had made up my mind fully a roar and a rumble came following us down the road, and a shower of rock thumped and pattered on all sides of us. We hadn't got away half a minute too soon. The torpedo had lost its hold on the bush and dropped to the bottom of the ravine.

"'It's too thunderin' bad!' Devil Dick ripped out before the rocks were done falling. 'How that'd a-scattered that infernal varmint of a lynx if it had only struck right.'

"That was Dick—Devil Dick Warner. Genius? I should say so! And to think that after handling nitroglycerin in his whole-souled and off-hand manner for ten years and more he should die of a carbuncle. Poor Devil Dick! You should have enjoyed knowing him, I'm sure you would."—N. Y. Sun.

SHARP EYES ASTONISHED.

Even an Expert on the Chase for Bargains May Be Fooled.

Ralph Bernal, a famous connoisseur, was once in the Colnaghi establishment and Dominic Colnaghi was looking over a portfolio of old prints. There was a good copy of Hogarth's "Midnight Modern Conversation."

"What do you want for that?" asked Bernal.

"Three guineas," was the reply.

"I'll take it," said the connoisseur.

"Send it to you, Mr. Bernal?"

"No, I will carry it home myself."

At a glance the purchaser had read that "Modern" had been spelled "Moddern," and the additional "d" made all the difference. It was the rarest of the Hogarth impressions and for this proof the British museum had to pay £81.

Dealers got frightened when Bernal entered their shops. The wife of a well-known print seller was tending shop when Bernal entered. As he came in he noticed that she was hastily putting away something in an out-of-the-way drawer. The instincts of the collector were instantly awakened.

"What have you there, Mrs. Town?" he asked. "Let me see it."

"Oh, no, sir; it is nothing you would care about," she replied.

"Come, come," said Bernal, "I know it is something good."

Whereupon the bashful lady displayed to the eager eyes of the virtuoso a pair of her husband's old socks, which she had been assiduously darning when their inquisitive client entered.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Painless Falls.

"It wasn't the fall I minded," said Pat, describing his sensation in falling from a scaffold. "Begorra, I could have gone on travelin' that way forever. It was the stop at the end that inconvenienced me."

This seems to be the experience of many who have been precipitated from a height. While falling they were conscious of no pain, no terror, though perfectly aware of what was transpiring.

Mr. Whymper, who has perhaps had more bad falls than any living man, says that he once fell and rebounded from rock to rock in the Alps and felt absolutely no pain, though he heard himself strike. As in drowning, the whole previous life seems to flash through the mind, and this gives way by delightful stages to dreamless unconsciousness.

Among the ancient Norsemen an old warrior who had had the misfortune not to fall in battle usually threw himself from the top of a cliff to gain admittance to Valhalla. The pleasant experience of those who had fallen and escaped alive may have had something to do with the practice and belief.—Detroit Free Press.

Suicidally-Minded Animals.

Herring and other fishes have sought death by rushing ashore in myriads, regiments of ants by deliberately walking into streams, swarms of rats by migrating in the face of their deadly foes and even butterflies by flying in immense clouds straight out to sea. It would be interesting to learn the causes of this apparent wholesale and deliberate self-destruction.—Chicago Chronicle.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS

Lost for Five Days.

James Allen, who carries the United States mail from Walker to Graceland, reached the latter place after having been lost for five days. He was a sorry looking sight, with his clothing torn to shreds, his feet almost bare and cut and bruised. On Friday morning, Nov. 8, Mr. Allen attempted to come overland from Walker on a new wagon route he had been told of, the steamer on which he has carried the mail all summer having been forced to stop running on account of the ice in the lake and river. He was not acquainted with the country and got turned around and bewildered. He tramped around the country, which is entirely unsettled, for five days and four nights, without a bite to eat, with the exception of a piece of bread which he found on a trail he was following. The bread was mildewed and gnawed by animals, but seemed to sustain life in the weary and well-nigh discouraged traveler.

An Epidemic.

An epidemic of verminus bronchitis is reported among the cattle in Mower county. This is the first time that the disease has broken out in the state, although some isolated cases of it have made their first appearance in the past, but were not officially reported to the health authorities.

The state bacteriologist, Dr. Westbrook, and his assistants, have been investigating it. Drs. Reynolds, Brimball and Wilson recently visited a large farm near Taopi where the disease was prevalent and found that 23 cows had already died and about 75 more were affected. In several cases the worms were not found in the throats of the diseased animals, and the department is conducting experiments to see whether these worms are really the cause of the trouble, as has been generally supposed.

A Possible Clue.

Another clue to the identity of the dead woman whose body was found on the hillside near Lambert's lake a week ago, came to light, when a woman giving the name of Mrs. Nellie Hartley, of 12 Sixth street south, Minneapolis, called at the undertaking rooms and partly identified the clothing found on the corpse. She also claimed to recognice the tooth in the lower jaw containing the amalgam filling. She thought the dead woman was a friend of hers named Seidenbender, who is said to have disappeared during the early part of last summer.

Held up.

One of the boldest hold-ups or highway robberies occurred just east of Faribault, upon the person of a farmer named Chris Clementson, who was on his way to the city, from his farm in the town of Wheeling. He met a man who asked him for a ride to town, and he accommodated him with it. In going over a cross road, the farmer's passenger got the better of him, and robbed him of all his money, $395. It is thought chloroform was used, as the robber put his hand over the farmer's mouth, and having the advantage of him, kept it there until he was unconscious.

Board Indicted.

The 1896 board of county commissioners for St. Louis County has been arraigned on five indictments, charging them with auditing and allowing false bills against the county. The different indictments were for different bills, but the charge is the same in each. Briefly, the indictments charge that on Sept. 21, 1896, the commissioners allowed certain bills against the St. Louis County Agricultural society as proper charges against the county.

Burned to Death.

A crew of section men set fire to some grass along their road in the bottom just outside of New Ulm and left it. Some little children living immediately above these swamps, on what is called Dayton's Bluff, saw the fire and ran down and played with it. The clothing of a 3-year-old son of August Kelz became ignited, and before any one could come to his relief, he was so badly burned that he lived but a few hours.

News in Brief.

Nils Hilo, a rich batchelor living near Morris, was attacked by robbers, brutally beaten and robbed of $7.

The postoffice at Sanborn was broken into, the safe blown open and about $100 in currency belonging to the postoffice and Poss & Gleason, in whose hardware store the office is located, was stolen.

Mrs. Bridget May, an old lady, was thrown out of a wagon at Winona, and her neck was broken.

The city council has passed a resolution ordering the Milwaukee & St. Paul to remove all tracks, sheds, etc., for a distance of five blocks before Nov. 30 and annulled and revoked any license or privilege given to the company heretofore at Red Wing.

Gov. Clough has formally appointed B. F. Nelson, of Minneapolis, to the vacancy on the state board of prison managers, caused by the death of John F. Norrish.

The failure of the wild rice crop in northern Minnesota has caused consternation among Indians. The rice beds have been under water all summer in many sections and hence the failure of the usually so bountiful crop. The failure of the rice crop is also a reason for the scarcity of ducks in northern Minnesota this year.

Several farmers near Wells have lost cattle by eating smutty corn.

H. S. Crippen, in business at St. Paul, in a fit of insanity at his home near Rosemount, Sunday evening, fired the house, terrorized his family and attempted to kill himself by cutting two ugly gashes in his throat with a razor. Each act of the insane man proved futile, and he was removed to the Rochester asylum.

Nils Hanson Helgedalen, a farmer living three miles south of Ulen, while on his way to the Feith mill in driving over a railroad crossing, fell out of the wagon with his head striking the frozen ground was instantly killed.

Major C. B. Sears will soon call for bids for the construction of the south pier of the Duluth canal. As it will be when widened and permanently completed in accordance with the magnificent plans made by him, this pier will be a structure beside which the present timber pier will be a pigmy. It will be 1,700 feet long and will cost about $175,000.

John de Loney, 18 years old, while hunting in the woods near White Bear, toward Little Canada, found the trunk of a woman. The body was headless and the hands and one foot were cut off.

LONDON LIGHTED UP.

Flames Destroy Valuable Property Covering Many Acres.

London, Nov. 20.—One of the most disastrous fires in London's history since the great fire of 1666 broke out in a large block of buildings lying eastward of Aldersgate street and between that thoroughfare and Red Cross street just after one o'clock Friday afternoon. The flames were fanned by a strong wind and were fed by highly inflammable stocks of Christmas fancy goods and flimsy dress materials of all descriptions that filled every floor of the six-story buildings in the old street. Consequently the conflagration gained headway with surprising rapidity and was soon far beyond the possibility of being checked by the few engines which were early on the spot. For four hours and a half the flames had their own way, and it was only after more than a hundred engines had worked an hour that the chief of the fire brigade sent out the signal that the fire was under control. At midnight the fire was still the scene of great excitement. Fifty engines were playing upon the ruins, wagons were hurrying up coal and tons of water were pouring into the fiery debris.

Hamsell street was the scene of the outbreak of the fire, which was due to an explosion in connection with a gas engine on the premises of Walter Brown & Co., mantel manufacturers at No. 30 on that thoroughfare.

It is impossible to accurately estimate the damage done, but the direct loss will probably be below $10,000,000. The Evening Standard in its financial article says it is believed that the bulk of the fire losses will fall upon American fire insurance companies.

About 300 firms are seeking for new offices. The estimates of the amount of damage done range from $10,000,000 to $60,000,000, but according to the best opinion the loss is about $10,000,000.

All the historic treasures of Cripple Gate church were removed, including the records of Oliver Cromwell's marriage, Milton's burial and the deaths from the plague in 1665.

The district ravaged by the fire is bounded by Aldersgate street, Red Cross, Maidenhead court and Bradford avenue, and includes the Intermediate streets, Jewin, Hamsell, Well and Edmund, and Jewin crescent. The ravaged district also includes part of Australian avenue, Paul's alley, Cripple Gate churchyard, Wood street square, Monkwell street, Nicholl square and Fore street.

Aldersgate street leads into Goswell road, and from the latter runs Old street, "the oldest way in or about London, and probably older than London itself, forming the road from the eastern to the western counties." John Milton went to live in Jewin street, off Aldersgate street, in 1651, and here he married his third wife. The church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, was built about the year 1100, close to the ancient city gate of that name where cripples were permitted to congregate to ask for alms of travelers. The church having suffered from fire in 1545, was then partly rebuilt. In it Oliver Cromwell, then only 21 years old, was married to Elizabeth Bouchier, August 20, 1620. In this church are the tombs of John Milton and his father and also the tomb of Fox, who wrote the "Book of Martyrs." In the southwest corner of St. Giles churchyard are the remains of a bastion of the old Roman wall which once surrounded the city. The funeral services of Daniel Defoe, author of "Robinson Crusoe," were held in St. Giles' church. The stained-glass window injured by fire was erected to the memory of Milton by the late George W. Childs, of Philadelphia. This venerable church is approached by an archway in Red Cross street, through which the fire swept.

The Sealing Question.

Washington, Nov. 23. — One of the most important features of the Behring sea negotiations, not heretofore disclosed, is that in the event that Great Britain and Canada consent to a suspension of pelagic sealing for one year the United States at the same time will agree to a suspension of all killing of seals for one year on the Pribylof islands, constituting the American seal possessions in Behring sea. As the islands are a part of United States territory, no question has ever arisen as to the right of the United States to do as it chose as to the seals while on land and within three miles of the shore, the three miles being part of the islands according to international law.

Didn't Believe in Banks.

Chicago, Nov. 22.—Mrs. Margaret Keegan, living at 512 West Fifteenth street, had a strong belief that banks were instituted for the sole purpose of swindling people out of their money, and desiring to retain all her funds in a safe place she selected a barrel and placed the barrel in a closet in her home. The amount in the barrel consisted of $8,000 in notes and silver. Saturday during the absence of all the members of the Keegan household thieves entered the house and stole every cent of the money. There is no clew to the robbers.

Is Mrs. Logan's Ward.

Washington, Nov. 20.—An order was issued by the orphans' court Friday making Mrs. John A. Logan guardian for Miss Evangelina Cossio y Cisneros. The proceedings in court were very brief, but the senorita's appearance created much interest. The application for guardianship set out that Miss Cisneros has declared her intention to become a citizen of the United States, so far as the law allows, and that she intends to enter an institution of learning in this city and to hereafter remain a resident of Washington.

Tammany Gives to the Poor.

New York, Nov. 20.—The executive committee of Tammany hall met Friday and arranged for the annual organization next month. After the transaction of this business Richard Croker made a speech in which he asked the committee to subscribe $20,000 for the starving people of Cuba and a like sum for the poor of this city. The suggestion was promptly acted upon, and the Cuban check was handed to Senor Tomas Estrada Palma.

Thirteen Million in Cash.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The treasury Monday received from the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific railway $13,645,250 in cash and turned over to the committee that amount in bonds which have been on deposit with the government in the sinking fund of the road.

Dives from Eads Bridge.

St. Louis, Nov. 23.—Paul J. Tuston, a professional high diver, rode out onto the Eads bridge and near the center span stripped himself of all but swimming trunks, and dived into the river below, a distance of 129 feet.

Wages Raised.

Youngstown, O., Nov. 23.—The Carbon Limestone company and other quarries about here, employing over 1,000 men, have increased the wages of employes from ten to twenty per cent.

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE king of Siam has 500 brothers and sisters.

THE Norwegian government asks for bids for railway supplies to the extent of $1,000,000.

A MOVEMENT has been inaugurated to establish a zoological garden at Chattanooga, Tenn.

PEARLS are seen in every color imaginable, and the milk-white pearl is nowadays a lonesome gem.

CONTRARY to all expectation, the American tourist season in Europe has been the worst in many years.

TWENTY-FIVE farmers in Texas have banded themselves together into a Watermelon Growers' association.

THE governor of Arizona, in his annual message, strongly recommends that the territory be admitted to statehood.

THIEVES at Port Chester, N. Y., stole a flight of stairs. It would be interesting to known if these were their first steps in crime.

THE Georgia House has adopted a resolution creating a commission to mark the graves of Confederate soldiers in northern states.

MR. GLADSTONE contemplates the preparation of a biographical work, to include the lives of most of the famous modern divines.

THERE is apparently no limit to the mimicking propensities of the monkey. The little Darwinian ancestors now have the plague in India.

IN building a new riding school at Sandringham the Prince of Wales has taken care to have a covered bicycle track constructed around it.

THE ratification of the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii will be one of the interesting questions before the United States senate shortly.

TREES which grow on the northern side of a hill are much more durable when converted into furniture than those which grow on the southern side.

THE tallest of trees are to be found in the state forest of Victoria, Australia. They belong to the eucalyptus family, and range from 300 to 500 feet in height.

THE fact that several large insurance companies propose to base future estimates upon 3½ per cent. rate of interest instead of 4 means that the rate of interest is falling.

MEADOW LAWN farm, near Mattoon, Ill., has been purchased by Chief Arthur and will be converted into a round-house for disabled engineers and their dependents.

CECIL RHODES is said to be steadily pursuing a scheme for the defeat of Paul Kruger for re-election as president of the Transvaal at the election two months hence.

ON Prince Bismarck's eightieth birthday a sum of 2,000,000 marks was collected for a statue of the "Founder of the German Unity," to be set up in front of the new Reichstag building.

THE profits of Monte Carlo's gambling tables for the year ending October 31 were a million dollars below those of the previous year. The suicides during the year numbered 35.

THE Milwaukee Sentinel publishes statistics showing that Wisconsin stands third among the states in the manufacture of paper and pulp, being outclassed only by Maine and New York.

OF the 976,014 pensioners on the government rolls only 3,650 receive as much as $50 a month. Altogether this number draw about $3,000,000 a year, against a total pension expenditure of nearly $140,000,000.

IT is said that letters dropped in the post office of Paris are delivered in Berlin in an hour and a half, and sometimes within 35 minutes. The distance between the cities is 750 miles, and letters are sent by means of pneumatic tubes.

It has been calculated that in the case of a man six feet high it takes one-twentieth of a second for a message to travel along his nerves from the brain to the feet, so the theory arises that the sorter a man is the sharper he should be.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET has given the town of Reigate, Eng., sufficient land for the erection of ten almshouses. This gift is in connection with the scheme for the erection of almshouses at Reigate in commemoration of the diamond jubilee.

THE possibilities of electricity seem almost endless. Experiments at the Massachusetts experiment station show that the growth and maturity of vegetables, fruits and flowers can be greatly stimulated by it and the percentage of sugar in sugar beets increased fully 25 per cent.

A RECENT fad of Herr Krupp, the German ironmaster, is said to have been the use of iron as a material for his visiting cards. The plate was rolled as thin as the most dainty cardboard.

THE tree that grew from a walnut planted by Mr. and Mrs. Jarrett Haynes, pioneers of Paducah, Ky., has been cut down and sawed into boards, with which coffins for the old couple are to be made.

DR. FELIX GARCIA, 2928 Gravers, St. Louis, is attending a most extraordinary patient. The man, whose name is Samuel Coulter, is slowly ossifying. Coulter is 48 years old and unmarried, and was born near Santa Fe, N. M.

HANSEN, the engineer of the excursion train that was wrecked near Copenhagen last summer, having been held responsible for the disaster, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment and to a fine of 44,875 crowns, or $12,026.50.

Another Iliad.

The following story proves what hardly needs proving, that a man may handle books without being a scholar. It wasn't in the book stall of a department store; it was in a real bookstore; a bookstore, moreover, where you would expect to find salesmen who know books. A friend of mine went in the other day and asked for Pope's "Iliad." The salesman went away to look for it. Presently he returned with a book in his hand. "We haven't Pope's 'Iliad,'" he said, "but we have an 'Iliad.' It's by Homer, though."—Washington Post.

The little that is done seems nothing when we look forward and see how much we have yet to do.—Goethe.

Some men are so henpecked that they ride a woman's bicycle.—Washington Democrat.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Auctioneer—A man who cries because he has to make an honest living.—Chicago News.

Disability is made ability to work from The cure of Lumbago by St. Jacobs Oil.

The sweetest smile is always bestowed on somebody else.—Atchison Globe.

Aspirations without faith are powerful only for destruction. They can kindle a revolution, but they cannot mold a new order.—Westcott.

A treasure laid up is St. Jacobs Oil. It cures the worst Neuralgia.

Very few nice girls have fool mothers.—Atchison Globe.

It is a knock-out when St. Jacobs Oil cures Sciatica promptly.

A GREAT REMEDY.

Greatly Tested.

Greatly Recommended.

The loss of the hair is one of the most serious losses a woman can undergo. Beautiful hair gives many a woman a claim to beauty which would be utterly wanting if the locks were short and scanty. It is almost as serious a loss when the natural hue of the hair begins to fade, and the shining tresses of chestnut and auburn are changed to gray or to a faded shadow of their former brightness. Such a loss is no longer a necessity. There is one remedy which may well be called a great remedy by reason of its great success in stopping the falling of the hair, cleansing the scalp of dandruff, and restoring the lost color to gray or faded tresses. Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor is a standard and reliable preparation, in use in thousands of homes, and recommended by everyone who has tested it and experienced the remarkable results that follow its use. It makes hair grow. It restores the original color to hair that has turned gray or faded out. It stops hair from falling, cleanses the scalp of dandruff, and gives the hair a thickness and gloss that no other preparation can produce.

Mrs. Herzmann, of 356 East 68th St., New York City, writes:

"A little more than a year ago, my hair began turning gray and falling out, and although I tried ever so many things to prevent a continuance of these conditions, I obtained no satisfaction until I tried Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor. After using one bottle my hair was restored to its natural color, and ceased falling out."—Mrs. HERZMANN, 356 East 68th St., New York City.

"I have sold Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor for fifteen years, and I do not know of a case where it did not give entire satisfaction. I have been, and am now using it myself for dandruff and gray hair, and am thoroughly convinced that it is the best on the market. Nothing that I ever tried can touch it. It affords me great pleasure to recommend it to the public."—FRANK M. GROVE, Fayssdale, Ala.

There's more on this subject in Dr. Ayer's Curebook. A story of cures told by the cured. This book of 100 pages is sent free, on request, by the J. C. Ayer Co. Lowell, Mass.

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(with a little soap) used to be the thing to clean house with. Now-a-days it's Pearline. Pearline is easier and quicker and better than elbow-grease. One reason why millions of women prefer Pearline, rather than anything else, in cleaning house, is that it saves the paint and woodwork. But the principal reason, of course, is that it saves so much work. 548

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* JAMES PYLE, New York.

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REGULATE THE LIVER

10c 25c 50c ALL DRUGGISTS

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POMMEL SLICKER

The Best Saddle Coat.

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for 1897 Fish Brand Pommel Slicker—it is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass

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A. N. K.—G 1684

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, NOV. 26, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—DR. NIVEN, Dec. 10 and 11. 2t.

—Dr. Carter, Dentist, visits Delano this week on Friday and Saturday.

—Rev. J. L. Farber preached the Thanksgiving sermon at the M. E. church, yesterday.

—Rev. Ray, of Litchfield, held Episcopal services at the Presbyterian church Wednesday.

—Rumors are afloat that another creamery is to be started in Delano, soon. Competition is the life of trade.

—The Thanksgiving sociable at Mrs. T. M. Shaw's was quite a success considering the inclemency of the weather.

—Delano's streets at times remind one of Chicago, now-a-days. People have been obliged to suspend plowing and other farm work, so come to town more.

—C. J. Buckley received, this week, the sad intelligence of the death of his mother, in England. Mr. B. has the sympathy of his many friends in this sad bereavement.

—The scholars of the two primary rooms of the public school gave a Thanksgiving entertainment Wednesday, which was pronounced very fine by those attending. We lament our inability to be there.

—Dr. Ames had a small fire a few days ago. A blaze started around the stove pipe. Prompt aid subdued the flames and assisted in sitting the stove on the sidewalk.

--Mrs. Jaunich is building a house on Second street between Elm and Maple. Gus Kruger and Andrew Bockman are the carpenters. Charles Zimmer is putting up a barn in the same neighborhood.

—The Pope manufacturing Co., of Hartford, Conn., have sent us one of their handy desk memorandum calendar. If any of our readers wish one they can get it by sending five two cent postage stamps to that company. Calendar department.

—The Minneapolis Tribune says Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wilson, has learned that American hogs are too fat for foreign markets, and don't command over half the price in market as do those of other countries where they are not so much grease.

--Thanksgiving day, the great national holiday, was observed with true American spirit in Delano Large numbers of fowls, from Turkey to goose, served to appease the appetites of hungry and patriotic hordes. All are thankful for peace and plenty.

—The first real snow of the season covered the ground on Thanksgiving morning. Skating had just begun on the river, and young people were figuring on a fine time; but the "beautiful" would have to be swept off from the ice and that was entirely too much like work.

—From Annandale items in Maple Lake Messenger we take: "A. G. Sexton has been hunting in Pine county and came home last Friday. Mr. Sexton, who is an old time hunter, proved that his hands and eyes had not forgot their cunning, from the fact that with three shots he got two deer and a porcupine."

Mr. Sexton used to live in Delano and is well known as one of the early settlers at Greenwood.

Thanksgiving dinner after they were through.
Of Delano's contingent of the Hamline "U."
Souveniers are these of ability, and skill,
In dissecting and eating their fill.

--Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

NEWSPAPER AND ITS FRIENDS.

Mildred reads the "Marriages"—
Aer interest in them never fails—
Father reads the "Politics,"
And mother reads the "Bargain Sales."
Arthur reads the "Sporting News"—
His special hobby is "base ball—
Save the man who reads the proofs,
No one living reads it all.

Bridget reads the "small ad. page,"
Looking for a better place;
Agnes reads the murders, and the
Tales of men in deep disgrace.
Ethel reads the list of guests
At the big Van Astor ball—
Save the man who reads the proofs,
No one living reads it all.

Forty pages every week,
Eight long columns to the page,
To read everything would add
A full twelvemonth to your age.
So each reads his special part,
Then he lets the paper fall.
Pity for him who reads the proofs,
For he has to read it all.

—Somerville Journal.

Wabasha Democrat: It is said that congress will not do anything in the currency matter at the next session. The people will do something with the republican congress at the next election.

New York World: In Spain it is, "Let us go to see a man kill a bull." In America they say, "Let us go to see twenty-two college men try to kill one another!"

Personal.

Rev. K. Zeyher is sick at home.

Miss Anna Bockman went to Cokato last night.

Della O'Mera, of Rockford, was in town yesterday.

Miss Vianie Chance went to Howard Lake to spend her vacation.

Profs. Hawker and Arnold spent Thanksgiving in the city.

Albert Kurtz is making one of his periodical visits to Delano friends this week.

Misses Gray and Kelly are spending their their Thanksgiving vacation at home.

Urbon Kornek who has been spending some time in Montana returned home Monday.

Jenner Chance, Guy Murphy and Floyd Roberts of Hamline U., were up Thanksgiving.

John Cunningham and son Emery, of Minneapolis, drove up yesterday, for a few days visit at the farm.

Friend Williams and charley coolen of Smith Lake, and Peter Peterson, of Waverly spent Thanksgiving at Delano.

Frank Speckle, Will Hellman and John Brenner with their ladies attended the dance at Howard Lake last night.

Miss Irene Cheeley, who is teaching near Brooklyn Center, visited Delano friends over Sunday, returning to her school Monday.

Mesdames L. M. Maxfield and William Gross spent Sunday in Minneapolis with their sister Mrs. Mrs. John Cameron who is very sick.

Frank Schaffer and George Barth came up from St. Thomas college to assist in carving the Thanksgiving turkeys according to latest rules and regulations.

Peter Jaunich took a trip to the cities on Tuesday, remaining in town Monday night so as to be here for the early train; the train was so late he could have walked in Tuesday morning just as well.

O. W. Crawford was a business visitor to the GAZETTE office Saturday. He is moving his family into Rockford village to be with his mother this winter. Mr. C. is an old settler and an old soldier and is not very old, either.

Hans Brandser returned home Sunday evening from the old country, and from New York where he stopped to perfect himself in cutting and fitting clothing according to the latest approved styles. He will be with John awhile.

Ignatius Knopp, son of Paul Knopp, of Woodland, was a caller Wednesday. He has just returned from Iowa where he has been farming. He says he has been over all the western states and that none are so good as Minnesota.

Dr. Soper, who in company with Rev. Nugent visited Baltimore, New York, and other cities in the east, returned home Monday. He says Rev. Nugent had about regained his equilibrium; and expected to sail, with his brother, in a few days, for Liverpool. Mrs. Soper, who was visiting in Minneapolis, came home with the Doctor.

Editor Satterlee is telling terrible fish stories about Annandale and its possibilities. We never was there but once, and must say we were surprised to find so nice and flourishing a village for so young a one. Let 'er boom.

St. Cloud Times: In the recent Ohio election the gold Democratic ticket got 1,600 votes. It did a little better in Kentucky, but so poorely that Col. Watterson threw up the sponge as soon as he heard the total vote. Comment is needless.

Minneapolis Times: The currency tinkers of the monetary commission are said to be actually hopeful of getting the measure which they purpose to frame through Congress at this session. The public will be curious to see the wonderful creation that will be able to run the gauntlet of both houses as at present constituted.

Waseca Herald: The bimetallists of this country who voted for Bryan are all as much in favor of gold as of silver. They favor the unlimited coinage of both gold and silver into coins of the same weight and ratio that we now have, and the man who says that we favor the "single silver standard" is either very much mistaken or given to chronic mendacity—and the truth is not in him.

Show us the "smart aleck" who, according to the Times made the "startling statement that the printer's and barber's trade was rather low and degrading." Or that any other trade is beneath the dignity of honest people, who desire to earn their own living." The probabilities are that the smart aleck never worked at a trade, and unless he changes his views never will earn his own living by the sweat of his face.

Ida Grove (Iowa) Era: About ten days ago Thos. Freeney killed a hog for his winter meat, but when he came to cut it up he found a number of long slender black worms in the meat. He sent Dr. Piper down to examine the meat and he pronounced it deadly poisonous. We understand that some of the meat was sent to the Iowa State college at Ames, where Dr. Piper's decision was verified. The hog was apparently perfectly healthy before it was killed.

Saint Cloud Times: The trial of J. R. Howard, assistant claim agent of the Great Northern, who is well known in this city and county, resulted in his acquittal on Thursday afternoon. The case was tried at Minneapolis. Howard was accused with having attempted to bribe a juror in Wright county, who was sitting on a case in which the Great Northern was being sued for damages. The case was closely contested on both sides. The state has certainly had every possible opportunity to make out its case, and Mr. Howard's acquittal is a matter of great gratification to his friends to whom such an outcome was confidently expected.

Hanna's Barrel.

Say Mr. County Line man, it looks now as though the democrats and pops would not have a chance to tap that "bigger bar'l," don't it? Hanna was enough for them in the first heat.—Litchfield News Ledger.

Easy, Brother Joubert, there's another heat to run and in order to win it, Hanna may find it good policy to place that "bar'l" and its contents at the disposal of some of his erstwhile republican friends. The chances are still good for the knocking out o' the bung.—County Line.

If your add was here somebody would read it, and might call on you.

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat,	No. 1 per bu.,	$ .84
" "	No. 2 " "	.79
" "	No. 3 " "	.73
Rye	" "	$ .38
Potatoes, per bu.,		.40
Butter		.10, .15
Eggs,		.12
Hay, per ton,		4.00 5.00
Pork		3.00 3.50
Chickens		.05
Turkeys		.06
Chickens, dressed,		.06
Spring chichen,		.6, .08
Turkeys, dressed,		.08

DIED.

BUCKLEY.—at Buxton, England, on Nov. 8th, Mrs. J. Buckley, mother of C. J. Buckley, of Delano.

SMITH.—At St. Peter, Louis Smith, of Independence.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 13, 1897.

It is not surprising that Mr. McKinley should be worried about what to say in his annual message to Congress about the Dingley tariff, which was, according to its supporters, to be such a revenue producer that the receipts of the government were to speedily exceed its expenditures. The facts are unsatisfactory enough to worry him and every other supporter of the Dingley law. Since the first of July the Treasury deficit has been more than $13,000,000. The right thing for Mr. McKinley to do would be to come out like a man and say that the present tariff had failed to provide a sufficient revenue, and to ask congress to provide other means of raising revenue, either by amending the tariff law or by imposing additional taxation, but he will hardly dare to do that, as it would be an acknowledgement of error upon the part of himself and those who imposed the Dingley tariff upon the country. It is probable that he will wind up by sticking to the original Dingley tariff, that the tariff will, in time, produce revenue sufficient to meet the public expenditures, and let it go at that, trusting to time, circumstances and luck to furnish some way of getting himself and party out of the tariff hole.

Ex-Secretary Foster met the full expectations of his enemies, who have predicted from the beginning that he would make a mess of the sealing negotiations, so far as England was concerned. He has done that very thing, although he is charged with having made some questionable statements about reciprocity, and other things to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, in order to try to get that gentleman's consent to the negotiation of a treaty binding England, Canada, and the U. S. to a cessation of open sea sealing for a time. Sir Wilfrid declined to consent to such an agreement, unless he was given tariff and other concessions for Canada, which this administration would not dare to give, and now the whole business is off, and the killing of seals wherever found will go right along, by Canadians, although citizens of the U. S., Japan and of Russia are prohibited by Foster's recently negotiated treaty from doing the same thing. Mr. Foster is as mad as a wet hen because the public is on to the fizzle he has made after all the months he spent chasing all over the world, drawing a fancy salary and traveling expenses, and has issued a statement endeavoring to keep himself in his fat position by making it appear that the negotiations were not broken off, but merely suspended until the Canadian Government can do a little thinking.

According to a statement emanating from official circles, and evidently given out as a feeler, Mr. McKinley will not send the correspondence with Spain, concerning Cuba, to Congress until it is asked for, and may not do so then if he doesen't consider it advisable. All the summer and fall friends of the administration were saying, "Oh, it will be all right when Congress meets; then Mr. McKinley will make all the correspondence public and his course will be indorsed." What has brought about a change of mind? The most plausible cause is that Mr. McKinley believes that if the correspondence was made public while Congress was in session that it would bring about Congressional action in less than 48 hours, and that is just what he doesn't want. He desires to give Spain more time, and if he doesn't undergo another change of mind before his message goes to Congress he will tell Congress so.

The office seekers have a new grievance against Mr. McKinley. On the same day that it was stated that Mr. McKinley had arranged to give one hour every morning to a sculptor who had been engaged to make a bust of him it was officially announced that only those callers who were sent for would be seen by Mr. McKinley until he has finished work on his message to Congress. The office hunters want to know what urgency exists for the making of that bust, and why the hour a day to be devoted to sitting for the sculptor could not have been given to hearing what they had to say.

Hon. J. P. Newman, of Newport, Ky., who is visiting Washington, says of his State: "Kentucky is back into the democratic column to stay, and it will be many a year before the opposition will be able to get control again. There is no doubt in my mind of the election of a free silver democrat to succeed Senator Lindsay, but I will not undertake to predict who will be given that honor. Mr. Bryan's popularity in our State has not waned; in fact, I think he is stronger today than ever."

Representative Berry, of Ky., who was one of the party of Congressmen recently in Hawaii, is enthusiastic in his praise of the climate, soil, and products of the islands. Upon the subject of annexation he says: "If there was a certainty that the people of the islands could be secure in their right of self government, as now enjoyed under the Dole administration, I would be in favor of a policy of non-intervention by the United States; but the danger is that if we do not act some other country will, and this country could not tolerate the acquisition of Hawaii by any foreign power. These are the grounds upon which I favor annexation."

"What to Eat" for December.

"How to Live a Hundred Years" forms the title of a short but interesting article in the December number of What To Eat.

What Shakespeare has to say about kissing for dyspepsia is told by Ira Gale-Tompkins in a capital way, while James Courtney Challis supplements the article by a very funny poem entitled "The Bridger Cure," all fittingly illustrated.

The cover is beautiful, and the centerpage is a patriotic gem that all old soldiers and their friends should see and preserve.

WHAT TO EAT offers $10 to the person filling out the following blank lines so as to make the best four lines of poetry, and $1 each to the ten next best. The only conditions are that you fill out the lines and send ten cents for sample copy of magazine.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE,
Delano, Minn.

TEETH Dr. Niven will be in Elk River Dec. 6 and 7; Delano 10, 11; Waverly, 12, 13.

Still Hopes For Bimetallism.

(By Cable to the Tribune.)

PARIS, Nov. 21.—In the course of a speech yesterday in the chamber of deputies, during the debate on the subject of the agricultural crisis, M. Meline, the premier, expressed the hope that the day would yet come when bimetallism would triumph as a solution of the agricultural depression.

Disintigrating Republicans.

Bryan and Towne are predicting the disintigration of the Republican party in 1900. It strikes us, we have heard such predictions before.

Certainly they are not alone in their predictions. Unless the present administration fixes up the finances, there is bound to be a terrible turning out of office.

Drowned While Skating.

Carl Gustafson, a boy of 16 years, of Silver Creek, was drowned last evening while skating on Carlson's pond, a small sheet of water two miles east of Hasty. The body was recovered early this morning. It is pretty dangerous skating on lakes or deep ponds yet, as the weather has not been cold enough to freeze the water more than a half inch.—Wright County Times.

Too Many In a Bed.

To judge from the comments on each other made by the papers of Wright county one would think there were too many in the bed. And that's probably about the fact. There are enough papers in Wright county since the additions recently made in Buffalo and Annandale, to form a promising Wright county newspaper association, butit takes something besides numbers to make an editorial association.—Minneapolis Journal.--Wright County Times.

Go and Sin No More.

NEWPORT, KY, Nov. 16.—The case of Charles W. Shotwell, aged seventeen years, charged with housebreaking, was heard by the Grand Jury today. The boy had been in jail three months. He was in rags and almost barefooted when brought before the Grand Jury. He said his parents died years ago, and that he was without home or friends. Driven to desperation, he joined an older person in attempting to break into a house. The other person escaped.

Shotwell concealed nothing, and his story was corroberated. The jury rendered no indictment, but made up a purse for him, and also procured new clothing and started the lad out with promises of leading a better life.

Saloonkeepers Sentenced.

MOORHEAD, Minn., Nov. 19.—Judge Searle, in sentencing the eight saloonkeepers who pleaded guilty to indictments charging them with allowing gambling on their premises, warned the offenders that they would get the limit of the penalty in case they were convicted in his court again. The maximum penalty is a fine of $500 and six months' imprisonment, but these being first offenses, Judge Searle only imposed a fine of $100 and cost in each case, or imprisonment until paid, not exceeding ninety days. The men sentenced are Thomas Erdel, L. A. Kertson, John B. Ward, A. J. Rustad, Wolf Rutz, Henry Souszin, Thomas H. Murphy and Norman Young, all prominent saloonkeepers.—Pioneer Press.

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THE President's mother has had a paralytical stroke and is expected to die. Her son is at her bed side.

DR. C. T. ALLEN, Professor of Anatomy in Hamline University Medical school, died Sunday night. He is said to have had grippe, and taken an overdose of morphine.

THE two Indians implicated in the Spicer murder, who escaped the mob in N. Dakota were liberated at Bismark, Dec. 1. The Indian agent came after them with a guard of 40 armed Indians to conduct them to the reservation.

IF the McKinley bill was made to "protect our infant industries" and to reduce the surplus and was successful why should we expect the Dingley bill while protecting syndicates, trusts, and greed and gain generally, to fail to produce a deficiency.

SOME protective tariff folks say that the Dingley bill has stopped making a deficiency in the treasury, lately. Why, was it not on account of the $13,000,000 first payment for the Union Pacific Railroad, sold a short time ago: rather than from tariff on imports that our treasury was recuperated.

JUDGES in Hennepin county seem to tire of the bench and resign before their terms of office expire. Why can this be? What's the matter with the old bench any way? It must be terrible hard some way or another; needs a new cushion maybe. Judge Jamison is the last to retire and W. A. Lancaster succeeds him by appointment of Gov. Clough.

Which Man Makes the Better Congressman.

C. A. Towne was elected to Congress on a bimetallic platform, written for himself. He says his party went back on bimetallism, and he went out of the party. He stands boldly up and proclaims to all the people that he honestly beleived when he wrote that platform, that he was right; he believes it yet, and believing bimetallism is best for the United States he insists that the country live up to it, whether other countries say we can or not.

Page Morris, now in Congress, says he fears the Senate would not pass any financial bill Congress might present to it, and sits quietly down to await the time when the Senate may consent to allow Congress to hatch up something that will not hurt the party, and will agree beforehand to pass. If Mr. Morris has any financial ideas of his own, why don't he, like his predecessor, make them known, and if he honestly believes them best for the country, do like Mr. Towne; try his best to have them passed. If Congress makes a good bill and the Senate refuses to pass it, that ought not to hurt Page or his party provided they are right.

A man that has ideas of his own and isn't afraid to say so at all times, is apt to do more good for a Congressional district and for the whole country than one who quietly waits until the party is prepared to pass measures for the party good regardless of the interests of others.

There will be a chance to vote for a Congressman next November. Think of it.

Condition and Theory.

When Congress assembles on the 6th of December it will be confronted with this condition;

A deficiency in the revenues.

President McKinley's Administration has been and still is making up the deficit from the left over proceeds of President Cleveland's bond sales.

The Dingley deficiency since the 1st of August is $32,546,078. It was over $5,000,000 for the first half of this month.

The theory of the Dingley bill was that by increasing the duties it would stop the deficit. The theory of the McKinley bill, drawn on the same lines, was that it would stop the surplus. Experience under both laws has proved that the original McKinley theory was right. A tariff for robbery is also a tariff for deficiency.

Will President McKinley recommend, will Mr. Dingley propose, a real revenue measure at the coming session?
—Thrice-a-week World.

Differ on Protective Tariff.

The American Economist should, if it desires to impress people with its ideas on tariff be careful to have the eminent authorities cited by it coincide a little more closely. And especially should Mr. Dingley's speech at the annual dinner of the Home Market Club in Boston on the evening of Nov. 10, have been less scattering. If he was not from the state of the lamented late Neal Dow, one would be led to believe that some imported goods bearing a high rate of tariff, were served at the Home Trade Club dinner; and that Mr. Dingley spoke after dinner.

We give, below, a few quotations from the American Economist. Read them and compare them with each other, and form your own conclusion:

The London "Times" warns British manufacturers that they will have to seek markets elsewhere, as the people of the United States have evidently determined to make their own goods hereafter. The warning is timely. Henceforth this is a Protective Tariff and home prosperity country.—Kansas City "Journal."

The object of Protection in America is not so much to raise prices, except where they are unreasonably low, as to keep the foreigner out of the market. The Tariff that builds up and preserves for American industry the prosperous American market, "the best market in the world," that is a Protective Tariff in the best sense of the world.—Hornellsville (N. Y.) "Times."

Mr. Dingley, author of the Dingley bill, says: Indeed, I expect within two or three years to hear these same gentlemen who are now making such a clatter over the temporary inadequate revenue because of anticipatory importations, which they encouraged, indulging in complaints of the excessive revenue—just as they did in 1888-9.

If the people of the United States are going to manufacture everything they want at home, and keep all foreigners out of our markets, where does Mr. Dingley expect the surplus is to come from? Certainly not from the protective tariff.

Mr. Dingley in his published speech, accuses Mr. Bryan of admitting that "supply and demand, and not silver, make prices!" If he thinks supply and demand cuts no figure in prices, Mr. D. ought to take a trip to the gold regions of the Klondike.

Further, the author of the present tariff law says: "the common sense of the people concludes that the repeated coincidence between the Protective policy and prosperity, and between the overthrow of that policy and adversity, establishes the relation of cause and effect." Does then the gentleman think that the tariff alone is responsible, for everything good or bad? Would he have people believe that peace and plenty or their opposites depend entirely on the schedules of our tariff laws?

While the Protective tariff advocate, from Maine was summing up his powerful argument, some of the Home Market Club's dinner, subject to internal revenue only, may have attempted to mix with that paying import duty; resulting in the incompatible mixture with which the defense of the Dingley bill drew toward a close, as follows:

After all Mr. President, the essential thing about any Tariff is to so frame it that it will aid in opening up opportunities for all our people to use their labor and secure good wages; for when this is done our people will have the means to purchase so much more of imported articles not made here that ample revenue will be sure to come.

This last paragraph, to us, sounds very much as if the Dingley bill was trying to tickle too many folks. And, if it is constructed on the authors mixed plan, which it seems to be, it is as certain to be a failure, as was that other financial concern with which a few of our citizens under the spell of the persuasive eloquence of a slick tongued agent, and following the bell-weather of finance of Delano, were induced to make a permanent investment, and a trip to Minneapolis to aid the financeer in capturing the management of the corporation, which latter scheme also met with defeat. The plan being to buy shares, pay a percentage for loaning money, which you could borrow yourself at six percent, payable quarterly; and you to make 24 percent per annum on what stock you bought. We understand some of the stockholders were satisfied when they closed out business, with the size of the profits; the trouble being the same as that of Uncle Sam who is depending on the Dingley bill, and the other fellows getting a good share of everything but the deficiency.

Does the "Economist" expect anyone who did not partake of the dinner of the Home Market Club, in Boston, or who is not interested in getting rich by the undue advantage taken over others by Protection, or in some other manner hypnotized, to see how the new Protective Tariff law is to set all our people to work, at good wages, and they to spend their money for imported goods, and revenue enough to run our government and pile up a surplus as Mr. Dingley would have them. And all this while according to the "Economists" quotations "as the people of the United States have evidently determined to make their own goods hereafter." And, "The object of Protection in America is not so much to raise prices, except where they are unreasonably low, as to keep the foreigner out of the market."

Surely the Protective Tariff Doctors must hunt up less incompatible doses for their western friends or loose the last of them.

Advertise in the GAZETTE for trade.

Congress Convenes.

Congress will convene next Monday, Dec. 6. Then will the country be on tiptoe of expectation to see what is going to be done. There are several very important questions before them. What will they do with the financial fix we are in? Everybody says something must be done. If they fail to do something, or do what don't suit the majority of the people, the next election is likely to swing the pendulum to the other side. Bryan and his followers will be asked to fix it up.

Then there is the bankruptcy bill. If the debtor is favored too much to suit the creditor; or if the creditor is given two much power over the poor debtors there is bound to be some bad kicking; and, like the financial bill, it is likely to result in lots of wind but no law passed.

The postal savings banks, in this country would place the power in the hands of wiley ward politicians to cry out to voters as they did at the last election 50ct dollars. People whose children had a few cents in the postal saving's bank would be told, "you must vote for "sound" money or your children can't get back what they put in the post office; they will have to take fifty cents on the dollar." We don't believe in allowing politicians any more handles of that kind. If the children have any more money than they need they can manage some way to have it taken care of, as well as to put it in the post office and take it out when they see fit.

The temperance question seems more than ever to demand attention. It is known that intemperance is one of the greatest and most expensive evils our country has to deal with. It has had such a hold on the country that no party dared to interfere. But times are changing. People don't approve of even President McKinley's big inaugural ball and wine supper, and the first president that has the manhood to absent himself from such scenes will thrill the chords of the popular heart of true Americans, as none has for a long time. Perhaps, in their desperation the Republicans may grasp at this straw and put in their platform a temperance plank, in order to divert the public mind from the financial situation, and the Dingley deficiency. If they do, the Democrats with Bryan at their head, will, of course, advocate temperance and then temperance people will be happy. And it is hardly likely that any effort to oppose the election of a man on that account would be made. Public opinion counts, and public opinion has come to the point where it wants its laws made by brains, and not manufactured by a few wire pullers getting legislators into a semi comatose state by the liberal use of potations they ought not to touch and then voting them like sheep. Americans want the saloon moved out of reach of all legislative bodies, and they want men willing to vote, and to work for what they think right on all questions.

People will watch the movements of this Congress as they have never watched a Congress before. They will form their own opinions of every bill presented. There is not likely to be any bill rushed through that the people don't know something about. Every Senator and Congressman must be on his good behavior. The Presidential campaign is already being arranged for. Every voter wants to know where he individually is at, and he wants to know exactly what leaders to follow, and why he follows them. This fashion of leading people blindly about is about played out. They will read and know for themselves what they believe in and what they want, and they will return to Congress and the Senate men that can be relied on to work for the best interests of this great nation as well as for their own states.

Reed Getting Ready.

Thomas B. Reed will remove to New York and become leader to the disorganized republican hosts at the end of his present term in Congress. He believes this move will improve his prospects of becoming president.—Wabasha Democrat.

Mr. Reed ought to be politician enough not to become a citizen of New York if he wants to be president. People of no party want to take chances on running a New York man for that office in 1900.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents. Opp. U. S. Patent office Washington, D. C.

G. W. Beebe, Minneapolis, check protector. L. Blumenranz, Minneapolis, clothing cabinet. S. D. Felsing, Maple Bay, pneumatic-straw-stacker attachment. M. Lafond, Little Falls, washing machine. C. H. Newbury, St. Paul, construction of non-refillable bottles. G. R. Odean, Minneapolis, bicycle wheel.

For copy of patent any send 10 cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

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We want two or three good men in your county to sell our Minnesota Grown Nursery Stock, Seed Corn, Seed Potatoes and Grain, for Spring delivery. The Most liberal terms. Three plans. Write for particulars.
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1-8t Lake City, Minnesota.

Cremation.

For years past the question of cremation as a means of disposing of dead bodies has been before the people. Crematories have existed in different parts of the Union. But the expense and trouble connected with having the body of a friend disposed of in this way has been too great to meet with approval of many in our state. Now, that a crematory has been built in St. Paul, the question has come nearer home to us. Some would prefer being cremated and some would not. The question is open for debate, and it will probably be some time before everybody favors the plan.

From a sanatory point of view, under existing teachings that disease germs are bacilli and can be burned, it would seem that the safest and surest way to rid the country of disease would be to burn such bodies as are dead from contagious diseases, like small pox, diphtheria, yellow fever, cholera and others.

The argument of some church people that the cemetery is a solemn place; that people love to go there and visit friend's graves is a beautiful one; but may be met with the argument that many people dread even to pass by a grave-yard especially at night for fear of ghosts. Doubtless the latter would prefer that all bodies were cremated.

Then there is the dreadful fear of ghouls resurrecting the remains for dissecting purposes or for reward offered by friends where wealth abounds, and which seems to have induced the late John M. Pullman to have his remains cemented firmly in the ground among hugh stones. Such persons and their friends would doubtless feel, safer on this point if the remains were reduced to a few ashes to be sealed up in a nice urn; or maybe scattered to the four winds of heaven.

Whatever we may think, or failed to have thought before, the question now presents itself as a live question even though the subject must be dead before cremated or buried.

Contracting the Currency.

All the so-called gold notes, bonds and mortgages taken by the gold bugs since the demonetization of silver, except United States bonds, are payable in greenbacks, as well as gold; greenbacks being a legal tender in payment of all such obligations. And this is the reason, no doubt, why there is such an effort, on the part of the gold combine, to destroy our greenback money. Is it possible that the masses can be fooled into the belief that it would be good for them to increase the bonded indebtedness of the nation $500,000,000 and destroy their greenback money, as is now proposed by the Hannacrat gold combine?--Waseca Herald.

Bryan Figures.

Mr. Bryan is said to have figured out the vote at last election in his state, Nebraska, as follows:

"In 1896 the fusion electors, representing the democrats, populists and silver republicans of Nebraska, received an average plurality of 13,060 over the republican electors, and a majority of 8,143 over all. This year the fusion candidate for supreme judge received a plurality of 13,819 over the republican candidate and a majority of 11,376 over all. This gain of 759 in plurality and 3,233 in majority was secured in spite of a decrease of about 30,000 of the total vote polled. The gold democrats polled less than half as many votes this year as last.

Liquor's Deeds.

From Oconomawac, Wis., comes the news that Earnest Cornell has confessed that he believes that it was he, while under the influence of liquor, that killed his two children and then tried to commit suicide, one week ago last Saturday.

Advertise in

the GAZETTE.

Dr. Robert Collyer's Opinion of the "New Sayings of Christ.

Dr. Collyer condenses the whole matter into the axiom, What's true isn't new, and what's new is true. He says. He says: "The fragment of papyrus recently discovered in the Lybian Desert is indeed a curious find. To me its greatest value lies in the marvelous, widespread interest it has called forth the world over, proving as this does the importance which the civilized world attaches to every word that has the slightest bearing on the life of Christ. As yet no facts have been adduced which furnish irrefutable proof of the authenticity of the Logia, or sayings, and in such a matter it seems to me it is possible to judge only 'by the large.' The sayings which are characteristic of the life and teachings of the man Christ may be fairly estimated to be His; while those that are not in harmony with His teachings and the creed by which He lived, it is safe to discard as of no more value than the Apocryphal Scriptures, of which we have a large volume. --From "Symposium on the Newly-Discovered Sayings of Jesus," in Demorest's Magazine for December.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 26, 1897.

Mr. McKinley's aid to Boss Hanna has made the election of the latter to the Senate an apparent certainty, but, unless some very shrewd students of things political are wrong, it has also made Mr. McKinley's renomination for the Presidency almost an impossibility. According to current gossip, Senator Foraker will lead a fight on Mr. McKinley in his own state, and the anti-Platt republicans in New York will use the "Citizen's Union" organization, which has been made permanent, to down Platt and prevent his carrying out the deal to give Mr. McKinley the solid vote of New York in the Republican National Convention of 1900. While these movements may not be directly in the interest of Czar Reed, as some say they are, he is likely to occupy the best position for being benefitted by them, if they succeed, as his friends are known to be at work in New England and elsewhere, to keep the following he had last year together, and to add to it. Platt and Hanna, in addition to the enemies he has made in the distribution of pie, will be a heavy load for Mr. McKinley to carry, and the chances will certainly be against his getting nominated again.

Democrats are inclined to poke fun at Senator Lindsay, of Ky., and to accuse him of having been asleep for a few months, owing to his having returned to Washington singing the same old Cleveland-Carlisle song about the only currency legislation needed being that which will retire the greenbacks. Most advocates of the retirement of the greenbacks propose some other sort of currency in their place, but Mr. Lindsay would have the greenbacks retired as fast as they are presented to the Treasury, and nothing issued in their places. In other words, he believes, or thinks that he believes that the people could prosper under a system of enforced contraction of the currency that is already less in volume than the country needs. However, there are not a sufficient number of sharers in that belief to cause any uneasiness.

Representative Gaines, of Tenn., has a letter written to him by Hon. W. J. Bryan in reply to an inquiry as to the truthfulness of a newspaper statement that Mr. Bryan had decided to retire from politics. The letter says: "The newspaper item is not true. I expect to remain in politics all my life. Whether I shall ever run for office again depends on circumstances." Mr. Gaines hasn't the slightest doubt that Mr. Bryan will head the democratic ticket in 1900 and be elected President.

Ex-Congressman Paul Sorg, of Ohio, who passed through Washington this week on his way to New York, is enthusiastic over the democratic outlook. He says the party is in a healthier condition than it has been for some time, and that there is a greater desire for harmony prevailing inside the party. He expressed the opinion that by 1900, all friction and feuds within the party will have vanished, and that in the national election of that year, the democratic party will triumph. Mr. Sorg declined to express any opinion for publication about the Hanna-Foraker scrap in Ohio, although it was inferred from his manner that he thought Hanna would win. That is the prevailing opinion among Ohio democrats in Washington. They also believe that Hanna's success will sound the death knell of Republican rule in Ohio.

Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, has let the Republican financial cat out of the bag and shown why the republicans would not dare, even if they controlled both branches of Congress, to put Secretary Gage's ideas into a statute, by saying naively, in a published interview: "Why if we should pass a law on those lines at this session of Congress, Iowa would not return a single Republican Congressman next fall and the republicans would loose a Senator from that state." Mr. Hepburn's confession may not have been politic from a republican point of view, but it is true, and there are four or five other states in which the republicans would fare no better than in Iowa. The administration has got to make a bluff at trying to get gold standard legislation from Congress, in order to keep campaign promises, but that is as far as it cares to go now under any circumstances.

B. K. Bruce, the negro ex-Senator, ex-Register of the Treasury, etc., who lives in Washington, but claims a residence in Mississippi for office holding purposes, evidently knew just what he was doing when he went to Ohio to take the stump for Boss Hanna, as Mr. McKinley has dropped a broad hint that Bruce was to be again appointed Register of the Treasury. As a professional office holder, Bruce is hard to beat.

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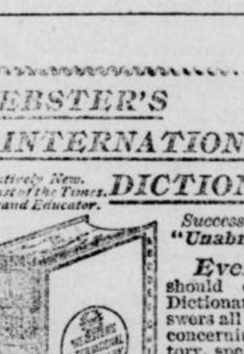

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WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

Facts From A Farmer.

INDEPENDENCE, Nov. 29, 1897.

MR. EDITOR, It would seem from all appearances that winter has come, and come to stay. We have hardly enough snow for good sleighing, yet a good many are improving thir opportunity. Some are going on sleighs and some on wheels.

Mr. Jane McNeal who has been sick for so long is improving and thought to be out of danger.

Cord wood has been in good demand during this cold weather.

W. H Kennedy has been retained as a juror on the Minneapolis murder trial.

Rev. Hamilton of, Rockford, preached at Armstrong A. C. church last Sunday. Hereafter he will preach every two weeks.

Mrs. Wm Bachelor, of Brooklyn Center, was buried at Lewis cemetery, Armstrong, last Saturday afternoon.

Maple Plain has been having lots of turkey shoots of late.

Earl Hoisington and wife expect to start for Dayton, Washington, soon. May go to the Klondike before returning.

Mr. Editor there is not much news in this neck of the woods this week.

Wonder why the Dingley bill does not keep off the cold weather. Those who father it and foster it as a sweet morsel under their tongue claim it does about everything except raise the dead to life.

Our Congress will soon be in session again. Then comes the tug of war.

Some people think the farmers struck it terribly rich this year because they got 80 cents a bushel for wheat (and many got only half or two thirds crop) 20 cents for oats, and 40 cents for potatoes etc. When the farmer contracted big debts years ago he got a good price for his produce but it has been coming down ever since and now he can not pay the principle; and many can not pay the interest, and with the good price the farmer is getting for his produce this fall. Under the Dingley bill, he pays more for lumber, more for sugar, more for boots and shoes, more for woolen goods, and many other things too numerous to mention. But the edict has gone out from headquarters that all the people should be taxed. But some little waspy, friskey politician of only a 22 caliber tells the people the foreigner pays all the freight and we get the goods delivered free.

Any one that believes the above will wake up sometime to find that he has only been dreaming.

Mr. Editor, most of the farmers have themselves fixed up for winter, and with plenty of provender, some wollen goods and a copy of the Dingley bill can keep warm.

FARMER

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

DECEMBER—1897.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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Sweden is preparing a polar expedition for 1898. The annual arctic journey is becoming a national institution. Perhaps America set the fashion in going to the polls once a year.

In the old colonial times there were only 75 post offices in America. Ten years later there were 900 offices; in 1880, 42,000; in 1883, 67,000, and to-day about 70,000 have regular postmasters, receive and deliver mail matter, and employ 2,000,000 employes, men and women.

The papers are beginning to write up the survivors of the famous ride by Sheridan from Winchester to Cedar Creek. If these old vets equal in longevity the survivors of the charge of the 600 at Balaklava the American newspapers will be publishing Shenandoah valley reminiscences for half a century to come.

The Indian football players of the Carlisle (Pa.) school refused to contest in a match with West Point cadets. And so a picturesque performance was spoiled. Think of the historic suggestiveness of the descendants of the original red warriors engaged in a friendly yet determined struggle with Uncle Sam's future heroes!

The Canadian government is considering the question of making the starting of forest fires a criminal offense and providing a heavy penalty for violators of the law. Canadians are as much interested in forest protection as Americans, but the same laxity and carelessness have been displayed in the dominion as upon this side of the border.

An American consul in Argentine makes the prediction that the production of wool in that country has reached the maximum and that American wool growers have no reason to fear increasing competition. At the same time comes the report from Australia that the demand for American sheep in Australia for breeding purposes is constantly and rapidly growing.

The beet sugar factories in southern California have this year produced 30,000,000 pounds of sugar, and there is every prospect of this output being doubled next year. Such figures ought to remove all doubts as to the possibilities of the beet sugar industry in this country. With that industry once placed upon its feet, the United States should produce all the sugar needed for its own consumption, instead of continuing to import the great bulk of it.

The Belgian government, observing that advertisements are being placed on rocks and other public places, has notified the municipalities that "the nuisance must stop." Belgium is a thrifty land. More thrifty still is Switzerland. Yet when the St. Gothard rocks were covered with advertisements the government ordered them cleared off, saying: "We would as soon have them on the white cross of our flag." But here, in the United States—just look at some of the rocks up the Hudson river!

Edward Moran was killed on the elevated road because he was in a hurry, says the New York Herald. To catch a train and save a minute he rushed across the track—to his death. Moran was typical of the average American business man, who is always rushing pell-mell to his destination, and when he gets there usually finds that he has time on his hands. We are forever rushing and tearing to business—and taking things leisurely when we get there. This is the land of bolted breakfasts and gobbled lunches, the land of dyspepsia and all its attendant ills.

The oldest inhabitant of Hawaii, and probably the oldest human being in the world, who is in good health and has retained most of her faculties, is a native woman residing in Honolulu. Her name is Kepoolele Apau, and her age, from the most authentic reckoning, 124 years. She says that she remembers the digging of the well in Kau, and that she was a child at the time, similar to a child running about the house, a child of between six and seven years. This event occurred in 1781, and is described in Fornander's history. This would make her 122 years old, according to exact calculation.

Mexico has been stricken with the "greater" fever. Plans have been made whereby a European syndicate has agreed to furnish 1,000,000 colonists for the country of Diaz. If the agreement be fulfilled Mexico will certainly become "greater" in point of population, but it may be well doubted if such a machine-made increase will greatly benefit the country. Where will the million come from? It is reasonable to believe that they will be drawn largely from the pauper and criminal classes of Europe, and if this proves to be the case the Mexicans may have ample reason to regret their bargain.

That's a good story, the one about the bell being blown from a railroad engine in New Jersey. But it is incomplete. As a matter of fact the bell was found perched on the fence at a railroad crossing about a mile away, where it had gone to take the place of the gateman, who chanced to be asleep. And the same gust of wind that carried away the bell just took one whack at the engineer, whose hair was cut pompadour, and forced every individual hair back into his head, narrowly missing his brain and leaving him absolutely bald. There's nothing like telling the whole story while you are at it.

A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON.

In Uncle Sam's service there are 7,670 women postmasters and 80,000 more engaged in various post offices throughout the country.

Throughout the country Thanksgiving day was observed.

Secretary of the Navy Long says in his annual report that the navy consists of 53 vessels in fighting order and an auxiliary fleet of over 40 steamers. The cost of the navy for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, was $17,514,231. More enlisted men and better dockage facilities are asked for.

THE EAST.

Fire destroyed the full-rigged ship Port Patrick, of the Port line, Glasgow, Scotland, in New York, the loss being $200,000.

Toward the cost of the new law school Thomas McKean, of Philadelphia, donated $100,000 to the University of Pennsylvania.

In the United States the exchanges at the leading clearing houses during the week ended on the 26th aggregated $1,058,482,298, against $1,277,568,888 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 13.3.

In the United States there were 236 business failures in the seven days ended on the 26th, against 267 the week previous and 300 in the corresponding period of 1896.

At Erie, Pa., Antonio Minirano quarreled with his wife and, after first failing to brain her, doused her with oil and then set fire to the oil, burning her to death.

At the trial of the battle ship Iowa it was shown it to be as fine a ship of her class as there is in the world.

At the age of 46 years R. H. Rochester, treasurer of the Western Union Telegraph company, died suddenly in Englewood, N. J.

A. W. Jordan, Walter L. Sessions and Miss Sadie Voss perished in a fire at Jamestown, N. Y.

At Pittsburgh, Pa., delegates representing the first and second-class post office clerks of the country met and formed a permanent organization with the object in view of bettering their condition.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Iowa's attorney-general says that all the banks in the state having less than five stockholders must reorganize at once.

In a car on the Illinois Central road a steam heater exploded near De Koven, Ky., and many persons were injured.

John Anamasin while drunk killed his wife and another Indian named Peterson on the Fond du Lac Indian reservation in Minnesota.

In Chicago in football games Thanksgiving day the University of Chicago defeated University of Michigan, the Chicago Athletic association defeated the New Jersey association, and the University of Wisconsin defeated the Northwestern (Ill.) university team. In Philadelphia the University of Pennsylvania defeated Cornell, of Ithaca, N. Y.

Kate and Mary Seaman were drowned near Middletown, O., as the result of a runaway.

In a storage warehouse at Pensacola, Fla., an incendiary fire caused a loss of $100,000.

At the age of 86 years Rev. Miner Raymond, D. D., one of the most distinguished preachers and teachers of the Methodist church, died in Evanston, Ill.

In the Wilmington (Ill.) coal field the 3,000 miners resumed work, ending the big strike.

A mob took Hicks Price, a negro charged with criminal assault, from the jail at Starks, Fla., and hanged him.

Miss Jennie Sheress and Miss Louise Lasalle, each 17 years of age, were drowned at Duluth, Minn., while skating.

The towns of Chesterfield, Daleville and the Indiana spiritualists' camp in Indiana were wrecked by the explosion of 60 quarts of nitroglycerin.

On the Chicago board of trade December wheat sold at one dollar.

The Chinese merchants of San Francisco have combined to suppress the murderous highbinder societies.

Wages of the 15,000 employes of the Missouri Pacific railway have been increased ten per cent.

The fusionist republicans elected to the Ohio legislature have decided to vote for the republican caucus nominee, which will make the legislature stand 80 republicans to 65 democrats on joint ballot for senator.

Jacob Hiller and wife, of Elkton, Mich., celebrated their eighty-eighth wedding anniversary. The husband is 108 years old and the wife 107.

A Baptist association was organized at Rainey Mountain, O. T., consisting of four church organizations composed wholly of Indians.

With 28 passengers from Dawson City whose money possessions amount to $1,200,000 in drafts and gold dust, the steamship City of Seattle arrived in Seattle, Wash., from Alaska. They reported that fear of famine amounting to panic prevailed in the Klondike gold fields.

Lynchers burned to death Nathan Willis (colored), charged with the murder of a white man near Town Creek, N. C.

Uncle Sam's revenue cutter Bear sailed from Seattle, Wash., to aid the whaling fleet imprisoned in the ice in the Arctic ocean on the northern shore of Alaska.

In Nebraska the products from beets this season will be nearly 12,000,000 pounds of sugar.

At the age of 80 years Col. John Laing, a noted engineer of England and America, died at his home in Baltimore, Md.

In San Francisco counterfeit dollars better in the quality of silver they contain than those turned out by Uncle Sam's mint are in circulation.

Anticipating the opening of the new lands to settlement, hundreds of persons are arriving in Oklahoma.

In St. Louis James Scales (colored), found guilty of criminal assault upon Judge Ennis' 12-year-old daughter Katie, was sentenced to 99 years in the penitentiary.

Scott Bowdish shot his nine-year-old daughter, fatally injuring her, and then killed himself at Mason City, Mich.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Havana advices say that no American citizen is now confined in prison in the island of Cuba.

The father of the young girl who escaped from a Cuban prison and came to the United States, Augustin Cossio, has been released from prison in Cuba.

In Madrid the Official Gazette has published the royal decree granting autonomy to Cuba and Porto Rico.

The Cuban government in answer to the offer of autonomous terms by Spain declines any proposition that does not mean complete and absolute independence from Spanish domination.

In the Austrian reichsrath riots prevailed and police were called upon to preserve order.

Cod fishing was only half as large this year as usual, and there will be great suffering among the poor in Nova Scotia.

It is said that the growth of German influence will necessitate a union of Great Britain, Russia and France.

In a typhoon which swept over the Philippine islands several towns were destroyed and 400 Europeans and 6,000 natives were killed.

All the members of the Austrian ministry tendered their resignation to Emperor Francis Joseph.

The last survivor of the combatants at Waterloo, Lawrence McCarthy, died in the workhouse at Nenagh, Tipperary, aged 116 years.

LATER NEWS.

After being in session at St. Louis, Mo., for a whole day the delegates to the convention of the Belleville district miners voted to inform the arbitration committee of the St. Louis manufacturers' association that they nothing to arbitrate and the strike would still continue. President John Green expressed himself in a favor of arbitration but the delegates voted against it.

The German government only wants monetary reparation from Hayti for the recent arrest and imprisonment of of Herr Lueder by the Haytian tribunals, but that it will not brook any interference in the matter on the part of the United States.

As a result of the confession made by Oliver Prevost, alias Gauthier, now confined in jail at Pembroke, Ont., Mrs. Gauthier was arrested charged with having poisoned and then cremated Rene Debin and Fred Carriere, at Port Arthur, Ont., in February last.

The steamer Dauntless successfully landed a large expedition in Cuba.

A Union Pacific mail train ran from Cheyenne, Wyo., to Council Bluffs, Io., a distance of 519 miles, in 559 minutes, including stops. Engines were changed twice.

Thieves entered the home of Mrs. Eppenstein, in Chicago, and after beating her with revolvers, made away with all her diamonds, valued at $4,000.

The state normal school at River Falls, Wis., was completely destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $75,000.

The steamer Nahant and part of the ore docks at Escanaba, Mich., were burned. Two of the boat's crew are missing.

Assistant Postmaster J. T. Braveboy was shot and killed within a few rods of the postoffice at Lake City, S. C.

Martin Thorn, on trial at New York, was found guilty of the murder of Wm. Guildensuppe, at Woodside, L. I.

Seven men are dead and 17 more were badly poisoned at Mapleton, Ala., from drinking a mixture of wood alcohol and whisky.

China has practically agreed to cede to England a strip of territory near Hong Kong and all the surrounding islands in order to enable England to fortify them securely and to increase the garrison. It is expected that a convention covering the agreement will soon be signed.

Eugene Moore, ex-state auditor for Nebraska, convicted of embezzling $12,000 state funds, was sentenced to prison for eight years.

Frank A. Keith and Maggie Godfrey committed suicide at Lowell, Mass., by inhaling gas.

An engine on the Atlantic & Danville road jumped the track near Gill Station, Va., and rolled down an embankment, killing Engineer James Lutes and Fireman Frank B. Smith.

While a committee from the legislature of Georgia were on their way to inspect a convict camp they were held up by two men and compelled to give up what money they had about their persons.

The state department has been notified that the Peruvian authorities are threatening the interests of Victor McCord, the American engineer, who was arrested and confined in that country during a revolution, and in whose behalf our government has preferred a claim for indemnity.

In a railway collision at Warsaw, Russia, 11 persons were killed outright and 22 injured.

The German government has abandoned its intention of sending a warship to Port au Prince, Hayti, to enforce the demands for the payment of indemnity. The Gefton, instead, will be sent to reinforce the German fleet in Chinese waters. Baron von Bulow, the German minister for foreign affairs, gave the United States ambassador, A. D. White, a wholly satisfactory explanation of Germany's intention toward Hayti.

Secretary Gage said that in the annual estimates he would send to congress, he would name about $20,000,000 and not above $25,000,000 as the amount of the treasury deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. The secretary said that he expected the receipts from customs to increase steadily and that in the spring months he anticipated quite large importations.

MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Nov. 30.

Wheat—No. 1 northern, 90¾ to 91c; No. 2 northern, 85¾ to 86c; December, 89¼c.

Corn—No. 3, 25c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 20 to 21c.

Cattle—Steers, $3.20 to 3.75; cows, $2.60.

Hogs—$3.00 to $3.25.

Sheep—Muttons, $3.10 to 4.50; lambs, $4.25.

Butter—Creamery, extras, 21 to 22c; creamery, firsts, 20 to 21c; dairy, fancy, 19 to 20 c; dairy, choice, 15 to 16c.

Poultry—Turkeys, 7 to 8c; spring chickens, 7 to 8c.

CRISIS IN AUSTRIA.

Troubles in the Reichsrath Cause Resignation of Cabinet.

Vienna, Nov. 29.—The members of the Austrian ministry on Sunday tendered their resignations to Emperor Francis Joseph, who accepted them, and intrusted Baron Gautsch, who holds the portfolio of public instruction of the retiring ministry, with the task of forming a new cabinet. Sunday morning Emperor Francis Joseph addressed an autograph letter to Count Badeni, decreeing the adjournment of the reichsrath until further notice. The cabinet decided to resign about two o'clock Sunday afternoon at a meeting of the council. Emperor Francis Joseph had previously received Count Badeni, Baron Banffy, the Hungarian prime minister, Count Welsersheim, the Austrian minister of national defense, and Baron Gautsch. It is asserted that the emperor at first declined to accept the resignation of the cabinet, but Count Badeni replied: "Your majesty, I cannot take the responsibility. Bloodshed will ensue if I remain in office." Thereupon the emperor reluctantly accepted the resignation.

[The recent disorderly scenes in the Austrian reichsrath which have resulted in the Badeni ministry tendering their resignation began when the reichsrath reopened September 23 last. Bitter feelings exist between the Germans of Austria and the Czechs and other Slavonian nationalities. A climax was reached when the Austrian government decided that the Czech language was in every way coordinate with the German in Bohemia and Moravia. The government was thereafter bitterly attacked by the German members of the reichsrath, and the latter sought to have the ministers indicted. The most violent and unprecedented scenes have taken place daily in the lower house, and sitting after sitting has been suspended in the attempt to maintain some degree of decorum, but the obstructionists, backed by strong popular support, provoked conditions equivalent to a revolt, and the Badeni government was forced to surrender. Count Badeni, who was called to form a cabinet in 1895, has had to deal with no fewer than nine distinct nationalities. When any concession is granted to any one of them the fierce wrath and indignation of the other eight are excited. Again the whole country is divided practically into two bitterly hostile camps. On one side are the anti-Semites and the clericals; on the other the Hebrews and their protectors, the German liberals. Count Badeni is a member of an Italian family that migrated into Poland in the sixteenth century and then obtained great possessions. After his graduation from the Cracow university he entered the service of the state. His rise in official life was rapid. Finally he retired from that career and entered the political world. He became a leader of the Galician landtag, and in 1888 he was appointed statthalter of Galicia. It was as statthalter that he won his reputation for statecraft.]

AWFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

Thousands Perish in the Philippine Islands—Work of a Typhoon.

San Francisco, Nov. 29.—The typhoon which swept over the Philippine islands on October 6 was the cause of one of the worst disasters that has been reported from the southern ocean in many years, if not in the history of that section of the world.

Several towns were swept and blown away. Fully 400 Europeans were drowned, and it is estimated that 6,000 natives perished. The hurricane struck the island at the Bay of Santa Paula, in the province of Samar. It devastated the entire southern portion of the island, and cut off communication with the rest of the world for two days. On the 12th the hurricane reached Leyte, and struck the capital of Tacloban with great fury. In less than one-half hour the town was a mass of ruins.

The wind blew with such fury that trees and dwellings were not only leveled to the ground, but were taken into the air and carried away. What the first attack of the hurricane spared was destroyed by successive blasts of almost equal fury. Then came a tidal wave that ran far inland like a solid wall of water. Everything in its way perished. Vessels were either engulfed or were carried on its crest to be left high and dry when the monster wave receded.

Canada's Answer.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 29.—The reply of the Canadian government to the proposition of the United States, that the Canadians should stop killing seals for a year, beginning January 1, indicates that it is not possible to comply with the proposal, as every British subject has the right to engage in pelagic sealing unless prohibited by imperial decree, which can only be issued by authority of the imperial parliament, and parliament will not meet until February. The Canadian reply suggests that the proposed joint commission be appointed and meet at once; when, upon conclusion of negotiations upon the half dozen questions at issue, including the sealing question, the necessary legislation could be secured from the British parliament and the suspension of pelagic sealing go into effect in the spring. It is authoritatively stated here that the United States first proposed to pay the Canadian government a lump sum of money to extinguish pelagic sealing, a proposal which Sir Wilfrid Laurier refused.

Slain by Her Husband.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Mrs. Pauline Merry from her home at No. 50 Hope street was solved Sunday afternoon by the confession of Thomas Hickey, who was arrested on suspicion. Hickey told a revolting story of how Christopher Merry choked and beat his wife a week ago last Friday. Then, finding it impossible to restore his wife to consciousness, Hickey says that Merry decided to "put her out of her misery" by beating out her brains with a poker. The horrible story told by Hickey was extorted from him after several hours in the "sweat box."

Killed by Cannibals.

Washington, Nov. 29.—A startling and horrible story of the killing of Lindsay G. Burke and a Mr. Mellin, two Washingtonians, and mutilation of their bodies by natives of the Congo Free State has just been received here in a letter. The men were members of a party who during November and December, 1894, and January, 1895, went from this city to enlist in the Belgian army for service in the Congo Free State. The information received is that Burke and a party of 50 natives were ambushed and killed by cannibals.

Kentucky's Vote.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 30.—The official count for Kentucky was made Monday. The totals for 1896 were: McKinley, 218,171; Bryan, 217,890; Palmer and Buckner, 5,114. The totals for this year are: Bailey (rep.), 168,678; Shackleford (dem.), 187,482; Hindman (nat. dem.), 9,835; Parker (pop.), 7,374; Wallace (pro.), 1,783.

THE AUTONOMY SCHEME.

Summary of Spanish Decrees Relating to Cuba and Porto Rico.

Madrid, Nov. 29.—The Official Gazette publishes the royal decree granting autonomy for Cuba and Porto Rico. An outline follows:

Article 1 explains the principles of the future government of the two islands.

Article 2 decrees that the government of each island shall be composed of an insular parliament, divided into two chambers, while a governor-general, representing the home government, will exercise in its name the supreme authority.

Article 3 declares that the faculty of making laws on colonial affairs rests with the insular chambers and the governor-general.

Article 4 directs that the insular representation shall be composed of two corporations, with equal powers, viz.: a chamber of representatives and a council of administration.

Article 5 provides that the council of administration shall consist of 25 members, of whom 18 shall be elected and 17 be nominated by the home government.

Article 6 provides that the members of the council of administration must be Spaniards, at least 25 years of age, who were born in the island or who have resided there continuously for four years. It specifies numerous officials such as senators, presidents of courts and of chambers of commerce and other bodies as eligible to election to the council.

Articles 7 to 14 inclusive deal with nominations and the conditions of election to councils.

Article 15 empowers the throne, or the governor-general, to convoke, suspend or dissolve the chambers, with an obligation to reassemble them within three months.

Articles 16 to 28 deal with the procedure of the chambers and grant immunity to members.

Article 29 empowers the insular parliament to receive the governor's oath and make effective the responsibility of the secretaries forming the governor's council. Secretaries may be impeached by the chambers, in which case they are to be judged by the council of administration.

Negotiations for treaties of commerce are to be made by the home government, with the assistance of the secretaries of the island.

Article 39 confers upon parliament the imposing of customs duties.

Article 40 deals with the commercial relations of the islands with the peninsula and provides that no import or export tax may differ to the prejudice of the productions of either island or the peninsula. A list will be formed of articles coming from Spain direct, which will be granted favorable treatment in regard to similar articles coming from abroad, and the same will be done for productions of the islands entering Spain, the differential duty in no case to exceed 35 per cent.

The remainder of the decree explains the governor-general's powers. He will exercise supreme command, be responsible for the preservation of order, have free power to nominate officials, and his secretaries; he will publish and execute the laws and decrees, international treaties and conventions, etc., and will have the power of pardoning, suspending constitutional guarantees and ordering a state of siege, should circumstances require it.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Spain's latest scheme for autonomy for Cuba is not well received in Washington. The publication made in the Official Gazette of Madrid, containing a summary of the royal decrees, has produced a most unfavorable impression here. Careful examination of the scheme discloses that a string is attached to every pretended concession to Cuba, and leads inevitably to the conclusion that the Spanish statesmen are at their old tricks of throwing dust into the eyes of the world in general, and of the people of the United States in particular. It is already apparent that Spain is not able to deceive anyone with these decrees. The Cubans say they will have none of such autonomy, which is at best a mere sham, leaving everything of importance subject to the control of Spain.

FOOTBALL.

Many Important Games Played on Thursday—The Scores.

Thanksgiving day, which practically ends the football season of the year, witnessed many important contests at various points. The scores in the leading games were as follows:

At Chicago—University of Chicago, 21; Michigan, 12; Bankers' Athletic club, 46; Knickerbocker Athletic club, of New York, 8; Chicago Athletic club, 52; New Jersey All-Star, 0.

At Evanston, Ill.—University of Wisconsin, 22; Northwestern university, 0.

At Philadelphia—University of Pennsylvania, 4; Cornell, 0.

At Lafayette, Ind.—Purdue, 6; Minnesota, 0.

At Denver, Col.—Denver Athletic, 8; University of Colorado, 0.

At Peoria, Ill.—University of Illinois, 6; Eureka college, 0.

At Kansas City, Mo.—University of Kansas, 16; University of Missouri, 0.

At San Francisco, Cal. — Stanford university, 28; University of California, 0.

At Council Bluffs, Ia. — Nebraska, 6; Iowa, 0.

St. Louis, Mo.—St. Louis Cycling club, 3; Pullmans of Chicago, 2.

At Detroit, Mich.—Detroit Athletic club, 42; Cleveland Athletic club, 0.

At Cincinnati, O. — Carlisle Indians, 10; University of Cincinnati, 0.

A Madison (Wis.) dispatch says that the news of Wisconsin's victory over Northwestern was received with great joy. It is planned to have a big celebration some night early next week, not only of the Evanston victory, but of Wisconsin's victory in the race for the western college championship. Michigan's defeat by Chicago leaving no possible question as to Wisconsin's right to the title.

Too Old to Work.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 30. — Richard Reddick (colored), who claims to have been born July 5, 1777, near Richmond, Va., applied to the department of charities for admission to the home, stating that he is now too old to work and cannot support himself. He was accompanied by his wife, who is 78 years old, and his daughter, who is also well up in years. The centenarian was assured that he would be taken care of.

Will Build Big Steel Plant.

East Liverpool, O., Nov. 30.—W. H. Bamfield, principal owner of the Irondale tin mill, has purchased a 20-acre tract of land in this city for a site for a big sheet mill and steel plant, which is to cost $250,000. The projectors of the new plant claim that the work on the buildings will commence soon after January 1, and that 400 men will be employed at first.

Annexation of Hawaii.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Senator Lodge, a member of the committee on foreign relations in the senate, was at the state department Monday. He said the first business of the senate would be to confirm the annexation of Hawaii, which would be done by ratifying the treaty or by legislation.

Fatally Hurt at Football.

Bath, N. Y., Nov. 30. — James W. Loveridge, who was injured in a football game at Hammondsport Thanksgiving afternoon, died here Sunday. His death is supposed to be due to a kick in the stomach received at the game. He was 19 years old.

Warmly Received.

Palma, Island of Majorca, Nov. 29.—Lieut. Gen. Weyler, of the Montserrat, arrived here Sunday morning and was accorded an enthusiastic reception.

CURRENT TOPICS.

RED hats were first worn by cardinals in the year 1245.

THE new stars already discovered this year number 427.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND pension claims are awaiting adjudication.

IT IS estimated that of the whole population of the globe about 90,000 die every day.

THE present year is said to be the thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the British navy.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY has signed the postal treaty adopted by the recent universal postal congress.

CAREFUL measurements prove that the average curvature of the earth is 6.99 inches to the statute mile.

WOMEN sailors are employed in Norway, Denmark and Finland, and are found to be excellent marines.

PLANS for the consolidation of four big gas companies in New York are said to be near consummation.

M. BLANC, the new prefect of police, Paris, has issued an order forbidding women to wear high hats in the theaters.

FRANCE is the greatest wine-producing country in the world, with Italy and Spain second and third respectively.

THE railroads are preparing to make a stubborn fight against the increase of $31,000,000 in their assessment in Tennessee.

THE Cincinnati College of Music has received at various times from Mr. Springer sums amounting altogether to $200,000.

THE secretary of the treasury has issued an order that clerks receiving a stated salary must pay their debts or lose their places.

ALFRED JACKSON, who was Gen. Andrew Jackson's valet, still lives at the Hermitage, near Nashville. He is a colored man, 94 years of age.

THE wife of a laborer named Peterman, living at Morebath, near Tiverton, has just presented her husband with their twenty-fifth child.

ERNST KRAUS, of the Berlin opera, has closed a ten year contract by which he shall receive $12,000 a year, and a yearly leave of absence for four months.

AN ordinance has lately been promulgated in Japan exhorting the people to eat more freely of meat, with a view to increasing the average height of the race.

CARBONATE OF AMMONIA, strychnia, digitalis, and nitroglycerin are now, in many cases, being used in hospitals instead of alcohol, in its various forms, with good results.

PUBLIC libraries spend vast sums of money to make their collections complete. In the Boston public library is a collection of works relating to Shakspeare which cost $50,000.

FRANK MARK, of St. Louis, is the only pensioner in Missouri who is awarded $100 a month, yet he was in the army only 16 days and did not fight a battle. He lost both arms in cannon practice.

MISS MARY RACHEL DOBSON, a daughter of Austin Dobson, is one of the most active workers in the university settlement for women in Bombay, India. Their work is principally among the Parsees.

PROF. ROENTGEN tells us that if X rays could be rendered visible the appearance would be that of a room filled with smoke and lighted by a candle. They emanate in all directions from the air irradiated by them.

REPORTS to the agricultural department indicate a material shortage in the wheat crop, though the shortage in Russia is much less than was at first supposed. In the southern hemisphere the crop conditions are favorable.

WOMEN are "allowed" to practice law in New Zealand, but no woman who has been admitted to the bar in that country has ever had a client. One gentle lawyer committed suicide recently after having waited vainly for a brief for five years.

IN spite of Emperor William's dislike of America, he has taken a great liking to the naval attache of the United States embassy at Berlin, Lieut. Niblack. He frequently invites him to the palace, and they discuss naval matters with great informality.

"MLLE. MARK TWAIN" is what Figaro of Paris calls the daughter of S. L. Clemens, who is studying music in Vienna, announcing that the "very beautiful voice of this fascinating young girl of 18 will one day make her as famous on the stage as her father is in letters."

A LOWELL, Mass., man of considerable prominence tells a good story on himself, illustrative of a well-known masculine weakness. He was rummaging around in a garret the other day and found the remnants of an old suit. in the pocket of it was a letter which a lady had given him to mail 32 years ago.

The world seems a narrow place when we wish to avoid our enemies, but wide and vast is it when we part from those we love. —N. Y. Independent.

Great Distress

A Combination of Troubles Causes Much Suffering.

BIRD ISLAND, MINN.—"I was troubled with my stomach. Nearly everything I ate would sour and I would belch it up. At times my stomach gave me great distress. My back was lame on account of kidney difficulty. I bought six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla; when I had taken four bottles I was cured." NORMAN HICKOK.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic. 25c.

MOCKRIDGE SAVED THE DAY.

His Transportation Feat More Attractive Than His Singing.

Whitney Mockridge, the noted tenor, was once taking a troupe of singers around the country giving concerts at the principal towns in the middle west and northwest. The troupe also included a violinist and a solo pianist. They eventually arrived at St. Louis, a town on the Mississippi river. From there they expected to take a train for Sedalia, a flourishing town in the interior. But to Mockridge's dismay, there was no train which would take him to Sedalia in time for his concert. The officers of the Missouri Pacific railroad were sorry, but it could not be helped. Mockridge telegraphed ahead to his agent to see if the concert could not be postponed. "Impossible," was the reply.

But the tenor was equal to the emergency. He groped down in his broadcloth and extracted a roll of large, potent bills, currency of the realm. These he waved in the countenances of the railroad people and demanded a locomotive, a special car for his troupe and a clear track as far as Sedalia. Money talked and he got the train and the right of way. He telegraphed to the anxious agent: "We are coming, Father Abraham, 10,000 strong. Meet us at the depot with band." The news spread through the town and a crowd gathered at the depot. The special train ate up the 178 miles between St. Louis and Sedalia as a hungry tramp eats a piece of huckleberry pie. The wheels only hit the high places. The crowd at the depot was madly enthusiastic when the train leaped into town, and there was a crowd at the concert. To hear the singing? Oh, no. To see the fellow who had saved the day, with Sedalia 178 miles away.—Chicago Chronicle.

BRIEF AND POINTED.

A Speaker Who Didn't Have Much to Say.

The pride of visitors to Washington who go to the senate chamber or house of representatives to see the congressman or senator from their district and hear him make a speech is often apparent at the national capitol.

One man had been observed as a frequent visitor in the gallery of the house. A friend took the seat beside him one day, and warm greetings were exchanged between the two.

"Have you seen him?" asked the newcomer.

"Yes," was the reply, "I've seen him."

"Have you had the luck to be here when he was talking?"

"I took care not to miss anything he might say. I've been here every day."

"I don't blame you. I only wish I had the time. The way he woke up those monopolies and ringsters out home was a caution, and then he was only nibbling at the questions of the day, just getting the flavor of the social situation previous to stepping in and biting out a chunk or two."

"That's the way I always looked at him."

"I suppose his voice has been ringing out in clarion tones."

"M' yes," was the doubtful rejoinder.

"What did he say?" exclaimed the questioner, eagerly. "I'll bet it was something brief and to the point."

"So far as I can judge I tried not to let any of his remarks get away from me, but I'm afraid that maybe I wasn't watchful enough. I've only heard him speak five times. Three of them he said 'aye' and the other two he said 'no.'"—Washington Star.

MAN WHO WORE A DAISY.

Girls Laughed Because It Was of Cloth, But They Repented.

They were giddy girls of the kittenish age, and, being out on a lark without chaperons, they spoke their thoughts aloud and made game of everyone and everything they saw, on the principle that all was fish that came to their nets.

One passenger on the elevated railroad particularly amused them, from the fact that although it was the month of bleak November he wore a white daisy in his buttonhole, a fine specimen of the ragged edge variety. It was conspicuous from its size, and the girls regarded it as a legitimate object of sport. Not being deaf nor blind, the man who wore the modest flower with the yellow heart grew embarrassed over the attention he received. At last one of the girls made a discovery.

"It isn't genuine," she suggested to the others, in a loud whisper.

"W-h-a-t?" they trilled in chorus.

"It's a base counterfeit."

"No! Never!"

"Yes, it's a cloth daisy."

By this time the man upon whom all eyes were focussed was ready to leave the car. Before he went he touched his hat to his tormentors.

"Yes," he said, pleasantly, "this is a cloth daisy. My little daughter, who is an invalid, made it and pinned it on. She asked me to wear it, and I had not the heart to refuse her. I hope I have your permission?"

A group of shamefaced girls sneaked out of the car at the next station.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Devil's Due.

"You condemns us tramps," said Meander McWalk, "but dere's one thing we must git credit fer."

"What's that?"

"You don't hear of us indulgin' in labor riots."—Philadelphia North American.

In giving thanks for your blessings, don't forget the criticisms you have received.—N. Y. Independent.

Not nearly all the funny things in this world are with a museum.—Washington Democrat.

TRYING ORDEALS FOR WOMEN.

Mrs. Pinkham Tells How Women May Avoid Painful Examinations.

To a modest, sensitive, high-strung young woman, especially an unmarried woman, there is no more trying or painful ordeal than the "examinations," which are now so common in hospitals and private practice.

An examination by speculum, or otherwise, is sometimes a positive necessity in certain stages of many diseases peculiar to women, so at least it is declared by the profession. This would not be the case if patients heeded their symptoms in time.

If a young girl's blood is watery, her skin pale and waxy looking, her lips colorless, bowels torpid, digestion poor, her ears and temples throb and she is subject to headache, begin at once to build up her system with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Do not allow her to undergo a physical examination.

Here is a letter from a young lady who requests that her name should not be used, but gives her initials and street number so that any inquiry addressed to her will be received. She says:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—It affords me great pleasure to be able to say a few words in regard to the merits of your Vegetable Compound. I was tempted to try it after seeing the effects of it upon my mother, and now I feel like a new person. I am a stenographer and was troubled with falling of the womb and female weakness in general. I continued to work until I was so weak I could no longer walk, and the last day I was forced to stop and rest.

"I was then so ill that I was compelled to stay in bed, and so nervous that I could not hold anything in my hands. The least noise or surprise would cause my heart to beat so loudly, and I would become so weak that I could hardly stand. I suffered for almost a year. It is different now. I can go about my work with pleasure, while before, work was a drudge.

"Trusting that my words of praise may help some other afflicted person, and be of benefit to womankind in general, I remain, Yours in gratitude, L. H., 444 S. East St., Indianapolis, Ind."

Buffalo gazette., Collection:Buffalo gazette (Delano, Minn.) 1889-1901

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MY BOY'S WHISTLE.

You may talk of the pleasure that opera makes,
And the thrills so ecstatic it grandly awakes,
But there is no music to give me a joy
Like the light-hearted whistle of my bonnie boy.

It isn't a tune, but a jumble galore
Of all the notes in the musical score,
And while to another it's nothing but noise,
To me it conveys a heart's volume of joys.

Many times in the day I am straining my ear
At the door or the window that whistle to hear,
And when from the distance comes floating the sound,
I know that my boy on his homeway is bound.

It tells me he's well long before he's in sight;
It says he is happy with childhood's delight;
Then, as it grows louder and nearer, I see
My bonnie brave boy wave a welcome to me.

When he whistles while marching so gayly from school
I know he has missed neither lesson nor rule,
And when from his play he comes whistling along,
I am sure not a thing he has done that is wrong.

Whenever that blithe, merry whistle is still
I know that my darling is certainly ill,
And none but a mother's so joyful as when
His lips sweetly pucker to whistle again.

Some day when the cares of the world he must share,
When his heart is no longer as light as the air,
His happy-go-lucky shrill whistle no more
Will gladden my ears while I watch from the door.

But I pray that the time may be long until then,
And that when he marches through life with the men
He ever will give his dear mother the joy
She had when he whistled the tunes of a boy.

—H. C. Dodge, in Chicago Daily Sun.

A POLICEMAN'S PLUCK.

THE popular supposition that a police officer is never, never on hand when he is wanted and that the sound of alarm is his signal of retreat received a severe shock when the story of Sergt. Howard's chase after the murderer Rohan was published a few days ago. The comic papers, with their clever illustrations, the dialogue-writing jokers and the others have taught some persons to look upon the policeman as the paunchy and pusillanimous tyrant of small boys and shrinker from contention. Which is wrong in a great many cases.

Sergt. Howard, with two loads in his revolver, crouching on one side of a garbage box, on the other side of which stooped an escaped murderer, with three weapons and unlimited ammunition, is not the first officer who has gone with open eyes into danger and has persisted against great peril for the sake of the law. Indeed, this was not the first case of the kind in which this particular policeman figured.

But the glory of his conduct in the Rohan case is enough without raking out of the past old stories of his courageous adventures. Other wearers of uniforms have performed similarly nervy feats and have made the silver star a sign of valor.

As, for instance, Tom Ormsby.

Ormsby was a patrolman in the days when the police department of the city of Omaha was first gladdened by the presence of a "wagon." Nowadays the patrol wagon has its own crew just the same as a railroad train—its conductor to convey the prisoner to the station with proper decorum—but at that time the necessity for a conductor was not known, and an arresting officer rode to the city jail with the culprit and helped the man at the desk to book the offender. Ormsby one night arrested some malefactor who was wanted for a rather serious offense elsewhere, a great giant of a man big enough to eat two or three ordinary policemen. The wagon being under way, the prisoner looked about him, and, seeing the manner of man with whom he was traveling—a rather small-sized individual, who seemed pitiably unable to help himself against the charge and thunder of such a big man as he—turned upon Orsmby, and in a moment that patrol wagon was the receptacle of a most magnificent fight. The noise of the onslaught startled the horses and caused them to swerve out of their course. The jerk threw Jim O'Brien, the driver, to the street, stunning him, and as the loosened reins flapped over the haunches of the horses, already nervous because of the unusual clamor behind them, they bolted furiously. Weaving across and zigzagging back along the wide street they thundered on, dragging the swaying wagon load of fight after them. One or two other policeman, seeing the runaway as it flashed under the gaslight and then flitted into the darkness beyond the corners, tried to stop the team, but before they could get to the center of the street the maddened horses were far away.

They were hastened on their fugitive course by the ever-increasing noise behind from which they were fleeing, but from which they seemed unable to withdraw. Fiercer, fiercer the battle between the two men raged in the narrow confines between the seats of the patrol wagon, the huge bulk of the aroused crook meeting the stanch grit and courage of Ormsby, the lesser man. Blows were battered upon the face of the struggling policeman, but still he clung on. The prisoner tried to throw him out of the whirling and swinging wagon, but the officer fought back and wrapped himself closer. With his own club Ormsby was beaten, and the gigantic prisoner centered every effort on reaching the policeman's revolver, his own having already been lost overboard. He caught a fleeting grasp upon it once—a grasp which was enough to send a ball flying at random through the air, scarring Ormsby's leg in its transit and increasing the fear of the horses by its discharge; but the policeman, recognizing his own inferiority in strength, with a jerk of his wrist threw the weapon out from him. It fell on the stone pavement, and another explosion added to the insanity of the horses.

They flew through the town and struck the country road which leads to the fort on the heights four miles away. The danger of a broad, clear midnight street was many times multiplied on the narrow dirt road cut by gullies and broken by ridges, but all the danger seemed insufficient to cool the ardor of the battling men in the blue wagon. Ormsby heard the hollow sound of their passage over wooden bridges, and felt the careening of the big vehicle as it crashed from side to side; momentarily he caught dizzy glimpses of night lamps in the outlying houses which shot past them as they progressed; he heard the yelping of the dogs, which, roused from contemplation of the moon, tailed behind the wagon, barking new frenzy into the unwearied horses. He heard the challenge of the sentry at the gate of the fort, and almost before the hail was uttered the wagon with its attendant clamor was inside the lines of the garrison, and was over a ditch and across a sidewalk and out into the parade ground, and, crashing against a tree, was shattered and overturned and loosed from the trappings of the horses, which, with a last bombardment of kicking at space, broke away and disappeared down Officers row, clanging and clattering as the singletrees and the attached fragments of the vehicle struck the flagstones.

Ormsby and his herculean prisoner were thrown out by indescribable twin somersaults, remaining strangely close together through it all. The officer of the guard came rushing, and found them gory and tattered where they had fallen, the big man unconscious from the concussion and Ormsby grinning weakly through blood as the lamplight fell on him.

"What's this?" said the military man, after the policeman had briefly told of the adventure. "You're handcuffed."

"Yes," said Ormsby. "You see, I was afraid he might get a gun to my head and make me let him go, and to be sure that he couldn't get away, no matter how he licked me, I snapped the irons on him and me when I saw he was doing me. But in the hurry I got his left hand locked to my right, and he kept right on putting up too much fight for me. Still, it didn't worry me much, for I knew that even if I was killed he couldn't get away. I threw the keys away with my gun."

The officer of the guard, who was a captain and who had been through nearly 30 years of fighting, looked admiringly at the little scrub of a policeman.

"Would you mind," ventured Ormsby,

"WHAT'S THIS!" SAID THE MILITARY MAN.

"letting me put this fellow in your guardhouse till our chief comes out to get us? I'll have to go with him on account of the cuffs."

"You won't as long as there's a blacksmith's tool in this post," said the military man. And although the hospital was convenient he insisted that Ormsby be carried to his own quarters for stitching, bandaging and tying up.—Chicago Record.

IN MEMORY OF TWO SLAVES.

Two Monuments Erected in the Wilds of the Kittatinny Mountains.

Nine miles northeast of Harrisburg, in the solitude of the Kittatinny range of mountains, stand two unique monuments. The spot is far from any human habitation, amid curiously shaped and massive bowlders, and on the very crest of the ridge. The wanderer who by chance strays into this region may well pause in astonishment before a roughly hewn rock upon which stand two carved headstones of white marble bearing the following inscriptions:

UNKNOWN.

Here in the solitude of God's Acre lies one whose life was filled with pathos and suffering and who had a tragic end. He took the North Star as a guide to liberty, yet in a fitful moment, for fear of betrayal, he took the deadly cup to save himself from bondage by his fellow men.

DOMINE DIRGE NOS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Died April 8, 1863.

An honest colored man, who lived and died on this mountain. He is buried on the site of his former home. His virtues are related by all who knew him.

REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

Friend, pause and think of the Brotherhood of God. One may have a few more grains of pigment beneath his skin. Looking into the portals of eternity teaches us that the Brotherhood of Man is inspired by God's Word. There all prejudice of race vanishes away.

The story of the two monuments dates to the days of the underground railroad, when escaped slaves were pursued by their southern masters. In 1851 George Washington made his escape from a Virginia plantation and after months of adventure reached the spot where the monuments stand. Choosing to live in freedom here in the mountain fastnesses, he built for himself a rude hut and lived the life of a hermit for a period of 12 years. Gray and bent with years, he finally passed away to his reward, alone, as he had lived. After many days the body was found in a kneeling position under a giant pine overlooking the valley.

The elements of deeper tragedy enter into the story of the unknown. Four years after Washington had taken up his abode on the mountain the unknown, also a fugitive slave, reached the spot in safety and found shelter in the hermit's hut. For two years they lived together in peace and safety, but one day word reached the unknown that the agents of his former master were on his track and were but a few miles distant. Choosing death rather than a return to slavery or the betrayal of his friend's hiding place, the unknown stole away amid the rocks and there died by his own hand.

A few years ago the remains of the two slaves were buried side by side, close by their cabin, and a funeral service was held in the presence of a large number of people. The monuments were erected by the colored people of the state shortly afterward.—N. Y. Sun.

Advertising by London Firms.

London firms are said to spend over $10,000,000 a week in advertising.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS

The State Wins.

Secretary Bliss decided the case of the state of Minnesota vs. John Long, John Caldwell et al., involving large intersts in Minnesota, and of extreme significance as a precedent. The case came from the Duluth land district, and the decision of the general land office, which rejected the state claims to the land at issue, is largely modified.

The issue was the construction of the act of March 3, 1879, which allowed the state to select 24 sections out of any public lands, to be selected by the governor, within three years of the approval of the act. The general land office held the three year proviso to be mandatory; the secretary of the treasury now contrues it to be directory, permitting later selection on presentation of any reasonable excuse for delay.

They are Smart.

An odd result of the raising of the waters of Leech and other lakes, by the government dams, is that when the bordering meadow lands became submerged they did not long remain at the bottom, but rose to the new surface, and many large tracts go floating here and there, blown by the winds. The Indians, foreseeing the drowning of their hay lands, filed and were allowed claims for consequential damages. They were also prompt in discovering that the lands could not be kept down; and now they go right along and cut hay and stack it where cut, and haul away the crop when the ice becomes of safe thickness. Some of these floating islands carry thirty or forty large haystacks.

Event For Odd Fellows.

An important event in Odd Fellowship in northern Minnesota occurred at Crookston, when the Valley Encampment, which was originally established at Fisher, was removed to that city. The privilege of removal was granted upon consideration that a hundred new members be enrolled. This requirement has been complied with. The degree team of Sinar Encampment of Grand Forks were there to conduct the initations, and Grand Patriarch J. D. Two, and staff were present to install the officers of the new lodge. A banquet was served at the Hotel Crookston covers being laid for 400 guests.

Investigating.

Dr. F. W. Hine has been engaged by the Winona board of trade at an expense of $500 to make analyses of Winona county soil as to its adaptability for raising sugar beets, and to prepare an exhaustive report of the chances of success for a beet sugar factory if established there. The chances are considered good for the investment of German capital in a beet sugar factory if the report is favorable, as there is every reason to believe it will be.

They Were Married.

There was a wedding at Crookston, the ceremony being performed in the jail to meet the convenience of the groom, who is serving a sentence of fifteen months for illegal sale of liquor. The bride, a comely lady of 20, did not permit the awkward circumstances of her fiance's imprisonment to delay the ceremony beyond the appointed day.

Burned.

At New Ulm a little son of F. W. Hamerstein upset a lamp that exploded and set fire to his little sister, Irene, who was badly burned about the arms and the head. It is not sure that she will recover. When Mrs. Hamerstein rushed to the assistance of the child her clothing too ignited and burned her about the arms.

Found Copper.

A copper mine is said to have been discovered east of the city limits of Duluth, about six miles from the water pumping station. A number of pits have been sunk, and the copper bearing rock appears similar to the conglomerate of the Houghton county deposits, where are all the rich mines of Michigan.

News in Brief.

A stabbing affray occurred at the residence of Charles Kindler at Ada, in which Walter Wheeler, a restaurant keeper, and Williiam Kell, hailing from Minneapolis, were seriously stabbed by Frank Frenchy a stranger.

The Odd Fellows of Easton have dedicated a new hall.

The depositors and creditors of the Bank of Minnesota will receive a 10 per cent dividend on their claims.

The company of North Shore merchants, fishermen and dealers in fish, organized in opposition to the A. Booth Packing company, was organized at Duluth under the name of the Lake Superior & North Shore Transportation company, with a capital stock of $50,000.

Louis Smith, a Polander, aged 50 years, an inmate of the insane hospital at St. Peter, while eating dinner, got a piece of meat in his windpipe and before he was discovered had choked to death.

The work of constructing the Fosten extension of the Great Northern, employing about 2,000 men, is creating a boom of considerable proportions at Deer River.

Fire did $8,000 damage to Gutterman Bros.' stock in St. Paul.

Eddie O'Brien, the ex-convict and burglar, who escaped from the Minneapolis police, was arrested at Milwaukee, Wis.

Charles Bass, who shot Dollie Owens in Minneapolis, was convicted of assault in the second degree. Both are negroes.

In reply to an inquiry recently made by a resident of Minneapolis, Attorney General Childs gave it as his opinion that any person born in this country is a full-fledged citizen, regardless of the fact that his parents were foreigners.

Burglars made an unsuccessful attempt to crack the safe of the Duluth Street Railway company.

The Minneapolis Chair Manufacturing company has assigned.

Charles Kugler, living near Bemidji, was found near his home by a party of hunters with a bullet hole in his head. It is thought to have been either accidental shooting on Kugler's own part or else the result of a long range shot by other hunters.

Anamasin, a half-breed living on the Fond du Lac reservation, went home the other night crazed with liquor, and attacked his wife with great violence, throwing her on the ground and jumping on her and kicking her with his heavy boots.

The curling season has been opened by the St. Paul Curling club.

FIRST WOMAN CITIZEN.

Her Sturdy Lads and Clever Lasses Become Prominent Citizens.

Known as the "Widow Ryan"—Was a Clever Business Woman—Short Sketch of Her Life and What Some of Her Children Accomplished.

From the News, Indianapolis, Ind.

Hundreds of thousands of men of foreign birth have taken out papers declaring their citizenship in Indiana since that State was admitted into the Union in 1816 without creating remark or comment. It was a different matter, however, when along in the forties the first woman of foreign birth applied for and received papers of citizenship after declaring in set form that she renounced all allegiance to every prince or potentate on earth.

This "first woman citizen" was an Irish widow who settled in southern Indiana with her progeny of sturdy lads and clever lasses upon a farm which she had bought. She had taken out naturalization papers in order to manage her property to better advantage, and for the further purpose of starting her family as true Americans with a full understanding of the advantages and responsibilities of American citizenship.

"The Widow Ryan" as she was known in Daviess County, Indiana, was a great woman with a clever business head and left behind her those who grew to be worthy men and worthy women, and who have left their impress upon the State.

One of these sons James B. Ryan became treasurer of the State of Indiana, and a son-in-law, M. L. Brett, also held that high and honorable position. Another son was the late Lieut. Col. Richard J. Ryan who was probably the most brilliant and gifted orator that Indiana ever produced, and who during the war for the Union served his country in the Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, better known as "the Irish Regiment."

Another son is Thomas F. Ryan who is now 59 years old, and with a few intervals of absence has been a resident of Indianapolis for forty-two years. Mr. Ryan has been an active business man all his life and has seen more than one fortune come and go in the vicissitudes of trade and sudden panic.

In the early fifties smitten by the gold fever he went by way of the Isthmus of Panama to California, and he has always retained the free-hearted, open and trusting confidence that distinguished the gallant pioneers of the golden State. He has been all over the far west engaged in mining and trade operations in Oregon, Arizona and Montana. From May, 1885 until August, 1887 he was the government agent at the Seal Islands off the Alaska coast, a highly responsible position.

"For ten years or more," said Mr. Ryan in conversation with a group of gentlemen at the Indianapolis Board of Trade, "I have been extremely sensitive in my lower limbs, to weather changes. If my legs had been filled with quick silver I do not think they could have responded more quickly or more disagreeably to climatic conditions.

"During the past two years this infirmity became much worse, and I began to be alarmed, fearing paralysis. My legs were cold and recently from my knees down were without sensation. I could walk only short distances and would even then experience great weariness. I became more and more alarmed. I naturally thought of paralysis or locomotor ataxia. The prospect was not a pleasing one.

"I happened to meet my old friend Capt. C. F. Shepard, of this city. He was chanting the praises of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and gave me his experience, telling me that he had been brought by using them from a bed where he lay helpless, his physician having declared him a hopeless victim of locomotor ataxia, and was now as active as any man of his age, not even requiring the use of a cane. Upon his recommendation I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"I found positive relief, after taking a few doses. The numbness in my limbs disappeared as if by magic and I can walk as far as I like at a good rapid gait and without weariness. This you may understand is a great boon to a man who has been of an active habit of life and who still likes to depend to a great extent upon his legs to get around in the world.

"The pills also drove the rheumatism out of my hip for I have not been bothered with it since I began their use. I think I shall have to join Captain Shepard in his praises of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. These pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

A BAD COMPANION.

He Didn't Like to Correct a Lady, But He Had To.

The man with bronzed skin and longish hair was hanging upon every word that the charming young woman spoke. She was telling of an actress whom she greatly admired.

"I will never forget how she looked," the young woman said. "She was as beautiful as Juno."

The weather-beaten auditor moved uneasily, and then said: "I beg yer pardon, miss, but I ain't sure that I heard yer remark jest right."

"I said that she was as beautiful as Juno."

"It ain't fer me ter c'rect a lady," he began in apologetic tones.

"I am quite willing to be corrected when there is any reason for doubt," she replied, in a tone with traces of congealment through it. "But I do not perceive how this can be such a case."

"I don't persume to conterdict nobody," he replied. "I haven't no observations to make further than that there ain't no accountin' fur tastes."

"Have you ever seen this actress?"

"No, miss."

"Then I don't see how you are qualified to speak."

"Might I make so bold as to inquire whether you was ever as fur west as British Columbia?"

"Never."

"Then, miss, you can't re'lize that I'm standin' up fur the lady's good looks as much as you are. Ye can't believe half of what these here miners that come east tell ye. If ye ain't even been as fur as British Columbia, it stan's to reason that ye can't have no idea of what a lonesome, ramshackle, frizup lookin' place Juneau is."—Washington Star.

HE CONQUERED IT.

Awful Struggle with a Monster That Finally Yielded.

All was silence for a moment.

Then a loud, shrill shriek rent the startled air. There was the sound of a heavy body falling, a crashing of timbers, a noise as of sinful spirits wailing in despair. A chain creaked dismally and then parted with a dead, metallic snap. Staggering backward, he fell against the washstand. The bowl and pitcher fell in a confused mass of broken crockery upon the floor, while the water flooded the room.

Again he advanced to the attack, and the black-browed monster bent slightly forward and cast him full length upon the floor. Blood gushed from his wounds, but he leaped again to the attack. With loud curses he grappled with the demon. His garments were torn in a hundred places. One eye was black and blue! The other was blue and black! But still he kept up the fearful combat. At length, when nearly exhausted, with his life blood slowly oozing from a thousand wounds and his breath coming in short, painful gasps, he won! The dread monster lay wide open before him.

"There!" he said, as he wiped the drops of perspiration from his brow. "There! It's a cold day when I can't open a folding bed!"—N. Y. World.

A Good Bed.

Hostess—I hope you found the bed comfortable, Mr. Jenkins?

Jenkins—Excellent, madam! I nearly fell asleep in it.—Chicago Tribune.

The easiest way to catch a flirt is not to get it.—Chicago News.

SHE DID THE LEADING.

A Slight Mistake in the Wedding Notice.

The square-jawed woman with pinkish hair laid her umbrella on the editor's desk and took her seat on a pile of damp proofs.

"Did a man," she said, "a man with a grayish goatee and a sneakin' manner hand in a marriage notice this mornin' for publication?"

"He did," said the editor; "there it is, Samson Peters to Mrs. Huldah Hoskins. Is that right?"

"The names is all right. It says Mr. Peters led Mrs. Hoskins to the hymeneal altar, don't it?"

"It does."

"I thought so. I'm Mrs. Hoskins. That is, I was last night. I s'pose I'll have to be Mrs. Peters now. I want the style of that marriage notice changed."

"In what way?" asked the editor.

"I'll give you my reasons first. You see, I've got some money and own a farm and two cotton gins. Anybody can see I don't need a husband. That Samson Peters is triflin', lazy, and no account generally. He ain't got no family nor friends and ain't wuth shucks. He ain't no more fit to take care of hisself than a babe. He'll be a dead expense on my hands, fur he'll never pay fur his salt, and he owes mor'n eighty dollars that I'll have to pay. But I don't keer how no 'count a man gits, some woman or other's bound to try and git him. That sassy widow Albright's been on the trail for four months and one of the Simpson gals has been makin' eyes at him every Wednesday night at prayer meetin'. He's a mighty pore, humble kind of creeter to take in, but I knows my duty when it comes before me. You jest scratch out where it says Mr. Peters led Mrs. Hoskins to the hymeneal altar and say that Mrs. Huldah Hoskins annexed Samson Peters last night at nine o'clock p. m."—Detroit Free Press.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON,
[Seal] Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Studying a Doubtful Problem.

"It," the idle wanderer heard the man say to his companion, "will run about 1,200 to the ton."

Then the idle wanderer, after the manner of his kind, speculated in his mind.

"I wonder," said he to himself, "whether he was talking about a gold mine or his winter supply of coal?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS.

South and East.

On December 7 and 21 the Big Four Route and Chesapeake & Ohio railway will sell excursion tickets from all points northwest, both one way and round trip, at greatly reduced rates to points in Virginia, North and South Carolina and other southern states. Round trip tickets will be good twenty-one days returning. Write for particulars and pamphlet descriptive of Virginia farm lands.
H. L. Truitt, Northwestern Passenger Agent, 234 Clark St., Chicago.

A Bad Sign.

"I'm afraid," said the candidate, gloomily, "the other side has me beaten and they know it."

"Why do you think so?" asked his friend.

"Well, there are very few campaign lies being circulated about me."—Puck.

Reputations Made in a Day

Are precious scarce. Time tries the worth of a man or medicine. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a forty-five years' growth, and like those hardy lichens that garnish the crevices of Alaska's rocks, it flourishes perennially, and its reputation has as firm a base as the rocks themselves. No medicine is more highly regarded as a remedy for fever and ague, bilious remittent, constipation, liver and kidney disorders, nervousness and rheumatism.

Cruel Man.

"I cried all day yesterday."

"What for?"

"It was our wedding anniversary, and Henry said: 'It seems to me that something awful occurred ten years ago to-day, but I can't remember what it was.'"—Detroit Free Press.

Not a Diplomat.

"You never tell me that I look young and sweet any more," pouted Mrs. Lovelace.

"No," her brute of a husband replied, "I seem of late to have lost my powers of imagination almost completely."—Cleveland Leader.

May Have Meant That.

"He told me to get off the earth. What do you suppose he meant?"

"He seemed to think that you needed a bath, evidently."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Women, Look Here.

If you want to learn about a Washing Machine, which even a child can operate easily, be sure to read advertisement in this paper of H. F. Brammer Manufacturing Co., Davenport, Ia.

An Anglophobe.

He—My friend is opposed to everything English.

She—Yes, I noticed that in his conversation.—Yonkers Statesman.

None So Good as Star Tobacco.

The consumption of Star plug tobacco is the largest in the world. No other tobacco is so good as Star plug in all respects.

The young gentleman who seeks a situation isn't as likely to succeed as the young man who hustles for a job.—Chicago News.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

In almost every case of marriage one of the parties in time looks the rabbit to the other's wolf.—Atchison Globe.

Don't Neglect a Cough. Take Some Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar instanter. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute

We notice that girls with steadies never have fascinating girls come to visit them.—Atchison Globe.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. Lotz, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

It is very easy to convince a man of what he already believes.—Washington Democrat.

Keep on and suffer if you think St. Jacobs Oil won't cure rheumatism.

You can't convince an editor that "no news is good news."—Chicago News.

Frost-bites are like burns, and both Are cured by St. Jacobs Oil promptly.

There is a remedy for everything except some of the remedies.—Chicago News.

Why suffer with an ache or pain When St. Jacobs Oil will cure. Why?

No man is ever justified in borrowing money to buy a dog.—Chicago News.

Not yourself? Use St. Jacobs Oil for Soreness and stiffness. It will cure.

It Makes Cold Feet Warm.

Shake into your under shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It gives rest and comfort, prevents that smarting sensation and keeps your feet from perspiring. Allen's Foot-Ease makes cold feet warm. After your feet perspire they usually feel cold at this season. Ask your druggist or shoe dealer to-day for a 25c box of Allen's Foot-Ease and use it at once. Sample sent Free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Why is it that a boy always insists upon raising pigeons or bantam chickens, instead of something useful, like turkeys or pigs?—Atchison Globe.

When a man can find no other business he can still become a notary public.—Washington Democrat.

Sprained last night. To-day you are Well if you use St. Jacobs Oil to cure.

All About Alaska.

Descriptive folder containing five maps of Alaska and routes to the gold fields, the most complete publication of the kind in print. Send 4 cents in stamps to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A. Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn. "Alaska, Land of Gold and Glacier," a beautifully illustrated booklet, sent for fifteen cents in stamps. The Great Northern is over 100 miles the shortest line from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Seattle and Portland, the outfitting points whence steamers sail for Alaska.

You can tell a good deal about people by the appearance of their back porch.—Washington Democrat.

Feel it pass away—when St. Jacobs Oil cures Neuralgia. Soothes it out.

Chairs are cheaper than backbones.—N. Y. Independent.

DOCTORS DON'T DENY IT.

The frank testimony of a famous physician.

When Dr. Ayer announced his Sarsaparilla to the world, he at once found the physicians his friends. Such a remedy was what they had looked for, and they were prompt to appreciate its merits and prescribe it. Perhaps no medicine—known as a patent medicine—is so generally administered and prescribed by physicians as Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla for blood diseases, and diseases of the skin that indicate a tainted condition of the blood. Experience has proved it to be a specific in such diseases, and sores of long standing, old ulcers, chronic rheumatism, and many other like forms of disease have yielded to the persevering use of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla after other medicines had utterly failed. The testimonials received from physicians to the value of this remedy would fill a volume. Here is one leaf signed by Rich'd H. Lawrence, M. D., Baltimore, Md.

"It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the success which your preparation of Sarsaparilla has had in the treatment of cutaneous and other diseases arising from a vitiated condition of the blood. Were it necessary, I might give you the names of at least fifty individuals who have been cured of long-standing complaints simply by the administration of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. One very remarkable instance was that of a quite old woman who had lived at Catonsville, near this city. She had been afflicted with the rheumatism for three years, and had taken as she had informed me, more than one hundred dollars' worth of medicine to obtain relief, yet without any beneficial result. I advised her to try a bottle of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla and told her that if it failed to do her good, I would refund the money. A short time afterward, I learned that it had cured her, and a neighbor of hers similarly afflicted was also entirely relieved of his complaint by its use. This is the universal result of the administration of your Sarsaparilla. It is without exception, the best blood purifier with which I am acquainted."

There is no other similar medicine can show a similar record. Others have imitated the remedy. They can't imitate the record. Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has the friendship of the physician and the favor of the family, because it cures. It fulfills all promises made for it. It has healed thousands of people of the most malignant diseases that can mutilate mankind. Nothing has ever superceded it and nothing ever will until a medicine is made that can show a record of cures greater in number and equal in wonder to those wrought by Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Dr. Ayer's Curebook, a story of cures told by the cured, is sent free on request by the J. C. Ayer Company, Lowell, Mass. Write for it.

$1.00 A YEAR FOR .... DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE.

The subscription price of DEMOREST'S is reduced to $1.00 a Year.

Demorest's Family Magazine is more than a Fashion Magazine, although it gives the very latest home and foreign fashions each month; this is only one of its many valuable features. It has something for each member of the family, for every department of the household, and its varied contents are of the highest grade, making it, pre-eminently, **The Family Magazine of the World.** It furnishes the best thoughts of the most interesting and most progressive writers of the day, and is abreast of the times in everything—Art, Literature, Science, Society Affairs, Fiction, Household Matters, Sports, etc.—a single number frequently containing from 200 to 300 fine engravings, making it the MOST COMPLETE AND MOST PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED of the **GREAT MONTHLIES.**

Demorest's Magazine Fashion Department is in every way far ahead of that contained in any other publication.

Subscribers are entitled each month to patterns of the latest fashions in woman's attire, **at no cost to them** other than that necessary for postage and wrapping.

NO BETTER CHRISTMAS GIFT

Than a year's subscription to **Demorest's Magazine** can be made. By subscribing **AT ONCE** you can get the magazine at the reduced price, and will also receive the handsome 25-cent Xmas Number with its beautiful panel picture supplement.

Remit $1.00 by money order, registered letter or check to the

DEMOREST PUBLISHING CO., 110 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Great Special Clubbing Offer for Prompt Subscriptions.

If you will send us your subscription before December 25th, 1897, you can have your choice of any of the offers below. In some cases, you will note, we furnish the two publications at the regular price of the first-named one alone. The offer includes, of course, each publication for a full year.

	Publishers' price	and	Our price to you	You save
Harper's Magazine	$4.00	Demorest's Magazine,	$4.00	$1.00
The Christian Herald, New York	1.50	" "	1.95	.55
Women's Home Companion	.50	" "	1.75	.25
McClure's Magazine	1.00	" "	1.75	.25
Cosmopolitan Magazine	1.00	" "	1.75	.25
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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, DEC. 3, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

--Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—This has been the coldest week of the season fo far. The thermometer has been toying with the twenties below zero.

—Hennepin county commissioners have offered a reward of $500 for the conviction of persons interested in bribery business.

—Jos. Segener while coming from Delano, last week found a Binder cover. Any one losing same call on Frank Logelin.—Valley Herald.

—The Eagle shed her feathers a few weeks ago, and came out in a changed form. She is not yet done moulting and is still changing feathers here and there.

--We received information this afternoon that there would be a free dance and a grand time in general at Watertown, Dec. 20. Everybody invited.

—The familiar squeak of the old town pump can once more be heard in the village and residents of the part of town in which it is located are happy once more.

--Since last Friday the merry tinkle of sleigh bells has been wafted on the characteristicly frosty air of chill November in Minnesota, and the bob-sled is again seen on our streets.

—Mrs. Elsie Horstedt, of Maple Plain, aged 65 years died Tuesday on the sidewalk in Minneapolis. With her son she had just arrived on the G. N. train at about 6 p. m., from home, to visit marrried children in Minneapolis. Heart failure was pronounced the cause.

—Since so many live hogs have been sold here this fall there seems to be a scarcity of dead ones. Before, where wagon loads of pork bound for the cities have been seen, now there are none. People prefer to get rid of butchering when they can get good prices for live animals.

—Mrs. Anna Hitz has, through a Chicago lawyer, been taking affidavits in Delano, preparitory to securing an inheritance. Should she again become possessed of a goodly share of this worlds goods it is hoped she will be more careful of it than reports say she was once before.

--The snow and cold weather the latter part of last week caused a good lively trade in foot and hand wear; overshoes and gloves were in demand, and the suffering civilian would gladly exchange his hoarded cents for something to keep him warm. This made prosperity for the merchants for the time being.

—Street Commissioner Philip Martin and his crew of snow sweepers were promptly on hand last Friday and got the crossings cleaned in good shape. It was a surprise to many to see how spry and industrious some of our property owners with big sidewalks were to get the snow off before Phil got around to them.

—Prosperity or competition has got poultry prices down to where ordinary everyday people can have a chicken for dinner occasionally without thinking somebody has made more than their share of profit on chicken, duck or turkey. Ten a pound dressed is tolerably cheap for chicken. But then is the farmer raising them any cheaper than before?

—People who have so much to say about high prices now, compared with those of one year ago, and claim that the Dingley bill made them higher now, and free trade made them low then should look over their files of last year's newspapers. One year ago, on Dec. 4, 1896, wheat was quoted at 73 cts a bushel, and eggs at 20 cents per dozen, right here in Delano.

—Some good Republicans don't believe in a tariff on lumber. It hurries up the cutting down of our forests; dries up our land, and when we build we have to pay about $2 per thousand feet for lumber more than if it was on the free list. Some say Dingley didn't have lumber on his bill. But he is from Maine, a lumber state. Why shouldn't he have tariff on a product of his own state if on any?

--Rev. Farber preached an interesting sermon to rather a small audience Sunday evening. It is certainly not very encouraging to people who are trying to keep up the only English speaking church that has a resident pastor, and not inspiring to the preacher to come before a small audience in a town the size of this, that ought to fill the church to overflowing at every service, to deliver his sermons to so many empty seats. Certainly our village don't wish to go with no native born, English speaking preacher here; or even in the neighborhood. Several secret societies flourish here. Both male and female lodges meet often. They have their place. But they do not, neither are they intended to take the place of church. A good church goer makes only a better man or woman, and this need not be detrimental to the welfare of societies. Society members tell us one of the requisits of admission is a belief in a Supreme Being. Then why not aid by your presence and your contributions in keeping up at least one regular Sunday service and keeping in our midst a preacher of the Gospel in our native tongue. Come out to church when you can and bring your family.

—Don't get left in Minneapolis, train leaves at 7:30 P. M., now.

—Tuesday evening's service at the Presbyterian church at 7 p. m. on acount of change in R. R. schedule.

—Lost, a pair of gold bowed spectacles with a red case. Finder please return to and oblige Miss Vinne Chance.

—The death, of Louis Smith, of Independence, which we announced last week, occurred quite suddenly, at the Asylum where he had been a patient. From St. Peter papers, we learn that at the request of Superintendent Tomlinson a coroner's inquest was held; and the jury rendered a verdict that the man choked to death while trying to swallow a piece of meat; and exonerated his attendants from all blame.

Epworth League.

At a meeting of the Epworth League held Thursday evening, at the M. E. parsonage, Mrs. H. V. Wilder presiding in the absence of President Mrs. C. H. Green. T. J. Catlin was chosen Secretary and the following officers were elected for the next term:

President Dr. T. J. Catlin.
1st. Vice President, Mrs. M. B. Strickland.
2nd Vice President, Miss Mary C. Catlin.
3rd Vice President, Prof. C. S. Hawker.
4th Vice President, Mrs. H. V. Wilder.
Secretary, Mrs. C. H. Green.
Treasurer, Miss Hattie Gross.
Organist, Miss Mollie Maxfield.
Vice organist, Mrs. J. L. Farber.

It was moved that the first Sunday evening of each month be Consecration Sunday, and that dues of 5cts per capita be paid to the Treasurer at each Consecration Sunday. Carried.

Moved that the Secretary be instructed to send for the Epworth Herald for six months, for the use of the leaders of the League meetings. Carried.

Moved that we adopt the Constitution of the Epworth League. Carried.

Moved the League hold a business meeting on the first Thursday evening of each month. Carried.

Meeting adjourned.

Delano, Dec. 4th 1897.

MRS. F. E. WILDER, President. T. J. CATLIN, Secretary.

Personal.

Mrs. C. H. Green is numbered with the sick.

Miss Walker, of Rockford, spent the week with her aunt Mrs. H. C. Parslow.

Mrs. M. J. Stone and son went to Hastings last Friday in response to a summons to the sick-bed of her father.

Rev. J. L. Farber visited Cramer Swartout, of Montrose, Wednesday. We are sorry to hear that Mr. S. is quite sick.

Miss Grace Mowatt has been sick this week. Mr. Gunsior, a cousin of Mrs. Mowatt's has been having a run of pneumonia at their home.

Rev. McCornack, of Howard Lake, preached an interesting sermon at the Presbyterian church Tuesday evening. He left an appointment for next Tuesday evening. All invited.

Mrs. Cora Wolfenden and son Fred Peters, of Sheldon, Iowa, are visiting Delano friends till after the holidays. We hear that Leo, in several studies is Fred's school markings. Good for Fred.

J. H. McGary, one of Independence's solid farmers, was a GAZETTE caller Tuesday. He has been to Minneapolis lately and has considerable to say about that million dollar pile of rocks and marble called the Court House.

County Cullings.

Our attention was called one day this week to "An Explanation" by William Redmond, in the Herald of Nov. 4, concerning the poisoning by aconite of H. A. Gilmer. He quite evidently wishes to exonerate himself from any blame in the matter. People who know most about aconite and its effects on the human system are most careful in administering it. It is a deadly poison and even when given in small doses the patient must be watched for bad effects from it. We are informed that this is Mr. Redmond's third case of narrowly escaping poisoning to death, patients to whom he administered aconite. Such practice should be stopped. People take aconite by half drop or drop doses, and repeat, for a short time, and not from 15 to 20 drops in an hour or two, or at two doses.

Dr. Catlin has got it again, and this time he broke out in two places in the Gazette. When you place illustrations in your paper, Doctor, don't turn them with their "faces towards the wall". —Eagle.

What ails the Old Bird now? Does she claim that Uncle Sam's face want be turned to the wall worse than it was in our cartoon, when he goes out of the banking business, and the bank of Jim Hill, Bill Merriam, and others gets started? Or does she refer to our illustration of the remains of Delano's contingent of Hamline University Medical Department's Thanksgiving dinner? If the latter, it could hardly be supposed that much that would face a frowning world, and especially a "gizzardless old gormand" would remain. So that when our cut came off of the base and left nothing to print, it came about as near representing facts as some of "Mother Grundy's sayings".

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" "	No. 2 " "	$ .75
" "	No. 3 " "	$ .69
Rye	" "	$ .37
Potatoes, per bu.,		.40
Butter		.12, .18
Eggs,		.15
Hay, per ton,		4 00 5 00
Pork		3.00 3 50
Chickens, dressed,		.05
Turkeys, dressed,		.08

DIED.

BALL.—Rhoda, wife of S. S. Ball, on Friday, Dec. 3, in her 42nd year.

Funeral from the Presbyterian church on Saturday, at 2 P. M. Rev. Ray, of Litchfield, to conduct the services.

Among Our Exchanges.

Tribune: Vice President Hobart looks forward to a long session of Congress and a great deal of work. It is to be feared, however, that the work will be of the windmill variety.

The Minneapolis Times reports that Johon Steele, celebrated Thanksgiving day by drinking too much, and fell down stairs and hurt himself so he died. Mrs. Steele and two children were away to Annandale, on a visit to her father named Johnson.

Thrice-a-week World: The Dingley deficit up to the close of the third week in November was a trifle under $45,000,000. The increase in pensions will absorb nearly all the receipts from the Union Pacific sale, and then the Dingley deficit will resume its steady and majestic course.

St. Peter Herald: It is easier to convict a man for asking a bribe but didn't get it, than to convict the man who asks a bribe and gets it. In the latter case the bribe giver has reasons of his own for not testifying, and in the case of the former there is a great show of virtue and no chance of self crimination. Where George Daman seems to have made a mistake was in not getting what he went after.

Better Than Ever.

Farm, Stock & Home, Minneapolis, Minn., begins its fourteenth volume November 15th, and starting with that issue will hereafter appear with enlarged pages, having a fourteen inch column instead of a thirteen as heretofore.

Farm, Stock & Home, by the use of minion type, has always given more reading matter for the money than any other Minnesota Agricultural paper and this move will place it still further to the fore. While an inch on a column does not seem a great deal, a little figuring will quickly prove that it is nearly equal to giving twentysix papers of the old size in a year, instead of twentyfour. The subscription price and frequency of issue will remain the same, viz 1st and 15th of each month and 50 cents per year. The BUFFALO GAZETTE has an arrangement with the publishers by which Farm, Stock, & Home can be had in connection with the BUFFALO GAZETTE for $1 30 for the two papers.

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—Dr. Niven in Delano Dec. 10 and 11; Wayerly, Dec. 12 and 13; and at Howard Lake, Dec. 14 and 15.

Sealed Bids, Wood.

Sealed Bids for wood, for the Village of Delano, to be delivered at the power House, will be received as follows:

For 200 cords of 4 foot Dry Basswood, or wood equally as good, to be delivered at once.

For 250 cords 4 foot Green Basswood, or wood equally as good, to be delivered before the snow goes off in the spring.

Bids will be received for any amount from 5 cords to the full number of cords wanted.

Leave bids with the Village Recorder, on or before Monday, the 20th day of December, at which time they will be opened.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

L. M. MAXFIELD, Village Recorder.

DELANO, Dec. 3, 1897. 3t.

"What to Eat" for December.

"How to Live a Hundred Years" forms the title of a short but interesting article in the December number of What To Eat.

What Shakespeare has to say about kissing for dysepsia is told by Ira Gale-Tompkins in a capital way, while James Courtney Challis supplements the article by a very funny poem entitled "The Bridger Cure," all fittingly illustrated.

The cover is beautiful, and the centerpage is a patriotic gem that all old soldiers and their friends should see and preserve.

WHAT TO EAT offers $10 to the person filling out the following blank lines so as to make the best four lines of poetry, and $1 each to the ten next best. The only conditions are that you fill out the lines and send ten cents for sample copy of magazine.

I saw a man come down the street,
And he was full of——
The day was bright, the air was sweet,
And——

Other words may be used in the second and fourth lines if preferred.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME X. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1897. NUMBER 11.

Business Directory.

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CHURCH NOTICES

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DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:45 p. m
Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:45 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:30 p. m.

A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.

REV. J. L. FARMER Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching every 3rd Sunday in each month at..... 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School every Sunday..... 10:30 "

REV. FOSSBERG, Pastor.

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Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on every third Sunday.

DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... "

REV. K. ZOYMON.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO, Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.

REV. T. DAVISS.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 8 a. m
Sunday services every Sunday.

REV. M. SAVS.

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Councilmen — NICK FRANK, HENRY BOCK, ADAM HORSCH.
Recorder — L. M. MAXFIELD.

Regular meetings held the third Monday of each month, at the Council Room, in the City Hall.

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Street Commissioner, PHILIP MARTIN.
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WON'T SLIP A COG.

In sailing o'er the sea of life, my brother, do not think
If you should leave the Progress craft 't'd go to wreck and sink.
Don't feel that you possess the earth with all that in it lies,
And hold a chatel mortgage on the planets in the skies.
You're but a tiny single drop of water in the sea
Of all the great and active tide of live humanity.
And you should always bear in mind, though lofty be your height,
This world will never slip a cog when you drop out of sight.
Though you be rich in gold and lands, and bear an honored name,
Though as a star you glitter in the firmament of fame,
Remember that the humblest man you scornfully pass by
Will stand your equal at the bar of justice up on high.
Though you may think yourself above the honest working man,
May look on him as dross while you're a nugget in the pan,
You scarcely will be missed when from the earth you take your flight—
The world will never slip a cog when you drop out of sight.
The proudest monarch on the earth must some day take his stand
As humble as the lowest slave the breezes ever fanned.
And when by hand of God the seals of that great book are riven
The man of toil may be a prince, the king shut out of heaven.
Then as you meet your fellow men don't for a moment think,
That in the endless chain of life you're an essential link,
And always keep this solid truth within your mem'ry bright:
The world will never slip a cog when you drop out of sight.

—Denver Post.

THE Governor of Georgia seems to have won the foot ball game in that state. He V-toed the bill to abolish the game.

WITH the greenbacks retired; the silver sold for Christmas presents, and the gold made into a statue of McKinley what are the people to do for money?

WE are much pleased with our "Lectures on International Law" by Cushman K. Davis, before the faculty and students of the University of Minnesota. It is a scholarly production.

DEMOCRATS believe in free trade and free silver. Republicans want neither. National Democrats are for free trade, gold standard, and all the offices they can get the Republicans to appoint them to.

IN reading C. K. Davis' lectures to the "U" students, one is not left so much in the dark as to where he is at on the various subjects mentioned as he is in reading President McKinley's message. It is much plainer.

J. ADAM BEDE might have been a candidate for Congress from the Sixth District with fair prospects of being elected. But since he has taken to the fence he would hardly be more than a candidate if nominated now.

IF you have the Klondike fever so bad that you are bound to take your departure from your loved home, prepare yourself thoroughly by reading H. P. Hall's write up in the "Klondyke Bulletin" issued by the General Passenger Department of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & St. S. Marie Ry.

KENNEDY'S Own comes out late this month, but contains a lot of good reading. The Editor was absent in attendance on his sick mother. Mrs. Mary A. Kennedy, who died Nov. 2' in the city of Canton, S. D. He promises to make up lost time on his magazine and get it out on the 1st of each month. He has our sympathies in the loss of his mother.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY recommends that Congress pass a law that all greenbacks having once been redeemed by the government remain in the treasury and be paid out only in exchange for gold. He might just as well have recommended that they be "retired" For those going to pay gold for greenbacks, or for any other money? What object would these be in doing so? Our money ought all to be money, equally good to be paid in or out by individuals or the government.

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Prosperity Here.

Horton, Gilmore, McWilliams & Co. wholesale hardware dealers in Chicago, one of the largest establishments of the kind in that city made an assignment.

Mr. Mendenhall, of Duluth, has returned from the east and expects an immediate boom in Duluth real estate which he says is the cheapest it has been for years.

Minneapolis is to close her schools in March instead of May or June, because of a lack of money with which to run them.

President McKinley is contemplating the issuing of more bonds by the United States government, unless some other way can be figured out to raise the money for current expenses.

Underpaid District Judges.

Under the above heading Kennedy's Own laments the resignation from the District Judges bench of Judge's Russell and Jamison. It goes on to argue that $4,500 is a fair salary but when it has to be handed out on subscriptions, loans, and every other kind of contribution to those who have assisted in electing them to office, the salary is too small, and advises that the salary should be about $15,000 and the office for life on good behaviour.

We differ from Mr. Kennedy. A man who has no more capacity for saying no, than to rob his family of a living when his salary is $4,500 ought to resign. Or a law should be made that if people are about begging they should not beg all the judge's salary. Better send them to the poor committee.

Silver Has Gone Up.

Silver has gone up to 60 cents an ounce. This means that the Christmas boys are buying more teaspoons than diamond rings this year.—St. Paul Globe.

How strange! After having so conclusively established the "fact" that wheat and silver do not rise and fall together; by getting their prices as widely different as possible during this fall's campaign, to have them go to work, even before Mark Hanna is safely seated in his coveted seat, to get themselves together again. by wheat falling and silver rising! This of course will be construed by the goldites to be simply further evidence that they don't rise and fall at once. But when they have again struck their level what will be the argument? Supply and demand, according to the Globe, governs spoons.

Temperance Ruling.

From the Pioneer Press we clip: Slayton Gazette: H. Clay Evans, United States pension commissioner, has issued an order that henceforth clerks or employes of that department of the government must abstain from the use of intoxicating liquor, not only during office hours, but all the time. If this thing keeps on the fellow who indulges too freely in the flowing bowl will be crowded off the earth. Well, let him go. It is about time the world treated him as a nuisance."

If the Pension Commissioner should take a notion to rule, that no pensioner who spends his money for intoxicating liquors be allowed to draw any further pension, what a falling off in villages revenues from saloon licenses there would be in some places. How can Mr. H. Clay Evans or any other official be responsible for the correct running of his department of the Government while he has a lot of drunken clerks to deal with? This beats civil service all out.

President's Message.

On Monday, President McKinley sent his message to Congress. It is a lengthy, well written, and patriotic paper in some respects. But there are several things about it that will be criticised severely. He claims the extra session settled the tariff question. But virtually admits that it does not furnish sufficient revenue, and intimates that unless something is done, another issue of bonds will be forthcoming.

Unlike some of his party friends, he thinks the financial question should be discussed and something done to improve our plans.

He says: "The evil of the present system is found in the great cost to the government of maintaining the parity of our different forms of money, that is keeping all of them at par with gold." Exactly; why not let silver have its old place? He says: "Nobody is obliged to redeem in gold but the government." This may be good news to some who have been signing notes payable in gold.

Under the head of "International bimetallism" we would much rather have had a report from the Commission sent out by our own government than to have had the "resume" of the British government read to Congress, when everybody believes that government against bimetallism.

The President recommends giving Spain a chance. Just how long he wants them to fight the Cubans we don't know. It seems they have had a powerful long chance now.

He would like to have Hawaii annexed.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec 3, 1897.

Is it the business of Congress to legislate for the interests of the whole people, or only to do what Mr. McKinley thinks will be beneficial to him and and to the republican party? Such a question would seem to admit of but one answer. Yet, Mr. McKinley is seeking the aid of Czar Reed and Mr. Cannon, chairman of the House committee on Appropriations, to prevent the House legislating for the whole people. Because the Dingley tariff law has failed to provide the money needed to properly carry on the government, and because he does not dare to tell Congress so and ask for additional tariff legislation to furnish more revenue, Mr. McKinley wants to deprive the people who pay the heavy taxes called for by the Dingley tariff of privileges to which they are clearly entitled. If Reed enters the deal—Cannon has already done so—no public building bill, no matter how urgent the need, will be allowed to go through the House; no bill providing for the payment of any private claim against the government, no matter how just it is nor how much those to whom the money is due may be suffering, will be allowed to pass, and no river and harbor appropriation will be passed. Czar Reed may bite off more than he can chew, if he attempts to carry out those ideas. Neither he nor Mr. McKinley will be as strong at this sesion as they were at the extra session: their favors have mostly been distributed. It is well known that failure to get through a public building bill for his district has cost many Representatives their seats, and next year the Representatives will all be passed on by their constituents. There has been much talk which came to nothing about a revolt against Reed by the House, but in this case there is likely to be a sure enough revolt, if he isn't careful, and a successful one, too.

A scrapping match between two prominent W. Va. republicans, Mr. F. A. Scott, who is a member of the Republican National Committe, and who expects to become Commissioner of International Revenue about the first of January, and Judge Nathan Goff, who was once in the Cabinet and who has just declined a Cabinet and who has just declined a Cabinet port-folio, is indicated by the announced aspirations of both of them—a desire to succeed Senator Faulkner, whose term will expire March 3, 1899. W. Va. democrats laugh at the expectations of Messrs. Goff and Scott, and say that they have no doubt of a democratic majority in the next legislature. Meanwhile Goff and Scott are prepairing to fight each other. They were both in Washington this week and both saw Mr. McKinley. Having already more factional party fights than he know what to do with, Mr. McKinley tried to nip this one in the bud by asking Goff to become Attorney General when Mr. McKenna is nominated for the Supreme Court, but that gentleman declined and said that nothing but a seat in the Senate would tempt him to give up his present lifetime judicial position, but he may change his mind. Senator Elkins is at present posing as a friend of both Scott and Goff, but it is believed that it will be found when there is a show of hands that he is on the side of Scott.

Senator Mallory, of Florida, has pronounced views on Cuba which he doesn't hesitate in announcing. He said: "Spain's apparent willingness to grant autonomy is but a pretext of delay against positive action by our government. It ought not to deceive any one familiar with the record of Spain's oft-broken pledge to the people of that oppressed island. I do not know what action Congress will take, and I am not in the confidence of the administration. As far back as 1868 a U. S. Senator from my state advocated the independence of Cuba, and the arguments then made are absolutely applicable today. He gave a detailed account of the perfidity of the Spanish government, which would serve without modification at the present time. The autonomy farce has been tried before." Senator Mallory thinks there can be only one right settlement of the Cuban question, and that is the independence of the island, and he regards it as the duty of this country to aid in bringing it about, forcibly if necessary.

It looks now as though no attempt will be made to pass a bill providing for the retirement of the greenbacks, even in the House. The reason is republican opposition, which is outspoken, especially among Representatives from the west and middle west. The only way a bill providing for the retirement of the greenbacks could be put through the House would be to get it endorsed by a caucus of the republicans, and then it would not be certain as there would probably be enough republicans who would refuse to attend or be bound by the caucus, in addition to the solid vote of the democrats and populists, to defeat the bill.

After all Mr. President, the essential thing about any Tariff is to so frame it that it will aid in opening up opportunities for all our people to use their labor and secure good wages; for when this is done our people will have the means to purchase so much more of imported articles not made here that ample revenue will be sure to come.

—Mr Dingley.

Death Ends a Carousal.

Herman, Minn., Dec. 5—(Times Special)—Mrs. Gilberg, wife of a Norcross blacksmith, was found dead this morning a half mile west of here. She and her husband and two others had caroused last night and the woman started for Herman, but succumbed to the effects of drink and the cold.—Times.

Raw Calfskins Are Free

New York, Dec. 3.—The United States board of general appraisers today rendered a decision to the effect that under the Dingley tariff act, imported calfskins, raw, are not to be classified as uncured hides or cattle, which are subject to a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem, but are wholly exempt from duty and come under the head of the raw skins included in the free list.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent office Washington, D. C.

A. J. Cleland, Mankato, double grade grain cleaner. R. G. Dittbenner, Minneapolis, lever shield. J. S. Ferguson, Minneapolis, Acetylene gas generator. L. Goodkin, St. Paul, button feeding apparatus for sewing machines. H. Klossner Winthrop, cutter bar.

For copy of patent any send 10 cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

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We want two or three good men in your county to sell our Minnesota Grown Nursery Stock, Seed Corn, Seed Potatoes and Grain, for Spring delivery. The Most liberal terms. Three plans. Write for particulars.

THE JEWELL NURSERY CO., Lake City, Minnesota.

1-41

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Irrigation, Forces of Nature Redecing Rocks to Soil. Fruit Raising. Basking in the Sunshine.

Alluding again to the desert like region and grazing lands of the Rocky and Sierra Nevada mountains it may be stated that that condition of the country is owing to the limited fall of moisture and not to any lack of fertility of the soil, which fact is soon demonstrated by supplying the soil with an abundance of moisture and developing a thrifty growth of domestic vegetation. Irrigation soon makes the desert bloom. The great mountain masses contain a vast amount of water but whether sufficient to supply all of the desert plains through irrigation with the amount of water necessary for agricultural purposes, remains a problem to be solved.

In Arizona and in parts of California, the geological process of reducing parts of mountains and rocks into soil seems to be apparent and still in operation at the present time. In many of the canyons and mountain passes, several kidds of rocks ordinarily considered indestructible, as granite, lime stone, and other kinds, are penetrated with great cracks and fissures and are tumbling to pieces of their own weight, yielding to the forces of nature generally. In the wide passes and on the even like surfaces of the mountainous region alluded to in my last letter, large masses of rock may be seen going through this process of disintigration; from large fragments to the sizes of building stone, macadamizing, mossic and ballasting material and finally becoming pulverized into soil. This disintigrated rock material is found to be of much service in railroad and wagon road construction making permanent road beds, the finer portion serving as ballasting and for surfacing. In fact the soil, or rather the sub soil, in places makes a very good surfacing for wagon roads and streets in rural villages and outlying portions of cities. This surface becomes quite hard and smooth.

Perhaps your readers may recollect of my writing to the GAZETTE four years ago from this place, Monrovia, having then taken some notice of the fruit growing operations of this locality. I am enabled to note a little of the progress made in the raising of oranges and lemons. Near this place is a small village or hamlet known as Duarte but it is the head quarters of a considerable fruit raising district and the packing and shipping of the fruit is conducted at that place, being on the lines of two railways. The superior quality of the fruit has made the Duarte brand popular in the markets. Fruits are packed in both places Duarte and Monrovia. Four years ago I noticed oranges as being the only fruit packed at these places but now the raising and packing of lemons has become a considerable industry here as well as oranges. On picking the lemons from the trees they still retain the green color although sufficiently ripened for packing and shipping and consequently the fruit has to pass through a bleaching process before packing.

Also these four years have afforded me an opportunity for judging as to the time required for starting and developing an orange orchard. About march 1894 I noticed a certain party setting out an orchard of about 200 young trees from the nursery. Now, on investigation, I find that all those trees lived but are not of a uniform size. Some are six feet high with healthy branches laden with fruit, the apparent yield being near a half bushel to a tree. Other trees are about four feet in hight with some fruit, and several are quite small, having grown but little in the four years, some having a few oranges and others none at all. I was informed however that this orchard during part of the four years, was much neglected and for a time it seemed as if the trees would not survive the neglect, but good attention latterly has brought the trees to a thrifty condition, all of which show that an orange tree is of a hardy nature. In this case however the soil was not the most favorable, not being so fertile as some other lands in the vicinity.

We are having the usual California weather, warm, calm and clear, with all conditions favorable to basking in the sunshine, all of which your humble servant is enjoying to the best of his ability.

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This picture is a home product, and not Copyrighted.—BUFFALO GAZETTE.

Difference of Opinions on Financial Questions.

MR. USEFUL:—I know the people want more money. The only way to get it is to make it of gold and silver.

MR. USELESS:—It is useless for Congress to pass a bill to remedy the finances; the Senate would probably kill it. It's useless for the United States to make gold and silver money; England wouldn't have it.

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But how to determine which make is best is what puzzles you, isn't it?

And when the puzzle is solved for you, 7 authority which cannot be questioned, you are pleased, aren't you?

And you would like to hear of one puzzle that has been solved for the people of the whole world, wouldn't you?

Well, we will tell you about that very puzzle, and its solution.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889 at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France.

This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered, the GRAND PRIZE, giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French Government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the most prized honor of France.

That is how the puzzle of the best sewing machine in the world was fully solved by the most competent authority in the world in favor of the No. 9 and No. 12 Wheeler & Wilson machines.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best, it will be your own fault.

Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine, and if he does not keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue, prices and terms.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

FINGER marks can be removed from paint with powdered chalk sprinkled upon flannel cloth. Many people think it inadvisable to use soap on white or light paint, but use it on hard wood, being careful to wipe off the soap with a flannel rinsed out in the water and wiping dry with another cloth.

GREAT BRITAIN and Ireland have turned out 54,622,706 gallons of whisky in 1897, over 5,000,000 gallons more than in the previous year. Of this 32,126,238 gallons were consumed in the United Kingdom and 4,790,181 gallons exported. There are 193 distilleries at work in Scotland, 29 in Ireland, nine in England and one in Wales.

MRS. FANNIE M. MCKOON owns and manages one of the largest ranches in California. It covers 10,000 acres, about 15 miles from San Diego. Since her husband's death three years ago, Mrs. McKoon, although entirely without experience at that time, has operated it so well that it is now one of the most successful ranches in the country.

WALTER DARLINGTON, mayor of Concordia, Kan., is the largest cattle feeder in north central Kansas this fall and winter. He has 1,700 head in the vicinity of Big Bend, Phillips county, 500 head near Harlan, Smith county, and 400 head in the vicinity of Concordia, Cloudy county. He expects to feed over 100,000 bushels of corn this winter.

JUST as naval topedoes will fight our battles on the high seas, torpedoes will now be weapons of defense on land as well. Mr. G. W. Glinby, of Brooklyn, has produced an electric torpedo for use in battles on land. The torpedoes are long, cigar-shaped projectiles, mounted on rolling trucks. The machinery to propel them is operated by electricity, furnished by means of a wire connecting with the central station.

SNOW statues are the latest form of artistic freak and their creator is M. Pierre Roche, a French sculptor of repute. The statue is made of copper, and in the base is a reservoir of liquefied carbonic acid used to generate the cold, and the moisture which is abstracted from the atmosphere forms on the surface of the metal as a coating of snow in the course of a few moments, and is prevented from thawing by the freezing mixture.

AN old-time swindle seems to have been revived in a letter from a pretended officer in the Spanish army, now in a suppositious prison in Spain, who claims to have buried a large sum of money near Brazil, Ind. He will give one-third of the entire amount to any person who will remit to him by mail the trivial sum necessary to pay his beloved daughter's passage from Spain to the United states and the necessary expenses of unearthing the treasure. Who speaks first.

ON the approach of a thunder storm French peasants often make up a very smoky fire in the belief that safety from lightning is thus assured. By some this is deemed a superstition, but Schuster shows that the custom is based on reason, inasmuch as the smoke acts as a good conductor for carrying away the electricity slowly and safely. He points out that in 1,000 cases of damage by lightning 6.3 churches and 8.5 mills have been struck, whilst the number of factory chimneys has only been 0.3.

NEW YORK papers mention a rare case of personal integrity and business honor which has come to light in that city. In 1861 Mr. Amos F. Eno was a member of a firm which failed shortly after the war began. The stock was sold, the debts paid pro rata and releases were signed by the creditors. Now, after 35 years, Mr. Eno is paying off the balance of all claims, with four per cent. interest since 1861, amounting in the aggregate to about $500,000. Such cases as this tend to strengthen commercial integrity everywhere.

The French have a decidedly practical way of looking at new methods of locomotion. No sooner was the bicycle established than a large revenue-producing tax was imposed on it, and now it has been decided by the French authorities to impose a tax on motor cars, the tax apparently varying in different parts, according to the density of the population. In the large centers of population the tax will be a somewhat serious item, and in Paris it amounts to $12 on vehicles for two passengers, and $20 on larger vehicles.

THE signal corps of the United States army now operates about 802 miles of military telegraphs. The most notable advance of the year in its system has been the adoption of a combination telegraph and telephone apparatus which only weighs 16 pounds, and consequently can easily be carried by one soldier. With this apparatus one soldier can telegraph a message to another, while a telephonic conversation with another station can be simultaneously carried on, the distant operators only receiving the messages intended for each.

OUR national post office shows a deficit of between $15,000,000 and $16,000,000 this year, while the English government has a surplus of about $20,000,000 annually. The cause of deficit does not rest with letter postage. That has always paid its way and substantially supported the whole service. The discrepancy between receipts and expenditures arises from another source. The loss to the government by second-class mail matter is scarcely less than $40,000,000 a year, the established rate for this class being only one-fifteenth of the actual cost of transmission and handling.

THE power of the mayor of Greater New York is greater than that of some kings. The longer it is looked at the stronger it seems, the more it dazzles the mental vision and appeals to the imagination like an Arabian Night's entertainment. Within the mayor's direct appointment are 245 heads of departments, and these control a veritable army of employes, whose salaries amount to $33,000,000 per annum. Alexander, king of Servia, is dwarfed by this comparison. The salary list annually—in brief, the patronage at the mayor's disposal—is more than thrice the entire revenues of Servia.

ECKELS' REPORT MADE.

Interesting Information Concerning National Banks.

Comptroller of the Currency Tells of the Growth of the System, and Argues at Length in Favor of Bank Note Circulation.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The annual report of James H. Eckels, comptroller of the currency, for the year ended October 31, 1897, opens with a brief review of the history of the legislation which constitutes the present national bank act and invites the attention of congress to amendments to the law recommended in former reports without specifically repeating them.

On the subject of bank note circulation the comptroller says: "It is noticeable that in all the changes which have been wrought in the national currency act from its inception to the present time the feature subject to criticism, but which was intended should constitute the principal benefit to be conferred, has remained comparatively unchanged, namely, the note-issuing function. Whatever justification there was in the first instance for restricting the issuing of notes against the bonds of the government, deposited with the treasurer of the United States to 90 per cent. of the par value thereof, long since ceased. In the report of every comptroller of the currency during the past 20 years the wisdom of changing the existing law so that the banks, and through them the communities in which located, might have the additional benefit of an added loanable capital has been urged. Despite all this the law still remains without amendment. Not only should the bank act be amended in this particular, but congress should seriously consider such a change in the method of bank note issues as will enable the banks of the country to more adequately meet the demands of trade and commerce in all sections of the country. The business of banking, like every other form of investment, must be made attractive to capital. If it is placed upon a footing different from other undertakings, embarrassed through unnecessary restrictions and deprived of proper sources of profit, the result cannot be otherwise than that investable capital will seek other means of employment, and to such an extent deprive the people of the benefits of the agency most requisite to commercial activity.

"It is considered by every great commercial government except the United States to be the sole province of banks to issue the paper which circulates as currency. The belief in a bank note currency as being better and safer than a government paper currency prevailed unquestioned in this country until, under the apparent exigencies of the war, the government undertook to issue paper currency. Even under such circumstances the promise was always given, however, that it should be retired at the earliest practicable moment and the admission freely made that it was neither a wise measure nor a safe form of currency. Between the competition of the government note issues on the one hand and the unnecessary restrictions imposed by law upon the other, together with the increasing price of bonds required to be deposited as security, the note-issuing function of the banks has been permitted to become merely an incident to the conduct of the national banking associations of the country.

"It has been seriously suggested more than once that the bank note issues be done away with and all paper be issued by the government instead. The danger of such a course is not to be overestimated. The experience of every government has been that governmental currency paper is a source of weakness and danger. In the United States, where there has been the nearest approach to success, with the volume of the federal paper comparatively limited in amount, the credit of the government has been more than once put in jeopardy through it and the business interests of the country subjected to unnecessary loss and confusion.

"The argument that the government, better than the banks, can provide for the redemption of paper note issues will not stand the test of a careful analysis. The government has no means for caring for its demand liabilities except through borrowing and through the levying of taxes. Upon the other hand, the banks have assets which can be promptly converted into cash to meet their outstanding notes when presented. Their ability to command gold has always been beyond that of the government, for in each financial exigency which has confronted the government the banks have furnished to it the amounts necessary to maintain its solvency. It is impossible to believe that with a system of bank note issues based in part upon securities and in part upon bank assets the country cannot be provided with a sound, safe and elastic bank note issue, always commensurate with and responsive to the demands of trade.

The total number of national banks organized since the system was put into operation in 1863 is shown to have been 5,095. On October 31 last there were in active operation 3,617, having an authorized capital of $630,230,295. The total outstanding circulation of the banks then in operation was $229,150,880, of which $202,594,555 was secured by bonds of the United States and the balance by lawful money deposited with the treasurer of the United States. The total circulation outstanding of all national banks on October 31 last was $230,131,005, of which amount $1,558,809 was secured by bonds held for account of insolvent and liquidating banks and $26,205,325 by lawful money deposited for their account and by active banks reducing circulation. The net decrease in the amount of circulation secured by bonds during the year was $12,584,334 and the gross decrease in the total circulation was $4,851,292. During the year 44 banks were organized with an aggregate capital stock of $6,420,000. During the year 71 banks went into voluntary liquidation. There was paid to creditors of insolvent banks during the year $13,169,781 in dividends.

"The magnitude of this unequaled record," the report says, "will be more forcibly illustrated if considered in the light of what has been accomplished heretofore in the way of dividend payments to the creditors of insolvent institutions. In 1893 there was paid in dividends $3,433,646; in 1894, $5,124,577; in 1895, $3,380,552; in 1896, $2,451,958, and in 1897, $13,169,781, making a total of dividends paid within the five years from 1893 to 1897 of $27,560,515, or 36¾ per cent. of all the dividends that have ever been paid to creditors of insolvent national banks. From 1863 to 1897 there has been paid in dividends $75,935,925, and in the year embraced in this report $13,169,781, or 17 3 per cent. of all the dividends that have been paid during the period of 34 years of the existence of the system. Since October 31, the end of the report year, 17 additional dividends have been ordered, amounting in the aggregate to about $625,000."

The report contains the latest compiled statistics relative to the world's monetary systems and the stock of gold, silver and paper currency. A very interesting feature of this statement is the per capita amount of each kind of money in the countries named. The per capita averages in the principal countries of the world are as follows: United States, $23.70; United Kingdom, $20.65; France, $34.68; Germany, $18.95; Austria-Hungary, $9.33, and Russia, $8.95.

Burned to a Crisp.

Nickerson, Kan., Dec. 6.—While temporarily insane, Mrs. M. E. Ross, an elderly woman, saturated her clothing with kerosene and set them afire. She was burned to a crisp. Her husband and daughter, in trying to extinguish the flames, were seriously and perhaps fatally burned.

Fire Causes Heavy Loss.

St. Louis, Dec. 6.—A special to the Republic from Tulsa, I. T., says: Fire originating in the general merchandise store of Price & Gillette Sunday afternoon destroyed over $100,000 worth of property.

To Be Hanged.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 6.—The jury in the trial of James Mingle for the murder of the infant child of Mary Briscoe returned a verdict at 10:15 o'clock Saturday night finding the defendant guilty of murder and fixing the penalty at death.

Against Ratification.

Guthrie, O. T., Dec. 6.—At Saturday's election in the Chickasaw nation, the ratification of the Dawes-Choctaw treaty was overwhelmingly defeated. The adopted and intermarried citizens were not permitted to participate in the election.

THE AUSTRIAN TROUBLES.

Decisive Measures Taken to Preserve the Peace in Prague.

Prague, Dec. 3.—As an indication of the gravity of the situation troops to the number of 10,000, equipped with ammunition and other paraphernalia as for a campaign, have been engaged in suppressing the riots here.

The Ambulance association has issued a report showing that within the last 24 hours four persons have been killed, 150 dangerously wounded and 500 more or less seriously injured. Twenty shops have been burned out.

It is not exactly martial law that has been proclaimed, but rather the institution of summary civil procedure, called standrecht, whereby a special tribunal of seven judges is empowered to impose capital and other severe sentences for offenses ordinarily punished mildly. There is no appeal against a death sentence by the tribunal, which must be put into execution within two hours by the military if the hangman is not available.

It is evident that the standrecht was not proclaimed here a moment too soon. Well-dressed men, it is said, rode on bicycles through the city and the suburbs making lists of the German places marked for attack, and the work of the rioters being done in accordance with these lists, and in many places simultaneously, prevention was almost impossible. Goldsmiths' and jewelers' showcases were emptied in a few minutes. Women carried baskets to take home the contents of grocery and provision stores, while furniture and other articles too heavy to carry were wantonly destroyed. If the troops had not used their swords and bayonets freely Prague might have been burned from end to end.

The Politik, declaring that the present agitation was started by persons to whom the fatherland and nationality are matters of indifference, appeals to all parties to restrain a movement "which might be fatal not only to the fatherland and to its chief city, but to the political aspirations of the Bohemian nation."

Prague, Dec. 4.—Although the streets of Prague are still patrolled by the military business is being gradually resumed. A military court has been established at the courthouse, and the local hangman, his assistants and a priest will remain there until further orders, in readiness to carry out death sentences, should such steps be necessary.

CRISPI ON THE RACK.

Deposed Italian Premier to Be Tried for Bank Scandals.

Rome, Dec. 3. — The chamber of deputies has appointed a commission of five to inquire into the charges against Signor Francesco Crispi, former premier, in connection with the Bank of Naples scandals and the alleged illegal traffic in decorations.

[Sig. Crispi, the most brilliant Italian statesman since the days of Cavour, is called upon to face, in his extreme old age, not accusations of political crimes, but ordinary felonies. He has already been subjected to the humiliation of magisterial examination in connection with charges of complicity in the gigantic frauds that wrecked the Bank of Naples, the Bank of Roma, the Bank of Sicily and other kindred institutions. The Crispi cabinet was driven from office as the result of these scandals. In each case the insolvency of the bank appeared to have been brought about through the blackmailing extortions to which it was subjected by leading politicians and government officials of the day. Most of this dishonesty took place during the administration of Crispi. Not even his most relentless enemy has ever accused him of plundering the banks to add to his private resources. On the contrary his countrymen for the most part accepted his assertion that the money extorted from these institutions was used by him for the secret service of the government and in electoral expenditures. Unfortunately for him, the judicial authorities who inquired into the circumstances that led to the failure of the banks discovered that among the most voracious of the plunderers was Signora Crispi, the veteran statesman's wife. It was stated at the time that from one bank alone something like 10,000,000 francs (about $2,000,000) found its way into her private banking account; and it was urged, and is still urged, that Sig. Crispi, not being a rich man, must have known of his wife's predatory demands, as in no other way could he have accounted for the large sums of money she expended upon her establishment while he was in power.]

Champion Billiard Player.

New York, Dec. 6.—The final game of the Madison Square billiard tournament was the most exciting and brilliant of the series. It was won by Slosson, which also makes him the winner of the tournament. Ives was defeated by only two points, Slosson running the game out from 440 in one of the finest exhibitions of billiard playing and coolness ever seen in a like contest. The final score was: Slosson, 500; Ives, 498. Ives had been ahead, and was making a run when he reached his 498th point. The 499th shot was easy, but, whether the champion was nervous or too confident matters not, he missed it. Slosson was in the 440th hole. He seemed not the least bit disconcerted. He picked up his cue without the least sign of excitement and began to click off the shots. Before he stopped he had run out the game and won the battle with Ives and the tournament. The highest run made during the night was 93, also made by Slosson. Had Ives won the game, he, Slosson and Schaefer would have been in a tie for first money. As it is, Slosson wins first place, Schaefer second, Ives third and Daly fourth.

Blanco's Latest Plan.

Madrid, Dec. 4. — The newspapers publish the following, which is much commented upon: Capt. Gen. Blanco has cabled the government that knowing that Gen. Correa, minister of war, is opposed to sending further reenforcements, he has studied the means of creating a volunteer corps of whites and negroes who would reply to the guerrilla tactics of the rebels by similar warfare, but he would need for this undertaking 4,000,000 pesetas monthly. He is convinced that by making such a pecuniary effort Cuba, except in the eastern part, would be pacified by June next, when the local government could finish the war.

To Succeed McKenna.

Washington, Dec. 4.—From sources the authority of which should not be doubted it is learned that the position of attorney-general, to succeed Mr. McKenna, who will be nominated to the United States supreme bench to succeed Justice Field, has been offered to Gov. Griggs, of New Jersey, and that he has consented to accept. It is understood that his appointment was urged by Vice President Hobart.

INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.

The Commissioner's Annual Statement to Secretary Gage.

Washington, Dec. 4. — In his annual report to the secretary of the treasury, Mr. Forman, the commissioner of internal revenue, estimates that the receipts from all sources for the current fiscal year will aggregate at least $155,000,000, an increase over 1897 of about $8,300,000. The cost of the collection of the revenue during the last fiscal year was $3,848,469.

During the year 2,241 illicit stills were destroyed and 32 were removed; 829 persons were arrested, one killed and three were wounded. Of the stills seized and destroyed 228 were located in Alabama, 841 in Georgia, 463 in North Carolina, 190 in South Carolina, and 245 in the Sixth Virginia district. During the last ten years ten officers were killed and 16 were wounded by moonshiners. The commissioner recommends that the expense of storing spirits in general bonded warehouses be borne by the owners of the spirits, such charge to be levied by means of a stamp tax. This, he says, would greatly lessen the objection to the use of the warehouse by any class of spirits. The commissioner also recommends that existing laws be modified so as to authorize the commissioner to prescribe by regulations what statutory packages of tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes may contain, or authorize him to prohibit the packing in such packages of articles which appreciably increase the size and weight of the package under penalty of seizure and forfeiture.

RAPID TRANSIT.

Remarkable Time Made by Union Pacific Trains.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 6.—Celebrating its new birth, the Union Pacific has taken two more falls out of Father Time, and has set the pace for fast running that will likely stand in the west for some time. Saturday the fast mail was late in Wyoming. It covered 42 miles from Sidney to Julesburg in 38 minutes; 81 miles from Julesburg to North Platte in 71 minutes; 60 miles from North Platte to Lexington in 60 minutes; 35 miles from Lexington to Kearney in 33 minutes, and a final dash of 42 miles from Kearney to Grand Island in 36 minutes, or 70 miles an hour. The 261 miles from Sidney to Grand Island were made in 238 minutes, an average of 65.6 miles an hour. From Grand Island to Omaha the run was ordinary, the lost time having been made up. Sunday the Union Pacific brought a theatrical company on a special train from Julesburg to Council Bluffs, 294 miles, in 286 minutes. From this must be deducted five minutes for changing engines at Grand Island, four minutes' delay by a Missouri Pacific freight train on the crossing at Portal and the necessary slowing up through Omaha, a distance of five miles, and a slow run over the Missouri river bridge. The actual running time of the train was 275 minutes, an average of 63.6 miles an hour.

CHINA WILL NOT YIELD.

Emperor Will Forfeit His Crown Before Submitting to Germany.

London, Dec. 3. — A special from Shanghai announces that the emperor of China has declared that he would rathr forfeit his crown than agree to the conditions demanded by Germany as redress for the murder of two German missionaries, Nies and Hennle, and the destruction of German mission property in the province of Shantung.

Admiral Diedrich, the German commander at Kiao Chou bay, the dispatch further states, has proclaimed martial law in the district around Kiao Chou. China, the dispatch concludes, desires that her dispute with Germany be submitted to arbitrators appointed by Holland and Belgium.

Berlin, Dec. 3.—The National Zeitung referring to the dispatch of German reenforcements says the German first-class cruiser Deutschland is going to Kiao Chou bay and that she has the customary 100 marines on board among her crew, which numbers 608 men all told. But, the paper adds, the German naval authorities are considering the dispatch of more marines to China for use ashore.

Germany Enforces Her Demand.

Port au Prince, Hayti, Dec. 7.—The trouble between Germany and Hayti, as a result of the arrest and imprisonment of Herr Lueders, an alleged German subject, reached a crisis Monday. Two German cruisers entered this port during the morning, and an ultimatum from the German government was deliverd to the Haytian government, giving the latter eight hours in which to grant the demands of Germany for an indemnity to Herr Lueders. The members of the diplomatic corps here believe the government of the republic has decided to accept the conditions of Germany. The exact nature of Germany's demand on Hayti is as yet somewhat in doubt, but it is understood that the German government asks:

1. An indemnity of $20,000 (American) for Herr Lueders.

2. To promise that Herr Lueders may return to Hayti and there sojourn without danger of any kind.

3. A letter to the German government in which Hayti will express apology for the proceedings toward the German government in the whole transaction.

4. That the president of Hayti shall graciously receive the German, charge d'affaires at Port au Prince.

Indian Frauds.

St. Louis, Dec. 3. — As the result of a meeting held in this city Thursday by members of a committee of the Cherokee council, proceedings for impeachment will at once be brought against Chief Mayes, of that nation, and his council, for alleged fraud in the payment of $400,000 to the freedmen of the nation, by which it is said $126,000 was stolen. It is claimed that the meeting which resulted in the voting of an additional $400,000 to the freedmen after they had been awarded $903,254 by the courts was held in the office of Chief Mayes, with the knowledge of the council.

Are All in Want.

Havana, Dec. 4.—Senor Canalejas, the special commissioner of the Spanish government, has returned here from his visit to the province of Pinar del Rio. He says there are in the province 40,000 "concentrados" peasants gathered in from the country in the neighborhood of the towns for protection from the insurgents, or to prevent them from joining the enemy, and that they are all in want. Of this number 15,000 are orphans and the majority are children of tender years.

CONGRESS IN SESSION.

The National Legislature Gets Down to Business.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The hall of representatives presented an animated appearance long before the hour of noon arrived. The surrounding corridors were filled with jostling, moving crowds and before 11 o'clock the encircling galleries which overlooked the floor were black with people. The floral tributes for the members were numerous, and, in some instances, imposing.

As the hands of the clock pointed to 12 Speaker Reed, attired in a black cutaway coat and wearing a red tie, pushed through the green baize doors from the lobby and ascended the rostrum.

In the deep silence which followed the calling of the assemblage to order the prayer of the eminent divine, Charles A. Berry, of Weaverhampton, England, who delivered the invocation, was solemn and impressive.

The speaker then immediately directed the clerk to call the roll, and this consumed half an hour.

The roll call showed the presence of 301 members. There were five vacancies from death or resignation during the recess, and the credentials of the members-elect were read by the direction of the speaker, who then administered the oath of office to them. They were: F. M. Griffith (dem.), successor to the late Judge Holman in the Fourth Indiana district; H. S. Boutelle (rep.), of Chicago, who succeeded Edward D. Cooke, deceased; James Norton (dem.), of the Seventh South Carolina district, who succeeded John L. McLaurin, now a senator; George P. Lawrence (rep.), of the First Massachusetts district, who succeeded Ashley B. Wright, deceased, and J. N. Griggs (dem.), of the Third New York district, who succeeded Francis U. Wilson, who resigned to accept the position of postmaster at Brooklyn. The latter's credentials had not yet arrived, but the oath of office was administered to him by unanimous consent. On motion of Mr. Hopkins (rep., Ill.) the clerk was directed to notify the senate that the house was ready for business, and on motion of Mr. Dingley, the floor leader, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of three to join the committee of the senate to wait on the president and inform him that congress was ready to receive any communication he desired to make. The speaker selected Messrs. Dingley (Me.), Grosvenor (O.) and Bailey (Tex.) for this honor.

When the house reconvened at 1:40 p. m. the committee apointed to wait on the president came down the center aisle and Mr. Dingley reported that the committee had performed its mission.

Mr. Pruden, who had followed the committee into the hall, immediately presented the message to the president, which, by the direction of Speaker Reed, was read at the clerk's desk.

On motion of Mr. Dingley the message was referred to the committee of the whole and ordered printed. Mr. Lawrence (rep., Mass.) then officially announced the death of his predecessor, the late Representative Wright, and Mr. Allen (dem., Miss.) the death of Senator George. Out of respect to their memories the house then, at 3:05 p. m., adjourned until to-day.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The senate chamber at the opening of the session was a veritable conservatory. The floral display was unusually rich and beautiful and the odor of flowers was heavy in the hall. Precisely at 12 o'clock the gavel of Vice President Hobart fell and the senate was called to order. The invocation was delivered by Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain.

Seventy-seven senators responded to their names on the roll call. The venerable Senator Morrill, of Vermont, was first recognized by the vice president. He offered a resolution, which was passed in the usual form, that the secretary inform the house that the senate was in session and ready to proceed to business.

Senator Allison (Ia.) presented a resolution that a committee of two senators be appointed to join a like committee from the house to inform the president that congress was in session and prepared to receive any communication which he might desire to make to it. The resolution was passed and the vice president named Senators Allison and Gorman (Md.) as the senate committee.

At 1:30 the senate reconvened and the committee consisting of Senators Allison and Gorman reported through the former. The president's message was presented by Mr. Pruden, the president's assistant secretary, and was at 1:35 laid before the senate and read.

Senators gave the closest attention to the reading of the message, a majority of them following it from printed copies with which they had been supplied.

The reading of the message was concluded at 2:50. The document was ordered printed for the use of the senate.

Senator Walthall (Miss.) was recognized and announced the death of his colleague, Hon. James Z. George, of Mississippi. Senator Walthall presented the usual resolution of condolence with the family of the deceased senator. The resolution was adopted, and as a further mark of respect the senate adjourned.

Germans Capture Kiao-Chau.

London, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Shanghai says a telegram has been received there from Chinan-Fu asserting that 200 German marines and sailors, with two machine guns, on Friday last, December 3, entered the city of Kiao-Chau, 18 miles from the bay, and took possession of the city walls and gates. They were not molested, the Chinese troops retreating as the Germans advanced.

Sequel to a Heavy Drunk.

Humboldt, Neb., Dec. 7. — Joseph Holechek, a farmer, quarreled with his wife Sunday night and shot and killed her. Holechek had been drinking heavily and returned home, when a quarrel ensued. His wife started to leave home and go to her brother's, when Holechek followed and shot her. A hired man with others who soon came to his assistance arrested the murderer.

Will Veto the Bill.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 7.—Gov. Atkinson, it is announced, will veto the anti-football bill recently passed by the legislature. There has been a revulsion of feeling all over the state, and it is the prevailing opinion that the bill practically obliterating the sport was passed too hastily.

A THORN IN HIS FLESH.

One Man Tells Honestly of His Political Experiences.

"I didn't have much luck in the legislature," sighed an aspiring young man who is now in the insurance business. "That old Skinley from the Hawbush district kept tripping me up every move I made. I wanted to go at him hammer and tongs, but he never appeared to know that there was such a member as I. He never used my name when speaking, never looked at me and never openly opposed any of my bills. But every time I bobbed up he knocked it to me. When I introduced my bill to do away with high hats in the theater, he offered one making it a misdemeanor for a woman of 15 years or upward to appear bareheaded in any place of public amusement. The only way of keeping even was by dropping both of these proposed measures.

"Having a large prohibition constituency, I offered a bill in which a penalty was fixed for selling or drinking any malt or spirituous liquors, except under certain restrictions which would make it impossible to maintain saloons. Old Skinley at once prepared and presented a measure making it a crime for any man, woman or child to have or to indulge a thirst for anything stronger than tea, coffee, water, milk or what are commonly known as soft drinks. I was laughed off the floor when I attempted to urge my bill.

"When I offered a bill forbidding any person to marry before he or she had attained the age of 21, Skinley was soon on deck with another bill prohibiting any young man or woman from falling in love without first procuring a license from the county clerk. That's the way the fellow squelched me at every turn. You can read my legislative record on a sheet of blank paper, and that's why I'm out of politics. But if Skinley ever comes up again just watch my smoke."—Detroit Free Press.

MADE HIM PROPOSE.

And It Was Not a Very Difficult Undertaking.

The diffident young man wanted to propose to his girl, but for the life of him he did not know how to go about it. He read books on the subject, and sought information from men who had experience; and while the theories were admirable, in every instance he found that the practice thereof was a different thing. He was walking with her one evening, thinking over these things, when her shoe became untied. She stuck out her pretty little foot with a smile, and looked down at it. He fell on his knees to tie the lace. Then he walked on with her. The shoe became untied again. The third time it happened he was ready as before.

"See if you can't tie a knot that won't come undone," she said, as he worked away at it.

He looked up at her tenderly.

"If I can't, I know a man who can," he said.

"Do you want him to tie it?" she asked, coquettishly.

"Yes," he replied.

She jerked her foot away. He smiled to himself.

"It's the parson," he said. And he rose to his feet and finished the proposal.—Tit-Bits.

The North Pole Calendar.

1898.—Expedition of Haans Haansen, from Haamerfest, Norway, to find the north pole.

1899.—Expedition of Torm Tormpsen to find Haansen.

1900.—Expedition of Jhim Jhornsen to find Tormpsen.

1901.—Expedition of Jjaik Jjaksen to find Jhornsen.

1902.—Return of Jjaksen with relics of Jhornsen. Marble monument erected to the memory of Jhornsen.

1903.—Return of Jhornsen with relics of Tormpsen. Brick monument erected to Tormpsen.

1904.—Return of Tormpsen with relics of Haansen. Wooden monument erected to Haansen.

1905.—Return of Haansen, dead-tired. North pole still standing.

1906.—North pole discovered by an American. Auction sale of monuments at Haamerfest.—Stephen Leacock, in Puck.

Valuable Advice.

"Do you think that stimulants would hurt me, doctor?"

"Not if you leave them alone."—Detroit Free Press.

Why is it that a boy always insists upon raising pigeons or bantam chickens, instead of something useful, like turkeys or pigs?—Atchison Globe.

Weak Stomach

Feels Perfectly Well Since Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I have been troubled for over two years with a weak stomach. I concluded to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking a few bottles I felt perfectly well, and I cannot speak too highly of Hood's." MRS. M. H. WRIGHT, Akron, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic. 25c.

New Route to California.

A striking confirmation of the truth of the saying: "It is an ill-wind that blows no one good" is found in the new routing of the "Sunset Limited." Heretofore it has started from New Orleans westward. This season, on account of the prevalence of yellow fever in some parts of the south, Chicago has been decided upon as the terminus, the route being over Chicago & Alton, Chicago to St. Louis; St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, St. Louis to Texarkana; Texas & Pacific, Texarkana to El Paso; Southern Pacific Company, El Paso to California destination. The train runs twice a week, leaving Chicago 1:30 p. m. every Tuesday and Saturday, and St. Louis 10:20 p. m. same days. Eastbound the same trains leave San Francisco 5:30 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays, and Los Angeles 10:30 a. m. Tuesdays and Fridays.

"Sunset Limited" is a magnificent train, completely vestibuled and running through solid, comprising a library and smoking car for gentlemen with barbershop and bathroom; a combination ladies' parlor and compartment car, with well-stocked library, and ladies' maid in attendance; two of the finest sleeping-cars, and a dining-car, in which perfect meals are perfectly served. The dining-car service is a la carte—pay for what you order—and prices are reasonable.

A trip across the continent in this train could not but be a delight at any time, but during the winter months there will be special satisfaction in the certainty of a semi-tropical climate, picturesque and novel scenery, fast time, and no snow blockades. And best of all, no extra fare is charged for transportation on "Sunset Limited," only the regular Pullman rates prevailing for sleeping-car accommodations.

His Sinister Intention.

Oklahoma Landlord—If thar is a shootin' star or two along toward midnight don't git scared, Mr. Eastman. You won't be in no danger yourself.

Eastern Tourist—Certainly not! I have seen such sights before, but I was not aware that there was to be a meteoric display at this time.

"Wall, I don't know for certain that thar is goin' to be any, but I've got it figgered out that them three members of a busted Uncle Tom's Cabin company that have been boardin' on me for the last two weeks while they waited for remittances from home are goin' to try to vamous to-night an' leave me holdin' the bag, an' I am yere to say that they hain't goin' to git away without settlin' in full, not if my old revolver works with its usual neatness an' dispatch! That's the kind of a—by gosh—landlord I am!"—N. Y. World.

It's Different Then.

"I saw him with his arm around you."

"Sir!"

"In the waltz, you know."

"Oh!"—Chicago Post.

The man with a swelled head doesn't usually suffer as much as those who are compelled to associate with him.—Chicago News.

It is better to say a little worse than you mean than to mean a little worse than you say.—N. Y. Independent.

If he was a cripple from rheumatism, he Isn't now. St. Jacobs Oil cured him.

You have no doubt remarked how effective a worthless man is in politics.

Don't bend. Wait a little. St. Jacobs Oil will cure your lame back.

Pretend to know and you will become an empty shell.—Ram's Horn.

Even a baby was cured of a burn By St. Jacobs Oil. Read directions.

A NECKLACE OF PEARLS

Is a beautiful possession. If a woman owns one, and if a single pearl drops off the string, she makes haste to find and restore it.

Good health is a more valuable possession than a necklace of the most beautiful pearls, yet one by one the jewels of health slip away, and women seem indifferent until it is almost too late, and they cannot be restored.

To die before you are really old is to suffer premature death, and that is a sin. It is a sin because it is the result of repeated violations of nature's laws.

Pain, lassitude and weariness, inability to sleep, dreadful dreams, starting violently from sleep, are all symptoms of nerve trouble.

You cannot have nerve trouble and keep your health. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the womb, the ovaries and the bladder are affected. They are not vital organs, hence they give out soonest.

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, by building up the nerves and restoring woman's organism to its natural state, relieves all these troublesome uterine symptoms. In confirmation of this we, by permission, refer to the following women, all of whom speak from experience: MISS CELIA VAN HORN, 1912 Sharswood St., Philadelphia, Pa.; MISS GRACE COLLORD, 1434 Eastern Ave., Cincinnati, O.; MRS. NEWELL, 50 Ryerson St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; MRS. ISABEL OBERG, 220 Chestnut St., Woburn, Mass., MRS. A. H. COLE, New Rochelle, N. Y., and many others

For special symptoms Mrs. Pinkham has prepared a Sanative Wash, which will cure local troubles. Give these medicines a trial.

Write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., if you are not quite satisfied; you can address private questions to a woman.

House-drudgery,

more than any other one thing, is what wears out women. Not ordinary housework—but hard labor with the hands, trying to keep things clean without modern methods. That isn't work. It's drudgery—an enemy to woman's health. Now, which is better—to use **Pearline** and stop the drudgery, or to wear yourself out and then try to get well? **Pearline**, more than any other one thing, makes housework what it should be. It makes the washing and cleaning fit work for any woman. 561

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THE AFTERGLOW.

I had bethought me that the day was done,
For with dense ashes of November cloud
Nature, most provident, had banked her fires
That late had glowed upon the sunset hearth.
My page unfinished I must needs lay by,
So sudden had the dark from ambush leapt.
Thus will it be, I mused, when Life is o'er:
Sadly I mused, the too-swift falling night
Shall overtake the traveler unaware,
Shall blur and blot the uncompleted page
And dissolution and disaster blend.
When lo! The prisoned glory in the west
Sudden burst forth, a passionate, living flame,
As if it heard again: "Let there be light!"
Then the earth roused, as by a torch's glare
A sleeper wakes, and all the hills stood forth,
To see the prairie lands of Heaven on fire!
I clasped my hands, I cried: "The Afterglow!
The bright Day o'er the shoulder looking back!"
Then was my page illumined to the end;
And there I read: "The man that walks with God,
Death never overtakes." O blessed words!
Thus was Faith strengthened in the Afterglow.
—Emma Herrick Weed, in N. Y. Independent.

KICKING IN SINNEMAHONE.

NOTHING LIKE THAT FEVER EITHER BEFORE OR SINCE.

"I WONDER if any of you on this side the mountain remember the strange ailment that visited us folks on the other side when I was a young man?" said the man from over Sinnemahoning way. "A strange ailment it was indeed. Sort of an uncontrollable derangement of the muscular tissues of the leg, the doctors called it, but it was known as the kicking fever of the Sinnemahone. I wonder if any of you remember it?"

"Natur'ly, it ain't likely that anybody does," said the man in the red, blue, green, pink, yellow and purple Mackinaw jacket, "but any fever that ever got mixed up with folks on the Sinnemahone an' didn't kick must a been of setch a mild an' forgivin' a disposition as to make it a shame to feed quinine to it."

"Thanks, Mackinaw," said the man from over Sinnemahoning way. "Your gentle humor goes far toward dissipating a certain sadness and tendency to abstraction and a fit of the blues that always assail me when I think of that kicking fever of the Sinnemahone, and I thank you! When I see the fertile acres of the Jepheniah Biffkins estate spreading along the Sinnemahoning's classic bottom and think how they would now all be mine but for that kicking fever I am prone to sadness. But you've knocked 'em silly this time, Mackinaw.

"Yes, yes. Those rich Jepheniah Biffkins acres would now be mine but for that kicking fever that came to the Sinnemahone country. These acres then belonged to Deacon Judd Peeler, and the deacon's daughter Nancy had promised to be my wife, and Nancy was heir to all the wide Peeler estate. So when I think—but let that pass. It is all over now.

"Wherever that most singular ailment could have come from no one ever knew, but it certainly cut a wide swath along the Sinnemahone. I was off down the river when it began its attack, and consequently I didn't know anything about it until I got back home a couple of weeks later. The first person it struck was Uncle Billy Tope. Uncle Billy was a mild and easy-going citizen that no one would have thought had any life in him at all, and he was a strict teetotaler. Consequently you may imagine the astonishment of Squire Bunker, who owned the sawmill where Uncle Billy worked, to see the old man coming up the road one day, giving a tremendous kick every two or three steps he took, sometices to the right and sometimes to the left, as if he might have started out to kick all creation into the middle of next week. Squire Bunker was scared, and he edged off to one side of the road as Uncle Billy came along, kicking and scuffing and looking as wild as an Indian. The squire ventured to say as the old man was cavorting by:

"'What's up, William?'

"Uncle Billy only shook his head, and giving a kick that didn't miss the squire's jaw by more than half an inch, went on his way toward home, kicking as he went.

"'Astounding!' exclaimed the squire. 'I never thought I'd live long enough to see Uncle Billy Tope turn out to be a drinker!'

"Then the squire started for home. He hadn't gone a hundred yards before he began to feel a little mulish himself, and the first thing he knew he was kicking away as unreasonably as Uncle Billy. He couldn't stop it any more than he could have stopped his mill race with a three-inch plug. The squire didn't have for to go, and before he could reach out and open his door he had kicked it open with a bang, and his wife came running out of the kitchen to see what was the matter.

"'Clear the way, mother!' the squire hollered. 'Give me room! Don't get in my way or I'll make a widower of myself at one swoop!'

"The squire's wife, scared almost to death, locked herself up in a closet, and the squire kicked his way out of the back door and brought up in the garden, where he yelled for some one to come and tie him down, or else turn him into a ten-acre lot where he could have room.

"And that's the way that most unaccountable kicking fever started along the Sinnemahone. In less than a week it had taken a whack at almost every man, woman and child in that bailiwick. The kicking was only the premonitory symptom of the fever. After the victim had kicked high and kicked low, and to the windward and to the leeward, for half an hour or so, the fit would pass away, but it would come back again after awhile. The kicking stage of the epidemic lasted two days, and then the second stage came on. This was a scorching fever. Sam Betts, when he got over his attack, declared that his fever was so hot that his wife had to keep the sheets wet to prevent their catching fire, but Sam wasn't a native of the Sinnemahoning country. He was from this side of the mountain somewhere, and folks didn't believe him. The fever lasted a day, and left behind it a consuming longing for something to drink—not water nor coffee nor tea nor milk, but rum, rye, apple juice, anything that had tooth and edge to it. This strange symptom of the malady was discovered in a startling way. Dominie Dibble was the first victim that it developed in. One evening while half a dozen of his flock were mingling their sorrow with the dominie's over his affliction he suddenly shouted:

"'Give me rum! Fetch me some scorching rye or biting gin!'

"The brethren and sisters were shocked, but Dominie Dibble kept on hollering for rum. No one made a move to get him any, and at last he sprang out of his chair, rushed out of the house, and made straight for the tavern like a man running to a fire. By and by he came back singing:

"'Home again, home again,
From a foreign shore.'

"He had a bottle of rum under his arm, and the brethren and sisters hurried home, feeling that the end of all things couldn't be far away. When it got out, though, that the dominie was simply suffering from the third stage of the kicking fever, they excused him and rejoiced. But the dominie always declared that he never had such a pleasing antidote for pain. Then it began to be noticed that this last peculiar stage of the ailment seemed to have no regular period of existence, and it is noted as a fact that the afflicted district wasn't entirely able to be out and around as usual until the tavern keeper gave notice that there wasn't a drop of anything left that the last stage of the kicking fever called for.

"During the time the fever lasted three leading citizens of the Sinnemahone were carried off in their bloom by it, not one of whom even had the consolation of enjoying the treatment for the last stage. First, there was Abiram Hinkle. When the kicking fever first struck the district, the doctor said that the harder the victims had to kick the better it would be for them, for if they couldn't kick hard it would strike in and that would be the end of 'em. The kicking always came in the right leg. Now Abiram Hinkle didn't have any right leg, it having been taken off clean in the saw mill. When the attack seized him he couldn't kick. It struck in and away he went.

"Next was Simon Shelly. Simon swore by Elijah Pink, the horse doctor, who could cure anything, according to Simon's belief. Elijah had cured a kicking horse for Simon one time by rigging him to some sort of a contrivance that threw him every time the horse kicked. Simon made up his mind that he was just as apt to have the kicking fever as his neighbors were, so he sent for Elijah to provide against it. He had Elijah fit him with a rigging something like the one that cured the kicking horse. The very next day the ailment seized him. Simon was standing by a window in his house. He gave one tremendous kick. The rigging worked. It threw Simon. It threw him out of the window and head first into a barrel of rain water that stood beneath it. They didn't discover Simon in time, and that made two fellow citizens the epidemic carried away.

"Its third victim was Erastus Sleeper. Erastus went out to milk his cow one evening, and just as he began the kicking fever took hold of him. He shot out a kick. It hit the cow in the shin. The disease was so very contagious that just that one kick gave it to the cow. The cow kicked. Her kick landed in Erastus' stomach, and knocked the wind out of him so far they couldn't get it back. Erastus' widow married Jeff Roner, the sheep-pelt buyer.

"Well, this brings me round to my own deep disappointment. Jepheniah Biffkins had been paying more attention to Deacon Peeler's daughter Nancy than seemed to me safe, and when I came back home that time I made up my mind I'd settle the matter right then and there and know whether Nancy was destined to be a Biffkins or a Pettibone. I went straight to the deacon's that very evening, before I had been home half an hour. This was just at the time the kicking fever was getting in its best licks, but I didn't know a thing about it. Nancy was home, and I hadn't been there long before she had promised that her name should be Pettibone. I was happy, I tell you, and just before I got ready to go Deacon Peeler himself came in. We had a very cheering talk for a minute or two, and I started to go. Just as I opened the door I felt a tremendous shock, and at the same time I rose in the air more than three feet. When I landed I was standing out in the yard. Before I had come entirely to I felt the shock again. Again I was lifted and swept several feet further out in the yard. Then I looked back. Nancy's father was just behind me with a queer look on his face. His right foot rose up and shot out, and the shock came a third time. Deacon Peeler was as strong as an ox, and his foot was shod with a No. 12 cowhide boot. This time the shock lifted me over the gate and set me down in the road. Nancy had come running from the house, and she cried out:

"'Father ain't kicking you, Praxy! It's only the fever that's workin' on him! He ain't kicking you!'

"Well! If he wasn't kicking me I didn't know what they called kicking along the Sinnemahone, and I think I made a remark to that effect as I hurried home in sorrow and went to bed. Next day I heard about the kicking fever for the first, and then I knew what Nancy had meant when she declared that her father wasn't kicking me. I went right back with a heart lighter than a feather, but Nancy made it heavy as lead in less than half a minute.

"'Praxiteles Pettibone!' she said, 'you went and ran away from father last night when he was sick and suffering! You're too heartless for me!'

"That ended it all between Nancy Peeler and me. The kicking fever had done it—although, as I remember it now, I saw Deacon Peeler out in his garden hoeing potatoes that morning, as quiet and steady as ever he was. But Nancy married Jepheniah, and the broad acres of old Deacon Peeler to this day spread themselves out over yonder along the Sinnemahone as the Biffkins estate, actually calm and peaceful and smiling, as if they hadn't missed the opportunity of being this day on the tax list in the name of Praxiteles Pettibone."—N. Y. Sun.

Conveniences of Language.

The Count—I haf been told, madam, your daughtaire haf ze bad tempaire.

The Mamma—Ah, yes, count, but you know she loses her temper so easily.

"Ah, how loafly!" — Detroit Free Press.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A Synopsis of This Important State Paper.

Currency Reform Recommendations and the Affairs of Cuba Given Greatest Attention—Hawaiian Annexation and Other Questions.

Washington, Dec. 6.—President McKinley to-day sent his annual message to congress. He congratulated it upon assembling under felicitous conditions. Peace and good will with all the nations of the earth continue unbroken, he says, and we should feel genuine satisfaction at the growing spirit of fraternal regard and unification in all sections of our country and the lifting of great public questions above party prejudice.

The Currency Problem.

Beginning with the subject of the finances the president says that while the full effect of the legislation of the extra session has not yet beeen realized what it has already accomplished assures us of its timeliness and wisdom. To test its permanent value further time will be required, and the people, satisfied with its operation and results thus far, are in no mind to withhold from it a fair trial. The next question pressing for consideration is that of the currency. With the great resources of the government and with the honorable example of the past before us, we ought not to hesitate to enter upon a currency revision which will make our demand obligation less onerous to the government and relieve our financial laws from ambiguity and doubt. The evil of the present system is found in the great cost to the government of maintaining at a parity with gold our different forms of money, and the experience of the past four years has demonstrated that this is not only an expensive charge upon the government, but a dangerous menace to the national credit. It is manifest that we must devise some plan to protect the government against bond issues for repeated redemptions. We have $900,000,000 of currency which the government by solemn enactment has undertaken to keep at par and nobody is obliged to redeem in gold but the government which must borrow the gold. The law which requires the payment out of the treasury of redeemed United States notes demands a constant replenishment of the gold reserve, especially in time of panic and insufficient revenue, and during the preceding administration $262,315,400 4½ per cent. bonds were issued and sold to sustain the gold reserve and pay the expenses of the government in excess of revenues. While it is true that a greater part of this was used to supply deficient revenues, a considerable portion was required to maintain the gold reserve. If no further legislation is to be had it is correct this and the policy of selling bonds is to be continued, then congress should give the secretary of the treasury authority to sell bonds at long or short periods, bearing a less rate of interest than is now authorized by law.

Should Demand Gold in Exchange.

The president says: "I earnestly recommend as soon as the receipts of the government are quite sufficient to pay all the expenses of the government, that when any United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United States note prefers the gold and gets it from the government he should not receive back from the government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it." That amounts, to the president's mind, to giving an interest-bearing debt, a government bond, for a noninterest-bearing debt, a United States note. The government should be relieved from the burden of providing all the gold required for exchanges and exports. This ought to be stopped. With an era of prosperity and sufficient receipts we may feel no immediate embarrassment, but the danger will be ever present.

The president invites careful consideration for the detailed plan of the secretary of the treasury to protect the gold reserve. He concurs with him in the recommendation that national banks be allowed to issue notes to the face value of their bonds deposited; that the circulating tax be reduced to one-half of one per cent., and that national banks may be established with a capital of $25,000. He also recommends that the issue of national bank notes be restricted to the denomination of ten dollars and upwards, and that they be required to redeem their notes in gold.

The Cuban Situation.

Turning to foreign affairs the president devotes much space in his message to a consideration of the Cuban question, which he says is the most important problem with which our government is now called to deal in its foreign relations. Summarizing the history of the former outbreaks, the president comes down to the present insurrection, speaking of its remarkable increase, its tenacious existence against enormous forces massed by Spain, the widespread destruction of property and the disregard of the civilized code of war on both sides. He says these conditions give rise to the gravest apprehensions. There is no desire on our part to profit by Spain's misfortune, and we have always desire to see the Cubans enjoying that measure of self-control which is the inalienable right of man. Of the concentration policy of Weyler he says: "It has utterly failed as a war measure. It is not civilized warfare—it is extermination."

Against this abuse of the rights of war the president says he has felt constrained on repeated occasions to enter the firm and honest protest of this government. He outlines his instructions to Minister Woodford, which were in substance to impress upon the Spanish government the sincere wish of the United States to lend its aid toward the ending of the war by reaching a peaceful and lasting result, just and honorable to Spain and to the Cuban people. It was also asked whether Spain on her own volition should not make proposals for settlement, and it was said that we could not contemplate an indefinite period for the accomplishment of this result.

The Spanish Reply.

The Spanish reply to Mr. Woodford was, in the president's opinion, in the direction of a better understanding. It admitted our friendly purposes and deep interest and declared that the new government was bound to a change of policy that should satisfy the United States and pacify Cuba within a reasonable time. To this end political reforms will be put into effect and military operations conducted on humane lines. It was suggested that Spain be left free to conduct military operations and grant political reforms while the United States for its part should enforce neutral obligations and cut off the assistance which the insurgents, it was asserted, received from this country. Early and complete pacification is hoped for.

The president declares that the Spanish disposition to charge us with failure to meet international duties is baseless, and points to the efforts this government has made at the cost of millions and by the employment of the administrative machinery of the nation to perform its full duty. He also says that the fact that no military expedition or armed vessel has left our shores has been diplomatically represented with Spain. Premising that throughout all the horror and danger to our own peace the United States has never abrogated its right to determine its policy as to Cuba, the president points out that of untried measures there remains only: Recognition of the insurgents as belligerents, recognition of the independence of Cuba, neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, an intervention in favor of one or the other party. He says: "I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That by our code of morality would be criminal aggression." Taking up the question of belligerency, the president quotes at length from President Grant's message of December 7, 1875, wherein he declared that the conditions in Cuba warranted neither the recognition of independence nor the recognition of belligerency. He adds that moreover a recognition of belligerency would confer upon neither party to the conflict a status not therefore actually possessed, while it would weigh heavily in Spain's behalf, giving her the right of search on the high seas and extending her maritime rights to the margin of our territorial waters. "For these reasons," says the president, "I regard the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents as now unwise and therefore inadmissible.

Will Not Hesitate to Act.

"Should that step hereafter be deemed wise as a matter of right and duty, the executive will take it." He points to the hopeful change in the Spanish policy, to the pledge of reform and to the abatement of the horrors of war as reasons against intervention on humanitarian grounds. The first acts of the new government, he in the honorable paths it has outlined; the policy of rapine and extermination has been reversed; broad clemencies proffered; measures have been taken to relieve the horrors of starvation. The power of the Spanish armies, it is asserted, is to be used not to spread ruin and desolation, but to protect the resumption of agricultural industries. The president sketches the autonomy scheme of the Spanish government and says that it is honestly due to Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations and to prove the asserted efficacy of the new order of things to which she stands irrevocably committed. He points to the many concessions already made, to the modification of the horrible order of concentration, to the release of the Competitor prisoners, and the fact that not a single American citizen is now under arrest in Cuba. He says the near future will demonstrate whether a righteous peace is likely to be attained; if not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. Sure of the right, the government will continue its watchful care over every American citizen and its efforts to bring about honorable peace and, says the president, "if it shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to civilization and humanity to intervene with force, it shall be without fault on our part, and only because the necessity for such action will be so clear as to command the support and approval of the civilized world."

Should Annex Hawaii.

The president takes up the subject of the annexation of Hawaii, which, he says, should be accomplished. Rapidly reviewing his former arguments in favor of annexation, he says that legislation is required in the event of the ratification of the treaty, and, while abrupt assimilations of immature elements of population should be avoided, just provision should be made for self-rule in local matters with the largest political liberty to the Hawaiians. He says the dispute between Japan and Hawaii over the immigration question is now in a satisfactory stage of settlement by negotiation; that our government has not intervened, and that it is learned that Japan is now confident in the intention of this government to deal with all possible ulterior questions affecting her interests in the broadest spirit of friendliness.

Central American Affairs.

Reference is made to the failure of Mr. Merry to be received as minister to Nicaragua on account of the obligations of that country to the diet of the Greater Republic of Central America. As there is no legal authority at present to accredit him to the diet, Mr. Baker, the present minister at Managua, has been directed to present his letters of recall. Mr. W. Godfrey Hunter is said to be likewise accredited to Honduras, a member of the Greater Republic, and his case is awaiting action.

The Nicaragua canal is spoken of as of large importance to our country, and the promise is made of further reference to the subject which in the report of the commission now at work is sent to congress.

The Monetary Commission.

The president says of the international monetary commission that, notwithstanding diligent effort, the envoys have failed so far to secure an agreement. Gratification is expressed at the action of France in this matter in joining in our efforts, and it is said that the negotiations are still pending. Meanwhile the envoys have not made their final report, believing that the doubts raised in certain quarters respecting the feasibility of maintaining parity between gold and silver may yet be solved. The president earnestly hopes that their labors may bring about an international agreement.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, is said to be now conducting negotiations with several governments for reciprocity arrangements under the tariff act, and it is believed that by a careful exercise of the powers conferred by the act, some grievances of our own and other countries in our mutual trade relations may be removed or alleviated and the volume of our commercial exchanges enlarged.

The president earnestly urges the improvement of our merchant marine, the inferiority of which, he says, is humiliating to the national pride.

The Sealing Question.

Reference is made to the recent conferences at Washington on the subject of the protection of seal life, the result of which places beyond controversy, it is said, the duty of the governments concerned to adopt measures without delay for the preservation of the herds. Negotiations to this end are now in progress.

International arbitration is declared by the president to represent the best sentiment of the civilized world and treaties embodying these humane principles on broad lines without in any way imperiling our interests or honor will have its constant encouragement.

A liberal appropriation is bespoken in order that the United States may make a creditable exhibit at the approaching Paris exposition, in which the people have shown an unprecedented interest.

Under the head of the navy the president points to the necessity for speedy legislation to procure the armor for the three battleships now building which would be otherwise useless. He speaks in terms of praise of the quality of our ships and thinks the time has now arrived when the increase to which the country is committed should for the time take the form of increased facilities commensurate with the increase of our naval vessels. He refers to the lack of docks, and urges that two or four of the largest docks be provided on the Atlantic, at least one on the Pacific coast, and a floating dock in the gulf. There should also be ample provision for munitions of war and an increase of officers and enlisted men. Additions are also necessary to navy yards, and, as there are now on the stocks five large battleships, it is recommended that an appropriation be made but for one more battleship on the Pacific coast. Several torpedo boats are also necessary.

The Needs of Alaska.

Attention is called to the need for prompt legislation as to Alaska and the extension of civil authority within the territory. There is need for survey and for the establishment of another land office at some point in the Yukon valley, for which an appropriation is asked. Military force is also necessary, and the establishment of some sort of flexible government. If the startling reports as to the probable shortage of food for the miners be fully verified, every effort should be made at any cost to carry them relief.

The message deals at some length with the unsatisfactory condition of affairs in the Indian territory. The large white element is said to be without protection and without schools or other rights of citizens; leading Indians have absorbed great tracts of lands and created an aristocracy, and the friends of the Indians believe that the best interests of the Five Civilized tribes would be found in American citizenship. Reference is made to the failure so far of the Dawes commission to secure the consent of the tribes to an extinguishment of the tribal titles and a division of the lands. It is said that should the tribes still fail to ratify the agreement then some legislation should be had by congress.

The president approves the recommendation of the secretary of the treasury for an extension of the quarantine laws and also suggests the appointment of a special commission to ascertain the cause of yellow fever.

Sale of the Kansas Pacific.

Speaking of the pending sale of the Kansas Pacific railroad it is said that if no better bid is received than the upset price fixed by the court, the government would receive only $2,500,000 on its claim of nearly $13,000,000. He believes that the government has the authority to bid on the road, and has directed the secretary of the treasury to make the deposit of $900,000 required to qualify as a bidder, and to bid at the sale a sum at least equal to the principal of the debt to the government. He suggests, however, that in a matter so important as the government becoming a possible owner of the railroad, congress should enact some legislation to define its views. It is clear to him, however, that the government should not permit the property to be sold at a price less than one-half the principal of its debt and less than one-fifth of its entire debt, principal and interest.

The Civil Service.

The president devotes the last chapter of his message to the civil service, the practical improvement of which, he says, has long been a subject of earnest discussion and which has of late years received increased legislative and executive approval. During the past few months the service has been placed upon a still firmer basis of business methods and personal merit. While the right of deserving veteran soldiers to reinstatement has been asserted, dismissals for merely political reasons have been carefully guarded against; the examinations improved and made practical, and a distinct advance has been made by giving a hearing before dismissal upon all cases where incompetency is charged or demand made for the removal of officials. This last has been done without impairing the power of removal, one of the vital safeguards of the system. Much remains to be done before the system can be perfected, and the president says that he shall not hesitate to exempt cases which he thinks have been improperly included in the classified service or include those which in his judgment will best promote the public service. The system has the approval of the people, and it will be his endeavor to uphold and extend it.

In conclusion the president admonishes congress not to encourage the increase of the estimates for the maintenance of the government. They would admit of decrease in many branches, and it is a commanding duty to keep the appropriations within the receipts of the government and thus avoid a deficit.

Laid Out for His Benefit.

A Devonshire lad of 12 years was industriously at work upon a pile of wood in his mother's back yard when he was approached by a playmate.

"Hallo, Ben!" said this youngster, "do you get anything for cutting this wood?"

"Well, I should think I do," replied Ben. "Mother gives me a penny a day for doing it."

"My! What yer goin' to do with yer money?"

"Oh, she's saving it for me, and when I get enough she's going to get me a new ax."—Rambler.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Wit and Wisdom in Short Sentences.

Where there's a will there's usually a contestant.

Snow comes down in the winter and ice goes up in the summer.

Time flies. That's one advantage it has over flying machines.

The wind has a great deal to do with making the weather—vane.

When some men feel blue they get drunk and paint toings red.

The stronger the butter is in the tub the weaker it is in the market.

A doctor may spend money like water, but he doesn't get it from the well.

After a man secures a girl's hand he sometimes finds she has him under her thumb.

One word always leads on to another—no matter whether you are reading the Bible or a dime novel.

A man must have a lot of bravery in his make-up to enable him to listen calmly to the whistling of bullets.

One should make allowance for youthful follies. The cat, the gravest of all animals, is the most frisky when young.—Chicago News.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with Local Applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Kiss.

He begged a kiss. She frowned meditatively.

"A kiss," she said, "is an expression of sentiment. Placed upon the hand, it signifies respect; upon the forehead, friendship; upon the lips, both—and more or neither. Since you have asked it, you may express yourself in one kiss. Proceed."

He hesitated.

Through respect and friendship love may be reached. If he were too bold she—. He hesitated. He gazed down into the grass and pondered swiftly. He tried to read her mood. He would place that one kiss upon her—

He heard a trill as of many birds.

He looked up.

She was whistling softly.

Her hat was pulled down to her eyes, covering her forehead, and her hands were thrust deep into the pockets of her jacket.—Detroit Free Press.

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS.

South and East.

On December 7 and 21 the Big Four Route and Chesapeake & Ohio railway will sell excursion tickets from all points northwest, both one way and round trip, at greatly reduced rates to points in Virginia, North and South Carolina and other southern states. Round trip tickets will be good twenty-one days returning. Write for particulars and pamphlet descriptive of Virginia farm lands. U. L. Truitt, Northwestern Passenger Agent, 234 Clark St., Chicago.

His Advantage.

Slapshard—Hello, old man; how are you?

Spunkup—You have the advantage of me, sir.

"That's so. I don't know you."—N. Y. Journal.

It Makes Cold Feet Warm.

Shake into your under shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It gives rest and comfort, prevents that smarting sensation and keeps your feet from perspiring. Allen's Foot-Ease makes cold feet warm. After your feet perspire they usually feel cold at this season. Ask your druggist or shoe dealer to-day for a 25c box of Allen's Foot-Ease and use it at once. Sample sent Free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Just Alike.

Walker—Male cyclers are just like female gossips.

Talker—How so?

"They're always running somebody down."—Up-to-Date.

The Pursuit of Happiness.

When the Declaration of Independence asserted man's right to this, it enunciated an immortal truth. The bilious sufferer is on the road to happiness when he begins to take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most efficacious regulator of the liver in existence. Equally reliant is it in chills and fever, constipation, dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney trouble and nervousness. Use it regularly, and not at odd intervals.

Usually the Way.

Kenna—I understand you've bought a dog to keep burglars away?

Henna—Yes.

"You are not troubled any more at night, then, I suppose?"

"Only by the dog."—Up-to-Date.

Had Some Motive, of Course.

Mrs. Bellows—I believe you married me for my money.

Bellows—A-hem! Well, I certainly didn't go to the altar for my health.—N. Y. Journal.

A Man's Idea.—"Do you believe it is true that George Washington never told a lie?"

"I don't know. But if he didn't, Martha must have been an ideal wife."—Cleveland Leader.

None So Good as Star Tobacco.

The consumption of Star plug tobacco is the largest in the world. No other tobacco is so good as Star plug in all respects.

There are but few people who know enough not to say "that is what I thought" when anybody tells them anything.—Washington Democrat.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

A truly great man is one who can live in a very small town, and refuse to become small in his opinions.—Atchison Globe.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—Jennie Pinckard, Springfield,, Ill., Oct. 1, 1894.

The only ingenuity some folks have is to refuse to do what everybody else does.—Washington Democrat.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Some men who are really lions have been abused so much that they act like rabbits.—Atchison Globe.

Nothing takes as well as advice that coincides with our views.—Washington Democrat.

Cold? Stiff as a poker. Use St. Jacobs Oil. Limber as a whiplash—cured.

A lawyer doesn't know everything, but he thinks you think he does.—Chicago News.

With cold Neuralgia increases. With St. Jacobs Oil it decreases and is cured.

An old man looks out of place in a brass band.—Washington Democrat.

The Grip may intensify aches, but St. Jacobs Oil will alleviate.

Coughs

that kill are not distinguished by any mark or sign from coughs that fail to be fatal. Any cough neglected, may sap the strength and undermine the health until recovery is impossible. All coughs lead to lung trouble, if not stopped. Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Cures Coughs.

"My little daughter was taken with a distressing cough, which for three years defied all the remedies I tried. At length on the urgent recommendation of a friend, I began to give her Dr. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. After using one bottle I found to my great surprise that she was improving. Three bottles completely cured her."—J. A. GRAY, Trav. Salesman Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Is put up in half size bottles at half price - - 50 cents

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TO TWIN CITIES
CUT RATES.
FARE AND ONE-THIRD, DEC. 13TH, 14TH, 15TH
Good to Return Up To and Including 18th,
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SEE THE TWIN CITY DAILIES
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CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
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ALL DRUGGISTS

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MONEY TO BURN, OR TO USE WITH DISCRETION, can be made in the grain markets now, which offer unusual opportunities for successful speculation. Our facilities and connections for handling speculative orders, which are equal to any and surpassed by none, are at your service. Write us, or send your orders to us at Minneapolis.
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O. K. WASHING MACHINE
GREATEST IMPROVEMENT in WASHERS in 20 YEARS.
PENDULUM
Does Half the Work.
Can be operated standing or sitting. No more work than rocking a cradle.
NO BACK-ACHE with this machine. Is first-class, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Your dealer or can get one sent on TRIAL for YOU. TELL HIM.
Patented Feb. 15, 1898.
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Look for the name ESTEY on the front of an Organ. That is the quickest way to tell whether it is a good organ or not.
Write for Illustrated Catalogue with prices, to Estey Organ Company, Brattleboro, Vt.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habit cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga.

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DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

KLONDYKE for $1.00. Write for particulars. KLONDYKE EMIGRATION AND MINING CO., 51-52 Hinkley Blk, Seattle, Wash.

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A. N. K.—G 1686

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ESTABLISHED 1879.
MINNEAPOLIS. **WOODWARD & CO.** DULUTH.
GRAIN COMMISSION.
LOW RATES OF GRAIN STORAGE MADE IN MINNEAPOLIS AND DULUTH; WRITE US.
ORDERS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, DEC. 10, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

--Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—Dr. Niven in Delano Dec. 10 and 11; Waverly, Dec. 12 and 13; and at Howard Lake, Dec. 14 and 15.

—Tomorrow, Saturday, Dec. 11, will be Fair Day in Delano.

--Green & Co. are already disposing of lots of Christmas presents, cheap for cash.

—Rev. Ray, of Litchfield, conducted the funeral services of Mrs. S. S. Ball, Saturday.

-- Wednesday was a church holiday and the town was filled with teams and people.

--A few warm days this week removed most of the sleighing; and wheels are again fashionable.

—If you have cordwood to sell read the offer for "Sealed Bids" by the Village Recorder in another column.

—A dozen eggs and a fair sized hen are now the same price. 15 cents buys either. Both are cheap as compared with last year.

--Rev. J. L. Farber had a larger audience last Sunday evening than he had the Sunday before. That's right, attend church.

--Cows seem to bring more money into farmer's pockets at present, than do other products of the farm. While the ever praised hen, for some reason seems to be loosing ground as a wealth producer.

--The M. E. Sunday School will hold a dime sociable at Mr. Hawker's Friday evening, Dec. 10th for the purpose of raising the necessary fund to buy a Christmas tree. All are cordially invited to come and have a good time.

--The Eagle usually about this time of year, has been in the habit of giving its readers an article on eggs, and how the price was affected by the tariff. Some how or another they have failed to furnish it this year. There is a deficiency.

--Several of our merchants are prepared to furnish people with the usual Christmas presents. G. P. Schaffer was rigging up his arrangements for displaying handkerchiefs and other fancy articles a few days ago. Green & Co. are also in Santa Claus business some.

--Before purchasing your Christmas gifts visit Schaffer's Emporium and see his assortment of handkerchiefs, beautiful crockery ware, and other useful as well as ornamental articles which would make first class Christmas presents; besides the usual toys in stock.

--Rev. McCornack preached at the Presbyterian church Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, to a fair sized audience. His subject was "God's First and Second." He expects to be here every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, for awhile, at least. Turn out and hear him.

—The Mayor and police force suppressed the organization of a club by a number of Delano's young men, Saturday evening. If they will now raid some more places that are equally as bad, and those present there claim, much worse, they will begin to grow in favor with the people in town who believe in law and liberty.

—A meeting of the Delano Cemetery association should be held soon, for the election of officers. It has been several years since enough of the people interested in the cemetery could be gotten together to hold an election and the old board has continued to do business and fill vacancies on the board by inducing some one to take the place. An election should be held.

Dr. E. Balcome died yesterday at his home, 1661 Grand avenue, Macalester Park, at the age of seventy-two years. Dr. Balcome practiced medicine many years at Howard Lake, and about a year ago he came to St. Paul to enable his son to attend Macalester college. The funeral services will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and the body will be taken to Howard Lake for burial.--Pioneer Press.

Dr. Balcome was an old settler in this county. He resided in Delano and practiced his profession away back in the seventies.

Globe: Owatona is right up in the front rank of reformers. It has passed an ordinance requiring a license of $100 for every vender of cigarettes.

Advertise in

the GAZETTE

for trade.

Wanted.

AGENTS: In every district on the continent to take orders for high-grade Canadian-grown Nursery Stock and Seeds. Largest and most complete assortment in the trade. Fast selling specialties; superb samples furnished free; correspondence in any language. These positions are money makers, and territory should be secured at once for the season by all hustlers looking for a good thing. Our salary or commission offers will interest anyone not earning $1000.00 per year. Get in communication with our nearest office.

An opportunity to represent a well established house. Ability more important than experience.

LUKE BROTHERS COMPANY,
International Nurseries,
CHICAGO, Ill. MONTREAL, Que. ROCHESTER, N. Y.
50, 4m.

Personal.

Dr. Powell, of Hanover, was in town Tuesday.

Tom Rader is reported among the sick this week.

Rev. Farber visited Minneapolis Wednesday on business.

Mrs. A. L. Jones is visiting her parents at Hutchinson this week.

Dr. Fasset, of Rockford, makes frequent drives to Delano now a-days.

Ye Editor of the GAZETTE has been confined to the house a part of the week, sick.

Rev. Ray of Litchfield held Episcopal services Wednesday and Thursday in Delano.

Will Hitsman, who has been helping set up the telephone line returned home this week.

Miss Mable Hobart came from New York to the funeral of her Foster Mother, Mrs. C. W. Kerrick of this place.

Cal Stewart and family expect their car tomorrow. On Monday they are to start for corvalis, Washington.

Operator Shaw has been acting agent at Smith Lake for a few days. Will Sleight held down his job here in his absence.

Mrs. C. G. Halgren and daughter, Mrs. Dr. Shrader, of Watertown, drove over and visited Delano friends one day this week.

Mrs. P. L. Gross, Misses Addie and Alvira, and John Cameron, of Minneapolis, and Mrs. C. M. Coffin, of Benson, attended the funeral of Mrs. Cameson, here Wednesday.

Rev. Shannon, formerly Presiding Elder of the Duluth district, now of Minneapolis, visited Delano on Wednesday, and preached the funeral of Mrs. Cameron.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Hoisington, of Independence, were in town yesterday. They ordered their GAZETTE mailed to Dayton, Washington, where they expect to be soon. Earl promised to write a letter for the GAZETTE soon.

County Cullings.

Court convened at Buffalo, Monday, Judge Tarbox presiding.

The case of L. M. Meister for assault in the 2nd degree, called at Buffalo, was not answered to, and the bonds declared forfeited.

Pension Commissioner Evans has concluded it best to publish with the names, the amount granted pensioners. Under this ruling we find George M. Wright, of Montrose, increase from $6 to $10.

In the case of Mrs. Minerva Tracy against George J. Scherer and others which took up so much time at the last term of court the Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the lower court giving Mrs. Tracy the property in dispute.

There is considerable kick from residents of both Rockford and Delano and we think they are all justified in making their kicks on account of the discontinuance of the Delano-Rockford Mail Route. Let it be re-established by all means.--Cokato Enterprise.

The Wright county editorial society seems a long time in embryo. Get a move on you, brother Wharton; call your meeting. Editor Tanner has already assigned to us the delightful privilege of addressing the society for two hours on Tariff is a tax. We don't want to loose this chance of converting our brethern to that fact.

KLONDIKE LOCALS.

Current Events for the Past Week in the Land of Gold—From the Klondike "Lyre."

Our esteemed townsman, Bud Gravel, placed upon our desk recently a handsomely shapped nugget. It weighed twenty-seven pounds. We have credited him with three months' subscription to the "Lyre." We are pleased to see that Mr. Gravel, who is one of our best citizens, is doing well. He is one of a syndicate who expect to buy a quart of whiskey on Saturday night.

The high wind yesterday raised considerable dust. Jake Luckenbill, who was out on Eldorado road with his team, says he was nearly blinded by it. When we came home he coughed up $73.89. One of our greatest needs is street sprinkling.

Dawson Pettibone has finished his new well in the rear of his new kitchen. It now has eleven feet of ice water in it, and he has washed out over $85,000 in dust from the dirt taken out.

The Widow Larkin yesterday met with a misfortune, which will, we are sure, call forth the sympathy of the public. During the heavy rainsterm in the afternoon, a regular torrent rushed down the gulley back of her house and washed so much gold dust into her pig sty that the pig was smothered. A subscription has been started for her benefit.

While Ike Sigman, the esteemed proprietor of the Big Strike saloon, was fishing in the river yesterday his boat struck a snag; it proved to be a 600 pound nugget. He will have it taken out and will use it as a horse block in front of his place. Ike is always bound to have the best that is going.

Large numbers of dead catfish are seen floating in the river every day. When examined it is found that every one of them has from six to eight ounces of gold dust in its stomach. This carelessness in allowing loose gold to escape into the river will ruin the fishing unless stopped.

Bill Jacobs made a pretty good strike on the Little Juniper this week. He struck plenty of gold at a depth of three feet, but as the lumps were too big to carry he closed up the hole and has staked another claim further up the creek.

Aleck Cameron put a new fire place in his cabin this week, but he will now have to build another one. After he had completed it he built a roaring fire, but there was so much metal in the stone that it melted and ran all over the floor. He now has a gold-plated floor but no fireplace.

There was a bull movement in dog meat yesterday, the price closing at 68 cents above the opening figure. It is supposed to be due entirely to professional speculation.—Ogdensburg Journal.

Advertise in

the GAZETTE.

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat,	No. 1 per bu.,	$ .85
" "	No. 2 " "	$ .78
" "	No. 3 " "	$ .73
Rye		$ .37
Potatoes, per bu..		.40
Butter		.12, .18
Eggs,		.15
Hay, per ton,		4 00 5 00
Pork		3.00 3.50
Chickens, dressed,		.05
Turkeys, dressed,		.08

BORN.

WHARTON.—On Thursday, Dec 9, to Mr. and Mrs. James A. Wharton, a son.

DIED.

STREETER.—At Montrose, on Tuesday, Nov. 30, Levi Streeter, an old and respected resident.

KERRICK.—In Delano, on Tuesday, Dec. 7, Mrs. Mary, wife of C. W. Kerrick, aged 48 years, 5 mo. and 25 days.

CAMERON.—In Minneapolis, on Monday, Dec. 6, Mrs. Millie, wife of the late John Cameron, aged 50 years.

SPECKEL.—In Franklin town, on Saturday, Dec. 4, Mrs. Barbara, wife of Alois Speckel aged 64 years.

Late Literary News.

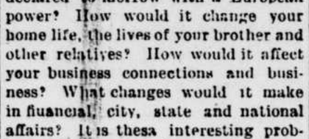
What would you do if war should be declared to-morrow with a European power? How would it change your home life, the lives of your brother and other relatives? How would it affect your business connections and business? What changes would it make in financial, city, state and national affairs? It is thes a interesting problems which a writer in the December Cosmopolitan has undertaken to sketch under the heading of "A Brief History of Our Late War With Spain," at the same time vividly describing the exciting scenes which would attend the opening of hostilities. This same number of the Cosmopolitan has an article on "The Well Dressed Woman" by Elsie de Wolfe, a contrast of the characters of Henry George and Charles A. Dana by John Brisben Walker, in another place "The Loves of Goethe," while Wells' story, "The War of the Worlds," which has been so widely read, reaches its conclusion in an unexpected way.

Better Than Ever.

Farm, Stock & Home, Minneapolis, Minn., begins its fourteenth volume November 15th, and starting with that issue will hereafter appear with enlarged pages, having a fourteen inch column instead of a thirteen as heretofore.

Farm, Stock & Home, by the use of minion type, has always given more reading matter for the money than any other Minnesota Agricultural paper and this move will place it still further to the fore. While an inch on a column does not seem a great deal, a little figuring will quickly prove that it is nearly equal to giving twentysix papers of the old size in a year, instead of twentyfour. The subscription price and frequency of issue will remain the same, viz. 1st and 15th of each month and 50 cents per year. The BUFFALO GAZETTE has an arrangement with the publishers by which Farm, Stock, & Home can be had in connection with the BUFFALO GAZETTE for $1.30 for the two papers.

DR. NIVEN



Will be in Delano Dec. 10 and 11; Waverly, Dec. 12 and 13, and Howard Lake, Dec. 14 and 15.

Elegant sets of artificial teeth. Fillings of all kinds. Painless extracting. Prices always reasonable. Work warranted at Gilmer Hotel.

Sealed Bids, Wood.

Sealed Bids for wood, for the Village of Delano, to be delivered at the power House, will be received as follows:

For 200 cords of 4 foot Dry Basswood, or wood equally as good, to be delivered at once.

For 250 cords 4 foot Green Basswood, or wood equally as good, to be delivered before the snow goes off in the spring.

Bids will be received for any amount from 5 cords to the full number of cords wanted.

Leave bids with the Village Recorder, on or before Monday, the 20th day of December, at which time they will be opened.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

L. M. MAXFIELD,
Village Recorder.
DELANO, Dec. 3, 1897. 3t.

"What to Eat" for December.

"How to Live a Hundred Years" forms the title of a short but interesting article in the December number of What To Eat.

What Shakespeare has to say about kissing for dyspepsia is told by Ira Gale-Tompkins in a capital way, while James Courtney Challis supplements the article by a very funny poem entitled "The Bridger Cure," all fittingly illustrated.

The cover is beautiful, and the centerpage is a patriotic gem that all old soldiers and their friends should see and preserve.

WHAT TO EAT offers $10 to the person filling out the following blank lines so as to make the best four lines of poetry, and $1 each to the ten next best. The only conditions are that you fill out the lines and send ten cents for sample copy of magazine.

I saw a man come down the street,
And he was full of——
The day was bright, the air was sweet,
And——

Other words may be used in the second and fourth lines if preferred.

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When you consider that the regular price of Leslie's Weekly alone is $4.00 a year, you can readily see what a splendid offer it is we are making.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY is the oldest and best established of the great illustrated New York journals. It is the most popular and the most enterprising; its illustrations are all of the highest order and are superbly printed. There is no important event happening, either at home or abroad, but that a LESLIE representative is on hand to chronicle with pen and pencil. Subscribe now both for yourself and for some friend's Christmas Gift.

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The Weekly Toledo Blade and the BUFFALO GAZETTE, one year, $1.75.

The Thrice-a week World and the BUFFALO GAZETTE, one year, $1.75.

The BUFFALO GAZETTE and Cosmopolitan, for one year. $2.00

The BUFFALO GAZETTE and Scientific American, for one year, $3.50

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Flour, Feed, Fruits green and dried, Canned Goods, Fish, Teas and Coffees Anything in the line of Heavy or Fancy Groceries constantly on hand.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE.

VOLUME X. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1897. NUMBER 12.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

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A. G. SEXTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. ANANDALE, WRIGHT Co., MINN.

T. J. CATLIN M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite Round Elevator, Railroad Avenue, Delano, Minn.

DR. C. B. AMES. Office at Delano, Minn. Business solicited day or night, for cash. Office in brick block, on River Street.

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CHURCH NOTICES

M. E. CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching on Sabbath at 7:45 p. m
Prayer meeting every Thursday.... 7:45 "
Sunday School every Sabbath..... 12:00 m.
Epworth League..... 6:30 p. m.
Junior League..... 3:00 p. m.
A cordial invitation to all is extended to attend these services.
REV. J. L. FARMER Pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH.

DELANO.—Preaching every 3rd Sunday in each month at..... 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School every Sunday..... 10:00 "
REV. FOSSENIG, Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Services are held at Delano and Watertown two consecutive Sundays, and at Albion on every third Sunday.
DELANO.—Sunday School..... 10:00 a. m.
Preaching..... 11:00 "
Choir meeting, Wednesdays..... 7:30 p. m.
WATERTOWN.—Preaching..... 3:00 "
ALBION.—Preaching..... "
REV. K. ZORNOW.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DELANO. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath School, 12 M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30.
REV. T. DAVIES.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Mass during the week every morning, 7 a. m Sunday services every Sunday.
REV. M. SAYS.

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Councilmen,	NICK FRANK, HENRY BOCK, ADAM HORSCH.
Recorder,	L. M. MAXFIELD.

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Justices of the Peace,	W. H. FRAZEE, R. M. WALTER
Street Commissioner, PHILIP MARTIN.	
Board of Health.	T. J. CATLIN, M. D., H. O. HENRY BOCK, Secretary. J. E. BORSCH.
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OUR HEROES.

Here's a hand to the boy who has courage
To do what he knows to be right.
When he falls in the way of temptation,
He has a hard battle to fight.
Who strives against self and his comrades
Will find a most powerful foe.
All honor to him if he conquers,
A cheer for the boy who says "No!"

There's many a battle fought daily
The world knows nothing about.
There's many a brave little soldier
Whose strength puts a legion to route.
And he who fights sin single handed
Is more of a hero, I say,
Than he who leads soldiers to battle
And conquers by arms in the fray.

Be steadfast, my boy, when you're tempted,
To do what you know to be right.
Stand firm by the colors of manhood
And you will o'ercome in the fight.
"The right" be your battle cry ever
In waging the warfare of life,
And God, who knows who are heroes,
Will give you the strength for the strife.
—Phoebe Cary.

NEIGHBOR A. N. Dare, of Elk River, is looming up as a probable candidate for Senator. He will likely get the nomination, and unless some good free silver man gets elected, he will make a good Senator.

New Republican Party.

Certain persons have held a meeting behind closed doors and resolved upon forming a new republican party in New York. The original republican party was not organized behind closed doors. —Omaha Bee.

Neither was the Free Silver branch; it walked right out the door. Perhaps this new concern has profited by that example, and concluded to lock the door.

Postal Savings Banks.

Quite an argument on the question of Postal Savings Banks is being carried on throughout the country. Several countries have established them, and it is claimed that they like them.

It may be that they would be a good thing in this country. If it were possible to keep them free from politics, perhaps they would be an advantage to many. But at present the advocating of them by some parties looks like a scheme to tide the country over a few years of Dingley deficiency, without selling bonds of the U. S. Government, and then have a much stronger case for selling bonds than has yet existed. When all the savings have be been deposited into the Postal Savings banks and the money used to defray running expences and build government buildings in a lot of little towns where there is a hope to get the people to vote right, and the depositors find out there is not enough money in the Government Treasury to pay half the depositors they will begin withdrawing their money as fast as they can get it, and soon a terrible cry will go up for another issue of bonds, to pay the poor depositors in Postal Savings Banks.

Winslow Gets $10,000.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 11.—Lem Winslow, who sued the Maccabees for $25,000 for dislocating one of his kidneys while initiating him into the local order four years ago, was today awarded $10,000 by a jury in Judge Gates' court.

Gets Its Desert.

Hamline University has gained the favor asked for by securing a second recognition on the city hospital staff. As the University has two representatives in the hospital, one on the medical staff and one on the surgical staff, this gives Hamline students the full benefit and advantages of the clinic.—The Interurban.

Having Its Effect.

The failure of the Wolcott commission is having its natural effect. Lionel A. Sheldon of Los Angeles, formerly a Congressman from Ohio, then a governor to New Mexico and lately a delegate to the St. Louis convention which nominated McKinley, has made public declaration of his intention to join the Silver Republicans in opposition to the party at present led. He believes bimetallism offers the only remedy for the hard times, and declares that no tariff bill can be passed which will yield sufficient revenue, and that we ought to have a federal income and inheritance tax. His defection has caused a stir in political circles on the Pacific slope.—Duluth Herald.

Political Prospects.

People are wont to talk of the important questions that have been settled in this country in years past Of how political battles have been fought and won; of how great the statesmen were in days of long ago; of the wonderful speeches that electrified the country from end to end, when it would require weeks and months to get them into the reach of the people who now read the speeches of great men of today in a few minutes after they are delivered.

We are living in an age of progress, We can not only read the speeches of our great men, but we can even have the voice reproduced as the speech is ground out from the phonograph.

Our country to day contains many times as many voters; and many more and more varied interests than did the world at a hundred years ago.

Our boundary lines have been established; the negro slaves of the country have been made free men, and many other important questions have been settled. Settled right, so they will remain settled.

But there are many questions still to be solved. The country never needed brave, honest, intelligent statesmen worse than it does now. The question of money has got to be the most prominent among politicians at present. All are agreed that something is wrong with our money system but all do not make the same diagnosis as to what the trouble is; neither do they agree as to the proper remedy to be prescribed; nor as to the proper time to dose the patient.

The question of whether this government, arrived at its present position among the first of the nations of the earth, needs longer to tax its people to build up a few monopolies, is still with some, a question.

One of the leading questions which at present seems under fair way to be solved without a vote, one Chief of department of the Government Pension Commissioner Evans having issued orders to keep no clerks in his department that use intoxicating liquors, is the liquor traffic, the very worst foe to American civilization and peace today.

Congress, now in session in Washington, although largely Republican, seems to be too much divided itself to do any thing of consequence. Speaker Reed, it is claimed, would like to take his chance now, for being elected President, and will use his power as Speaker to aid Tom Reed's and not President McKinley's chances. If Congress should pass a financial fixer, it is claimed that the Senate surely would not pass it. Then of course the House will get muley, and anything the Senate wants will be held back until the Senate is willing to trade off. Unless trading can be done all around in time to please a majority of both Houses it looks as if the prospects of ameliorating the financial condition or making the Dingley tariff productive of sufficient revenue, or anything else of moment stands a poor show of being done.

Among Our Exchanges.

J. A. Wharton, editor of the Delano Eagle, was a Litchfield visitor last Saturday. He is a bright young man, and since assuming editorial charge of the Eagle, has made it one of the best weeklies in the state.—Litchfield Review.

Sherburne County Times: Revival meetings began at the M. E. church Sunday evening and will continue to be held each evening, excepting Saturday. Considerable interest is being taken in these meetings and it is hoped that much good may result.

Litchfield Independent: The New York Sun says the way to reform the currency is not to retire the greenbacks but to retire the national bank notes and let the government issue the money. The Sun is eminently correct in this opinion, Republican goldite sheet though it is.

Duluth Herald: "Comrade" Mc Kinley removed "Comrade" Macdonald from the receivership of the St. Cloud land office, at the request of Congressman Morris. The St. Cloud G. A. R. post, composed largely of Republicans, has just elected Comrade Macdonald as its commander. This is a "generous recognition" of army service; the president's was the opposite and contrary to his party platform.

Ohio Postmaster Can't Resign.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Senator Hanna's political methods are shown in the case of E. M. Cox, postmaster at Sheldon, O., who was elected to the Legislature in Ohio last month.

There is a state law which debars any person from holding two offices, and unless Cox can resign his postmastership he cannot qualify as a legislator.

He has been trying to resign since Nov. 1, but has been unable to obtain any attention from the Post-Office Department.

Cox is a Democrat and a strong anti-Hanna man, and his absence from the Legislature would doubtless add considerably to the Senator's chances. —World.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 15, 1897.

Secretary Gage is about the only member of the administration who would really like to see his recommendations for cinching the hold of the single gold standard on this country become laws. Mr. McKinley did not dare to endorse the recommendations of his Secretary of the Treasury, and he has no real desire for the financial legislation he half-heartedly suggested. He knows that his roundabout suggestion of getting rid of the greenbacks by turning them into gold certificates could not get through Congress, even if only the republicans voted upon it. He was afraid that the recommendations for amending the National banking laws, so as to reduce taxation on National bank currency, to allow currency to be issued to the face value of the bonds deposited with the government, and to allow the establishment of National banks with $25,000 capital in small places, might get through, so he added a proviso that he knew would kill the whole, to make all National bank notes redeemable in gold. The administration is simply trying to bluff a portion of its own party and the country. It doesn't want any financial legislation. This has already been made plain in the House by the grab-game engineered by Mr. Dingley by which his committe—Ways and Means—will take charge of all financial bills and smother them. Republicans have also plainly indicated by their talk that they had received intimations from the administration that no financial legislation was wanted. If public criticism of its attitude makes it necessary to strengthen its bluff, the administration will, through Mr. Dingley, fix up a bill and jam it through the House, knowing that the Senate would not act upon it. Of course, the people of this country are fools enough not to know the difference between this sort of thing and real statesmanship, and they will be so sorry that the administration isn't able to get what it doesn't want—so sorry that they'l elect a democratic Congress next year.

The administration doesn't wish the Nicaragua Canal question to be acted upon by this Congress, and when Mr. McKinley said, in his message that he would have something further to say on the subject when he submitted the report of the Comission which has just started for Nicaragua to make a new survey and estimate of cost, under an act of Congress he was fully aware that the commission was not likely to make a report before the death of the Fifty-fifth Congress. In fact, it is known that members of the commission were given a broad hint before their departure that their report was not expected before March 4, 1899.

One Nebraska republican—Mr. Winfield S. Strawn, an Omaha lawyer—has turned up in Washington who is honest enough to publicly say that the republicans have no chance to carry that state, either at the Congressional elections next year or the National election of 1900. Mr. Strawn says the republicans have not been able to get back the farmer votes they lost on the silver question, and that they are not likely to get them back so long as that question is unsettled

With the exception of Senators Morgan, of Ala., and Gorman, of Md., every democratic Senator is now lined up against the annexation of Hawaii, and the opposition among the republicans already includes Senators Hoar, Morrill and Pettigrew. This makes it impossible to procure the two-thirds vote needed to ratify the treaty providing for annexation, and the republicans are already seriously thinking of abandoning the treaty and trying secure annexation by majority legislation. It looks a little as though the annexation question was going to be used by the Reed machine to whack McKinley over the head. The Czar is understood to have privately announced himself to be opposed to annexation. In fact, present indications are that before this session has grown very old the line between McKinley republicans and Reed republicans will be sharply drawn.

If Spain isn't entirely pleased with the situation at the Washington end of the line she must be hard to please. It was a new thing for a president of the United States to devote nearly half of his message to Congress to an argument in favor of allowing a foreign nation more time in which to try to squeeze the life out of a people residing in sight of our coast, and the innovation was nauseous to many. A dose equally nauseous followed, when Secretary Gage presented several columns of solid newspaper matter, giving in detail the extraordinary efforts of this country to aid Spain by suppressing filibustering. Senator Allen offered a resolution in the Senate for the recognition of Cuban independence, but it is feared that the Committe on Foreign Relations, to which it was referred, will pigeon-hole it.

The first skirmish in the war on the civil service law was pulled off in the House this week, and it was lively while it lasted. A conference of all members of the House who desire change in this law is to be held, in order to arrange for an organized attack.

Temperance Ruling.

From the Pioneer Press we clip: Slayton Gazette: H. Clay Evans, United States pension commissioner, has issued an order that henceforth clerks or employes of that department of the government must abstain from the use of intoxicating liquor, not only during office hours, but all the time. If this thing keeps on the fellow who indulges too freely in the flowing bowl will be crowded off the earth. Well, let him go. It is about time the world treated him as a nuisance."

If the Pension Commissioner should take a notion to rule, that no pensioner who spends his money for intoxicating liquors be allowed to draw any further pension, what a falling off in villages revenues from saloon licenses there would be in some places. How can Mr. H. Clay Evans or any other official be responsible for the correct running of his department of the Government while he has a lot of drunken clerks to deal with? This beats civil service all out.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent office Washington, D. C.

H. Allen, Red Wing, Spring cushion tire for vehicles. N. M. Habberstad, St. Paul, Shoe for doubletrees. J. L. Nylander, Duluth, Shoehorn.

For copy of patent any send 10 cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

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Farmer Writes.

HEADQUARTERS, TOWN OF INDEPENDENCE, Dec. 15th 1897.

Mr. Editor: Lincoln said in his speech at the dedication of a part of the battle field of Gettysburg as a national cemetery, these words:

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Lincoln was a man of brawn and brain; was a man for the occasion and for the position for which he was called to fill. He was like the majestic oak that lifts its head above the surrounding forrest.

But has this country gone into degeneracy is there no more Lincolns nor Jacksons or men of their kind. We are living in a time when we need men with decision of character; men of nerve and back bone. We need men that can do more than to merely go on dress parade with sash and sword or appear in uniform at guard mount. It seems to be the policy of most of our leaing men to gain honor and noteriety by the shortest route. There seems to be a good many ills that afflict our body Politic, and while under the care of skilled physicians the patient seems to be growing worse all the time. A little over a year ago the patient was given a dose of medicine (the single gold standard) which it was thought by many of those belonging to the old school, would give new life and vitality to the patient—and some do say we are on the road to recovery but we can't see as the patient is any better. We had an extra session of Congress that done nothing but tinker with the tariff question, and McKinley says in his last message to Congress, that the tariff is settled. It may be if it gives revenue enough, but as yet we are falling behind. It seems that there is a good deal to look after in this country. From the 13 colonies of only a few settlemegts, we have grown to be a mighty and powerful nation with a population of seventy million and a vast domain extending from ocean to ocean and from the lakes of the North to the Rio Grande, and it is hard to predict what will be the future or the destiny of this country. But we may learn a lesson from the past and also what has been predicted by the prophets of old, that the nations that forget God will come to naught, and it seems that the flood gates of sin have been left open in this country.

College Professors and Bank Corporations seem to know what kind of money this country wants, and if we have it as they say woe be unto the hewers of wood and drawers of water.

I believe the people should have the say as to what our money system should be, and it should not be left to a few corporations. But if we get Cuba annexed, with her and Alaska, we may be able to pull through with the Hawaiian islands and a large navy attached to us.

Not much news this week Mr. Editor, everybody busy getting ready for Christmas.

Earl Hoisington and wife left last Saturday for Dayton, Washington, to spend the rest of the winter visiting with two of their daughters.

Your correspondent was in Minneapolis yesterday and took in part of the show, the Hennepin county Court House. Business is good in the East part of the house. cases on for trial all the time and the end is not yet.

FARMER.

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THE DRUNKARD'S SERMON.

An Unexpected Response to a Request That He Pay For His Drink With a Speech

It was growing late. The tide of humanity that earlier in the evening had ebbed and flowed through the streets of the great city had swept onward, leaving the strange and almost appalling sense of desolation that comes when the noises of the town are hushed. The electric lights flared unnoticed on the corners; the street cars passed at further intervals; now and then a night worker hurried by, his footsteps ringing out loud and clear in the stillness. In front of a saloon whose lights shone out bright and ruddy across the pavement stood a tramp, unshorn, ragged, dirty, disgusting. He watched with envious eyes the men who passed in and out through the swinging doors, and then he turned his eyes toward the two young fellows in evening dress who were coming down the street toward him. They had been drinking deeply, and they stopped before the saloon door and looked curiously at him.

"By joye," said one, "think of having a thirst like that, and not the price of an extinguisher in your pocket! Beats old Tantalus all to pieces, eh! Liquor, liquor, everywhere, and not a drop to drink."

He ran his hand in his pocket and proffered the tramp a dime, but before it could be accepted the other young fellow interposed.

"Say," he said, "let's do the good Samaritan and set Hobo up to a good drink."

The other hilariously consented, and the tramp slouched into the saloon at the heels of the two gilded youths. The barkeeper set before them glasses and liquors, and with a hand that shook the tramp poured out a brimming glass and raised it to his lips.

"Stop," cried one of the young men drunkenly, "make us a speech. It is poor liquor that doesn't unloosen a man's tongue."

The tramp hastily swallowed down the drink and as the rich liquor coursed through his blood he straightened himself and stood before them with a grace and dignity that all his rags and dirt could not obscure.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I look tonight at you and at myself, and it seems to me I look upon the picture of my lost manhood. This bloated face was once as young and handsome as yours. This shambling figure once walked as proudly as yours, a man in a world of men. I, too, once had home, and friends and position. I had a wife as beautiful as an artist's dream, and I dropped the priceless pearl of her honor and respect in the wide cup, and Cleopatra-like, saw it dissolve, and quaffed it down in the brimming draught. I had children as sweet and lovely as the flowers of spring, and I saw them fade and die under the blighting curse of a drunkard father. I had a home where love lit the flame upon the altar and ministered before it, and I put out the holy fire, and darkness and desolation reigned in its stead. I had aspirations and ambitions that soared as high as the morning star, and I broke and bruised their beautiful wings, and, at last strangled them that I might be tortured with their cries no more. Today I am a husband without a wife, a father without a child, a tramp with no home to call his own, a man in whom every good impulse is dead. All, all swallowed up in the maelstrom of drink."

The tramp ceased speaking. The glass fell from his nerveless fingers and shivered into a thousand fragments on the floor. The swinging doors pushed open and shut to again, and when the little group about the bar looked up the tramp was gone.—New Orleans Picayune.

Three months, 25 cents. Take it now.

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Latest News

The libel suit of the Minneapolis Trust Company against Mr. Haskell, editor of the Minneapolis Times, is in full bloom at Minneapolis.

J. H. Martindale, a prominent hardware dealer of Scranton, Kansas, was found frozen to death in a pasture, where he had lost his way.

The English actor, William Terriss, was assasinated yesterday in London, by a man named Archer, formerly employed about the Adelphi theater.

Secretary Gage has presented to the Committee on banking his plan for currency revision. First he wants to commit the country to the gold standard.

It is claimed that a man was found dressed in women's clothes, with feet and hands tied, in a ditch in Spain, a few days ago, and that he says he was left in that condition by three brethren of a secret society because he failed to assassinate General Weyler.

Geo. B. French, an agent of a big wheat dealing firm in Chicago predicts that May wheat will go to $1.50 and that Minneapolis will pay top prices, and that farmers will buy seed in Chicago. His firm we understand has wheat on hand, and bought for delivery.

Mr. Wolcott of the International Bimetalic Commission expects to make an unofficial report to Congress of progress and prospects, next month. That will doubtless interest us much more than the published British report to be presented to Congress, from other sources.

J. M. Schneider, a member of the firm of J. M. Schneider & Co. saloon keepers in South Park, St. Paul, was found frozen stiff yesterday morning. He escaped from his room in a fit of delerium and died in a clump of bushes near the stock yard. His clothes remained in the room he had left.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co. - MINN.

DECEMBER—1897.						
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
....	....	....	1	2	3	4
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12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	....

Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale said in a lecture in Boston that he found that nine out of ten in a class of girls in one of the city's public schools had never heard of Noah's ark.

In Iowa a woman sues for divorce on the ground that "she had married the wrong man." Should the court decide in favor of that plea it would offer a tremendous premium on vacillation of feminine affection.

Wrangel, Alaska, with a white population of 200 and with its nearest neighbor 200 miles away, is to join the march of progress with a newspaper. There'll be no opportunity for a Wrangel with any odious contemporary.

Dr. Nansen lived on dog meat and slept in frozen garments for weeks without injury to his health, but pleads that his constitution is giving way under a course of American receptions and handshakings. The terrors of the arctic region are nothing in comparison with the penalties of fame.

Dr. Powell, of California, believes that germs are not the cause but the concomitants of disease. As the doctor is willing to take all kinds of germs into his system, and suffers no ill effects, it is possible we are living under another great medical delusion as serious as that of blood letting.

John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, who is one of the heaviest and most unremitting advertisers ever known, says his method is simple: "My plan for 20 years has been to buy so much space in a newspaper and fill it up as I wanted." There are many ways to advertise, but Mr. Wanamaker sticks to one, and is satisfied with it.

These are the states which elect governors next year: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan (Pingree's successor), Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, North Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Wisconsin, Wyoming and New York.

According to the government report, the number of money order offices in the country is 20,000, as against 9,382 reported in 1890, and this does not include the 1,051 limited offices where orders are limited to sums not over five dollars. The amount of orders issued last year was $175,000,000. In this branch of Uncle Sam's business there was a profit last fiscal year of $790,230, which is doing very well. Steps will be taken to greatly increase the number of offices and the business.

It appears that there is not a single state nor territory in the union in which there is not a trial for murder pending. While it is a mooted point whether legal punishment has any deterrent effect upon crime, there is ample evidence of too much professional courtesy at the expense of justice. There is a feeling among the people, however, that in the near future crime must be punished more, and more effective measures for the preservation of society's peace are to be made.

A number of Turks, immigrants who believe in polygamy, were turned back at New York. It appears that the interpreter who put the questions was an Armenian, and he managed to make them testify that they believed in the Koran, which sanctions polygamy, and were therefore polygamists and disqualified for admission here. The young men protested that they were bachelors and had no intention of getting married, but that made no difference. One Armenian seems to have got even at the expense of the "unspeakable Turk."

Every little while reports come from the great oceanic spaces of the orient of elemental disturbance, such as earthquakes, tidal waves and hurricanes, that result in loss of life that make disasters on this continent seem tame in comparison. The latest horror is a typhoon that swept the Philippine islands and left 6,000 dead. Between the Spanish besom and the typhoon's sweep the Philippines are in a lamentable condition. The awful strength of one of these hurricanes in southern seas is quite unimaginable by those who have not had experience of these disturbances.

The board on geographic names in Washington has at last issued a bulletin giving the correct orthography of places in Alaska. The mining region is to be known as the "Klondike," and not as "Clondyke," as it has appeared in some of the official charts. The lake on the Chilkoot Pass to the Upper Yukon is "Lindeman," and not "Lindemann" or "Linderman," and another lake in the same region is "Lebarge," and not "Labarge," as it is usually spelled. Similarly the "Lewis" river should be the "Lewes" river. "Dyea," at the head of the Lynn canal, has been transformed into "Taiya."

That woman in Washington who alleges that her husband hypnotized her so thoroughly that during her entire married life she had bent completely to his will in all respects presents a remarkable exception to the usual course of conjugal life in the United States. In our glorious country woman is so highly regarded that the masculine member of the conjugal partnership is expected to do all that may be considered necessary in the way of will-bending, and as a general thing he makes no kick in the performance of his duty in this respect. That Washington husband cannot be a true blue American.

A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Proceedings of First Regular Session.

Senator Allen (Neb.) introduced a resolution in the United States senate on the 8th for the recognition of Cuba and made a speech in its favor. The foreign relations committee reported favorably a bill to stop pelagic sealing. Senator Gallinger (N. H.) introduced a bill prohibiting the granting of pensions to widows of soldiers whose marriage occurred subsequent to the passage of the bill under which she makes claim. In the house Mr. Stone (Pa.) reported the pension appropriation bill. The committees on election and on banking and currency were given leave to sit during the sessions of the house.

A petition was presented in the United States senate on the 9th signed by 21,269 native Hawaiians protesting against the annexation of Hawaii, and a favorable report was made on the bill to provide for the twelfth census. Forty-five private pension bills were passed. The house entered upon the consideration of the pension appropriation bill ($141,121,830), and stirred up a debate that promises to continue for several days.

The United States senate was not in session on the 10th, having adjourned to the 13th. In the house the pension appropriation bill was passed and bills were introduced to reduce letter postage to one cent per ounce after July 1, 1898, and to reclassify post office clerks. Civil service reform was discussed, after which an adjournment was taken to the 13th.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Gage says in a report to the department of state that the United States has stopped 28 filibustering expeditions to Cuba, and he also says that if Spain had done half as well not a cartridge would have reached the island.

The agricultural department in Washington says that the average price received by farmers this year for corn, oats, barley, rye and buckwheat is five per cent. higher than that of last year.

It was ordered by Secretary Alger that the reprimand administered to Capt. Lovering at Fort Sheridan, Ill., be read in every army post in the country.

Native Hawaiians called on Secretary of State Sherman and presented a memorial against annexation.

Supporters of Hawaiian annexation have definitely decided to consider the question in executive session of the senate.

At 50 of the largest post offices the gross receipts for November amounted to $3,327,868, an increase of $382,533 over the corresponding month of last year.

THE EAST.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 10th aggregated $1,352,205,381, against $1,323,861,465 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 26.7.

In the United States there were 312 business failures in the seven days ended on the 10th, against 306 the week previous and 380 in the corresponding period of 1896.

Word was received by the Cuban junta in New York that the insurgents were planning an immediate attack on Havana.

On the section of the Central Railway of New Jersey known as the New York, Somerville & Easton branch registered letters containing $100,000 have been stolen.

Throughout the country business is reported as still improving and all speculative markets are stronger.

At the six-day bicycle race in New York C. N. Miller, of Chicago, was the winner, his score being 2,013 miles, beating all previous records.

Flames in John and James Dobson's carpet salesrooms in Philadelphia caused a loss of $800,000.

WEST AND SOUTH.

In Chicago the Schaeffer Piano company made an assignment.

A piece of quartz with veins of gold will convey California's invitation to President McKinley to attend the golden jubilee of the discovery of gold.

On the Chicago board of trade December wheat was carried up to $1.09, the highest figure since the famous corner of 1891.

In Ohio the Ohio federation of labor adopted a resolution recommending the exclusion of foreign labor for a period of ten years.

At San Quentin, Cal., Harry Allender was hanged for the murder of Miss Wallbergen Fielner and Vinanzi Crozetti August 9, 1896.

Jim Glover and Sam Fields, both colored, were hanged on the same gallows at Abbeville, Ala. Glover was convicted for killing his wife and Field for killing his mistress.

On the stairway of the courthouse at Franklinton, La., Joe Reed, a prominent lawyer, of Tangipahoa, was assassinated.

A mob lynched Charles Lewis (colored), who murdered the wife and four children of Brown Smith near Wesson, Miss.

In Keokuk, Ia., Odion Clemens, brother of Mark Twain, died while seated at a table writing.

In Waverly, Ia., Judge Clyde sentenced Delilah Fales to be imprisoned 20 years and William Kern 12 years for the murder of Jerome Kern. Both confessed the crime.

Troops of cavalry were ordered out to capture Indians who are on the warpath in Arizona.

At Springfield, O., C. B. Buckley, now champion quail eater of the world, finished his sixtieth quail. They were eaten at the rate of two a day for 30 consecutive days.

Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley, the mother of the nation's chief executive, died at her home in Canton, O., aged 89 years.

Maria James died at her home in Zanesville, O., aged 114 years.

At Galena, Ill., an ice flow destroyed the government locks, which cost $100,000.

In Kansas City, Mo., Lena Winslow has been awarded $10,000 damages for injuries received while being initiated into the Ladies of the Maccabees.

In the northern Illinois fields the coal miners' strike is at an end.

In Texas Cuban buyers are making heavy purchases of cattle for shipment to the island.

Fire destroyed the Cedar Rapids (Ia.) button factory and two employes were probably fatally injured.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Premier Sagasta said at a cabinet council in Madrid that in the event of the United States interfering in Cuba it would find the government prepared to defend the rights and honor of Spain.

In a proclamation signed by the Cuban military and civil leaders in Havana province the autonomy offered by Spain is spurned.

Near Lydenburg, South Africa, highwaymen robbed the mail coach of $60,000 in gold.

Most of the business men in Havana have abandoned the hope that the insurgents will surrender or accept the conditions of autonomy.

About $150,000 in gold was captured by the Cuban insurgents in their brief raid on La Caimanera.

Victoriana and Pantaleon Guillan, the murderers of Dr. Carpio, were legally shot at Matamoras, Mexico.

Yokohama capitalists in order to compete with the American product propose to establish sawmills in Japan.

LATER NEWS.

In the United States senate on the 13th a bill granting to settlers the right to make second homestead entries was passed. Senator Fairchild introduced a bill to facilitate the enforcement of the immigration and contract labor laws. It was decided to take a final vote on the immigration bill on January 17. In the house the legislative, executive and judicial bill was reported. It carries a total of $21,562,425, being $780,861 less than the estimates.

The first substantial rain since last June fell in parts of eastern Kansas.

The American consulate in Havana is constantly guarded by four soldiers of the military police and two detectives.

It is said that Gen. Sanguilly, one of the Cuban leaders, has deserted to the Spaniards.

Advices from Indian Creek, 100 miles west of San Antonio, Tex., say that the recent gold discoveries there are of fabulous richness.

At El Reno, O. T., the Stock exchange bank closed its doors with liabilities of $50,000.

The special wheat investigation instituted by the department of agriculture indicate a crop of 530,000,000 bushels in the United States.

The seventeenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor began in Nashville, Tenn., with delegates present from every state in the union.

A distinct earthquake shock was felt at Lebanon, Ill., and people were aroused from their sleep.

A dangerous counterfeit ten-dollar silver certificate is in circulation in Denver, Col. It is of the series of 1891, check letter C, plate No. 7. treasury No. 18,411,125, Hendricks portrait.

The next annual convention of the National Republican league will be held at Omaha June 14-16.

The residence of Mrs. John Frederick was burned at Augustine, Pa., and three children were cremated.

Two negroes arrested for the murder of a storekeeper named Babin at St. Gabriel, La., were lynched by a mob.

A tornado wrecked buildings at Point La Hache, La., and several lives were reported lost.

Henry Probasco, one of the most prominent men in Cincinnati, who retired from business 30 years ago, made an assignment with liabilities of $100,000.

Robert A. Van Wyck took the oath of office as mayor of Greater New York and will assume the duties of office on January 1, 1898.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

Mrs. Annie L. Diggs has been appointed state librarian of Kansas.

Belgium now has an output of 22,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine per annum from 15 factories.

There are this year 25,846 more children in the public schools of South Carolina than there were last year.

Wilhelmina, queen of the Netherlands, will take the oath of accession to the throne on September 6, 1898.

Edward Dun, for many years United States minister to Japan, will open large mercantile houses in Yokohama and Kobe.

There are 14 salmon canneries on Puget sound, the total output for 1897 being 5,500,000 fish, 467,000 cases, bringing in $1,634,500.

Blue Jacket, late chief of the Shawnee Indians, who died near Chetopa, Kan., was once a Baptist minister. He was over 80 years old.

George W. Vanderbilt, has taken out in the Mutual Life Insurance company a $1,000,000 policy on which he pays $35,000 annual premium.

Uranium, worth $1,500 per ton, has been discovered near Black Hawk, Col., and the agents of a French syndicate have announced that they will buy all that can be produced.

Paul Alexander Johnstone, the mind reader, now at Kansas City, says he is going to take a trip around the world blindfolded and at the same time try and beat the record for globe trotters.

A colony of Shakers from Lebanon, O., is expecting shortly to settle near Savannah, Ga. Dr. J. R. Slingerland, head of the Ohio colony, is in the south making arrangements for the transfer.

Gen. Wade Hampton will devote his time to an important military book which has been long a cherished plan of his. It is entitled "The History of the Cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia."

Capt. John Lawson, who is now in St. Louis, ran Robert Stevenson's first steam engine between London and Liverpool. He is the oldest engineer in America and ran the first engine on American soil.

The interstate commerce commission has decided to extend for two years the period within which railroads must comply with the act of congress requiring all railroads to be equipped with safety appliances for the protection of the employes and passengers.

ITS ANNUAL CONVENTION.

National Federation of Labor Delegates Meet in Nashville, Tenn.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 14.—The National Federation of Labor began its annual convention session in this city Monday with an attendance of more than 100 delegates from different states and an equal number of visitors. The federation met in the hall of the house of representatives at the state capitol at one o'clock, President Gompers presiding. President Gompers read his annual address, which was in part as follows:

"With two exceptions, all our affiliated national unions report a large increase of local unions and in membership. There is an increase of about 34,000 members in the organizations affiliated.

"It has been the constant aim to organize our fellow workers engaged in unskilled labor. With the invention of new machinery and the applications of new forces, the division and subdivision of labor, many workers who have been employed at skilled trades find themselves with their occupation gone, to which they have devoted long terms of years to acquire. Thus we see the artisan of yesterday the unskilled laborer of to-day. It is a source of gratification to report that within the past year a very large number of federal labor unions for unskilled workers have been organized and from them a much larger number of trade unions.

"There have been quite a number of strikes within the past year, but the change in the causes which have produced them is worthy of note.

"The strikes of this year with few exceptions have been for higher wages, shorter hours and the extension and recognition of union principles. Our organizations report with gratifying unanimity the very large number of successes achieved, advantages gained and the growth and extension of the power of organization enjoyed.

"The movement to reduce the hours of labor is always one which commands the first attention of organized labor.

"We hold that no condition is satisfactory nor any solution complete which fails to eliminate the curse and the degrading influences of nonemployment, and so long as this evil shall be with us our best efforts will be concentrated to the reduction of the hours of labor of all until the desired end is attained.

"The establishment of a postal savings bank system and also a postal telegraph system, long since demanded by organized labor, seems nearer accomplishment than at any previous time.

"It is submitted whether it would not be wise to modify our position in so far as to interpose no objection to the passage of a law providing for compulsory arbitration in disputes between the organized employes of the railroads and the railroad companies, and the giving of an award by such lawful arbitrators; but we should hesitate to give our indorsement to any legislation, state or national, empowering the compulsory enforcement of an award and the specific enforcement of a contract to labor.

"There should be no equivocation as to our position on any question, much less one of such importance as immigration.

"Recently one of the branches of the federal courts decided by a majority vote that the boycott is illegal. The suggestion is made that upon any letter or circular issued upon a matter of this character, after stating the name of the unfair firm and the grievance complained of, the words: 'We have been enjoined by the courts from boycotting this concern,' could be added with advantage."

After the reading of the address the federation adjourned until 2:15 p. m.

Vice President McGuire presided at the afternoon session, which was well attended. Secretary Morrison presented his report, showing an increase in receipts of $2,349 over the previous year. An extra amount had been expended in organization and 34,280 new members were enrolled. The greatest item of expense was $3,539 for organization, and of this $2,000 had been used in sending organizers among the miners during the great strike. Expenses for the year were $19,113. During the year, the report states, 376 strikes had been officially noticed, involving 165,407 workers. Of these 189 were won, 31 compromised and 33 lost. During the year 217 charters were issued to national, state, central, local and federal labor unions.

Pushing Gen. Gomez.

Havana, via Key West, Fla., Dec. 14.—It is officially announced that the Spanish forces under the command of Gen. Pando, in the province of Puerto Principe, have been pushing the insurgent leader, Gen. Maximo Gomez, so closely that he was obliged, with about 200 men of his escort, to seek refuge in the woods and mountains of Las Delicias. The commissioners sent by Gen. Pando to different parts of the island with instructions to negotiate with the insurgents for their acceptance of the autonomous form of government proposed by Spain, have not returned in a single case, which seems to confirm the reports that some of them have been hanged by the insurgents and others have elected to remain with the enemy. It is reported that Juan del Gado, the insurgent leader, has hanged the two commissioners who were sent to him with peace propositions.

Settlement Effected.

Peking, Dec. 13. — The German-Chinese difficulty is practically settled. The Germans refuse to discuss the occupation of Kiao Chou bay; the governor of Shan-Tung province has been removed from office, but will not be any further degraded; no monopoly of mines and railroads is conceded to Germany, but that country is given preference. Finally the area immediately surrounding Kiao Chou bay is set apart exclusively for Germany. China yields on all other points.

Accidental Death.

London, Dec. 13.—The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death in the case of Walter Croot, the English bantam weight, who died on Tuesday morning last from injuries received during the contest for the bantam weight championship with Jimmy Barry, of Chicago, at the National Sporting club on the previous night. According to the medical testimony Croot's skull was fractured at the base, due to a fall after a blow in the twentieth round.

Won't Wear Prison-Made Uniforms.

Schenectady, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Orders were recently issued that the entire national guard of New York should be supplied with uniforms made in the state prison. The members of the Thirty-sixth separate company have announced that they will never consent to wear prison-made uniforms. They say they will disband rather than wear prison-made uniforms. It is probable that the matter will be settled by the men paying for their own uniforms.

Iron Mine Closed.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 10.—A special to the Journal from Ely, Minn., says: The Pioneer iron mine closed down Thursday morning, throwing some 250 men out of employment. The close marks a crisis in the difficulties of the fee and lease holders of the mine over a proposition to sell to the Carnegie Steel company's interests.

LABOR TROUBLES IN ENGLAND.

Engineers Refuse to Accept Employers' Terms.

London, Dec. 14.—The ballot taken by the unions of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers is almost unanimous against accepting the proposals of the employers. The ballot grew out of the formal conference between the representatives of the striking engineers and their employers, which began on November 24 last, and after several sessions was adjourned on December 3 until December 14, in order to allow the delegates of the engineers to submit to the various unions the terms of the masters.

The employers, through their representatives at the conference, have declined to recede from their position respecting freedom in the management of their business, without the interference of the unions, and emphatically pronounce against a reduction in the hours of labor, on the ground that such a diminution would mean a smaller output and inability to meet foreign competitors. The strike began on July 13, last, with a lockout upon the part of some of the engineers, followed by the engineers calling out a large number of men, until about a hundred thousand engineers were thrown out of work. The ostensible reason for the strike was the question of payment for overtime, and incidentally for eight hours' work per day. The engineers have insisted upon eight hours' work and that all overtime must count as one and a quarter time for the first two hours and as time and a half after that.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

Mississippi Farmer Finds His Wife and Children Slain.

Wesson, Miss., Dec. 10.—One of the most atrocious murders on record in the south was committed Wednesday night in Simpson county, this state, 20 miles from here. Brown Smith, a farmer and a son of ex-Representative Edward Smith, left his family at his home in the country to go to town for shopping purposes, thinking of no possible danger for them. Thursday morning when he returned he found his wife and five children weltering in their blood and apparently all dead. An alarm was raised immediately and the entire neighborhood turned out to hunt for the perpetrator of the foul and bloody crime. There being no telegraph connections details of the murder come in slowly, but it is reported that one of the little girls, supposed to have been dead, has revived enough to tell what she knew of the occurrence. She says she knows the man who committed the deed, that it was a negro, and described him. It is learned that Mrs. Smith and the other four children are dead.

Wesson, Miss., Dec. 11. — Charles Lewis, a negro accused of killing the wife and four children of Brown Smith, was captured by a posse, carried back to the scene of his crime, where he was fully identified by the surviving girl, and was put on trial by Justice T. D. Holmes. He gave testimony implicating two other negroes, Will Powell and Andy Smith, who are now in custody.

Miller Rides in First.

New York, Dec. 13.—Charles W. Miller, of Chicago, is the new champion of the bicycle track—the world's champion six-day racer. So he was acclaimed Saturday night when he finished the great race many miles ahead of the world's record made by "Teddy" Hale, of Ireland, in 1896. After the end of the racing, in the presence of the management, the track was surveyed and found to be 564 feet 3 inches in circuit, measured 18 inches from the pole, according to the racing rules. These figures, multiplied by nine, the number of laps said to have made a mile, showed a total of 5,078 feet 3 inches. Accordingly the track turns out to have been short 201 feet 9 inches in every mile, and it is estimated on this basis that Miller's record of 2,093 miles really represents nearly 80 miles less. This would bring his figures down to about 2,013 miles, over 100 more than the record made by Hale in the garden last December.

Weyler Is for War.

Madrid, Dec. 13.—Gen. Weyler said Saturday at Barcelona that, considering Spain's military and naval strength and the courage of her soldiers, she had nothing to fear from a war with the United States. Gen. Weyler continued:

"If such a war becomes necessary, I will consider it my greatest military glory to take command of a military expedition against the United States. I approve the language of the papers hostile to McKinley's message, but I think that even they are too cold in their censures. Never have such insults as those of McKinley against the representative of an army of a friendly nation remained unpunished."

Gen. Welyer said that in defense of his campaign and honor of the army in Cuba he would ask the government to publish the diplomatic notes exchanged with the United States, chiefly one sent by Premier Canovas on the 4th of August, this year.

Bryan in Mexico.

City of Mexico, Dec. 14.—Mr. Bryan and party arrived here over the Mexican National railway from Toluca at 8:30 Monday night and a great crowd of Americans and Mexicans were awaiting the arrival of the distinguished political leader. Col. Garcia, of President Diaz' staff, in full uniform greeted and welcomed Mr. Bryan in the name of the chief magistrate and escorted him to the president's private carriage. Enthusiasm was great among the many Americans present and cheers and tigers for Bryan rent the air and loud calls were made for a speech. But he refused to talk and again he was cheered.

Held Up the Entire Village.

Fargo, N. D., Dec. 14.—The little town of Argusville, ten miles from Fargo, was the scene of a desperate robbery Monday night. Three masked men walked into the town armed to the teeth, and ordered the merchants and business men to stand in line. Then one man went through nearly every store in the town, securing money and valuables amounting to $1,000. None of the desperadoes were captured.

To Promote Bimetallism.

Berlin, Dec. 14.—Herr Wilhelm Von Kardorff, president of the Bimetallic League of Germany, presided Monday at the meeting of the league at which it was resolved to take steps to promote the objects of the league in other countries. Herr Von Kardorff, in the reichstag, has expressed his great regret at England's rejection of the proposal of the Wolcott monetary commission.

MOTHER M'KINLEY DEAD.

President Was at Her Bedside When She Passed Away.

Canton, O., Dec. 13.—Nancy Allison McKinley, the aged mother of President McKinley, passed away at 2:08 o'clock Sunday morning. The nation's chief executive, the son whom she had lived to see in the white house, was at her bedside for hours before the end came. The mother passed away with her hand in his, but the end was marked by the unconsciousness that denotes paralysis from acute old age. The death scene was a touching and impressive one. The members of the McKinley family, including children, grandchildren and other relatives, were grouped about the bedside, and as the hours of the night wore on it was realized that the sufferer could not live until daylight. President McKinley was a constant attendant at his mother's side, and vainly tried to secure some signs of recognition.

Mrs. McKinley came of a family which was transplanted from England to the hills of Virginia. The Allison family subsequently removed to Green county, Pa., where Abner Allison, Nancy's father, was born, and where he married Ann Campbell, of Scotch-German descent. Early in the present century Mr. and Mrs. Allison came from Pennsylvania to Columbiana county, this state, traveling by pack horses. In 1809, near the present city of Lisbon, Nancy Allison was born. Her girlhood was passed on the farm, and in 1827 she married William McKinley, a young iron manufacturer. The couple first lived at Fairfield, and afterward at Niles and Poland before removing to Canton. Nine children were born to them. They were: David Allison, deceased; Anna, deceased; James, deceased; Mary, deceased; Helen Minerva, now living at Canton; Sara Elizabeth, now the wife of A. J. Duncan, of Cleveland; William, the president; Abigail Celia, deceased, and Abner, whose home is in New York. William McKinley, Sr., died in November, 1892, at the age of 85 years. When President McKinley entered congress over 20 years ago he was from his mother much of the time until he retired from congress to make the canvass for governor in 1891. During his service from 1892 to 1896 as governor, he went to Canton frequently to visit his mother, and he was with her from January, 1896, until he went to Washington last March. Previous to entering public life the president was always located near his parents and spent much time with them.

Native Hawaiians Protest.

Washington, Dec. 10. — Senator Hoar on Thursday presented a monster protest in the senate from native Hawaiians against the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States. The protest filled several hundred pages of foolscap paper, and was forwarded by Enoch Johnson and Lilia K. Aholo, secretaries respectively of the Hawaiian Patriotic league and the Hawaiian Woman's Patriotic league, who made certificate that the signatures were all genuine. Of the 21,269 signers 10,300 were women, and 160 were foreigners. The petition was printed in both the English and Hawaiian languages, and was very brief, merely "protesting against annexation to the United States in any shape or form." The presentation of the petition was witnessed by the native Hawaiians comprising the delegation now here to oppose annexation, who made their first visit to the capitol on Thursday. They told those with whom they conversed that their people were unalterably opposed to annexation.

Special Message Coming.

Chicago, Dec. 14.—Officers of the Chicago Business league have received word from Washington that President McKinley will make the proposed department of commerce and industries the subject of a special message to congress. Immediately after the holidays a delegation of local citizens interested in the new cabinet department will go to the capital to have the bill introduced in congress. Senator Frye (rep., Me.), who is chairman of the subcommittee and introduced the bill in the senate, has had a conference with the president. The result of the interview was all that the most sanguine champions of the new department could hope for. It is understood among the members of the league that the topic of the new department was not referred to in President McKinley's message to congress because it was regarded of sufficient importance to warrant a special message during the present session.

They Will Pool Interests.

New York, Dec. 11.—The representatives of the steel and wire nail manufacturing firms of the United States, who have for months been negotiating to form a steel wire and nail pool, are nearing a conclusion of their work. It is said that about 20 of the largest steel wire and nail manufacturers will enter the pool and the capital involved will exceed $60,000,000. The legal formalities for forming the pool will probably not be completed until after the holidays. Already many of the small wire and nail concerns throughout the country have been bought out and negotiations are pending for the purchase of others. According to Judge Gary, of Chicago, G. H. Tenbrouck and others interested, the combine will not result in raising the prices to the purchasers of wire and nails, but will enable the manufacturers to operate the plants upon a more economical basis.

The Strikers Win.

Streator, Ill., Dec. 11.—The miners' strike in this vicinity came to an end Friday afternoon when A. L. Sweet, general manager of the Chicago, Wilmington and Vermillion Coal company, agreed to pay the price demanded by the men, which is 64 cents a ton for gross weight mining. The Star Coal company officials met State Secretary Ryan and a committee of the miners and agreed to pay the price demanded. The miners refused Mr. Sweet's proposition to go back to 42 cents a ton, and he finally yielded to their demands. This practically settles the strike in all northern Illinois, and will put 2,000 men at work at once. The men have been standing out for gross weight, positively refusing to accept any price over screens, and are elated over their victory.

Farmers Get Higher Prices.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The agricultural department has issued the following, signed by John Hyde:

"The department's final estimates of the production of the principal crops are based largely on the December returns. The only information now available relates to the average farm price of certain products on the first day of the present month. The farm price of corn, as indicated, averages 26.5 cents per bushel, against 21.5 cents last year; that of oats, 21.5 cents, against 18.7 cents last year; that of barley, 37.7 cents, against 32.3 cents last year; that of rye, 44.7 cents, against 40.9 cents last year; that of buckwheat, 42.1 cents, against 39.2 cents last year; that of hay, $6.65 per ton, against $6.55 last year. The averages for the products not given are withheld for revision as are also the estimates of the acreage of winter wheat and rye and the condition of these products."

CALENDAR FOR 1898.

JANUARY							JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
30	31	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
FEBRUARY							AUGUST						
..	..	1	2	3	4	5	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
27	28	..	..	..	..	..	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
MARCH							SEPTEMBER						
..	..	1	2	3	4	5	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
27	28	29	30	31	..	..	25	26	27	28	29	30	..
APRIL							OCTOBER						
..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
MAY							NOVEMBER						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
29	30	31	..	..	..	..	27	28	29	30	..	..	..
JUNE							DECEMBER						
..	..	..	1	2	3	4	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
26	27	28	29	30	..	..	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS.

South and East.

On December 7 and 21 the Big Four Route and Chesapeake & Ohio railway will sell excursion tickets from all points northwest, both one way and round trip, at greatly reduced rates to points in Virginia, North and South Carolina and other southern states. Round trip tickets will be good twenty-one days returning. Write for particulars and pamphlet descriptive of Virginia farm lands. U. L. Truitt, Northwestern Passenger Agent, 234 Clark St., Chicago.

Why?

Patron—Why do they call it impressionist art, anyway?

Artist—Oh, because the fellows who do it labor under the impression that it is art, I suppose.—Somerville Journal.

A Simple Programme.

The Missionary—My friend, what would you do if you expected the end of the world in ten days?

The Tramp—Wait for it.—Puck.

A Welcome Announcement.

Actor—Now the plot thickens.

Voice from the Audience—That's good; it has been pretty thin so far.—Tit-Bits.

Lady (engaging servant)—"I ought to tell you that we are all strict teetotallers here. I suppose you won't mind that?" Mary Jane—"Oh, no, mum! I've been in a reformed drunkard's family before!"—Punch.

Rheumatism

Hood's Sarsaparilla Gives Complete Relief, Also Cures Catarrh.

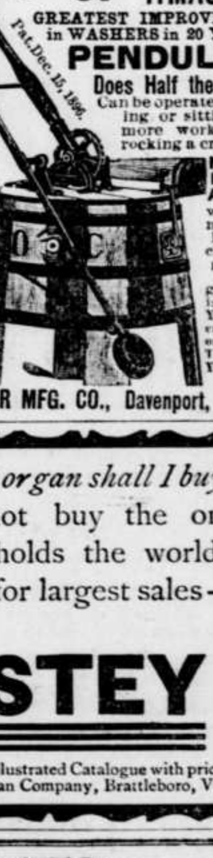
"I was troubled with rheumatism and had running sores on my face. One of my friends advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I did. After taking six bottles I was cured. Hood's Sarsaparilla has also cured me of catarrh." Miss Mamie Ethier, 4408 Moffitt Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure constipation. 25 cents.

MAKE your WIFE a Present of an O. C. WASHING.. ..MACHINE



GREATEST IMPROVEMENT in WASHERS in 20 YEARS. PENDULUM Does Half the Work. Can be operated standing or sitting. No more work than rocking a cradle. NO BACK-ACHE with this machine. Is first-class, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Your dealer can get one sent on TRIAL for YOU. TELL HIM.

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A. N. K.—G 1687

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

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A COLD REALITY.

He stood and gazed with wondering eye,
A fabled world it seemed,
Where hill and plain and sea and sky
In radiant splendor beamed.
The mountains flashed their yellow rays,
The rivers glittering rolled,
Before him stretched Alaska's ways,
And all was shining gold.

The gold fish swam the rippling rills
That drained the glistening sod,
The goldfinch fluttered over the hills
Where bloomed the golden-rod.
Each man and maid had golden hair,
Each horse a golden load,
And golden sunshine filled the air
And gold dust heaped the road.

He gazed upon the treasures vast,
Then delved and dug in glee,
And ere one fleeting hour had passed
A millionaire was he.
But while he strove a change had come,
The breeze blew fierce and bold,
His limbs grew stiff, his fingers numb,
Ye gods! 'twas piercing cold.

His form was ice, he fought for life,
When lo, he heard a shout—
"Wake up, you donkey!" shrieked his wife,
"The furnace fire is out!"
Brought back to earth, he sadly rose,
A millionaire no more,
And coal dust filled his eyes and nose
As gold dust had before.
—Joe Lincoln, in L. A. W. Bulletin.

THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

AN INCIDENT OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.

BY EFFIE H. BRADDOCK.

"SEE here, young man, I think it's about time you were awake and getting up out of that!" Late the evening before I had arrived in Mubarakpore, travel-worn and weary, and this was my host's morning salutation. With the delicious consciousness that there was not a word of truth in the speech, I turned lazily over to look at the clock and at the speaker. The clock said half-past eight, and I didn't care if it did. The speaker, in cool, white morning suit, lounged carelessly in at the open door, followed by a silent-footed, white-turbaned khidmatgar (table servant) bringing on a tray a generous chhoti hazri (little breakfast). As I discussed the tea and toast, listening the while to Capt. Harris' cheery talk, my eyes wandered once and again to the Indian curios, in the way of arms and shields, adorning the wall. Among them was a peculiar object which had arrested my attention as I had glanced at the clock. In a pause in the conversation I said:

"And what heathen weapon is that, captain? I have not met anything like it before in all India."

"No, that you haven't; and the fellows who used to have it played on them thought the same," said the captain, with a chuckle.

The article in question was a heavy oaken cudgel of about a yard in length, thinner in the middle, and thickening, hour-glass-wise, toward either end.

Said the captain:

"Sure, mon, don't you know a rale Oirish shillalah when ye say it? Ha, if you had seen it worked by the Irishman who used to own it, you would never forget the sight. It belonged to Capt. Halkett, of our regiment. He used it in the days of the mutiny. He was a splendid soldier, brave and tender—God bless him. Every man in the regiment loved him. Many's the time I've seen him take the gun and do sentry-go for some poor fellow worn out with marching and loss of sleep. He'd divide his last crust with any of the men, and often I've watched him plodding along carrying the colors for some poor little officer knocked up by the march. A great, big, handsome fellow he was. I never knew him to draw his sword on a native. Whenever it came to close quarters he used to return his sword to its scabbard, and, taking his shillalah, go to work with it.

"The time I saw it most effectively brought into action was before Lucknow. We were sent there from Cawnpore to relieve the people shut up in the residency. We were having to fight for every inch of advance we made. We went down past the Martiniere school, through Selimpore; we had taken Banks' bungalow and had got possession of 'D' bungalow. From its shape we called 'D' bungalow the Star Chamber. It was right under the walls. From that point of vantage we hoped soon to get into the city. Just in front of 'D' bungalow was the hospital. It was in the hands of the mutineers, and they kept up such a telling fire from its shelter that we had to go and take it. The roof of the hospital was of thatch, and not long after we had taken it the shells of the rebels set it afire and we had to fight our way back to 'D' bungalow.

"When at last we got through and were resting, some one exclaimed: 'Look!' they've got a European over there!' Sure enough, we could see a sergeant, like a stag in the midst of a pack of hounds, fighting pluckily, but evidently wounded and with strength failing.

"Quick as a flash Halkett clubbed that shillalah of his and plunged into the melee, sending the natives tumbling like ninepins. He mowed a literal swath through to the man, laid hold on him and came bringing him out. The sergeant's strength was evidently almost spent; he seemed hardly able to stand. Halkett, supporting and half carrying him with one arm, was fighting with the other. The mutineers saw his disadvantage, and, though afraid of his shillalah, were closing in and harassing him.

"Among those who were standing, anxiously watching, was our drummer boy, Georgie Munner, a jolly little chap, a favorite with everybody. 'He'll never get through alone!' said Georgie, and, dropping his drum, he darted, unarmed, into the thick of it, making straight for the captain.

"Slipping through, dodging around, clambering over, he at last reached the two men. 'Get him on your back, can't you, captain? I'll carry his legs for you—and his gun?' suggested Georgie. 'Good plan!' remarked Halkett, as cool as though it had been on parade. In a minute we saw them coming, wheelbarrow style, fighting their way through, and in a minute more they were safe.

"Well, it happened that Col. Crawford saw the occurrence, and he reported it, recommending the two men as 'worthy of good reward.' After some delay, the Victoria cross was sent out for Capt. Halkett; but there was no mention of Georgie. One morning we had orders to parade for the purpose of presenting the cross to Capt. Halkett. Not a man of the regiment but was glad to see him get it; but in every heart there was a feeling of regret that our brave little drummer had been left out. There seemed no help for it, however. As strong a representation as possible had been sent home, but it had been ignored by 'the powers that be.' The Victoria cross is held to be a gift of free grace, and no man may dictate to whom it must be given.

"The men came out that morning, spick and span, willing to lend all possible glory to the occasion. The commander in chief was himself present to bestow the honor. The troops having been formed into a hollow square, his excellency said: 'Capt. Halkett, H. M. Twenty-third Royal Welch Fusiliers, stand forth.' Capt. Halkett, paler than usual, but every inch the soldier, stepped forward and saluted. His excellency continued: 'Her majesty, the queen, has been graciously pleased, in consideration of your gallant and humane behavior on the 18th of November, 1857, to confer upon you the honor, to a soldier, the highest in the gift of the British nation—the Victoria cross. I have exceeding pleasure in performing this, my grateful duty.' As the commander in chief advanced to pin the cross upon the breast of the man whom the queen had delighted to honor, with a gesture of dissent the soldier raised his hand. Respectfully and with evident emotion he said: 'Your excellency, I am most grateful for what you have been pleased to say; but I cannot wear that decoration until I have seen it given to my companion in danger, the lad who as truly earned it as did I—the lad who, for my sake, risked his life.'

"The silence which ensued was such as might be felt. Every soldier knew that only a man who had earned the cross would have dared thus, by technical insubordination and disrespect to the queen, to render himself, in the cause of justice, liable to court-martial.

"The commander in chief remained a moment in meditation, then, raising his head, he said to his aid de camp: 'The parade is dismissed.' That officer, saluting, proceeded to the discharge of his duty.

"After that the air seemed charged with electricity. Everybody was wondering whether the captain would have to suffer, or whether public opinion would prevail. Not many days later we

WIELDING THE SHILLALAH.

were again paraded for the ceremony of presenting the cross; but it was to no purpose—the captain was firm.

"Then followed a lot of correspondence and official interposition, when, at length, a cross was sent out for Georgie.

"When, for the third time, we were paraded, excitement was thrilling in each man's veins.

"The troops were again drawn up in order when the commander in chief said: 'Capt. Halkett, H. M., Twenty-third Royal Welch Fusiliers and Drummer George Munner, H. M., Twenty-third Royal Welch Fusiliers; stand forth.' In the order addressed the men advanced and saluted. The intimation as before delivered followed. 'Her majesty, the queen, has been graciously pleased, in consideration of your gallant and humane behavior on the 18th of November, 1857, to bestow upon you the Victoria cross, the decoration dearest to the heart of the British soldier—that which stands for manly courage, knightly chivalry and Christ-like self-forgetfulness.' His excellency proceeded to present the medals in the order of the rank of the recipient. As he approached Halkett to pin the cross upon his breast, the captain said: 'Your excellency, I have declared that I shall never accept that honor until I have seen it upon the breast of the lad who was willing to die for me.' The commander in chief seemed not ill pleased and pinned on Georgie's first."

"I suppose there was some cheering then," said I.

"My dear boy," composedly replied the captain, "the British soldier cheers when he is ordered to cheer. But, my dear fellow, you have forgotten your tea. It is quite cold. Let me get you some fresh."

"Pray, don't trouble," I rejoined. "You see an American may pay tribute to British chivalry without having been commanded."—N. Y. Independent.

Clam Chowder.

Twenty-five clams chopped fine, six potatoes chopped fine, two onions chopped fine and a piece of salt pork, also chopped, and butter about the size of an egg; salt and pepper to taste; the clam juice and one pint of milk and the same of water; six crackers rolled and one nutmeg grated. Boil these slowly for at least four hours, adding water if it becomes too thick. Half an hour before serving add a coffee cupful of tomato catchup and two tablespoonfuls of Worcestershire sauce. When ready for the table add a tumblerful of sherry, and serve with a lemon cut in slices.—Good Housekeeping.

Laundering Lace Curtains.

Don't rub your lace curtains in laundering them. Squeeze them in the hands. Use plenty of water and plenty of soap. And don't put them into water till you have thoroughly shaken the dust out of them. To give the ecru tint make the starch weak with coffee, straining it through fine muslin to remove any sediment.—Detroit Free Press.

—A telephone in a residential house in Stockholm costs only ten dollars a year; in a business house, $16. With a population of 250,000 Stockholm has 19,000 telephones.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS

About Wheat.

State Grain Inspector Clausen estimates that 67,000,000 bushels is the amount of the spring wheat crop of 1897 that has already been marketed. There are, according to Mr. Clausen, 9,000,000 bushels in country elevators. For bread and country milling, 25,000,000 bushels of the remainder of the estimated crop of 140,000,000 bushels will have to be set aside; 17,000,000 bushels will have to go for seeding, leaving the farmers 22,000,000 bushels to sell. At Duluth, the receipts have averaged up 60 per cent No. 1 northern and No. 1 hard; at Minneapolis, there has been only 25 or 30 per cent of the higher. The Duluth receipts have been duplicated a little by about 2,000,000 bushels of wheat that were shipped to Duluth from Minneapolis, and there has been a similar but lesser duplication between Duluth and Chicago. The inspector says that southern Minnesota and South Dakota farmers ought not to seed from their own this year's crop. Southern parts of the state and South Dakota should go to Iowa and Nebraska for good seed, and the central regions to North Dakota and northern Minnesota. The acreage in need of new seed is not less than 5,000,000 acres.

A Bold Robbery.

Three men robbed the grocery store of Holt Bros., in Minneapolis, securing a large sum. When the first robber, with his face completely covered by a handkerchief and revolver in hand, stepped into the store between 6 and 7 o'clock, George Holt, who was alone in the building, thought it was a huge joke. He did not raise his hands, but stood and laughed. When he saw two others follow in, and the command to "hold up" was repeated, he complied with haste. The robbers then searched him, taking from his pockets a gold watch. In the cash drawer they found $300 in bills, which the grocers had not placed in the bank. After helping themselves, they ran off in the dark and no trace of them was secured.

The State Begins Suit.

The state has began suit at Duluth under the act of the last legislature to set aside the entire grant of swamp lands to the Duluth & Iron Range road, comprising over two million acres. It is claimed by the state that the original grant was for a road that was never built, and that the amendments by the legislature are void because they contained more then one subject not named in the title. While the legislature was discussing the matter last winter the road transferred all the land to W. F. Cott in trust, and it is claimed that this is illegal and the court is asked to set it aside.

Good Roads.

If the plans of the newly elected officers of the League of American Wheelmen are carried out, Minnesota will have some improved highways.

A committee of five is to be appointed to study up the needs of the state in the matter of roadways, and generally to agitate the improving of roads in the columns of the state papers. Another committee will be appointed to take up the matter with the law making power, and every effort will be made to impress the legislators with importance of good roads to farmers as well as cyclists.

Brainerd Leads.

The completion of the statistics of the northern part of the state by the state labor bureau show that Brainerd is the largest manufacturing point outside the cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth. There are 1,104 operatives at Brainerd. At St. Cloud there are 457 operatives; Crookston, 304; Little Falls, 184; Fergus Falls, 161; Barnesville, 117; and Alexandria, 94. The other towns of northern Minnesota range down in considerably lower numbers.

A Peculiar Case.

A very peculiar wreck happened at Morris on the Great Northern. A heavy-loaded freight train started out but broke in two; the first car of the rear part toppled over on its side and was pushed for fifty yards in this position, tearing the car to pieces and scattering its load of wheat all along the track. When the engineer discovered that the train was broken he put on the air and telescoped the cars in front in the front part of the broken train.

Pleads Guilty.

Leigh Hough, the self-confessed 19 year old murderer of Joseph M. Clark, was indicted for murder in the first degree and pleaded not guilty, but later charged his plea to guilty in the third degree. The plea being unsatisfactory to the court at Owatonna, it was changed to guilty of murder in the second degree. This plea was accepted by the court.

News in Brief.

John Moshik was found guilty of the murder of John C. Lempke, in Minneapolis, Oct. 22d last. He was sentenced to death.

Mrs. Sophie Weber, the divorced wife of former Register of Deeds of Ramsey County, Henry Weber, ended her life by hanging herself with a clothes line to the banister at the home of her sister at St. Paul.

J. A. Willard as president and C. K. Willard as secretary of the Mankato Knitting mills, made an assignment. Liabilities are estimated at $85,000; not yet known.

The Minneapolis Dairy Board of Trade at its weekly sale sold 139 tubs of butter, aggregating 8,340 pounds, and 160 boxes of cheese, or 9,600 pounds. The price received for butter was 21¾ cents, for cheese 8¾ cent a pound.

An excellent map of Polk county has been made by Miss Susie Low, and is said to be more accurate than any heretofore published. The map will probably be lithographed.

The woman whose body was found on the dreary slope of Hog Back pass, near Lamberton Lake, was murdered. So the coroner's jury which held an inquest over the remains decided.

The roller mills at Atwater were destroyed by fire.

John Hans is fined fifty dollars for allowing gambling in his place in Moorhead.

The entire system of the Twin City Rapid Transit company will probably be operated with electricity from the new dam below St. Anthony Falls before the expiration of the year. The laying of all the conducting cables has practically been finished, and as soon as the power machinery is in shape the river will begin to run the street cars.

Ole S. Bjornsted, an employe of the Crown Roller Mills at Minneapolis, dropped dead while eating his supper.

PITH AND POINT.

—De man dat won' be saterfy wif nuffin' but a sof' snap," said Uncle Eben, "is ginerally de one dat does de mos' talkin' 'bout bahd times."—Washington Star.

—An Insinuation.—Geraldine — "I wouldn't marry you if I lived to be a hundred years old." Gerald—"Well, you've got sixty years to change your mind."—Truth.

—Another Mystery Explained. — Raggs—"I wonder why a dog always turns around three times before lying down?" Jaggs—"Probably he thinks that one good turn deserves another."—Chicago News.

—He Got It.—"The fact is," said Dawson, "I married because I was lonely. To put it tersely I married for sympathy." "Well, old man," replied his friend Haley, "you certainly have mine."—Chicago News.

—With an Eye to Effect.—"What is your idea asked the manager, "in putting a cake-walk in the second act?" "That's to give it what we call local color," explained the author of the play.—Chicago Tribune.

—A Possible Explanation. — Mrs. Scribbler—"What did the editor say about your story?" Mr. Scribbler—"Why, he was delighted with it! Said he thought Kipling wrote very much after my style, but that my style was superior to his in imagery, word-painting and genius." Mrs. Scribbler—"Then he took it?" Mr. Scribbler—"Well, no—he—er — said he was obliged to reject it on account of lack of space; but, to tell you the truth, I think he must be down on Kipling; some people are, you know!"—Puck.

THE PETERHOF PALACE.

Beautiful Bedroom of the First Grand Duchess, Olga.

One must not think of Christopher Sly in speculating on M. Faure's dreams at Peterhof. He slept there in a bed arranged for the first Grand Duchess Olga Nicholaievna. She was the youngest and handsomest of the three beautiful daughters of Nicholas I. He and his wife were fondly attached to Peterhof. The farm now tenanted by the emperor and empress was the only estate they had in Russia before they came to the throne. The ground was given to Nicholas by Alexander I. to create a homestead for himself and his young wife. They were satisfied with quite a small cottage with two rooms on each side of the hall, a kitchen, a greenhouse, and four bedrooms upstairs. The servants lived in an outhouse communicating by a passage with the cottage. Nicholas and Alexandra had no idea when the house was finished of ever reigning. When they came to the throne they remained at the cottage, but added to it a large dining-room and a few more bedrooms. It has now a reserved garden, a kitchen garden, poultry yard, aviary, and many hothouses. The view on the Baltic, with the rocky uplands of Finland in the distance, is very fine. The emperor leaned on his sword when presenting the grand dukes and their attendants to M. Faure. He was satisfied to wear a naval captain's uniform.

But the bed and bedroom at Peterhof. They were used by the Austrian and German emperors, and belong to a suite of 20 rooms, which a grand staircase connects with the ground floor. Versailles was the model on which Peterhof was built. The bed is like that of Louis XIV. in having a canopy, but is curtained in soft, thick creme silk. Opposite the foot is a mirror framed with Sevres porcelain flowers. The grand duchess, sitting up in this bed, could see herself in it. Lying down she could also contemplate her beautiful person, for the alcove ceiling is faced with mirrors, also set in garlands. Olga, in her visit to Russia as princess or queen of Wurtemburg, dwelt in this suite of rooms. Their arrangement shows that they were meant for a beautiful woman, and that her father intended they should be a suitable sanctuary for her loveliness. Her wedding dress was preserved there until the death of Empress Alexandra (Charlotte of Prussia), in 1860, when it was taken to Stuttgart, where it was at Olga's death. The great ones of the earth have a passion for relics. Impressions slip from their minds, because there is no daily strain on all their faculties, as water flows.—Paris Cor. London Truth.

Changes Under the Ocean.

Many of the violent changes which occur under the surface of the sea, as Prof. John Milne has recently shown, produce effects that are distinctly and sometimes disastrously felt on land. Wherever a profound cavity exists in the bed of the ocean near the land, and wherever the border of a continent slopes off into a deep sea, great slides are apt to occur, and these often cause earthquakes. In Japan, Mr. Milne says, a large number of earthquakes came from the deep sea off the mouth of the Tenegawa, the largest of the Japanese rivers. The river brings down alluvial detritus which is deposited on the brink of a deep hollow in the ocean, and from time to time the accumulated deposit slides into the depths, shaking not only the sea-bottom, but the adjacent land.—Youth's Companion.

How He Reasoned.

"You are not putting on two undershirts on such a warm morning as this, are you?" said the Allegheny young man to his roommate the other morning.

"Yes."

"That's a very curious performance."

"Not at all. You see that this is a very thin one, don't you?"

"Yes."

"And it will keep me cool?"

"Yes."

"The other is a thin one, too."

"Well?"

"Well, if one will keep me cool, two will keep me twice as cool, won't they? Where is your arithmetical ability?"—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

"Infantry Blue."

Col. R——, the well-known army officer stationed near New York, being in need of some "infantry-blue" ribbon, from which to suspend one of his decorations, asked his wife to purchase some.

On her next shopping expedition Mrs. R—— asked the pretty young woman who presides over the counter of one of the largest stores for it.

"Infantry blue," said the young woman thoughtfully—"oh, yes, we have it. It's at the other end of the counter. Forward, show the lady some baby-blue ribbon."—Judge.

CURRENT TOPICS.

AMERICA employs 1,221,900 freight cars.

KANSAS CITY'S fire engine-houses are numbered from 1 to 18, but there is no No. 13.

FORTY years ago there were 2,000 lepers in Norway. To-day there are about 800.

THE effort to consolidate the various silver smelters and refineries has been abandoned.

THERE is to be no profanity indulged in by baseball players on the field next year, so say the rules.

RUSSIA has let a contract for three new torpedo-boats, which will be the fastest in the world when completed.

ALUMINIUM gray, red plum and abbess violet, which is a mixture of blue and violet, are the fashionable colors.

THE eyeball is white because the blood vessels that feed its substance are so small that they do not admit the red corpuscles.

THE New England Gas and Coke Co. has contracted to buy from 800,000 to 1,500,000 tons yearly of Nova Scotia coal for 20 years.

NEW JERSEY has her Bachelor Maids' club. New York, possibly in a spirit of retaliation, proposes to have her Jilted Lovers' club.

In the year 1700 there was only one newspaper in the United States. Now there are more than in England, France and Germany put together.

THE growth of the human head continues until the age of 20 is reached, though it is practically completed at the end of the seventh year.

THE summer coat of the Polar fox is dark, almost black. In winter it is so white that the animal can hardly be seen as it runs over the snow.

U. S. MINISTER ANGELL has renewed his demand for indemnity from the Turkish government for the pillage of American missions in Armenia.

SEPTIMUS WINNER, the composer of the popular song, "Listen to the Mocking Bird," written in 1855, celebrated his golden wedding the 25th of November.

A TEXAN aged 83 years is cutting teeth, after having been toothless for 30 years. Octogenarian dentition is becoming quite a fad in Grand Old Texas.

A COMMISSIONER of the Spanish government reports that there are 40,000 concentrados in the province of Pinar del Rio, 15,000 of whom are orphans. All are in want.

GOV. FERRALL, in his message to the Virginia general assembly, recommended legislation imposing penalties upon counties and officials for permitting mob violence.

MISS MINNIE POWER, of Lockport, N. Y., is eight feet in height lacking one inch. She is the tallest woman in the United States. She is handsome in spite of her abnormal proportions.

AS THE supply of ivory is becoming short, billiard balls of cast steel are being used in Sweden. By making them hollow the weight is made to correspond with that of ivory balls.

THE Athens Archæological society is about to undertake the restoration and strengthening of the Parthenon. Marble from Pentelicos will be furnished free for this by the company working the quarries.

IN the state of Nuevo Leon, Mex., the government has ordered that the pupils in all the official schools shall be taught to write and perform all manual tasks as well with the left hand as with the right.

SEARCHLIGHTS are now used to illuminate the grounds of the Jersey State prison to prevent the escape of prisoners. It is reported to have been effective in preventing the escape of prisoners in several instances.

ALTHOUGH the brain is perpetually active, the whole of it is never active at one time. The two hemispheres or halves do not operate simultaneously, but alternate in action—now it is the one half, then the other.

A MARRIAGE with several unusual features recently occurred at Paducah, Ky. The groom was a Presbyterian, the bride an Episcopalian and the marriage occurred in a Methodist church, a Baptist minister officiating.

CHIEF ARTHUR and other representatives of unions of railroad employes are in Washington. They want congress to appoint a national labor commission, and will insist that a compulsory arbitration law be passed.

GIRLS and women employed in Japan cotton factories earn on an average five cents per day. The mills are operated day and night and on Sundays, except on two Sundays per month, when the machinery must be cleaned.

YOU CAN'T STOP 'EM.

News comes from Attica, Ind., of the destruction, by fire, of the big laboratory and office building of the Sterling Remedy Company, makers of Cascarets Candy Cathartic and No-To-Bac, the original guaranteed tobacco habit cure. The fire broke out in one of the packing rooms on the third floor during the noon hour, and had made considerable headway before it was discovered.

As soon as it became apparent that the fire department would have difficulty in combating the flames, the work of saving the thousands of valuable documents, contracts, files, millions of booklets and tons of advertising matter was begun with the utmost energy. The Sterling Remedy Company is the principal industry of the beautiful little city of Attica, employing several hundred people, besides being affiliated with the Indiana Mineral Springs, the famous Magno-Mud Cure. Hundreds of men, women and children vied with each other in carrying the contents of the burning building to places of safety.

Meanwhile the proverbial energy and and presence-of-mind of General Manager Kramer, of the Sterling Remedy Company, was displayed. He quietly walked away, and secured a big show room near by, and had all the office furniture, charred and dilapidated as it was, taken there. Before the boxes had ceased burning, in which the fire originated, orders were being dictated in the make-shift office for new supplies, and car loads of material were ordered by wire while the streams were still playing on the ruins. Several shipments were made the same evening from goods saved, and on Friday morning, all departments were at work in various rooms about town, while a gang of men were cleaning away the wreckage preliminary to rebuilding.

She—"Oh, Charles, papa has lost all he had on the board of trade. We are ruined!" He—"Not ruined, dear. I have just been elected to the city council."—Brooklyn Life.

John Doe—"Is that long-haired poet still the star boarder?" Richard Doe—"No, indeed. He is not in it any more. He married the landlady."—N. Y. Journal.

MRS. LYNESS ESCAPES

The Hospital and a Fearful Operation.

Hospitals in great cities are sad places to visit. Three-fourths of the patients lying on those snow-white beds are women and girls.

Why should this be the case?

Because they have neglected themselves! Women as a rule attach too little importance to first symptoms of a certain kind. If they have toothache, they will try to save the tooth, though many leave even this too late. They comfort themselves with the thought that they can replace their teeth; but they cannot replace their internal organs!

Every one of those patients in the hospital beds had plenty of warnings in the form of bearing-down feelings, pain at the right or the left of the womb, nervous dyspepsia, pain in the small of the back, the "blues," or some other unnatural symptom, but they did not heed them.

Don't drag along at home or in the shop until you are finally obliged to go to the hospital and submit to horrible examinations and operations! Build up the female organs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will save you from the hospital. It will put new life into you.

The following letter shows how Mrs. Lyness escaped the hospital and a fearful operation. Her experience should encourage other women to follow her example. She says to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I thank you very much for what you have done for me, for I had given up in despair. Last February, I had a miscarriage caused by overwork. It affected my heart, caused me to have sinking spells three to four a day, lasting sometimes half a day. I could not be left alone. I flowed constantly. The doctor called twice a day for a week, and once a day for four weeks, then three or four times a week for four months. Finally he said I would have to undergo an operation. Then I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after one week I began to recover and steadily improved until I was cured completely. By taking the Pinkham medicine, I avoided an operation which the doctor said I would certainly have to undergo. I am gaining every day and will cheerfully tell anyone what you have done for me."—MRS. THOS. LYNESS, 10 Frederick St., Rochester, N. Y.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Careful Judge.

Wilton—Do you agree with David that all men are liars?

Wilby—How can I tell? Just think of the number of men that I never saw!—Boston Transcript.

How to Wash with Ease.

Washing cannot be well done with a scant supply of hard water and inferior soap. To skillfully perform this necessary work, assort the clothes, put the linens first in a tub nearly full of hot water, soap with Ivory soap. When clean scald, rinse, starch and hang on the line. When dry, sprinkle, fold and lay in a basket over night. Iron carefully with well-heated irons. ELIZA R. PARKER.

Fond of Golf.

Stokes—Is your son fond of golf?

Pogis—Fond of it? I should say he was. Why, the young rascal actually plays it.—Boston Transcript.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

There is no happiness in having and getting, but only in giving; half the world is on the wrong scent in the pursuit of happiness.—Henry Drummond.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

"Rushem is dealing in mining securities, isn't he?" "Well, stocks is the better word."—Chicago Journal.

Cold weather aggravates rheumatic pains But St. Jacobs Oil cures—any time.

Everybody at a fire knows best how to put it out.—Washington Democrat.

It is never too cold to cure Neuralgia With St. Jacobs Oil. Sure cure.

It never does any good to look bored. Use a club.—Atchison Globe.

In Winter Sciatica is worse. Any time St. Jacobs Oil is the best cure.

No. 4.

That's the number of the Michigan Central North Shore Limited Train, leaving Chicago 2.00 p. m. and arriving New York 3.00 p. m. next day (24 hours) and Boston 5.20 p. m. (26 hours 20 minutes). If you want comfort on your journey east take this train. Because of the convenient hour of leaving, the business man is enabled to be at his office here in the morning and arrive at New York and Boston during business hours the next day. To ladies traveling alone is this train particularly recommended. Leaving as it does at mid-day, connections are made at junction points and New York for the New England States in ample time for one to reach her destination by daylight. City office, 119 Adams Street, Chicago.

Infantile Wisdom.

"Mamma, I dess you'll have to turn the hose on me."

"Why, dear?"

"'Cause I dot my 'tockings on wrong side out."—Chicago Tribune.

The Last Man on Earth

To recklessly experiment upon himself with hope of relief is the dyspeptic. Yet the nostrums for this malady are as the sands of the sea, and, presumably, about as efficacious. Indigestion, that obstinate malady, even if of long perpetuity, is eventually overcome with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an appetizing tonic and alterative, which cures constipation, fever and ague, bilious remittent, rheumatism, kidney complaint and feebleness.

Her Comment.

Young Mr. Fitts—The idea of establishing a Chinese chair at Cambridge!

Mrs. Fitts—Well, why not? Some of those bamboo chairs are just lovely!—Indianapolis Journal.

If you want to be cured of a cough use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

When a man begins to imagine that he is in love with a bloomer girl it's time for him to stop drinking.—Chicago News.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. Allie Douglass, LeRoy, Mich., Oct. 20, '94.

No man can love a woman, no matter how beautiful she is, if she can't cook.—Washington Democrat.

Hope—The untiring effort of a woman to find a burglar under the bed.—Chicago News.

Hot and itchy—as a frost-bite. Cooled and Soothed—as a cure by St. Jacobs Oil.

The upper ten is composed of the winning nine and the umpire.—Chicago News.

Never trifle with pain. It may fool you. St. Jacobs Oil never fools; it cures.

Never take a girl's judgment of beauty.—Atchison Globe.

Isn't a scald a burn? Yes; and St. Jacobs Oil is a cure.

CAUSE FOR ALARM.

How baldness begins.

How to prevent it.

Every person, male or female, shrinks from baldness. It adds to the appearance of age and is a serious discomfort. The cases are rare when the falling out of the hair may not be stopped, and a new and healthy growth of the hair promoted. The hair grows in the scalp like a plant in the soil. If a plant flourishes, it must have constant attention; it must be watered regularly and find its food in the soil where it is rooted. It's so with the hair. Neglect is usually the beginning of baldness. Dandruff is allowed to thicken on the scalp. The hair begins to loosen. The scalp loses its vitality. The hair, insufficiently nourished, begins to fade and to fall. The instant need in such a case is some practical preparation which, supplying the needed nourishment to the scalp, will feed the hair, give it strength, and so produce a strong and healthy growth. All this is done by Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor, the most practical and valuable preparation for the hair that can be obtained. It tones up the scalp, does away with dandruff, stops the hair from falling, restores the original color to gray or faded hair, and gives an abundant and glossy growth. Those who are threatened with approaching baldness will be interested in the following voluntary statement, made by Alderman S. J. Green, of Spencer, Iowa. He writes:

"About four months ago, my hair commenced falling out so rapidly that I became alarmed, and being recommended Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor by a druggist, I resolved to try this preparation. I have been now using it for three months, and am much gratified to find that my hair has ceased falling out and also that hair which had been turning gray for the past five years has been restored to its original color, dark brown. It gives me much pleasure to recommend this dressing."—S. J. GREEN, Alderman, Spencer, Iowa.

Those who are interested in preserving and beautifying the hair will do well to send for Dr. Ayer's Curebook. A story of cures told by the cured. This book of 100 pages is sent free, on request, by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

IN A WORLD WHERE "CLEANLINESS IS NEXT TO CODLINESS" NO PRAISE IS TOO GREAT FOR

SAPOLIO

ESTABLISHED 1879.

MINNEAPOLIS. **WOODWARD & CO.** DULUTH.

GRAIN COMMISSION.

LOW RATES OF GRAIN STORAGE MADE IN MINNEAPOLIS AND DULUTH; WRITE US.

ORDERS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, DEC. 17, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

—Liveryman Jones, we understand, intends building a new barn on River street, before long.

—Joe Pietrek's house, in Woodland near Johnn Plattner's, burned to the ground one day this week.

—Mr. McArthur, of Minneapolis, has been assisting Mr. Smith this week at the old John Coolen lumber yard.

—A small spot of clear ice between the bridges on the river, furnished a skating park for the young folks several nights this week.

—Bishop Gilbert is to hold Episcopal services at the Presbyterian church to night, Friday Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock. The Bishop is an eloquent preacher.

—Wednesday evening the fire bell called out a crowd to stand in the cold and watch the chimney on the residence of N. K. Coffin burn out. Got off lucky.

—We have been having a second class imitation of a first class cold snap on the Klondike. It went hard on the wood piles and nasal extremeties of some of out citizens.

—The Post Office now has a new storm shed inside the building where it is out of the street. The P. M. says it is more for comfort than ornament. We believe he is correct.

—The sociable at William Hawker's last Friday evening was well attended and an enjoyable time had. Quite a sum was raised toward getting and furnishing a Christmas tree for the M. E. S. S.

—The Delano Cornet Band has lost its leader and several good members. There is plenty of material left boys. All you want is a magnet of sufficient power to overcome the resistance of several negative poles.

—Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock old Sol with a huge sun dog on either side could be seen for a short time in the South East. He didn't warm things up much all day, and at night the mercury ran down to 8 or 10 below zero again.

—Rev. McCornack, of Howard Lake, had a fair sized audience, for a week day evening, at the Presbyterian church Tuesday evening. Hear him. He will furnish you with food for thought until he comes again. He is a good preacher.

—The High School Literary Society will hold a public meeting in the City Hall, next Wednesday evening. Dialogues, recitations and other exercises will be furnished by the scholars. Lets all attend and see how they manage their literary meeting.

—At last week's regular meeting of M. W. of A. the following officers were elected: V. C., A. L. Mealey; W. A., J. S. Cooper; Clerk, George Horsch; Banker, Henry Schwerin; Escort, Charles Kaemmer; Watch, Henry Hillman; Sentry, John Leudasher; Manager, Edwin Kelsey; Examining Physicians, Dr. T. J. Catlin and Dr. J. S. Shrader.

—Excursion rates to the Twin Cities took several of our citizens down to spend their money. These kind of doings may help out the city merchants but it is death to the country dealer. If it is kept up our country dealers will learn to buy in cities further east, and will be able to sell at lower rates, and can better compete with city stores and then things will change. In the end it may result in waking up our merchants to buy to better advantage and enable them to satisfy their customers better. Deal at home when you can as well as not. But merchants will have to do like their customers, deal where they can do best.

—Rev. J. L. Farber preached an interesting sermon Sunday evening. He shook up the oil in the lamps a little. (Those who heard him will understand this.) He evidently don't think the poor sinners entitled to all the advice. The church was not so full of people as it might have been. There was present 19 men and a larger number of women and children. The choir, Dr. and Mrs. Soper, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Buckley, Mrs. J. L. Farber, Miss Jesse Gray and Professor Hawker, furnish good music; especially when the congregation assists them. The church is nicely lighted by electricity; a load of wood has been secured, and a gentleman present last Sunday evening volunteered to pay for putting in one of the broken window lights, and it is hoped to have the last rag out of the window by next Sunday. God's House should not be deserted nor neglected. Come out Sunday evening and do your duty. Help fill up the pews, and by your presence encourage others, and stimulate the pastor to labor still more earnestly in the Master's cause. Our town needs more Christianity. You know it. Attend church, and lend your influence, and set an example to which you will not be ashamed to have your children or your grand children or any one else refer; and the thoughts of which will not rise ghostlike before your eyes when the summons has been served on you to appear before the Judge of the quick and the dead.

The above refers to the Delano M. E. church, to which ye editor belongs; but we are liberal enough to allow others, if they feel disposed, to act on this good advice. If you can't come to church, go to church.

—The elevator of Hon. Peter Barrett, of Hutchinson is said to have burned the other day.

—John Brandser requests people to come and see his new stock of cloth for suits and overcoatings. His brother Louey lately returned from New York, is cutter. A fit guaranteed.

—Forty dollars was paid quietly, for a first class milk cow, last Fair Day. Fat cattle were also in demand, and a good many were sold. Horses are being held at higher figures; a number of people want horses but dislike to pay advanced prices; consequently few sold.

Personal.

Mrs. Everson and mother, Mrs. Utter are visiting in Minneapolis.

James Sherry has moved into the old Cramer residence on River street.

Will Stacy, Z. Stephens and Joe Streeter, of Montrose, visited the fair.

J. J. McDonald has gone to Nova Scotia for a winter's visit with friends.

Leonard Belder is clerking for Frank Cramer, in the City Meat Market.

Editor Wharton visited Buffalo to attend Commissioners meeting, etc. this week.

L. W. Everson has gone to Hawarden, Iowa, to work at printing and to toot in the band. Success Louey.

Adolph Mohl and two sons, of Rockford, attended Delano Fair, Saturday. Mr. H. sold a cow for forty dollars.

Curtis Graft, of Hamline, and his Uncle Philip Ludwig, a Hoosier farmer, visited old Delano friends on Monday.

Miss Mable Hobart, recently of New York State, is duly installed as housekeeper for her Foster father, C. W. Kerrick.

Cal Steward and family accompanied by his son-in-law Teesman and family left Monday for their new home in Oregon.

Fred Farber, who has been farming, out on the prairie, has taken to the timber for winter, and is once more under the parental roof.

Mr. Drew, of Minneapolis, Tony Riser, of Long Lake, and Al Hitsman, of Independence, bought their shares of the cattle sold here Fair Day.

Among Tuesday morning's visitors to Minneapolis was Miss Mary Catlin, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Bowen, Charles Brunkow and Leonard Dedrick and Wash Boler.

Martin Bland and Hollis Baker, of Marysville, were GAZETTE callers Saturday. Mr. Baker was prepairing to go with Cal Stewart's car to Oregon. He has lived there before.

County Cullings.

Editor Wharton makes sport of Editor French's illustrations in last week's Times, and then he tries to ring the GAZETTE into the same boat. Mr. French's picture of Sheriff Nugent might furnish cause for a libel suit. But then! really don't Bro. W. think the GAZETTE'S last cut was right to the point, even if it was home made? And then after admitting all he says about the Time's and GAZETTE'S pictures, for the sake of argument, don't the majority of the readers think they are equally as instructive as some the Eagle publishes?

Court News.

December term began Dec. 6, Judge James C. Tarbox presided.

Officers: C. A. Pigeon, County Attorney; John C. Nugent, Sheriff; charles H. Vorse, clerk; William H. Cochrane, Deputy clerk; George C. Starr, official stenographer. Sheriffs Deputies appointed, John Tracy, A. O. Bryant, Levi cochran, Herman Anderson and Peter Schaffer.

Grand Jury present, W. H. Bullock, Erick Pavo, Hand Webster, O. L. Dudley, O. W. Crawford, W. H. Andrews, Aug. Schimming, Otto Nelson, Albert Engel, John Bartholomew, Frank Keeler, John Knox, John Gerard, B. Bowman, D. McKenzie, Ole Lind, Jeff Benner, Isaiah cowert, Joseph Kotdinek, Jas. O. Erickson, Ole Asp, G. S. Russo, and Magnus Monson. John Knox and Jeff Benner were excused. W. H. Andrews was appointed foreman, and the jury placed in charge of Levi cochran.

Petit Jury: present, Jacob Kalpke, Jas. Sherry, N. N. Dahken, Michael Ryan, Martin Gulso, charles A. Selander, Owen Groves, John J. Johnson, Nels Utterberg, James W. Morrell, D. H. Deerefield, Michael Doherity, Wm. Sturman, E. R. carlbloom, S. A. Putnam, Albert Zeidler, Jno. Pannett, M. W. Kingsbury, C. J. Morris, Amede Ralsche, John Rochrenbach and conrad Link. John coolen was excused on account of sickness.

cases continued till next term.

Slater Bros. vs. Frank Heath.

State vs. Henry Pennington.

State vs. Nick McVleer.

A. Y. Eaton vs. Josephine Spencer.

T. G. Ricker et al. vs. Newell Baker.

State vs. E. P. Heath, dismissed.

State vs. William Long, arraigned for assault in the 2nd degree, permitted to plead guilty of assault in the 3rd degree; fined $25, paid.

State vs. Ashley Riggs, dismissed on motion of co. Attorney.

State vs. L. A. Meister, bond declared forfeited.

Jno. A. Peterson vs. G. N. Ry. co. settled.

Doretha Prigge vs. G. N. Ry. co. settled.

Wm. Quinn et al vs. catherine Bermingham, stricken from calendar.

J. C. Tarbox vs. Frank Crusoe et al, transferred to Hennepin county by stipulation.

Mathilda Johnson vs. Andrew Johnson, for divorce, granted.

State against Jas. Badnoz and John Haluptzok, dismissed for want of furisdiction.

State Bank of Waverly vs. Ernest Brabec, Jury trial, on motion of defendants attorney, dismissed, 60 days stay granted.

G. M. Fautsch vs. Fred Addicks, Jr. stipulation filed for judgement in favor of plaintiff for all his disbursements in the action.

INDICTMENTS

The Grand Jury found indictments against: Samuel Longfellow, of Monticello, for grand larceny in the first degree.

Joseph Schaffer, of Howard Lake, for Arson.

John Muldoon, of Waverly, for assault in the second degree.

John Fisher, charged with train robbery at Smith Lake, discharged.

Advertise in the GAZETTE.

Wanted.

AGENTS: In every district on the continent to take orders for high-grade Canadian-grown Nursery Stock and Seeds. Largest and most complete assortment in the trade. Fast selling specialities; superb samples furnished free; correspondence in any language. These positions are money makers, and territory should be secured at once for the season by all hustlers looking for a good thing. Our salary or commission offers will interest anyone not earning $1200.00 per year. Get in communication with our nearest office.

An opportunity to represent a well established house. Ability more important than experience.

LUKE BROTHERS COMPANY,
International Nurseries,
CHICAGO, Ill. MONTREAL, Que. ROCHESTER, N. Y. 50, 4m,

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat,	No. 1 per bu.,	$ .84
"	No. 2 " "	$ .78
"	No. 3 " "	$ .73
Rye	" "	$ .37
Potatoes, per bu.,		.40
Butter		.12, .18
Eggs,		.15
Hay, per ton,		4.00 5 00
Pork		3.00 3 50
Chickens, dressed,		.05
Turkeys, dressed,		.08

Resolutions of Respect.

WHEREAS, It has pleased a most merciful and allwise God, the author, creator and preserver of our being, our common Father, to remove from our midst the beloved wife and companion of our dear brother C. W. Kerrick, now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, That Delano Lodge No. 178, Knights of Pythias, tender to Brother Kerrick and his bereaved family, its most sincere sympathy and condolence. Recognizing the supreme wisdom and love of our heavenly Commander, we do point our bereaved brother to Him for comfort and solace.

RESOLVED FURTHER, that a copy of these resolutions be handed to our bereaved brother, and that they be spread upon the minutes of this lodge; and that a copy be furnished each of the local papers for publication.

Chas. Kaemmer, J. W. McDonald, J. A. Wharton. } Com.

Delano, Minn., Dec. 13th, 1897.

Late Literary News.

What would you do if war should be declared to-morrow with a European power? How would it change your home life, the lives of your brother and other relatives? How would it affect your business connections and business? What changes would it make in financial, city, state and national affairs? It is thesa interesting problems which a writer in the December Cosmopolitan has undertaken to sketch under the heading of "A Brief History of Our Late War With Spain," at the same time vividly describing the exciting scenes which would attend the opening of hostilities. This same number of the Cosmopolitan has an article on "The Well Dressed Woman" by Elsie de Wolfe, a contrast of the characters of Henry George and Charles A. Dana by John Brisben Walker, in another place "The Loves of Goethe," while Wells' story, "The War of the Worlds," which has been so widely read, reaches its conclusion in an unexpected way.

Better Than Ever.

Farm, Stock & Home, Minneapolis, Minn., begins its fourteenth volume November 15th, and starting with that issue will hereafter appear with enlarged pages, having a fourteen inch column instead of a thirteen as heretofore.

Farm, Stock & Home, by the use of minion type, has always given more reading matter for the money than any other Minnesota Agricultural paper and this move will place it still further to the fore. While an inch on a column does not seem a great deal, a little figuring will quickly prove that it is nearly equal to giving twentysix papers of the old size in a year, instead of twentyfour. The subscription price and frequency of issue will remain the same, viz. 1st and 15th of each month and 50 cents per year. The BUFFALO GAZETTE has an arrangement with the publishers by which Farm, Stock, & Home can be had in connection with the BUFFALO GAZETTE for $1.30 for the two papers.

Sealed Bids, Wood.

Sealed Bids for wood, for the Village of Delano, to be delivered at the power House, will be received as follows:

For 200 cords of 4 foot Dry Basswood, or wood equally as good, to be delivered at once.

For 250 cords 4 foot Green Basswood, or wood equally as good, to be delivered before the snow goes off in the spring.

Bids will be received for any amount from 5 cords to the full number of cords wanted.

Leave bids with the Village Recorder, on or before Monday, the 20th day of December, at which time they will be opened.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

L. M. MAXFIELD,
Village Recorder.

DELANO, Dec. 3, 1897. 3t.

"What to Eat" for December.

"How to Live a Hundred Years" forms the title of a short but interesting article in the December number of What To Eat.

What Shakespeare has to say about kissing for dyspepsia is told by Ira Gale-Tompkins in a capital way, while James Courtney Challis supplements the article by a very funny poem entitled "The Bridger Curv," all fittingly illustrated.

The cover is beautiful, and the centerpage is a patriotic gem that all old soldiers and their friends should see and preserve.

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VOLUME X. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1897. NUMBER 13.

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CHRISTMAS MORNING.

The bells ring clear as bugle-note,
Sweet song is thrilling every throat,
'Tis welcome Christmas morning!
O, never yet was morn so fair,
Such silent music in the air,
'Tis merry Christmas morning!
Dear day of all days in the year,
Dear day of song, good will and cheer,
'Tis golden Christmas morning!
The hope, the faith, the love that is,
The peace, the holy promises,
'Tis glorious Christmas morning!
—Joaquin Miller.

Merry, Merry, Christmas!

Once again the great holiday of the Christian world has rolled around. The birthday of Christ the Saviour is here. Christmas eve tonight will be ushered in with merry making. Children will receive numerous gifts, and presents from friends. Beautiful Christmas trees will be erected and filled with presents and ornaments in thousands of homes; and in churches, hospitals, orphan and other asylums. Many little hearts will be made glad, as they are brought to remember their kind friends.

Tomorrow in the early morning, church bells and chimes will be heard in the crisp, frosty air ringing out the joyful tidings, "Christmas is here." Christ the Saviour was born nearly nineteen hundred years ago. His birthday will probably be observed by more people this year than ever before. His cause is spreading. His followers are becoming more and more numerous. Even though not embracing his love, as invited to do, many acknowledge his power, and respect the anniversary of his birth.

While making merry and having a good time let us not forget the sacrifice made by Christ that we might have eternal life.

THE Christmas number of the Winona Daily Herald with a full description of its new home and much other interesting matter reached us Tuesday. It is nicely gotten up and shows enterprise in Winona and in the Herald office.

WHEN we read of the deep snows in Nebraska and Kansas, and the Klondike cold in other places, we are thankful that our lot is cast in a land of light snows and moderate weather. This winter, so far, has been fine for Minnesota.

THE criminal libel suit of the Minneapolis Trust Co. against W. E. Haskell, editor of the Minneapolis Times is now on. Judge Elliot has ordered that the newspapers make no comment during the trial. As the jury is supposed to refrain from talking or reading on the subject how could comments in the papers affect the outcome?

THE general impression seems to be that the republicans are using the same tactics they used last year to kill off John Lind, by announcing that he will not be a candidate for Governor. Of course he will not be a candidate unless the people want him. If they do they will doubtless nominate him and elect him, and of course he will serve them when he is elected.

OUR cousin James K. Keithley, Editor of the Weeping Water (Nebraska) Republican, has our thanks for a late copy of the Omaha Bee, with a fine birdseye view of the Trans-Mississipi and International Exposition as it is to appear from June to November, 1898. The Exposition looks nice on paper; of course the real object will surpass the picture very much.

THE rank and file of the G. O. P. can't well help itself, just at present, but must quietly watch the powers that be, placing by appointment, one after another, the gold democrats in good paying offices. But when it comes to nominating a man for Congress, it is hardly a supposable case, that the would be Congressmen of that party will so quietly sit by and allow the prince of gold bug democratic speakers, J. Adam Bede, to be nominated for that high place. J. Adam will surely have to rustle to secure that nomination and, even if he should be nominated the chances are against him in the next campaign.

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AT a meeting of the free silver forces recently held at Minneapolis, it is announced to the public, John Lind declared his intentions not to run for Governor next fall. This is not what the people expected: neither is it what they deserved. A noble effort was made to seat Mr. Lind in the Governor's chair; the combination against him was too strong to be overcome. He was abused by newspapers and others. He has succeeded in clearing himself from the smoke of battle, and as a veteran warrior would be the proper person to lead the people on to victory. It is hoped that Mr. Lind will again hearken to the voice of the people, and allow his name to lead the ticket, and with his earnest efforts for reform assist in gaining the victory over monopoly and corruption.

"Is A Swede!"

Senator John Peterson, of St. Peter, has been selected for collector of customs by our Senators, and nobody, aside from those who wanted the office, appears particularly disgruntled. Senator Peterson is a Swede.—Elk River Star News."

As Mr. Peterson has been serving as State Senator from Nicollet county, we supposed he had become a citizen of this country.

Wright County Politics.

Wright county has a superabundance of republican newspapers. There are so many of them that some of them are likely to turn cannibal and devour each other. There is an unusual number of republican aspirants for office, and everyone that can seems to be securing an organ to cry up his chances and cry down the other fellows. There seems to be an unusual number of kinds of republicans; but they seem to agree heartily on one point and that is that all the offices belong to the republicans and that each wants his share. From reading those papers one would naturally infer if he didn't know any better, that about all the people of consequence in Wright county, and that would at all do to hold an office, big or little, was a republican, and that most of the elect lived at Buffalo or did business there. They teem with the good qualifications of Judge Tarbox, County Attorney Pidgeon, Judge Alley, and a few others, some of whom they apparently think need lots of bolstering up. There are a few republican politicians who have got the Rank paper again in the field. It promises soon to be on solid footing, and then just look out. Then the Advocate is whooping it for state officers, never mind the small fry. The Enterprise, Herald, Eagle and Times and Standard are more or less in with the powers that be, while Eaton is keeping the free silver republicans tickled with A. Y. all he can. When the time comes, of course they will be a unit for the party, and the party ticket.

The Maple Lake Messenger is hoeing its own row in good shape. The Waverly Tribune occasionally fires a broadside into the camp that makes them squirm, while the BUFFALO GAZETTE is fighting a good square fight for what is right and best for the people. What is best for the people is best for the party. The majority should rule and not a few wily old politicians run the whole concern, parties, people and all.

The voters should turn out to every primary election and send only honest, reliable men as delegates, in any party, to pass resolutions and to nominate officers. That's the way to get good officers.

Of course if you read only Republican papers you will read mostly good of republicans, and bad, or nothing at all of democrats in the county.

But there are democrats. good men, full of life and eager to serve their country or county in the capacity of officials, would like the honor and the pay for serving their fellow men. At present there may be some difference of opinion concerning the money system, but not more so than among republicans. There are rising young democrats in Wright county who are entitled and deserving of a place in the councils of their party, and whose voices should be heard at conventions, and who should help to form resolutions embodying the sentiments of their party in their own county and forward them to state conventions to aid in making state sentiment, and who should not sit with their lights under a bushel, waiting for the State Convention to be manipulated by a few "practical politicians" into the enemies hands, year after year. Wake up! young democrats. To the front! Be men, and take part in your country's councils! Don't wait at home until your ticket is made and your resolutions are drawn; which you feel were so arranged as to turn you over to the other fellows in the easiest possible manner. The time is ripe for action. Be out at your spring town elections and take a hand in affairs.

We might name a few democrats in some parts of the county who would doubtless accept and fill with honor any office the people might see fit to elect them to. But look about you and fix upon your choice for candidates for every place. Don't tie yourself up to anybody too soon. There is no telling just yet what the issue may be, and it is best to be guarded, and on your guard for all emergencies. A few we think of at present are W. S. Huntington, A. P. Ritchie, Joe Rosseau, of Annandale; James Madigan, T. O'Connor, M. D., Maple Lake. S. J. Mealey, J. L. Harwick, Monticello; C. Bugbee and John Sleight, of Rockford; W. J. Walsch and J. F. McDonnell, of Waverly. And there are others equally as good. These are not out scratching like an old hen in a potato patch for an office, but would probably accept if asked to do so. All may not be in harmony with the democratic party, but are good men.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec 17, 1897.

That the democratic party fights best and wins oftenest when it is aggressive is well known. Therefore the action of the democratic caucus of the House in running up the party flag with declarations, writ so large that even he who runs may read, against the retirement of the greenbacks, either directly or indirectly: against any extension of privileges enjoyed by National banks, and for the recognition of the belligerency of Cuba, and the enactment of a just and wise bankruptcy law, was wise as well as good politics. It shows the country that if the republicans in Congress were afraid to announce a policy for the session in advance of the Christmas recess, which extends from tomorrow until Jan. 5th, the democrats were not.

It has been often denied on the floors of Congress that the logical outcome of the present civil service law would be a civil pension list, under the alias of a "roll of honor", to which all Treasury Department employes more than 70 years old are to be transferred for life, at a uniform annual salary of $900 each—that is, they are to be, unless Congress upsets this programme, which it is more than likely to do. Nothing has occurred since the civil service act was placed upon the statute books that will do more to open the eyes of the people to the correctness of the position of those democrats who favor the repeal of that law. The country is today staggering under the burden of its military pension list, and will not carry a civil pension list.

Those snide patent attorneys, said to be quite numerous, who make a practice of getting the cash of inventors under the pretence of procuring and selling foreign patents on their inventions, knowing that no foreign patent that is worth the paper upon which it is written can be gotten for them, and that no sale can be made, are in a bad way. Acting Commissioner of Patents Greeley, who earned his spurs by his conduct of the investigation that resulted in reforming a number of glaring abuses in Patent Office practice, is on their trail, and determined to break up such criminal methods, and his determination, ability and honesty are all of the A. 1. brand.

An attempt is to be made to have the House and Senate Indian committees agree on legislation for Indian Territory, but inasmuch as the Senate committee has already agreed to a bill for apportionment of the lands of the five civilized tribes, it looks as though that means merely an attempt to get the House Committee to accept the bill of the Senate Committee, which is supported by the Dawes Commission and opposed by the Indians.

Although the National Board of Trade, which held its annual session in Washington this week, changed the time for holding its annual meetings from January or February to December for the avowed purpose of influencing Congress, its members must be fully convinced of the impossibility of getting the gold legislation they, in common with Secretary Gage and his side partners of the "monetary conference," are trying to secure from the present Congress.

This has been a red-letter week, indeed, in the career of Senator Daniel, of Va., who has been chosen to succeed the late Senator Harris, of Tenn., as a member of the Senate committe on Finance, and unanimously re-elected to the Senate by the Va legislation. Two such honors seldom come to any man in a single week, and it is not surprising that Senator Daniel should be overwhelmed with congratulations on his good fortune.

The republicans of the House should be held responsible for their failure to save the $1,000,000 or $1,500,000 a year which Representative Bingham asserted could in the opinion of himself and his colleagues on the Appropriation committee be saved by the reduction of extravagant salaries paid to clerks in the departments. If that committee has such an opinion, it failed to perform its duty when it repeated the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill, now before the House, without providing for those reductions.

There are reasons for believing that there are a sufficient number of republican Senators who will refuse to reverse their previous votes against the right of a governor to appoint a Senator after a legislature has failed to elect when it had an opportunity, to make it certain that Mr. Corbett will not be given that Oregon vacancy, even if a majority of the committee on Elections and Privileges reports in his favor, as it probably will.

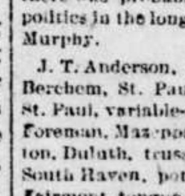
Mr. Richard Croker, the widely known Tammany democrat, was a guest of Senator Murphy this week. He said that he only ran over to Washington for a rest and a change, but there was probably considerable New York politics in the long talks he had with Senator Murphy.

List of Patents

Granted to Minnesota Inventors this week Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents Opp. U. S. Patent office Washington, D. C.

J. T. Anderson, Ada, checkrein-hook. J. P. Berchem, St. Paul, foot warmer. O. Crosby, St. Paul, variable-speed hoisting engine. H. H. Foreman, Mazeppa, kettle cover. C. M. Horton, Duluth, truss and bridge. A. G. Lano, South Haven, potato digger. F. Linnemeier, Fairmont, tongue iron. G. E. Taylor, Austin, machine for working clay, &c. J. Wolander, Cannon Falls, endless screw chain.

For copy of patent any send 10 cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.



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1-8t

National University.

MAPLE PLAIN, Minn., Dec 21, 1897.

MR. EDITOR; I see by some of the leading papers that there will be a bill presented before the present Congress, for the building of a National University.

It is claimed that George Washington in his last will and testament left $25,000 for that purpose with interest compounded. Now we all believe George Washington was a great and good man but was of aristocratic blood and if this National University is built it will be an aristocratic concern and will only be intended for high bloods, for sons of Presidents, Congressmen, Navy officers, and sons of millionairs, etc., and will help to bring around or establish an aristocracy in this country. Education is a fine thing to have, but a young man with nothing but a diploma showing him to be a graduate of some institution of learning is in poor plight to meet a cold selfish world without some practical knowledge, push and energy. I would think it better if Congress would be more interested in helping the young men of this country to get land, then they would help build up the country, pay taxes, make improvements and pay the freight at the end of the line. But an establishment of this kind spoken of would be very expensive to the government; would take large appropriations every year to keep it running, and of no benefit to only a few, and but little if any to them. In the first place the Government would start out with great expense for a building of this kind. Marble would be bought in Georgia. Cedar and fir trees would be brought from Lebanon; and Hiram, his sons and grandsons would be employed as architects, and the material would be prepared so as the building would go up without the sound of a hammer.

If the government would begin to show signs of economy, the people might follow in the wake, but so long as extravagance is at the head it will follow along the whole line, and I as one do not think we are in need of an institution of this kind. It will take lots of money to pay the freight on such a building; and besides, the game will not be worth the amunition.

Two thirds of our college graduates now are nothing but house plants; they wilt at the first rays of the morning sun. The common school is a good place to lay a foundation for future usefulness, and if necessary you can go higher but we need no National university to make the trip.

J. H. M.

"THE HOUSEKEEPER." Celebrates Its Twenty-first Year and Makes a Very Liberal Offer.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to this admirable woman's magazine, recent issues of which have been more than ordinarily attractive. It has just entered upon its twenty-first year, and the publishers are celebrating the event by offering to send the magazine for six months on trial to new subscribers, and with it a beautiful pin set with a ruby stone encircled by six small pearls, both for only 30 cents. Any one not satisfied with their bargain can have their money returned. This is certainly a remarkable offer and will doubtless attract thousands of new subscribers.

The Housekeeper is a delightful home companion, abounding in bright things. No other "domestic" magazine is so prolific of practical suggestions along the lines of home and social endeavor. To the prudent and economical housewife it is invaluable, because its helpful hints and easily understood directions enable her to make the most of the means at her command. No one can read it without becoming familiar with the science of household financiering in all its branches. It discusses both the ideal and practical sides of home life in the most entertaining and instructive way. Its department devoted to marketing and cooking is especially valuable. The departments of Fashions, Fancy Work, Home Talks, Music and Art, Mothers' Council, Etiquette and Toilet, Home Entertainments, Floriculture, News and Comment, Our Young Folks, Queries and Replies, etc., etc., each presents unrivaled features.

The Housekeeper is published twice a month, and comprises twenty to twenty-four pages, 11x16. It is handsomely illustrated and printed. Size, character and frequency of issue considered, it is the lowest priced woman's magazine in the world. More than 115,000 women take it. The Housekeeper is published at 51 and 53 South Fourth Street, Minneapolis, Minn. 13.

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Late Literary News.

What would you do if war should be declared to-morrow with a European power? How would it change your home life, the lives of your brother and other relatives? How would it affect your business connections and business? What changes would it make in financial, city, state and national affairs? It is these interesting problems which a writer in the December Cosmopolitan has undertaken to sketch under the heading of "A Brief History of Our Late War With Spain," at the same time vividly describing the exciting scenes which would attend the opening of hostilities. This same number of the Cosmopolitan has an article on "The Well Dressed Woman" by Elsie de Wolfe, a contrast of the characters of Henry George and Charles A. Dana by John Brisben Walker, in another place "The Loves of Goethe," while Wells' story, "The War of the Worlds," which has been so widely read, reaches its conclusion in an unexpected way.

Better Than Ever.

Farm, Stock & Home, Minneapolis, Minn., begins its fourteenth volume November 15th, and starting with that issue will hereafter appear with enlarged pages, having a fourteen inch column instead of a thirteen as heretofore.

Farm, Stock & Home, by the use of minion type, has always given more reading matter for the money than any other Minnesota Agricultural paper and this move will place it still further to the fore. While an inch on a column does not seem a great deal, a little figuring will quickly prove that it is nearly equal to giving twentysix papers of the old size in a year, instead of twentyfour. The subscription price and frequency of issue will remain the same, viz. 1st and 15th of each month and 50 cents per year. The BUFFALO GAZETTE has an arrangement with the publishers by which Farm, Stock, & Home can be had in connection with the BUFFALO GAZETTE for $1.30 for the two papers

HOW A PUZZLE WAS SOLVED.

When you want a certain article, you want the best make of that article, don't you?
But how to determine which make is best is what puzzles you, isn't it?
And when the puzzle is solved for you, by authority which cannot be questioned, you are pleased, aren't you?
And you would like to hear of one puzzle that has been solved for the people of the whole world, wouldn't you?
Well, we will tell you about that very puzzle, and its solution.
At the Universal Exposition of 1889 at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France.
This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered, the GRAND PRIZE, giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.
The French Government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the most prized honor of France.
That is how the puzzle of the best sewing machine in the world was fully solved by the most competent authority in the world in favor of the No. 9 and No. 12 Wheeler & Wilson machines.
The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12 for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.
And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best, it will be your own fault.
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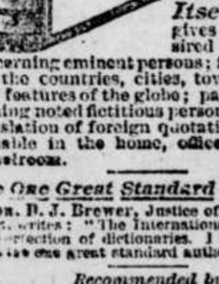

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WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

Latest News

The Chestnut Street National Bank, of Philadelphia, regarded as one of the strongest financial institutions in the city has closed its doors. The Chestnut Street Trust and Savings Fund Company goes too.

A natural gas explosion in a burning restaurant, in Chicago, injured 23 persons.

Mrs. Ballington Booth is said to be dying at the Presbyterian hospital in New York.

Cleveland, Ohio, has half a million of property burned up.

A special in todays Globe from Buffalo, says: The case of Mrs. Stephens, of Waseca, against the Great Northern has been withdrawn, each party settling its own costs.

Gov. Frank Briggs, of Dakota, it is now claimed has pneumonia, and is on his way to Los Angeles in hopes of recuperating soon.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

The state must feel lonesome in which no discovery of gold has been announced this year. But the returns are not yet complete.

Gov. Cooke, of Connecticut, denies that his state ever put wooden nutmegs on the market. Thus history is robbed of its spicy traditions.

A curiosity has been brought to light in East Friendship, Me.—a man who has kept a diary since January 1, 1870, and never missed a day.

The latest kite lifts a man weighing 200 pounds. Like other flying machines it is apt to be eccentric in the matter of landing a passenger.

Mother McKinley was born in 1809 at New Lisbon, O.; she was married in 1829; her son William was born near Niles, O., January 29, 1843, and her husband died in 1892, more than 63 years after his wedding day.

Some of the eastern colleges are considering the advisability of requiring greater proficiency in Latin of applicants for admission. This is obviously absurd. The one really crucial question should be: "Can you play football?"

An assitant postmaster in Ohio who pasted up a joking weather bulletin is contemplating a copy of the law imposing a fine of from $300 to $500 and imprisonment for tampering with weather reports. The snow he predicted in summer has assumed the form of a cold wave for himself.

An Alaska steamer is said to have been caught by a "takau" wind and blown 50 feet up on land. To an outsider not versed in all the details of the experiments so far made, it would seem as if we must be a little nearer a solution of the problem of aerial navigation to the Klondike.

A new feature of "society journalism" in Kansas is the publication, along with a list of wedding presents, of a list of the young men who have been refused by the bride. This is probably done on the theory that in such affairs a list of the saved as well as of the fatalities is legitimate news.

The Scientific American, in a recent issue, makes the surprising statement that more people are killed every year by elevators than by steam boilers. In a comment upon this statement the American Machinist makes the remark that a promising field is open to the man who can invent a safety appliance for elevators that will unfailingly perform its work.

There are indications of a general outbreak of religious fanaticism in central and western Asia. Mohammedanism has taken fresh courage from the persistency of the crescent in Constantinople. But with European civilization closing in on the east coast of Asia as well as on the southern and western bounds, the submission of those who worship toward Mecca is inevitable.

Secretary Gage's figures on what the revenue cutters have done to prevent filibustering make an imposing total. Eight of the ships, with crews of 317 men, have cruised over 75,000 miles to look out for expeditions, nine of which they captured or broke up. It is also pointed out that our measures to arrest such blockade running have been more effective than the Spanish naval cordon to stop it.

The death of the mother of President McKinley touched the chord of sympathy in all hearts. The relations between mother and son were ideal. Three of our postwar presidents, Grant, Garfield and McKinley, all born in Ohio, had the supreme satisfaction of attaining to the highest position within the gift of the people while their mothers were alive and able to keenly appreciate the honor thus bestowed.

The past year was one of great financial depression, and yet the statistics show that the total contributions of Congregational churches last year for home expenses and benevolent purposes were $9,000,584, which was $14.63 per member. The total contributions of the Presbyterian church were $13,298,151, almost $13 per member. In addition to that church people were not behind in contributing to all other benevolences. It is well to note such facts. As a rule the church people are not the rich people.

The official report in regard to national banks shows that they have had to bear their full share of the burden of hard times. Seventy-one went into voluntary liquidation and 38 failed and were placed in the hands of receivers. The number of new banks organized was 44, making a net decrease of 65. The present number of banks is 3,610, with an aggregate capital of $631,488,095. The state banks of the country are still more numerous, and have nearly as large aggregate capital. It is estimated that 30 per cent. of the banking capital of the whole world is in the United States.

There will be interest in the announcement that the plan for a union or federation of Central American republics, which was interrupted some months since, will be carried to completion. The states taking part in the union are Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras, the republics of Guatemala and Costa Rica still holding aloof from the arrangement. The union will amount to a practical consolidation under one national administration instead of a mere alliance of independent republics, as has been supposed, although each will retain control of its internal affairs as in the past.

The orders to the gunboat Helena, which has started on a cruise to the Asiatic station, direct her after passing the Suez canal and the Red sea to cruise far up the river Euphrates and explore the Persian gulf. The object is to show the American flag where it has not been seen for many a year. It is a very proper object and should result in considerable good. There are some benighted Asiatics who are not aware that the United States is a great power, capable of protecting its citizens abroad. Uncle Sam is not going into the bullying business, but merely desires to convey a gentle hint.

A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Proceedings of First Regular Session.

A bill was passed in the United States senate on the 16th appropriating $250,000 for the relief of American miners and other sufferers in the Yukon valley in Alaska. A resolution was adopted for a holiday recess from December 18 to January 5. The nominations of Joseph McKenna, of California, to be associate justice of the supreme court, and Charles G. Dawes, of Illinois, to be comptroller of the currency, were received from the president. In the house a bill requiring all immigrants on reaching here to be able to read or write was favorably reported, and a bill was passed appropriating $175,000 for relief of people in the Yukon valley. A bill prepared by Secretary Gage for revision of the national currency system was introduced.

A joint resolution accepting the invitation of Norway to participate in an international fisheries exposition next year was passed in the United States senate on the 17th, also 138 private pension bills. Resolutions on the death of William Steele Holman, late representative from Indiana, were adopted. In the house the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was completed, excepting the paragraph relating to the civil service.

The United States senate on the 18th received and adopted the conference report on the bill appropriating $200,000 for the relief of miners in the Yukon river country. The nomination of William Penn Nixon as collector of customs at Chicago was confirmed. Adjourned to January 5. In the house the conference report on the emergency relief measure for the Klondike country was presented and agreed to. Adjourned to January 5.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Imports of gold during the past nine months exceeded the exports by $7,000,000. The exports of silver during the same time amounted to $52,551,963 and the imports to $11,017,012.

In the last nine months the increase in the exports of merchandise was $55,901,435 and the gain in imports was $68,492,194.

The president has selected William W. Thomas, Jr., of Maine, as minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Sweden and Norway, and Hamilton King, of Michigan, as minister to Siam.

The bill relating to pelagic sealing, which has just passed both branches of congress, prohibits the further bringing of sealskins into the United States from any source whatever.

THE EAST.

In the United States there were 329 business failures in the seven days ended on the 17th, against 312 the week previous and 387 in the corresponding period of 1896.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 17th aggregated $1,368,948,283, against $1,352,205,381 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 25.9.

At a fight in New York for the middleweight championship of the world Dan Creedon, of New Zealand, was whipped by "Kid" McCoy, of Indiana, in the fifteenth round.

In Holyoke, Mass., a gasoline stove exploded, killing Mrs. Amelia Koegel, aged 35, and Alfred Kenell, aged two years.

The death of Charles L. Childs, an ex-member of congress from Illinois, occurred in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wages of 10,000 window glass workers in the Pittsburgh district have been raised 15 per cent.

Dinah Sutton, the last of the slaves ever owned in New Jersey, died in her home in Paterson, aged 105 years.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Flames destroyed the Hotel Dacotah and two wholesale grocery stores in Grand Forks, N. D., the total loss being $400,000, and A. C. Howe and his wife perished in the hotel fire.

The two children of Albert Kellner, of Muchakinock, Ia., perished in the flames which burned his dwelling.

The following murderers were hanged: Grady Reynolds and Bud Brooks at Jefferson, Ga.; Bud Beerd (colored), aged 14 years, at Carrollton, Ala.; William Johnson at Covington, Tenn., and William Carr at Liberty, Mo.

Two children of Mrs. Granville Morgan were cremated in Kansas City, Kan., during the absence of their mother.

In Chicago 22 horses were burned to death in Joseph Badenoch's barn.

One of Chicago's best-known real estate owners and capitalists, Jacob Weil, aged 52, shot himself dead in his office while temporarily insane.

J. Hanrahan and Patrick Ferris, judges of election in Chicago, were convicted of falsifying returns and sentenced to the penitentiary.

In session in Cincinnati the National Civil Service Reform league reelected Carl Schurz president.

A Northwestern limited train was wrecked at Vail, Ia., and 19 persons were injured.

One of the largest distillers in Kentucky, R. Monarch, failed at Owensboro for $750,000.

In Chicago Washington Hesing, ex-postmaster, twice candidate for mayor, and president of the Staats Zeitung company, died of heart failure, aged 49 years.

At the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Nashville Samuel Gompers was reelected president and Kansas City was chosen as the next place of meeting.

In St. Louis the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry company lost $335,000 by a fire that destroyed their stock.

At Ashland and Richmond, Va., slight shocks of earthquake were felt.

In a collision on the Rio Grande road near Castle Rock, Col., 33 men were injured, two fatally.

At Elk City, Kan., John Straus was dead and his two sons were dying from drinking coffee into which rat poison had dropped accidentally.

Near Repton, Ala., a locomotive exploded, killing the engineer, John O'Connor; the fireman, Jack Clipper, and two trainmen, John Johnson and Henry Vickery.

Over the greater portion of Nebraska snow fell to the depth of two feet.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The king of Greece and the sultan of Turkey have finally ratified the peace treaty.

German cruisers Geflon and Deutschland sailed for Chinese waters.

If, within a reasonable time after the establishment of autonomy in Cuba, it is seen that it has no practical effect in the restoration of peace, Gen. Blanco says he will resign.

Fire destroyed the residence of Patrick Leahy at Ottawa, Ont., and Leahy and five of his children perished.

Advices from Shanghai assert that China will acquiesce in Germany's retention of Kiao-Chou.

During a bullfight at Guadalajara, Mexico, three persons were killed and nine others seriously injured, and in a similar performance in the City of Mexico ten horses and six bulls were killed.

In the Hawaiian islands the total output of sugar for the year just closing is 248,567 tons, against 248,555 tons last year.

Cuban insurgents put to death Col. Ruiz, who was sent by Gen. Blanco to induce the insurgent leader Aranguren to surrender.

The only French morning newspaper in Montreal, La Minerve, has suspended after an existence of nearly 50 years.

LATER NEWS.

The big department store of Benner & Legg, the jewelry store of H. A. Stone, and the Stanchfield clothing house at Grand Forks, N. D., were destroyed by fire.

The coal miners of the Pittsburg, Pa., district are talking strike.

The Auditorium building, which contains the largest theater in Kansas City, Mo., and a hotel, was badly damaged by fire.

Two boxes of celluloid combs came into contact with the steam pipe of a car on the elevated railroad in New York City and exploded with great force, injuring two men.

Prof. Wm. Smith, of Kirksville, Mo., was indicted at Chicago for robbing the Dunning morgue in October.

Frank Deswick was instantly killed and his brother Steve fatally injured by the premature explosion of a blast in the Osceola mine at Calumet, Mich.

France proposes to raise the duties on imports of American pork.

Peace has finally been signed in the Philipines. The act of surrender, bearing the signatures of Lianera Aguenaldo and other insurgent chiefs, has been drawn up, and it was handed to General Primo de Rivera, who accepted their submission in the name of the Spanish government.

Secretary Alger cabled to W. A. Kellman, who is chief governor reindeer herder, who is in Norway, to inform the war department immediately how soon 600 reindeer can be shipped to this country. These are wanted for as draft animals in getting supplies to the miners in the Klondike region.

The official Gazette at Havana has at last published the full text of the autonomy decree.

John (Kid) McCoy, the noted bank burglar, was struck by a club and fatally injured in New York by John McGinnis.

Princess Hohenlohe, wife of the imperial chancellor of Germany, is dead.

It appears that when the U. S. S. Bancroft arrived at Smyrna on the night of Dec. 4, she was greeted with a blank cannon shot and rifled bullets from the fort at Yenikale. A boat from the warship, sent shoreward to ask for explanations, was fired upon and compelled to return. Thereupon the American admiral lodged a protest with the United States minister there, Dr. J. B. Angell, who demanded the punishment of the guilty parties and an apology from the Turkish government, which was given. In addition, two Turkish officers were dismissed and sentenced to a week's arrest.

The Hide and Leather bank of Chicago has closed its doors.

Charles E. Stubbs, of Colorado, has gone to Europe as special envoy of the United States government, appointed by Secretary Wilson, of the agricultural department, to encourage the use of the American horse in the cavalries of Europe.

Josiah Quincy (dem.) was re-elected mayor of Boston the 22d.

John W. M. Davis, a soldier, was frozen to death while carrying mail between Lake Hotel and Thumb station, in the Yellowstone National park.

A package containing $10,000 in cash is missing from the Southern Express office at Columbia, S. C. It is thought to have been stolen.

A whipping post bill has been introduced in the legislature of Virginia.

Miss Leila Herbert, daughter of ex-Secretary of the Navy Herbert of Alabama, died at her home in Washington, D. C., as a result of a fall from the third story of her home on New Hampshire avenue in the most fashionable part of the city just off Dupont Circle. The sudden death and tragic features surrounding it were a great shock to the great circle of friends she had made in Washington.

The Japanese legation has been informed that the two new cruisers which Japan is having built in this country are so well along towards completion that they will both be launched within the next few weeks.

A special dispatch from Brest says the French cruiser Jean Bart has been ordered to proceed immediately to China. The Jean Bart is rated as a second-class cruiser; she mounts four six-inches quick-firing guns, six five-inch guns, fourteen 2.5-inch guns, and has nine guns of smaller calibre. Her crew numbers 332 men.

MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Dec. 20.

Wheat—No. 1 northern, 94½ to 95c; No. 2 northern, 85½ to 87c; May, 90¼c.

Corn—No. 3, 24c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 20 to 21c.

Cattle—Steers, $3.20 to $3.75; cows, $2.60.

Hogs—$3.00 to $3.25.

Sheep—Mutton, $3.10 to 4.50; lambs, $4.25.

Butter—Creamery, extras, 21 to 22c; creamery, firsts, 20 to 21c; dairy, fancy, 19 to 20c; dairy, choice, 15 to 16c.

Poultry—Turkeys, 7 to 8c; spring chickens, 7 to 8c

THE PARTITION OF CHINA

Ancient Empire of the East Is Thought to Be Near Its Fall.

Russia Follows Example of Germany—England and France Watch the Situation—May Involve the United States.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 20.—It is announced that a Russian squadron under Rear Admiral Reounow has entered Port Arthur, on the Chinese coast, with the entire acquiescence of the Chinese government. The squadron intends to remain at Port Arthur throughout the winter. This is due solely to the need of a temporary winter station and involves no question of forcible occupation or hostile demonstration, or any intention against China, Germany, Japan or any other power.

China Approves.

London, Dec. 20.—The correspondent of the Times at Peking says: China approves of the Russian fleet wintering at Port Arthur, being persuaded that this action is taken in the interest of China and necessitated by the German occupation of Kiao-Chou.

Reply to Germany's Action.

Telegrams from all the continental capitals show that Russia's step at Port Arthur is regarded as tantamount to a permanent occupation and a reply to Germany's action. A well-informed St. Petersburg correspondent says there was no agreement between Russia and Germany and that the latter simply warned Russia when the occupation of Kiao-Chou was already decided upon.

The Paris papers, without pretending to be deceived by Russia's innocent explanations, are pleased with the actions of the ally of France. The burden of Viennese comment is: What will England do? The British fleet now in Chinese waters consists of one ironclad, nine cruisers and 18 smaller men-of-war.

England to Take a Hand.

London, Dec. 21.—An unconfirmed report is current here that part of the British eastern squadron will be stationed at Wei-Hai-Wei this winter. If true, this indicates that Great Britain is working in harmony with Japan. The latter power still occupies Wei-Hai-Wei, pending payment of the Chinese war indemnity.

The evening newspapers are much disturbed over the situation. "What do we get?" is the burden of their complaint, and they all insist upon the necessity for immediate action.

The Pall Mall Gazette echoes the Standard's inquiry as to America's attitude, and says:

"Of course the partition of the coast, which is bound to come, will not be confined to Russia and Germany. Every naval state in the world is actively concerned in the disturbance of the equilibrium in the far east, Great Britain, France and Japan especially. But the United States cannot be taken as a quantity to be ignored. The tame acquiescence with which the seizures are made is not worthy our report and is fatal to our future. We may remark that we shall not be without sympathizers, as the Japanese will most joyfully back any scheme to redress the bitter humiliation they have suffered at the hands of Russia."

France Will Follow Suit.

Advices received here from Paris show that France is awaiting Great Britain's action. If Great Britain follows the lead of Russia and Germany and occupies a seaport France will forthwith follow suit.

The Cologne Gazette regards the occupation as merely a continuance of the cooperation of Germany with Russia in eastern Asia.

The officers of the Chinese embassy here do not conceal the belief that the powers intend to seize Chinese ports. They discredit the report that Great Britain has been requested to assume a protectorate over the Yan Tse valley and the West river.

Cause of Russia's Grab.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Minister Wu Ting Fang, the diplomatic representative of China in this country, expressed the belief that the reported occupancy of Port Arthur by a Russian squadron would prove to be but a temporary convenience to the czar's fleet granted by the Peking government.

The minister also stated that it was his opinion that the Germans would eventually withdraw from Kiao-Chou. So far as known in Washington, there is no intention on the part of the Chinese government to seek the exercise of the good offices of this government with a view to securing the withdrawal of Germany. Minister Wu is extremely anxious that American interests shall be extended in China.

An Assured Fact.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 20.—S. S. Marvin, president of the United States Bakery company, returned from New York Sunday and announced that the consolidation of the three great cracker companies of the United States is now an assured fact. The deal has been practically consummated, and only details of organization remain to be settled. The capitalization of the big combine, he says, will be $55,000,000, and it will be in operation January 1, 1898. The three companies entering the trust are the New York Biscuit company, the American Baking company and the United States Bakery company. Mr. Marvin says the great and primary object of the combine is to invade foreign markets and open up an outlet for the overproduction of bakeries in this country. Another object is to establish a cooperative company, one in which the employes can have an opportunity to own stock, by investing their savings in that way instead of depositing in banks.

Ghouls Indicted.

Chicago, Dec. 21.—The grand jury voted to indict Prof. William Smith, of Kirksville, Mo., for robbery of the Dunning morgue October 24 last. With him it was voted to hold Henry Ullrich, watchman, and John Ludes, teamster. The charge upon which the indictments were voted was burglary, and not body stealing. Under the laws of Illinois a human body has no value unless it is in the grave. Theft of bodies outside of graves is not larceny, but the ghouls who visited the Dunning morgue broke open the door and took away with them the shrouds in which the bodies were wrapped. This constitutes the crime of burglary.

Signed by the President.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The president Saturday afternoon signed the joint resolution passed by congress for the relief of the miners in the Yukon river country and changing the appropriation for the government building and display at the Omaha (Neb.) exposition.

CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Carl Schurz Reelected President—The Resolutions Adopted.

Cincinnati, Dec. 18.—The National Civil Service Reform league reelected Carl Schurz president by acclamation.

The report of the treasurer, A. S. Frisnell, of New York, showed: Receipts, $4,254.95; disbursements, $3,878.82; balance on hand, $376.13.

The report of the committee on resolutions, which reported through its chairman, Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, was adopted as follows:

(1) The National Civil Service Reform league, assembled in this, its seventeenth annual meeting, reminds the country of the specific and emphatic pledges of the last republican national convention thoroughly and honestly to enforce the present federal civil service law, and to extend its operation wherever practicable. The league confidently expects from the president and demands from every republican senator and representative a faithful fulfillment of this distinct and solemn pledge.

(2) The league denounces any attempt on the part of republican members of either house of congress to repeal the law or embarrass its administration, or any modification of its provisions, except to the end that the merit system of selection for public officers and employes may be extended and personal or partisan favoritism in their choice more thoroughly eradicated, and declares such attempts not only unpatriotic and unwise, but gross and shameful breaches of party faith of which no man of honor would be guilty.

(3) The league recognizes in the order of President McKinley, forbidding removals in the classified service unless for good cause and after due notice to the person accused, a wise and just measure, fully indorsed by an enlightened public opinion, and it demands for this order a fair construction and a practical enforcement, with adequate punishment for any officials who may disobey or seek to evade its provisions.

The report then proceeds to urge upon President McKinley the necessity of remaining firm against the enemies of civil service, demands that the employes of the census bureau be selected by the civil service test and renews its declarations in favor of the repeal of the law prescribing four-year terms for many federal offices and disclaims any advocacy of civil service pensions.

M'KENNA IS NAMED.

Appointed to Fill Vacancy on the Supreme Bench.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The president Thursday sent the following nominations to the senate:

Justice—Joseph McKenna, of California, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.

Treasury—Charles G. Dawes, of Illinois, to be comptroller of the currency.

The president also sent in a large number of appointments which were

HON JOSEPH M'KENNA.

made during the recess of the senate and which have heretofore been announced. The nomination of Attorney-General McKenna to succeed Justice Field on the supreme bench will not be acted upon by the senate until after the Christmas holidays.

A BAD FIRE.

Destroys Property Worth Over $400,000 in Grand Forks.

Grand Forks, N. D., Dec. 18.—The Hotel Dacotah, the largest and finest in the state, and the two largest wholesale grocery establishments in the northwest were destroyed by fire early Friday morning, and the charred bodies of at least two human beings lie in the ruins. The three buildings together with a fourth, which remains standing, occupied a full block in the center of the business district and were well built and substantial.

The flames spread so rapidly that nothing of value was taken from any of the buildings. In the hotel everything was a total loss. The cost of the building was $108,000, exclusive of the furnishings, which were valued at $50,000. The insurance was $60,000. The wholesale cigar stock of W. W. Fegan & Co., valued at $7,500, was a total loss. The other losses are: Grand Forks Mercantile company, stock and fixtures, $95,000, building, $40,000, insurance, $65,000; Nash wholesale commission stock, $75,000, building, $40,000, insurance, $60,000; I. H. Bergh, drug stock, $5,000; Jerry Daily, bar fixtures, $3,500; Fabel & Co., bowling alley and gymnasium, $3,500.

Wage Scale Adjusted.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 20.—After many hitches the complete wage scale of the window glass workers has been settled, and the factories will resume operations. The cutters and flatteners were granted advances of 15 and 13 per cent. respectively over last year's wages. The blowers and gatherers reached their settlement early this month and have been waiting for the other branches to settle the scale. The starting of the window glass factories in January will give work to 10,000 men scattered over eastern and central states.

Working Time Reduced.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Dec. 20.—Notices have been posted in the Union Pacific shops at Cheyenne and Laramie reducing the time of the men employed from five to four days a week and from eight hours to seven hours per day, taking effect immediately. In addition the employes are given a lay off of ten days during the holidays. This is equal to a reduction of 30 per cent. in wages. The reduction is said to be caused by a falling off of business on the Union Pacific equal to 40 per cent. of the business done during the summer months.

McCoy Is Champion.

New York, Dec. 18.—Norman Selby, of Rush county, Ind., better known in pugilistic circles as "Kid" McCoy, is undoubtedly the middle-weight champion pugilist of the world. He met Dan Creedon, of New Zealand, Friday night in the arena of the Puritan Athletic club at Long Island City, and after fighting 15 lively rounds made the foreigner throw up the sponge and acknowledge the "Hoosier's" superiority.

WELCOMES THE NEGRO.

American Federation Invites All Labor Regardless of Color.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 17.—The American Federation of Labor met Thursday in adjourned session. One of the most important reports of the session was that of the special committee on convict labor. It was the sense of the committee that the employment of convict labor should be primarily for self-support and at the furthest for the making of goods which should be used in state institutions.

The negro question occupied the major portion of the session, and a heated discussion was brought on by a resolution introduced by Henry Lloyd reaffirming the declaration of the federation that all labor, without regard to color, is welcome to its ranks—denouncing as untrue, in fact, the reported statements of Booker T. Washington—that the trades unions were placing obstacles in the way of the material advancement of the negro, and appealing to the records of the federation conventions as complete answers to such false assertions. This resolution caused much spirited discussion, but was finally adopted.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 20.—In the convention of the American Federation of Labor Saturday Samuel Gompers was reelected president by a vote of 1,845 to 407 for Ernest Kreft, of Philadelphia. The next session is to be held in Kansas City, Mo. The committee on president's report recommended that the president issue an appeal to the unions of the country for contributions to a fund for the aid of the striking engineers of England. It was advised that the federation appropriate $500 for this purpose. Concerning restriction of immigration the committee recommended that the convention pronounce in favor of a reasonable measure of restriction on the lines of the educational test as contained in the Lodge bill, that failed of enactment at the last session of congress.

GETS HIS REWARD.

Maceo's Betrayer Appointed to a Good Position.

Havana, Dec. 21.—Dr. Zertucha, who was the physician of the late Gen. Antonio Maceo and who betrayed him, has been appointed mayor of Bejucal, this province. At the time the famous Cuban commander was killed Zertucha was charged with leading him and his party into a fatal ambush, but he issued a long statement in which he tried to show that Maceo met his death in battle in the usual way. Zertucha also bitterly assailed the honor of the other Cuban leaders. After the killing of Maceo the dishonored physician was allowed to go free by the Spanish, and it was said and generally believed that his pockets were well lined with Spanish gold.

Key West, Fla., Dec. 21.—The correspondent of the Madrid paper, El Imparcial, has cabled the statement telegraphed by Gen. Parrado to Gen. Blanco that the insurrection in Santa Clara province is triumphing, and that it is impossible to fight Gen. Gomez, as he evades all engagements. Great consternation has been caused in Havana by the execution of Col. Ruiz, the emissary of Gen. Blanco to Gen. Aranguren. The Cubans declare they will execute all emissaries who come in favor of autonomy, without paying any attention to who they are. Forty-three concentrados at work in the country were captured by the forces of Gen. Maroto, and put to death with the sword. Among them were women and children.

USED TO BUY GIFTS.

New York Post Office Does a Rushing Money Order Business.

New York, Dec. 21. — The Christmas money order business of the New York post office this year greatly exceeds that of any previous year. The outgoing European mail has practically been closed, but the incoming mail from foreign countries has just begun to arrive. All of the foreign money order business is transacted through the New York post office and a great mass of orders will be handled here this week. Our Christmas present to Europe, represented by the money orders sent during the first 18 days in December, was $1,536,836, in 140,903 orders. The largest number of orders, 73,400, sent to Great Britain and Ireland, represented $789,514. The remainder of the money orders were divided as follows:

Germany, 32,870 orders, $328,744; Italy, 2,923 orders, $51,551; Sweden, 15,735 orders, $167,565; Norway, 3,444 orders, $49,990; Switzerland, 2,108 orders, $24,307; Belgium, 413 orders, $6,356; Denmark, 2,187 orders, $20,316; Netherlands, 430 orders, $3,615; Austria, 3,992 orders, $49,205; Hungary, 1,027 orders, $11,960; France, 2,263 orders, $28,164; Portugal, 15 orders, $193; Luxemburg, 63 orders, $951; Cape Colony, 33 orders, $398.

The incoming orders up to date with the country sending them are:

Germany, 4,234 orders, $133,263; Great Britain, 7,583 orders, $94,970; Sweden, 1,516 orders, $65,000; Denmark, 218 orders, $4,775; Netherlands, 16 orders, $2,829; Norway, 251 orders, $5,100; Switzerland, 199 orders, $3,500; France, 420 orders, $7,000; Hungary, 155 orders, $6,600; Italy, 126 orders, $4,400; Austria, 270 orders, $9,700.

Labor in New York.

New York, Dec. 21.—According to the World, of 297,850 workers in this city the records show that 92,075 are out of work. Last year at this time 125,375 were idle. Ernest Boehm, secretary of the Central Labor union, estimates that fully 100,000 persons are in enforced idleness now. This estimate is probably very near the truth, for if to the 92,000 shown to be idle by the World's figures be added the many clerks, bookkeepers, accountants and others who are seeking work, the total would surely reach 100,000. Comparison shows that so far as the number of unemployed is concerned, the situation is a marked improvement over that of a year ago. More men by thousands are at work. This is particularly true of men engaged in the building trades. Within several years there has not been so much building as now. The increase of employment has come for the most part to skilled labor. The only striking increase in unskilled labor has been in the ranks of laborers on streets and for contractors.

They Claim Innocence.

Chicago, Dec. 20. — Chris Merry, charged with the murder of his wife, and James Smith, the alleged accomplice of Merry, arrived in Chicago Sunday from Princeton, Ky., where they were arrested. Sunday afternoon both men were confronted by Joseph Hickey, upon whose confession they were arrested, but they stoutly denied any knowledge of Mrs. Merry's death.

OUR DIALECT.

A Hard Thing for the Average Person to Understand.

The two men approached each other and spoke as follows:

"Hellole man, wutz news?"

"Noht'n allter know of. Zher wife got baa kyet?"

"No. Spectnerback never train. Woan chav some'm?"

"Mutcher bligeder jus tad one. How zeverting?"

"Oh, bout zhusual. Sni sweather w'ravin' now?"

"Certain liz. But fdone train farmer slaver hard timerther wheat. Say, gotcher hor soce ainter fraidether car shet?"

"Oh, yessezer gentlezer lamb now. Whenzher brother gointer selly zouse?" "Soony zeek'n fine mantle paze price. Sawful hard nowter sell anything fwuts sworth."

"That sright. Jerreck'n thing sloose snupper little this fall?"

"Yesser guess thrizen wheat'll may kevverything moo flong."

"Well, Imes be going. Drop pin some timenyer passing."

"All ri; chew dothersame."

"I will. Gladter metcher."

No, son, this is neither Scotch, Irish, Creole, New England, Wild West, Kipling-American, Georgia Cracker, Dowery or Craddock-Moonshiner dialect; it is simply the English language as she is spoken every day in any town in the United States by the average American citizen.—Detroit Free Press.

Whaling Fleet in Danger.

It is predicted that the vessels of the whaling fleet, most of whose underwriters are in San Francisco, have been caught in the ice and some may not last through the siege. Danger also threatens those who neglect what are called "trifling" ailments, for they may not last through the crisis. Resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at once for incipient rheumatism, malaria, constipation, nervousness and kidney complaint.

Struck It Rich.

"I see Plimley's wife has a new sealskin coat."

"Yes, he's had a streak of luck."

"How was that?"

"Got his thumb smashed the day after he took out an accident policy for $50 a week."—Cleveland Leader.

A Criterion.

He (passionately)—You are the only girl I have ever loved!

She (coldly)—So I should judge by the way you go at it.—N. Y. Journal.

Passport to Greatness.

No physician can be considered great until he has discovered a new germ and a way of transmitting it.—Washington Post.

No mistake. Thousands have been cured Promptly of neuralgia by St. Jacobs Oil.

On the shoulders of the young and hale poverty sits but lightly.—N. Y. Independent.

Surely. Often after 10, 15, 20 years' suffering, St. Jacobs Oil cures rheumatism.

THE phrenologist goes ahead without waiting to be sure he is right.—Picayune.

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A. N. K.—G 1688

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WHAT MA'S HUSBAND DID

E aint got no Chris'mus tree,
'Cause my mamma's husban' he
'Ist forgot he has a kid,
'At's what my ma's husban' did.

Pa, at's my ma's husban', says
Trees ain't fash'able these days;
Ast him why, an' pa says: "'Cause
Don't b'lieve in Santa Claus!"

Says he hates the noise and fuss,
Makes him aggravate an' cuss;
Don't see why ma keeps him, he
Ain't no use 'at I can see.

'F me was him an' him was me,
Bet I'd have a Chris'mus tree;
Ma 'ist smiles an' says: "too bad!"
'At 'ist makes me awful mad.

Other little boys has pas
What believes in Santa Claus.
Hate mean pas—I'll tell him so
'Ist as soon as I can grow.

Wisht ma lock him out to-night
When he comes, 'ist serve him right;
Make I im stay out there, an' then
Gobuliins an' bogie men

Ketch him 'fore the mornin' come—
Bet you then I'd have a drum.
An' a whistle 'at I'd blow,
Whether he don't like er no.

Wisht—why, here's pa, an' I see
That he's bought a Chris'mus tree.
Says he thought he'd fool the kid—
'At's 'ist what ma's husban' did!

—Baltimore News.

A CHRISTMAS AT Starvation Junction.

SOMEHOW or other Reuben Bullwinkle will get into Heaven, though I don't suppose he will do so in any ordinary way. But I am fairly fixed in my opinion that somehow or other, in the merciful providence of the Lord, he will walk the golden streets of the New Jerusalem, wearing a crown of eternal life—and I will tell you one reason why I think so:

It was almost noon on Christmas day when the through express pulled into Starvation Junction six hours late. Desolate and dreary as the station appeared, the travel-worn and hungry passengers were glad to see it, as they had been informed they could procure refreshments on their arrival, as no other opportunity had presented itself to satisfy their hunger since the previous day.

The storm which began in the night had developed into the unmistakable blizzard so much hated and feared by all who travel by rail. The engine had done all that iron and steam could do against its inveterate foe, but in spite of gallant efforts the blizzard seemed to be getting the best of the battle, and for some time before the train pulled up at the station the iron lungs of the engine seemed to labor with a painful effort as it plowed its way through the drifts.

The station was equipped with the usual lunch counter, upon which was displayed the uninviting and meager fare which generally greets the traveling public at such institutions. There were sandwiches for those who could afford to pay ten cents for the small suspicion of the fag end of some old remnant of fat mercifully hidden between two slices of stale bread. There were beans—baked beans, hard, dry and musty, which could be had for 25 cents; ten cents for two indigestible looking doughnuts; five cents apiece for eggs—boiled eggs, boiled hard, boiled until they were black and blue, boiled to the consistency of an india-rubber ball. Nobody could tell how long those eggs have been boiled. I say have, because probably most of them are doing duty yet on that lunch counter. And then there was pie—at least something that went by that title—and coffee, too, that would be recognized only by the name.

It often happens under circumstances of this nature that there are some who have not started on their journey with the expectation of being put to extra expense, and are consequently not prepared for the exorbitant charges of the railway lunch counter, and are therefore placed in a very unpleasant situation.

Among the crowd of hungry mortals who gathered in the dingy station were

THEY STOOD BESIDE THE STOVE.

a woman and a little boy. These two made no effort to secure a place with the eager crowd at the lunch counter, but stood unnoticed and alone beside the stove. It was easy to see that they did not belong to the opulent class of society, for, though scrupulously neat, their clothes were of cheap material, and several skillful patches on the garments of the boy indicated careful economy. There was a weary and anxious look on the woman's face as she bent down and whispered something to the child, who was whimpering and tugging at her dress, casting longing looks at the lunch counter.

To a close observer the situation was perfectly plain, for there was no doubt that the boy was pleading for a chance at the edibles, and the mother, without the means of relief, was trying to pacify him. Of course, in a selfish and greedy world it is no uncommon thing for some to go hungry, for when so many are actually starving to death it seems hardly worth while to waste sympathy on those who are only fasting a little, and yet what is more pitiful than a helpless mother with a hungry child?

Among the crowd of passengers who had hurried into the station came Reuben Bullwinkle. The discomforts of the journey had no apparent effect upon his invincible good humor. "Dinner is now ready, ladies and gents!" he shouted. "Table de hote, or a la carte, all the luxuries of the season at prices within the means of any millionaire. Never mind the cost. A full stomach is better than a full pocket book, and you can't have both together in this ranch. Walk right up to the festal board and enjoy your Christmas dinner."

After this outburst of dime-museum eloquence Rube looked about him for some evidence of appreciation, but every one was too busily occupied in the scramble for food to heed his vagaries. But no, not every one, for as Reuben's eyes wandered over the room they observed the forms of the lone woman and her little boy standing idly by the stove.

Reuben was an old and experienced traveler, and withal a shrewd observer, and it did not take him long to read the pathetic story of this group of two. There was no doubt in his mind that they were faint with hunger and without sufficient money to pay for food. The drummer Rube pushed his traveling hat to the back of his head and scratched his bald pate as he held a secret consultation with the angelic and interior Reuben. "Rube, old fellow, what are we going to do about this business? We can't enjoy our Christman dinner knowing all the time that hungry eyes are watching every mouthful of food we devour; no, that's out of the question, but what can we do? That woman is no pauper, and she would probabiy scorch us with a glance if we presumed to offer her money, or even to blow her off to a dinner. But, great Caesar! they must be fed somehow. Now if we could manage to scrape up an acquaintance with the boy I think we could make the deal; so let's see if we can hypnotize him."

Agreeable to this resolution Reuben fastened his gaze upon the child until he caught his eye, then smiling the same old smile which had won him friends from Boston to California, he addressed him: "How's this for a Christmas, little boy?" But the little boy only clung closer to his mother's skirts and scowled at the presumptuous stranger.

"What's the matter, little friend, can't you find a seat? You just come with me now, and if we don't find a place I'm much mistaken."

The boy ceased whimpering and looked inquiringly at his mother.

TOMMY GETS HIS CHRISTMAS DINNER.

Reuben thought he could detect the conflicting emotions of the woman in the struggle between womanly pride and motherly love. He saw her tighten her hold on the hand of the boy and turn slightly away.

Slipping forward and politely doffing his hat, he addressed the woman:

"Madam, I beg your pardon, but you see I have taken a notion to that boy of yours, and as I am far away from my own little ones (this was rank duplicity, for Reuben had neither wife nor children, near or far), and as this is Christmas day, I am feeling a little lonesome. You, being a parent yourself, can appreciate my feeling, for doubtless were you away from your boy you would naturally be interested in any child which reminded you of your own. Now I beg you to permit your little boy to be my guest and eat his Christmas dinner with me."

The woman lifted her downcast eyes to the honest face of the stranger, then blushing slightly, without either forbidding or consenting, replied diplomatically: "Tommy is afraid of strangers."

However noncommital this answer was, it was equivalent to a full consent when made to a knight of the grip, and either owing to the hypnotic power of Reuben Bullwinkle or the cravings of appetite, no difficulty was experienced in winning the child's consent to any arrangement which had for its ultimate object the eating of a dinner.

Hungry children are not very fastidious, and however unappetising the viands of that forlorn lunch counter would seem to you and me as we sit down to our Christmas turkey at our own table, to the little hungry boy they were fit for a king, and if everyone throughout the land enjoyed his Christmas dinner as little Tommy did in that dingy old station, it was indeed a merry Christmas.

However, it came to pass that the boy was finally satisfied. He had stuffed himself to his full capacity, and with a sigh of supreme satisfaction prepared to slide off the high stool, ignoring all obligations and without a word of excuse or thanks to his genial host. It was very probable that with the purely natural selfishness which we are all heirs to, but which is more plainly evident in children owing to their innocence, the boy who did not think that his poor mother was still fasting, but with the sublime faith of childhood in the omnipotence of parents, he rested in the conviction that she was old enough to look out for herself, if indeed he gave the matter any consideration, which is not at all probable.

But Reuben had not forgotten, and had made up his mind that the woman's fast should be broken.

"Wait a minute, Tommy," said he, seeing the boy was about to escape.

"Don't you want something more?"

"No, I don't want no more," answered the polite Tommy.

"Wouldn't you like a nice big apple to put in your pocket?—or hold on, I've an idea. It's Christmas, you know, but you didn't know that I was old Santa Claus. The reason you didn't know me, Tommy, is because the blizzard blew my beard clean off. Yet all the same I'm going to fill your stocking, and if I can't get at your stocking I'll fill something else for you. Here, young lady, let's have one of those big paper bags. Now, Tommy, we'll call this a stocking. Let's ill it up. What'll you have? Apples, of course, and doughnuts and some of those delicious sandwiches and pie 'like your mother makes,' and I guess that exhausts the bill of fare. Now hold the end of the bag tight and don't spill out the vicuals; and, Tommy, your mother wants you."

The refreshed travelers had all settled themselves in their seats and the train was jogging along again as best it could through the snow. Passing through the car Reuben looked carefully about for the woman and child, as he was deeply interested in the success of his maneuvers. There is no great difficulty in locating anyone on a train of cars, and as a matter of course Reuben soon found the objects of his search. His business with them was very brief; indeed it was completed with a passing glance, and completed to his intense satisfaction, for that glance was sufficient to show him that the hungry woman was enjoying his bounty with a relish which none can appreciate, unless he has had corresponding experiences. He was not noticed as he hurried by the little group. He did not want to be recognized, for with a fine delicacy which always accompanies true generosity he felt that the less the woman saw of him the more comfortable she would be. Reuben Bullwinkle wanted no recognition or thanks; indeed the idea that he was entitled to thanks never entered his head for a moment. Neither did he make any mental calculation as to the value of an act of friendliness put down to his credit account on the recording angel's book, nor did he look for any special blessing which the Lord might owe him for his act of charity. Indeed the little thought which he gave the matter had its relation entirely to the objects of his sympathy, and if his heart was light and his soul joyous, it was because he had unconsciously wandered near the threshold of Heaven and heard the echo of angel voices singing: "Peace on earth and good will to men."—Frank Beard, in Ram's Horn.

CHRISTMAS LONG AGO.

All Presents Had to Go Into the Christmas Stocking.

Robert J. Burdette in the Ladies' Home Journal tells in his humorous way how he remembers the Christmas of long ago. "Most of the Christmas presents in those days were designed by the manufacturer for the hanging stocking. Anything too big to go into a stocking had to go over to somebody's birthday. In any family where there was more than one child the old reliable 'Noah's ark' was always looked for. We hailed with exclamations of astonished recognition Noah and Mrs. Noah, Messrs. and Mme. Shem, Ham and Japhet. There was no way of telling the men and women apart. They were exactly alike, but the elephant and giraffe you could distinguish at a glance, on account of the spots on the giraffe. So also the dog and the cow, because the cow was always white and blue, while the dog was invariably plain blue. Within 24 hours after the landing on Ararat the baby would have all the paint sucked off Shem, Ham and the hired man, and the doctor would be sent for.

"The red monkey climbing a red stick was another regular Christmas visitor. He was highly esteemed as a light luncheon by the baby. It never seemed to affect the infant unpleasantly—to himself, that is—although the cloudy symphony of red and blue about his innocent mouth was apt to make the beholder shiver. But it made the monkey look sick. Then there was a man on the box, with a major-general's uniform, beating a drum. You turned a crank, the general lifted his stick high in the air, and something in the box made a noise as much like a drum as a peal of thunder is like a piccolo. These things as toys were of no great value, but as practical and useful object lessons they were beyond all price, on the minus side."

ACROSS THE STREET.

The Change That Came with Another Christmas Time.

Last Christmas the house across the street from mine was the brightest and gayest of any in the block. There were beautiful Christmas wreaths in every window and the whole house was aglow. The shades were thrown up high and the soft lace curtains parted wide. The tree in the great parlor of the house across the street was larger and it had costlier presents on it than any other tree in the town. And most of the presents were for the little girl in the white dress and the big pink sash who could be seen from the street dancing around the tree, the happiest, sweetest little maiden in all the world and the light and life and joy of the house across the street.

This Christmas time all is dark and silent and gloomy in the great house across the street. There are no Christmas wreaths in the window, no ray of light comes from behind the closely drawn blinds, no childish voice is heard within the house. There is no bright and beautiful tree, but on the spot on which the tree stood last year there is something white and as beautiful in its silk and satin and velvet finish as the skill and wealth of man can make it. But the sight of it brought a chill to the hearts of those who saw it carried into the house on Christmas eve, and when the eyes of the mother and father fell upon it their hearts bled anew.

The passers-by who saw the bands of white fluttering from the knob of the door of the house across the street went on to their own humble houses thanking God that their own little ones were left to them, no matter how little of wealth or beauty there might be in their homes.

The poorest house in which there was the laugh of children was so much less desolate than the great mansion across the street in which the child's laugh was forever still. It added to the melody of Paradise that Christmas morning. It rang out clear and sweet across the jasper sea. It had gone through the gate Beautiful and into a house not made with hands eternal in the heavens.—Detroit Free Press.

When Formally Instituted.

The celebration of Christmas is said by the church historians to have been formally instituted by Pope Telesphorus, who died A. D. 138.

With His Own Money.

Mrs. Benham—Henry, what shall I get you for Christmas?

Benham—Nothing; I've got to economize this year.—Chicago Tribune.

Best Way to Tell.

The best way to tell whether a present is a cheap one is to observe whether the price has been rubbed off.—N. Y. Truth.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS

Another Hold up.

Masked men perpetrated another bold robbery, in South Minneapolis. The crime was committed with the cool deliberation that has characterized other robberies of a similar nature, and which appear to have become so common in that city of late.

It was about 8:30 o'clock in the evening when F. N. Glasoe, of the firm of Glasoe & Holen, proprietors of the Globe meat market, Twenty-fifth avenue south and Riverside, upon looking up from work that engaged attention, saw himself confronted by five masked men. As many revolvers met his gaze. He was powerless, and although his partner was in the rear room, he did not dare make an outcry. He was told to keep silent, and stand still Then one of the robbers coolly walked back of the counter, and opened the till. From it he took all the money there was in sight, about $40, and a check. The robbers then left. The robbery did not consume over three minutes of time.

Dead.

Mrs. Louis Rober, wife of Lieut. Rober of the Minneapolis fire department, died at her home, 2704 Hamline avenue, St. Paul. About two months ago Mrs. Rober was bitten by a strange animal that found its way into her chicken coop. The animal was not a dog, in all probability, and doctors have ventured the opinion that it was a mink. About two weeks ago, or a little less, Mrs. Rober was taken violently ill, and the physicians who attended her state that she showed symptoms of having hydrophobia.

Still More Trouble.

The sheriff of St. Louis county has levied on the mains of the Duluth Gas and Water company on an execution issued under judgments for personal property taxes for 1894, 1895 and 1896, amounting to $35,000. Notices were posted in the usual form, advertising the sale under execution Jan. 4. There is an interesting question involved, as a mortgage is being foreclosed in the United States court, the commissioner having been appointed to make sale, and the company claims that the plant is in the hands of the court. It may come to a conflict with the United States court.

Judges Must Act.

It will hereafter be necessary that naturalization papers be granted to alien applicants only when the judge is actually present, questions the witnesses and passes upon each case.

This is the statement of P. G. Sjoblom, and he fortifies himself behind a decision of the supreme court of New York, and the opinions of Judges Jamison and Russell, of Minneapolis, and various other eminent members of the Hennepin county bar. The judge cannot delegate his powers to the clerk, but must exercise it himself, if it is to be exercised at all.

Not Guilty.

The jury in the case of the state against William F. Bickel returned a verdict of not guilty.

The charge on which Mr. Bickel was tried was that of grand larceny in the first degree from the Minnesota Savings bank of St. Paul, of which he was vice president and managing officer. It was alleged that he had stolen from the bank a large number of notes and considerable cash. It was shown on the trial of the case that all of the notes had been returned to the receivers of the institution.

Trouble at Anoka.

State Auditor Dunn has ordered the arrest of all trespassers upon the asylum site at Anoka, and the list will include some very prominent Anokans. Their offense consists in the cutting of wood upon the land owned by the state. No arrests have as yet been made, but the evidence is said to be very strong against certain individuals, and a sensation is promised when the warrants are served.

News in Brief.

Gunder Olson, a well-to-do farmer residing a mile and a half from Canton, committed suicide by hanging. He leaves a wife and three children.

The village of Jordan has made a contract for operating an electric light plant for the term of five years.

Samuel Baltimore, an escaped convict, was recaptured near White Bear, and is again in prison. He was on his way to St. Paul and offered no resistance when captured. He was reduced in grade, but not put in the solitary.

George Howard, recently released from the reformatory, has been arrested for stealing a team from a St. Joseph farmer. He sold the horses in Princeton.

Charles Johnson, a farmer near Melby, died from injuries received by being thrown from his wagon while his team was running away. He was about 36 years old and married.

Mrs. Anderson won the ladies' wood sawing contest at Amboy, the prize being a gold watch. There were seven contestants.

Gov. Clough denies that he is responsible for the order prohibiting the playing of indoor baseball in the armories of the state.

The Pioneer mine at Ely, one of the best mining properties in the country, has closed down, throwing 250 men out of employment. This action marks a crisis in the relations between the fee owners and lease holders.

Sergeant Thomas Howard, of the Chicago detective force, was at Crookston to decide as to the identity of a prisoner there alleged to be Chris Strook, alias Red Chris, wanted in Chicago for the bold robbery of Miser Schrag. Howard says the man is not Strook.

Company I, at Minneapolis of the state militia, is now the happy possessor of the four gold medals issued this year as official recognition of proficiency with muskets. By winning these medals the company earns the reputation of having the largest number of sharpshooters of any company in the state.

Cash receipts of the state prison for the month of November were the largest in the history of the institution, aggregating $129,643. Of this amount, $123,352 was for binder twine.

The annual convention of the order of the Eastern Star was held at Marshall, with 100 delegates.

In the case of Louis Christianson vs. the Winona Street Railway and Light company, a verdict was returned for the plaintiff of $2,000, in the United States court. The suit was on account of an accident to the plaintiff's young son, who had a leg cut off by a car last June.

CURRENT TOPICS.

ILLINOIS convict cigar factory has been abolished.

THE greatest depth of the ocean ever sounded is 28,250 feet.

BETWEEN the ticks of a watch a ray of light could move eight times round the world.

THE duration of a flash of lightning is rather less than the millionth part of a second.

The Mexican chamber of deputies has approved a bill authorizing a silver loan of $20,000,000.

MORE female than male immigrants came to the United States last year from eight European countries.

A RESURVEY of the state line by the state of Maryland robs West Virginia of about forty miles of territory.

A MAN has a right to wear a hat in a theater, according to the verdict of a jury in a case tried in Washington.

STEEL pens came into use about 70 years ago. A gross which is now sold for ten cents was worth over $55 then.

IT takes 2,000 of the Korean coins known as "cash" to equal $1. Travelers need an extra bullock to carry their funds.

THE sultan has forbidden the use of the bicycle in Turkey on the ground that it "is immoral and dangerous to the state."

In China a company of 30 actors can be engaged for £6 to play as many pieces as may be desired for two days at a stretch.

MORE than 6,000 species of plants are cultivated, and most of these have been broken up into varied forms by the hand of man.

TO SHOW the carelessness of mothers in Great Britain over 3,000 children are burned to death in the year from their clothing catching fire.

NEARLY 1,200,000 pounds of colors are used by the United States government annually for printing paper money, revenue and postage stamps.

As iron expands with the heat, the Eiffel tower is said to be five inches taller when the temperature is high than it is in the cool of the day.

IN some parts of Australia when a man marries each of the bride's relatives strikes him with a stout stick, by way of welcome into the family.

A RESOLUTION protesting against "the habit of male teachers parting their hair in the middle" has been adopted by a teachers's institute in West Virginia.

ACCORDING to a celebrated French dentist, river, sea, rain and snow water all contain more or less alcohol. Only pure spring water is free from it.

THE present population of Palestine is estimated at 660,000, the Arab element being probably the prevailing one, and the Arabic language generally in use.

THE Belgian government offers a prize of $10,000 to any one who will discover a chemical that will take the place of white phosphorus in matchmaking.

A FRENCH experiment has succeeded in grafting tomatoes on potatoes. The hybrid plant is said to produce tubers underground and tomatoes on the stalk.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND and Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury, will make addresses at the opening of the Winona Presbyterian assembly, at Warsaw, Ind., next June.

IT is an undoubted fact, says an eminent fire insurance authority, that the electric current, when properly installed, affords the safest means known at present for illumination.

THE soil of Siberia, at the close of summer, is found still frozen 56 inches beneath the surface, and the dead who have laid in their coffins for over a century have been taken up unchanged in the least.

THE cotton seed industry of the south amounts to 4,000,000 tons annually, valued at $113,000,000. In 1867 there were only four mills in operation; in 1897 there are over 300, with more than $50,000,000 invested.

THE cod fisheries of Newfoundland have been followed for nearly 400 years. They greatly exceed those of any other country in the world. The average export of cod is about 1,350,000 hundred weight per annum.

A WOMAN physician died in Washington the other day who was always addressed as Mrs. Dr. Susan E. Edson, though she was a spinster. She based her claim to the title of Mrs. on the fact that she was wedded to her profession.

IT IS something of a surprise to learn that from Rome, the home of the arts, the value of the cheese exported from that city is only $1,000 less than the value of the paintings—cheese being the second article on the list of exports from Rome.

STATISTICS of life insurance show that in the last 25 years the average woman's life has increased from about 42 years to nearly 46, or more than 8 per cent. In the same period the average man's life has increased from nearly 42 years to about 44, or 5 per cent.

A DEERING (Me.) man, Thos. Brophy, lost a diamond out of a ring recently, and was worrying about the loss, when one night he dreamed he saw the jewel in the folds of a rug in his house. The next morning he went to the rug, and, sure enough, there was the diamond.

THE speaker's new gavel was made of the wood of an apple tree that shaded the house in which Adm. Farragut was born, at Low's Ferry, six miles below Knoxville, on the Tennessee river.

COD are running in such large numbers and so near the land on the Long Island side of the sound, near East Marion and Orient, that many of them are thrown out by the surf, and residents pick them up on the shore.

THOUGH Rome is called the "Eternal city," the name by right belongs to the city of Damascus, in Syria, which is the oldest city in the world. As long as man has written records the city of Damascus has been known.

THE government's receipts for November were $8,092,485 less than its expenditures. The treasury deficit for the five months of the current fiscal year is $46,101,494.

REV. DR. EDWARD EVERETT HALE said in a lecture in Boston that he found that nine out of ten in a class of girls in one of the city's public schools had never heard of Noah's ark.

AN INNOVATION IN RAILROADING.

A Parlor-Cafe Car Now Running on Daylight Special of Illinois Central Between Chicago and St. Louis.

The Illinois Central has substituted for the parlor car, formerly running on its day train between Chicago and St. Louis, a new composite parlor-cafe car, built for the Company at the Pullman Shops especially for service on its fast, vestibule, solid "Daylight Special" train to St. Louis. The parlor, in the Empire style, is finished in mahogany, with darker panels of the same, the latter being richly inlaid with marquetry composed of various shaded woods. Its furnishing includes easy, luxurious revolving armchairs, upholstered with green frieze plush. The ceiling overhead (in which are fixed brilliant Pintsch gas chandeliers of the latest pattern) are decorated in gold, and in color and design are in harmony, as also is the rich Wilton carpet on the floor beneath, with the plush and mahogany finish of the rest of the room. The cafe is in general design and color scheme in harmony with the parlor, and has tables at which parties of four can be seated, and tables at which couples can dine tete-a-tete. A complete kitchen adjoins the cafe, and meals will be served en route from a varied menu at reasonable prices; the cafe feature to be conducted in the same general way for patrons of the entire train as are the cafe cars on the Central running West out of Chicago, and which have proved so popular. The car also contains a gentleman's smoking room, in connection with which is a buffet from which cigars and liquid refreshments can be obtained. The car as a whole is of substantial construction and elegant finish. The features of this car are particularly adapted to Hot Springs Ark., travel, the Daylight special leaving Chicago every forenoon, making the run to St. Louis in eight hours, and giving good connection in Union Station with trains for Hot Springs.

His Excuse.

Passenger (on a southern train)—What do you mean by calling "hot peanuts?" These are cold.

Train-boy—Well, they were hot when we started.—Judge.

Humped and bent. Lame back did it. Straight and sound. St. Jacobs Oil did it.

We presume there are many women with pretty necks unexposed.—Washington Democrat.

When a railroad man is lame, he says he has a flat wheel.—Atchison Globe.

Sore and Stiff? Cold. St. Jacobs Oil the Cure. It warms and relaxes.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Sayings of the People.

A German acquaintance of ours thus discoursed learnedly upon the business situation recently: "If business is no better next week than it was yesterday two weeks ago, den I'm a son of a gun, dat's vat I hopes."—Philadelphia North American.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

We believe some congregations give their pastors a vacation so they can go and hear other preachers.—Washington Democrat.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Women have great respect for a woman who has her hair done up by a professional hair dresser.—Atchison Globe.

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—Mrs. E. C. Moulton, Needham, Mass., Oct. 23, '94.

A woman doesn't object to her naughty children if others are worse.—Atchison Globe.

Crippled for years? Pshaw! Why St. Jacobs Oil will cure sprains right off. Sure.

Confectioners should make their candy over bon-bon fires.—Chicago News.

Black, deep bruises cured by St. Jacobs Oil. It wipes them out.

Age makes some people wise and others only stubborn.—Chicago News.

"MY WIFE'S LIFE."

How I was the means of saving it.

When the lungs are attacked and the symptoms of consumption appear, then begins the struggle between affection and that destroying disease which slays its thousands annually. It is a happy issue to the struggle when disease is conquered and health restored. Such an issue does not always end the struggle, but it did in the case of Mr. K. Morris, Memphis, Tenn., who saw his wife wasting and weakening and physicians helpless, and then suggested the simple remedy that wrought the cure. He tells the story thus:

"Seven years ago, my wife had a severe attack of lung trouble which the physicians pronounced consumption. The cough was extremely distressing, especially at night, and was frequently attended with the spitting of blood. The doctors being unable to help her, I induced her to try Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and was surprised at the great relief it gave. Before using one whole bottle she was cured, so that now she is strong and quite healthy. That this medicine saved my wife's life I have not the least doubt. I always keep Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house. Whenever any of my family have a cold or cough we use it, and are promptly cured."—K. MORRIS, Memphis, Tenn.

The question: "Is consumption curable?" is still debated, and still debatable. It is easy to say that this was not a case of consumption. Yet the physicians said it was. They should know. As a matter of fact, Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has wrought so many similar cures that it seems to argue the curableness of consumption, in its earlier stages, by the use of this remedy. There is no better medicine for pulmonary troubles than Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It gives relief in cases of Asthma, and Bronchitis, where relief has been heretofore unattainable. It promptly cures Coughs and Colds, La Grippe, and all affections of the throat and lungs. Heretofore, Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been put up in full size bottles only, at $1.00 per bottle. To meet a world-wide demand for a smaller package, the remedy is now put up in half size bottles, at half price—50 cents. Write for Dr. Ayer's Curebook (free) and learn more of the cures effected by Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Address J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Extinguishers.

One of the greatest and heaviest of them is that drudgery of washing and cleaning in the old way with soap. What is a woman good for, after a day over the washboard, or cleaning house? She's too tired even to rest, usually.

Why is it that any woman is willing to live such a life when **Pearline** stands ready to do all her hard work and save her money besides? There's no answer to this—at least, no sensible, satisfactory answer. 563

Millions NOW USE Pearline

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE!

Trade-Mark.

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast COCOA

Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

Costs Less than ONE CENT a cup.

Be sure that the package bears our Trade-Mark.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited,

(Established 1780.) Dorchester, Mass.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10c 25c 50c ALL DRUGGISTS

"THE CLEANER 'TIS, THE COSIER 'TIS."
WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT

SAPOLIO

ESTABLISHED 1879.

MINNEAPOLIS. **WOODWARD & CO.** DULUTH.

GRAIN COMMISSION.

LOW RATES OF GRAIN STORAGE MADE IN MINNEAPOLIS AND DULUTH; WRITE US.

☞ ORDERS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, DEC. 24, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

—Fine mixed candies at Billing's Restaurant; 3 pounds for 25 cents.

—Large quantities of wood are being shipped from this point this winter, oak at $2.40 and maple at $3.60 per cord on the cars.

—The shortest days of the year have already come, and gone. Soon there will be more daylight than we have been having for some time.

—Wednesday morning's train east, was an hour and a half late. It is pretty hard to get around on time these cold, frosty mornings, even for railroad men.

—Merry, Merry Christmas, to each and all of our readers. To-night is Christmas eve, hang up your stocking and see what old Kris Kinkle will bring you. You can't always tell. Give him a chance.

—Rehearsals are being had for an entertainment, and preparations are being made to have a good time Christmas Eve at the M. E. church. A Christmas tree and what the children like are on the programme.

—Fresh oysters always on hand at Billing's Restaurant.

—On Wednesday, Rupert Muckenhirn, who has had several severe accidents during his life time, met with another mishap. While loading wood, one of his horses kicked him on the leg. He will be laid up for awhile.

—Meetings have been held, and an organization affected to either buy out the Delano creamery or start a new one in the near future. Farmers find there is money in milk, and they desire to preserve to themselves the cream of the business.

—From the St. Peter papers we learn that a city horse buyer visited that town a few days ago and bought horses from six parties, paying $220 for one animal; and the average price for the lot being $151. Surely this looks like old time horse market, anyway.

—Aurora Borealis in all her fantastic shapes, and beauty, is visible along our northern horizon nearly any evening now. It is a little cool to linger long to observe it sometimes. But it well repays one to take a short run out and look at it occasionally.

—The Delano Furniture Company is constructing a livery barn for A. G. Jones, on the river bank, opposite Mayor Borsch's store. He is to have a nice place when it is completed: regular city style. The location is quite handy to the business portion of town.

—The Cosmopolitan, monthly magazine, and Bellamy's new book "Equality" and the GAZETTE one year all for $2.50 It has been but a short time since the price of such a magazine as the Cosmopolitan was, alone, $4.00. No one should be without good reading now-a-days.

—A crew of men are at work for the Minneapolis Brewing Company here this week. They have torn down the old storage house and will build one of the latest improved refrigerators for their beer, to be distributed from this point. Cold weather don't seem to check the beer business.

—The Eagle persistently, and apparently purposely, refrains from even mentioning that eggs are selling at about three fourths the ordinary winter price, and that many of the manufactories are being killed off, to appease the appetites of hungry hordes in the cities and at home. Why don't she explain?

—If you want to make a friend a nice Christmas present subscribe for some of the nice magazines to come once a month, for a year to them. Demorests and the GAZETTE one year for $1.75. Cosmopolitan and the GAZETTE one year for $1.89. Send your money to us, paying up arrears and one year in advance, entitles you to the same chance as new subscribers.

—Cream taffy, all kinds, fresh made always found at Mrs. B's Restaurant.

—There is a state law with severe penalty for dumping garbage of various kinds into running streams. Some of our citizens should read it and take warning ere they are caught in the meshes of the law. The river is not the place to put your rotten appels, potatoes, and other vegetables; nor your spoiled fish, meats, or manure from your barns. Take heed or a bill of costs may accrue.

—The High School Literary Society's public entertainment at the City Hall, passed off nicely, and was enjoyed by a well filled room of interested listeners. President Emma Hitsman called the meeting to order and Secretary Minnie Lawrence read the minutes of last meeting. The programme for the evening was shortened by omitting the most interesting and instructive part of the programme, the debate, on account of the lateness of the hour and the coldness of the atmosphere in the Hall, two causes that might have been overcome by beginning earlier and by firing up a little. The programme as rendered was:

Instrumental music, Blanche Rader; reading, Edna Ross; Dialogue; song, Mollie Maxfield; recitation, Polish Boy, Minnie Lawrence; Instrumental music, May Mowatt; recitation, Miss Arnold; song, Misses Steffes, Sturman, Ross and Erickson; paper, Edna Ross; reading, Amanda Sturman; song. Ella Bryant; dialogue; tableaux.

Merry, Merry, Merry Christmas!

—The Parochial school is enjoying a vacation during holidays.

—Don't fail to inspect Mr's Billings' fine, home made cream candies.

—The Public school is to have two weeks vacation for Christmas holidays beginning to night.

—If you want to know how a fellow feels with a carbuncle on the "ligamentum nucia", ask Policeman Martin Nelson.

—Rev. McCornack, of Howard Lake, preached Tuesday evening and left an appointment for next Tuesday evening. He is a good preacher. Hear him.

—One of liveryman Jones' best horses, of course, received a very severe kick Sunday night, from his neighbor horse. He will have a rest for a few weeks.

—Skating, since the last below zero weather has been good on the river and the young folks have been improving their opportunities, even nights and Sundays.

—The severe weather let up Sunday and since then we have been having a fine spell of zero temperature. The air is pure and bracing. Regular old time Minnesota weather.

—John McGary, of Independence, has been appointed administrator of the Hysted children, and will sell at public auction on Tuesday, Dec. 28, at their farm most of their stock and other property.

—Rev. J. L. Farber preached Sunday evening to a fair sized crowd. We do beleive most of the audience, for once were of the mail persuasion. Don't stay away from church ladies just because the men come.

—The creamery talk crystallized Saturday, into a meeting at the City Hall, where steps were taken to organize a stock company and buy out Mr. Roosen or build a new creamery. An adjournment till Monday was taken.

—Fred Zabel and Carl Shrader purchased a nice Christmas tree of Grown & Co., a few days ago, for the entertainment in the German Lutheran church on the Montrose road. They expect to have as good a time as their city neighbors. There is no reason why they shouldn't. Christmas is for all.

—Several farmers in our vacinity, as has been their custom for years, butchered their hogs and hauled them to Minneapolis the week before Christmas. We haven't learned how they were satisfied with their trips, but suspect when they compare notes with neighbors who were ready to accompany them, but who finally accepted 4cts per pound, on foot, for their hogs here and thus got rid of a hard days work butchering, and another days trip to the city in the cold and on slippery roads, we suspect that they will feel that they are not much better off for their visit to the big city.

—The annual Village election will soon roll round. Good men should be placed in nomination and elected to each office. Men should be on guard who will strive to make our Village a model for good order and observance of law. The present board does some good things but like their predecessors, if not more so, they allow the saloons to do about as they please, setting a poor example for the rising generation. As at present run the saloon license amounts in Delano to a hugh monopoly, allowing a few men to sell liquors to whom, and when they please, while others are excluded from the business. It should not be so.

—The Health officer, under instructions from the State Board of Corrections and Charities made the annual inspection of the Village lockup last Saturday. It is in poor condition for company. The dirty matress and pillow, without sheets or pillow case, piled up in a corner, on the floor, with a pair of blankets and a couple of quilts, all dirty, is not inviting to prisoners. The council should pfecure a bedstead, and a few other conveniences, if they expect to keep people in jail. If any one should be confined over night in the present outfit we believe he might get some damages from the village for being kept in such a place. Fix it up at once.

—A good square meal, or a lunch, at any time, at Billings' Restaurant. Mrs. B. is a good cook, and tends to business.

Personal.

Ole Swedebeck, of Maynard, is visiting with his brother E. J. and family.

Frank Cary and family, of cedar Mills, are enjoying a visit with Grandpa Stanley.

Prof. Roy Wilder, who is teaching in the Warner district, was home over Sunday.

Ed Freeman and Miss Grace O'Hair, of the "U", came home this week for Christmas.

George Bolton and L. M. Maxfield were among Delanoites at Buffalo, this week.

Prof. Everson, it is claimed, didn't like Hawarden, and so returned to Minneapolis.

Miss Kizzie Gates left this morning for Mantorville, to spend Christmas with relatives.

John Nugent Jr., was serving summonses on some of our citizens, as witnesses, this week.

Miss Annie Parslow, who is teaching on the other side of Buffalo will spend the Christmas vacation at home.

Bishop Gilbert held Episcopal services in the Presbyterian church Friday evening and Rev. Ray, Wednesday.

Wanted.

AGENTS: In every district on the continent to take orders for high-grade Canadian-grown Nursery Stock and Seeds. Largest and most complete assortment in the trade. Fast selling specialties; superb samples furnished free; correspondence in any language. These positions are money makers, and territory should be secured at once for the season by all hustlers looking for a good thing. Our salary or commission offers will interest anyone not earning $1000.00 per year. Get in communication with our nearest office.

An opportunity to represent a well established house. Ability more important than experience.

LUKE BROTHERS COMPANY,
International Nurseries,
CHICAGO, Ill. MONTREAL, Que. [illegible]
N. Y. 60, Pa.

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat,	No. 1 per bu.,	$ .85
" "	No. 2 " "	$ .79
" "	No. 3 " "	$ .74
Rye		$ .37
Potatoes, per bu.,		.40
Butter		.12, .18
Eggs,		.15
Hay, per ton,		4.50 5.00
Pork		3.20 3.50
Chickens, dressed,		.05 .06
Turkeys, dressed,		.10

DIED.

COOPER.—At Williston, N. D. William Cooper, aged 83 years.

Mr. Cooper was an old resident of Wright county and moved to Dakota about three years ago.

County Cullings.

Rev J. W. Powell, of Mankato, is to preach at Montrose Sunday, instead of Rev. Farber.

And eighteen year old boy, Paul Golla, of Montrose, accidently shot himself in the abdomen last Monday while loading a gun. His condition was critical at last accounts.

The Grand Jury failed to find any body guilty of murdering Mr. Boxell and his young wife. To most people it looks as it that crime should be uncovered, soon. Else what is the use of officers and laws against crimes?

Valley Herald: John Sheehy, rold democrat and a supporter, at the last election, of Joel Heatwole for Congress, has been appointed postmaster at Montgomery. This is a bitter dose for the old time republicans of that town, who supported one of their own party for the position.

Editor Wharton has a terrible time bringing to life the Wright County Editorial Association. Perhaps he could induce the Wright County Medical Society to lend a helping hand. Nothing like trying. If a call was made it looks as if enough quill drivers would be present to make an interesting time for once anyway.

On the list of Jurors to serve in the United States courts to be held at St. Paul, January 11, we notice the names of J. A. Sternberg, Smith Lake; Thomas Kelly, Waverly; A. H. Grant, Buffalo, for the grand jury.

Among petit jurors are M. J. Kingsbury, Monticello, J. L. Harwick, Monticello; A. J. Wood, Otsego; Owen Dailey, Maple Lake; and George Davies, Buffalo.

The County Commissioners met at Buffalo Dec. 13. Employed Fred Brown to draw up plans and specifications for repairing Dayton bridge.

A committeee to view the proposed changes in county roads was appointed to meet at residence of N. P. Nelson, Dec. 28.

The Treasurer was instructed to visit towns of the county, to collect taxes, in January and February.

Bids for printing will be received and acted upon at the first meeting in January.

Also for furnishing 100 cords of 2 foot, green, body maple wood, and 25 cords of 18 inch green, body maple wood and for 25 cords 18 inch green basswood. Bids will also be received for oak same dimensions and quantities as above.

Order for formation of new school district, No. 127, was made.

The County Surveyor was instructed to complete record of surveys up to date, in books provided for that purpose.

Sealed bids for 18,000 feet of oak plank, at Monticello bridge, planks to be 3 inches thick 12 feet long and sound not less than 8 nor more than 12 inches wide.

Petition of R. C McEachren, granted.

Petition of F. D. McMillen, rejected.

Court News.

District court at Buffalo was still in session this week.

Roy Spencer was given a reformatory sentence, and Charles Spencer found not guilty; no evidence against George carsley, he was dismissed. Mark Thomas was sent to Stillwater for three years. The charge against these men was stealing sheep.

Derrick Fuller vs. Belle Fuller, divorce granted.

State vs. Thomas Kelly fined $100. Paid.

Augusta H. Archibald vs. Anna Goetz. Verdict for plaintiff damages $5. 20 days stay granted.

The report of the Commissioners on laying a public road from Rockford Village to Rockford station was approved, and an order made granting the road; the county to pay commissioners.

Mary A. Higgins vs. Thomas Wrenn, dismissed; failed to prove cause of action.

Peter Bjorklund vs. P. S. Oslund, dismissed.

State vs. James Sweeney, no bill found, discharged.

McCormick Harvesting Machine Co. vs. H. A. Peterson. Verdict of lower court affirmed, defendant given judgement.

State vs. L. A. Meister, assault in second degree. No bill found; ordered released from custody.

Archie Gilmer. Jury disagreed and was discharged; defendant held.

William Opat vs. John Punchover et al. Verdict for defendant.

Etta and David Flannigan appeal from guardians account. Settled and dismissed.

Samuel Longfellow was found not guilty and defendant discharged.

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VOLUME X. DELANO, WRIGHT COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1897. NUMBER 14.

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The New Year.

The New Year is here. Another mile stone has been passed in our journey through space. Another year has been added to the short span of life we are allowed here. The year of 1897 is closed. Its good deeds and its bad deeds have been credited or charged up to us in the book of life. We are given the opportunity to begin another year with pages white and clean. Will we keep them so? Or, will we allow big ugly blots to mar many day's records, as was the case with the year's account just closed? Let us make good resolutions. And let us not forget them as the merry bells cease ringing in the glad New Year. But let us ever bear in mind the necessity of keeping inviolate our New Year's vows and promises. Let us daily ponder them in our mind, and faithfully work to have our account for 1898 the best of our lives so far.

It is very easy for many people to make resolutions to lead a better life as each new year presents itself on the calendar of life; but it appears that many break them, with even more ease, before the sun goes down on the day they make them.

Let everybody make good resolutions for the New Year, and let everybody make a resolve not to break them for one year. Let 1898 be a happy and a prosperous year if we can make it so.

HANNA, of Ohio, lacks more than Foraker of getting the nomination to succeed himself as Senator from the Buckeye state.

THE Litchfield Saturday Review has changed hands, Mr. Mullen having sold out to Messrs Mathews, of Benson, and Wagner, of Waseca. If the new proprietors keep the moral tone of the Review up to Mr. Mullen's pattern it will continue to be a good paper.

THE State Educational association has been having an interesting time at St. Paul this week. Teachers from all parts of the state have been having their says on different subjects connected with the securing of an education by the rising generation.

A MEETING of the Democratic State Organization is to be held in January in Minneapolis. The next campaign for State officers and for Congressmen, and a United States Senator to succeed C. K. Davis is now on, and things political will grow warmer each week until next November.

MR. BRYAN met with a hearty welcome on his recent visit to Mexico. It must be that these Mexicans are not so tired of their silver dollars as some of our newspapers would have us believe, or they would not be so fond of welcoming Mr. Bryan, the leading apostle of free silver in this country.

THE St. Cloud Journal Press, the me too Eagle, and other party organs are jumping onto Capt. Van Sant's proposed nomination for Governor in great shape. They want a man that can enthuse the party. That's not the way to enthuse the party boys. You must unite and holler for the winning hoss, or John Lind will do the enthusing sure.

THE scare headlines in some of our daily papers make the average reader weary. Day after day it is wars, and rumors of wars, formations of trusts, bankruptcies, suicides, murders and the like. The truth is bad enough without making a lot of scare head lines. Lots of people scarcely read all the scare heads now-a-days, to say nothing of the horrible tales themselves.

JUDGE THOMAS CANTY has made friend. by his straight forward manly course on the bench of the State Supreme Court. He had friends before or he would never have been elected to that high place. As he has added to their numbers, he must now have enough to send him to the U. S. Senate, in the place to be vacated by C. K. Davis soon.

He has demonstrated his ability to the satisfaction of all. Some of the papers claim he can not be spared from his present position, because of his peculiar fitness. Just such men as discharge their duties well are fitted for higher places and should not be switched off into niches and kept there till they die of old age.

ENGLAND, Germany, and Russia are gaining footholds in China. It looks as if they wanted to gobble up the whole Chinese Empire. But then our John Goodnow is over there, and he is a professional ball player, and they surely will keep their distance from his residence, at least.

IT is now claimed that Gen. Ruiz was trying with $100,000 to buy the surrender of some of the Cuban forces, was why he was killed. Could it be possible that Spanish gold is influencing the actions of U. S. toward the Cuban affair? The reputation of U. S. legislators is not that of killing the bribe offerers.

JOSEPH LEITER, of Chicago, backed by his father, a retired merchant surprised the Chicago wheat speculators by having his grain, a big pile of it, delivered in Chicago. It is claimed that while he was having fun in wheat, he was making a big thing in oats. And now some of the papers are exhibiting cuts of Mr. Leiter's chin. A man don't carry his brains in his chin. And its not every man with a double chin that gets rich dealing in wheat and oats. Some men get double chins from barley.

A SWISS doctor is said to have removed the stomach from one of his lady patients lately, who made a good recovery and is now apparently in better health than she had been for a long time. A tumor had grown in the organ causing its removal. We would advise our readers not to be in too big a hurry to have their stomachs taken out. If they should, and then be called upon to have their vermiform appendix amputated, and a few other intestines removed they surely would have to live by hypodermic injections.

IT is considerably humiliating to the people of this country to have the President announce in his message to Congress that they would later be presented with a printed report by Great Britain, on the international agreement business, instead of having the pleasure of listening to a report from the three eminent citizens of this country sent to Europe expressly for the purpose of doing what they could to bring about international bimetallism. It does surely look as if the Commission had become so disgusted as to refuse to make a report. And, if they hadn't before, they should after that direct insult.

THERE don't seem much chance for passing the Postal Savings Banks bill this session of Congress. There is a variety of opinions as to what kind of a law should be made, and as to the effect on finances such a law would have. Some claim that a billion dollars would soon be deposited in savings banks, if they were started once, and the great question then is what would the government do to invest the money, to enable it to pay the interest on so much wealth. It will cost considerable to run all these banking institutions. And in case the deposits should be so large as some anticipate the temptation to extravagance by government officials would be very great. The money would soon be spent in some way, and when the depositors wanted their money back government bonds would have to be sold to raise the money to pay them off. Great scheme that.

FROM present indications President McKinley will not be a candidate for re-election unless he can so arrange and parcel out political plums as to secure his renomination in spite of the majority of even his former followers.

The bimetallists who supported him at the last election, hoping something would be done to bring about international bimetallism, have about given up hopes that he will aid them in that direction. The civil service rules and regulations people are not pleased, neither are the anti civil service advocates satisfied with the way things are going. Prohibitionists, many of whom supported McKinley thinking him a good Methodist and of course a thorough temperance man now claim that he is allowing wines used at his receptions, and on his table; and they are as much opposed to such conduct in the chief executive of our land as in any other individual. If these charges are true, he can depend on the solid vote of the Prohibitionists for some other candidate, at the next election. On the whole it is generally claimed that though the President may have some good manly ideas of how things should be carried on in a Christian country and by a Christian President he allows the politicians to have their way too much; to do things to suit themselves, and not him. In short the claim is that the President lacks backbone of his own.

THE Republicans are having a terrible time fixing upon a nominee for Governor. There are a few followers for each of many men. Some want a governor from one of the big cities; some say he must and shall come from the country. Some want a solid gold standard man; others think he should advocate bimetallism. Among those mentioned we find the names of Capt. Van Sant, the old war horse, many think he has been in service as a prospective candidate too long now. Then there is "My Policy" Eustice, and Farmer Gibbs. They have been hankering after the office about as long as has the Captain, or even longer. Then there is Gen. Clapp, Tams Bixby, Bob Dunn, Gov. Clough, and probably since his return to the ranks. Old Peas, and no telling how many more. And each has his handful of friends, and the friends will all have it in for the fellow that robs their favorite of the plum; and there are so many handfuls that when they all vote for the opposition, just to even things up you know, of course John Lind the only opponent they seem to have, will be elected by a handsome majority.

Tried To Buy Towne!

A Duluth special of Dec. 28, to the Pioneer Press says: "Ex-Congressman C. A. Towne alleges that he was offered $50,000 and a special train with which to visit Canton, and the influence of the administration to procure him a United States senatorship in Minnesota, providing he would keep in line with the Republican party on the money question shortly before he walked out. He declines to mention any names, however, and says that he does not believe President McKinley knew of the attempt to bribe him. Mr. Towne is credited with these statements at Long Prairie and confirms them here."

The people are entitled to know who made this offer and on what authority they made it. Mr. Towne, of course, is prepared to tell, when he thinks the proper time for him arrives. People in such business should be exposed to the public gaze, that their efforts may not prove more successful with some purchasable man.

The People Will Rule.

The Indiana Republicans have expressed themselves in a way to surprise some of the National leaders. They think the G. O. P. ought to redeem its pledges; and this is only a starter; wait until other states further west are heard from.

People have tired of waiting and watching and watching and giving parties one more chance. They have expressed themselves before, and are now doing so earlier in the administration's term.

When Cleveland went in last time, people were led to believe they would have a tariff law to suit them. After fooling around for a long time Gorman's amended affair, nothing like what people wanted and had a right to expect, was passed and presented to the President for his signature. Instead of vetoing the bill he allowed it to become a law by limitation, and took his first step toward the Klondyke camp and out of the hearts of his countrymen. Since then, though Maryland had to go Republican in order to accomplish it, Mr. Gorman, a once Presidential possibility, and who was so active in thwarting the will of the people so recently and forcably expressed on the tariff question has been relegated to the ranks of innocuous desuetude.

New men with different views and as many and fully as loud promises have succeeded in securing control of affairs. So soon it has become evident that things are, for all the present administration, to jog along in the well worn rut, so far as aiding the poorer people is concerned. Whereyer opportunity presents, the people are declaring themselves as desirous of having things done about as agreed upon, before election; but it seems about an impossibility for the present House and Senate, and Presidential aspirants and their followers and leaders to agree upon any plan of mending the finances; or re-arranging the Dingley bill; or delivering the Cubans from their perilous predicament; or doing anything to alleviate the sufferings of afflicted humanity, anywhere.

People have had all this kind of thing they want; they are heartily tired of electing to office, against their own convictions, term after term, men who promise great things and after election simply follow the paths of their predecessors, diverging only to help monopoly, wealth and greed gain a better grip upon the poor.

At the first opportunity an aroused populace will be at the polls and vote for what they think right. They have been reading and thinking and they have got tired of voting as they are told; and always for the other fellows interest, and intend to see what kind of a gouernment we will have when they vote for what they know is best for the country and the people in it, regardless of "financial" interests of a few millionairs who are seeking to drain the savings of even the women and children into their own coffers by the Postal Savings banks, making another sale of bonds inevitable.

Buffalo Gazette, and Cosmopolitan one of the best monthly magazines, for one year, for $1 80

No Money in Beets.

Columbia, Mo., Dec. 29.—Since 1890 the Missouri experiment station here has been making experiments with sugar beets. Today the authorities gave out the result of their experiments which demonstrate that it would not be profitable for the Missouri farmer to raise the beets for sugar purposes, if he intends to go to the expense of erecting factories for manufacturing sugar.

Next Congressman Towne Speaks.

C. A. Towne, whom the people have slated for the next Congressman from the Sixth Minnesota district addressed a vast audience at the opening of St. Cloud's new Opera House last week. Mr. Towne spoke on the financial question of the day, and quite evidently has lost none of his old time vigor, but handles the subject in a still more entertaining and instructive manner than he did two years ago. He is a man that learns by experience, and he has profited by the last two years' schooling in finances. He fired some redhot shot and shell into the camp of the republican bimetallists who voted with the old party against their convictions, just once more at the last election. Although a commission was sent to Europe to work up a bimetallic scheme on an international agreement it has accomplished nothing. Senator Wolcott who headed the commission is said to have returned home disgusted not so much because of what the prospects were in Europe, as with the avowed determination of the Goyernment of the United States, as announced by Secretary Gage, to have nothing but a straight out and out gold standard money. How can bimetallists longer be led by such actions by their party leaders? They have surely had enough of this kind of doings.

Frank Larrabee and W. E. Dodge have had another head end collision on the Great Northern road. Judge Smith has sent out a wrecking train.—Times.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 24, 1897.

"Wobbling Willie" is again being applied to Mr. McKinley as a nickname by members of his own party. The Republicans who still call themselves bimetallists have about decided that Mr. McKinley must either declare himself to be a gold monometallist or a bimetallist; they are tired of having him coddle them by talking bimetallish and then allowing Secretary Gage to publicly announce, without remonstrance, that the administration was for any and everything that was regarded as likely to help perpetuate the single gold standard. Those men have quieted their constituents by assuring them of Mr. McKinley's sincere friendship for bimetallism, and his desire to aid in its restoration when the opportunity offered, and it was from Mr. McKinley himself that they got the impressions upon which those assurances were founded. Now they have doubts, and will demand that Mr. McKinley settle them once for all.

Mr. McKinley has been wobbling on the civil service rules quite as badly as upon finance and he is likely to find himself brought to book upon this subject soon after Congress resumes business. Just before Congress adjourned for the holidays, Mr. McKinley indicated, if he did not actually make the promise, to some of the republicans who had been taking an active part in the movement to secure anti-civil service legislation, that he intended to issue an executive order that would remove from the protection of the civil service rules many of the offices that were included in Mr. Cleveland's extensions of the rules. This week, with Congress away, Mr. McKinley told his Cabinet that he was inclined to stand pat on civil service and that while he might make some changes he did not expect to make any extensive modification of existing rules.

The joint sessions of the House and Senate Indian Committee, the object of which is to agree upon a single bill covering all the legislation for the Indian Territory and the five tribes of civilized Indians that this Congress will be asked to pass, have so far merely served to show how many divergent interests there are in this matter and how difficult it would be to draw a bill that will not be unjust to some of these interests.

The nomination of Mr. Charles Page Bryan to be minister to China, if persisted in by Mr. McKinley, may be the cause of a big fuss in the Senate. It has been represented to Mr. McKinley that the European grab game which is now being played in China makes it imperative that the U. S. minister to that country should be a man of wide diplomatic experience, and that Mr. Bryan lacks that qualification. Such Senators as Teller, Wolcott and Frye have announced their intention to fight the confirmation of Bryan, if Mr. McKinley sends it to the Senate in spite of the protests which have been made to him.

The republican policy of cutting the appropriations regardless of what is needed, in order to try to help the Dingley tariff lessen that deficit nightmare, has been shown in a striking manner by the way in which the House committee on Appropriations treated the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior, who had himself, under orders from the White House, cut the estimates of all his bureau chiefs. Everybody knows that the work of the Patent Office has steadily increased with the growth of the country, and perhaps everybody doesn't know, but it is true all the same, that the U. S. Government makes a profit out of the Patent Office, the amount to its credit at this time in the U. S. Treasury being in excess of $5,000,000. The Secretary of the Interior asked Congress to provide for just one-half of the additional help that the Commissioner of Patents says is needed to get the business of the office up to date, and the House Appropriations Committee declined to provide any additional help at all, although the business of the office is now from two to six months behind. If a private business establishment refused to employ help enough to promptly handle its business, it would soon find that rivals were getting it away from it, but as the government has no rivals in this business those who have dealings with the Patent Office will have to grin and bear the delay until better business sense prevails in the House, unless the Senate comes to the rescue by properly amending the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill.

Every republican office holder from Ohio, in Washington, who is supposed to have the slighest influence with the republican members of the Ohio legislature has been ordered—not requested—to report at the Hanna headquarters in Columbus, for the purpose of helping the boss to land that Senatorial plum. Another proof that this is a civil service reform administration.

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THE JEWELL NURSERY CO., Lake City, Minnesota.

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Retirement of Bank Notes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Mr. Coffin, the acting Controller of the Currency, today called attention to the fact that the retirement of national bank notes in the first twenty days of this month had qeen $3,000,000. This is said to be the first time during the last ten years that the voluntary retirements have reached this amount in one month.

Under the law the United States Treasurer is not allowed to receive for retirement more than $3,000,000 in any one month, and hence all deposits to retire notes during the last ten days of this month must be refused.

This exceptional condition, Mr. Coffin says, is due to the prevailing low rates of interest, arising from a superabundance of money for investment, which has advanced the price of United States bonds. He says the law should be amended in this particular, as it interferes with the elasticity of the currency and the natural laws of trade.

Against the Saloon.

Des Moines, Dec. 29.—The antisaloon league closed its meetings here to-day. A pledge was adopted which all members must sign, making it the rule and practice of the league members to vote for candidates who are opposed to the saloon. Officers were elected as follows: President, L. S. Coffin, Ft. Dodge; secretary, Allen T. Hickey, Des Moines.

Late Literary News.

What would you do if war should be declared to-morrow with a European power? How would it change your home life, the lives of your brother and other relatives? How would it affect your business connections and business? What changes would it make in financial, city, state and national affairs? It is these interesting problems which a writer in the December Cosmopolitan has undertaken to sketch under the heading of "A Brief History of Our Late War With Spain," at the same time vividly describing the exciting scenes which would attend the opening of hostilities. This same number of the Cosmopolitan has an article on "The Well Dressed Woman" by Elsie de Wolfe, a contrast of the characters of Henry George and Charles A. Dana by John Brisben Walker, in another place "The Loves of Goethe," while Wells' story, "The War of the Worlds," which has been so widely read, reaches its conclusion in an unexpected way.

Better Than Ever.

Farm, Stock & Home, Minneapolis, Minn., begins its fourteenth volume November 15th, and starting with that issue will hereafter appear with enlarged pages, having a fourteen inch column instead of a thirteen as heretofore.

Farm, Stock & Home, by the use of minion type, has always given more reading matter for the money than any other Minnesota Agricultural paper and this move will place it still further to the fore. While an inch on a column does not seem a great deal, a little figuring will quickly prove that it is nearly equal to giving twentysix papers of the old size in a year, instead of twentyfour. The subscription price and frequency of issue will remain the same, viz. 1st and 15th of each month and 50 cents per year. The BUFFALO GAZETTE has an arrangement with the publishers by which Farm, Stock, & Home can be had in connection with the BUFFALO GAZETTE for $1.30 for the two papers.

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Latest News

Japan is preparing for war.

A big biscuit trust has been formed and crackers are up.

Gilfillan is claimed to be the Minneapolis man to knock out Senator Davis.

American Livestock Feeder's and Breeder's Convention at St. Paul Jan. 11 to 13.

Ida Grove Era, (Iowa): Printers and editors are growing better and better every year. The Prison Mirror, published in the Minnesota state prison, has been forced to suspend because there was not a printer in the pen. They are said to have a full supply of lawyers, doctors, and ministers but not a single printer.

We received our copy of the Prison Mirror this week. The Era must have been misinformed.

Grand Forks, N. D., Special, Dec. 28.—The State Teachers' association convened here to-day with a large attendance, including prominent educators from all over the state. The visitors will be given a reception to-morrow night by the ladie's federation of clubs. The meetings of the four departments were interesting. Twenty three county superintendents are present and State Superintendent Holland delivered an address to that department. The discussions were more than ordinarily interesting.

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The Gazette.

DELANO, Wright Co., - MINN.

Thirteen crimes were punishable by death in Great Britain when Queen Victoria ascended the throne. To-day there are practically but two—treason and murder.

A gallant California judge has decreed that "a wife can be compelled to support her husband by labor." It is an undoubted fact that multitudes of wives do that without any order of courts.

The United States will now proceed to break the reindeer record. The oldest inhabitant of Lapland will be astonished when he hears at the end of the season of the time made in Alaska.

A New Orleans paper says the home production of beet sugar will be a powerful ally for cane sugar in this country. It will also be something of that nature in the American farmer's bank account.

An exchange thinks that one honest working man, no matter how wet and dirty with perspiration, is worth more to a community than a score of dudes and a hundred other loafers, no matter how rich their parents.

There should be no opposition to the bill introduced by Congressman Barrett, of Massachusetts, forbidding the use of the United States flag for advertising purposes. Such a misuse of the national standard is permitted nowhere else on earth.

The health authorities of Indianapolis say that diphtheria and other contagious diseases are spread in that city by the use in common by school children of penholders and lead pencils. These are gathered in a box each evening and redistributed the next day to different pupils. In this way a pencil finds its way into the mouths of scores of children.

Mining for whisky is what Kansas City is arranging to do. Some 40 years ago a cargo of corn whisky was sunk in the Missouri river. Where the river then ran is now dry land, and it is proposed to dig down and lift out the barrels. But it is no use for old topers to start for Kansas City until further notice—the hoops may have given way before this.

Adele Marie Juana Patti, better known as Adelina Patti, was born February 19, 1843, and is therefore nearly 55 years old. She has a castle in Wales, and is reported to be worth over $1,000,000. She receives $4,000, however, for singing in concert, and, although her voice is not what it was ten years ago, she still appears frequently in London and the provinces.

Secretary Gage touches upon the report of the bureau of immigration, which states that immigration to the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, shows a decrease of 112,435 from the arrivals for the preceding fiscal year, and was the smallest in volume since the subject has been under federal supervision, where it was placed by the act of August 3, 1882.

Washington Remington, the last of the famous Remington triplets, died at his home in North Smithfield, R. I., the other day, aged 81 years. He was a son of Henry Remington, and, with his brothers, Jefferson and Monroe, now both dead, was born on the same day in the year 1816. At that time three presidents, Washington, Jefferson and Monroe, had served their terms, and the proud father named his three sons after the presidents of the United States.

Men who have passed the prime of life are wont to speak with a certain kind of envy of the young people who are about to enter upon active life at the beginning of the twentieth century. The feeling is that the next generation is to see a greater advance in the world, a greater advance in civilization than has ever yet been attained in any equal period. The outlook before the young man of to-day is a matter of interesting speculation.

Miss Lucinda Day died at the age of 90 years in a quaint little brick house in West Springfield, Mass., where she had lived all her life. Seventy years ago Miss Day had a love affair. Her lover was a sailor, and on his departure for a voyage Miss Day promised to place every night a lighted candle in the window to greet him if he returned in the night. He has not since been heard from, but Miss Day refused to believe him dead. The night of her death was the first time for 70 years the candle had not shone in the window.

The Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, of Indian territory, seem in earnest in the determination to leave United States soil if arrangements can be made with the Mexican government for the location of colonies aggregating 26,000 natives south of the Rio Grande. The white men who covet the valuable lands held by the Indians will not regret their going, but the Indians themselves may make a serious mistake. Doubtless they have some real grievances, but in the main they are now well treated, and many of them have become rich and prosperous.

It will be remembered that an investigation by the treasury department about a year ago showed Former Librarian A. R. Spofford to be about $30,000 short in his accounts. Now it appears that a large part, if not all of this deficit, which Mr. Spofford promptly made good out of his own pocket, will be accounted for by a great batch of old money orders which the absent-minded librarian had put aside and forgot to cash. Librarian J. Russell Young and First Assistant Postmaster-General Heath say that some of the orders date back 22 years.

President McKinley's mother wrote a little sketch of his early life which has in it more worth than many campaign biographies. Alluding to her family cares she said in one of those simple sentences that say so much "I did the best I could, of course, but I had six children, and I had all my own work to do." Her experience is that of millions of women who "do their own work" and do it so well that their memories are blessed in countless homes. A good woman's work is never done, and it is doubtful if the busiest man labors more industriously than does the ordinary, careful housewife.

A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reciprocity negotiations between the United States and Germany are practically suspended.

The postmaster-general has decided to order a special issue of stamps commemorative of the holding of the trans-Mississippi exposition at Omaha the coming year.

The government has sent Charles E. Stubbs to Europe to encourage the use of the American horse in the cavalries of Europe.

President McKinley will, it is announced, send a message to congress recommending the establishment of a department of commerce and industry.

The United States will have on January 1 next 184,464 miles of completed railway.

In Washington a counterfeit five-dollar silver certificate was discovered of the series of 1896, J. Fount Tillman, registrar, D. N. Morgan, treasurer, No. 2852687.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage in an open letter to the Federation of Labor defends the gold standard.

At the white house Christmas day was the most quiet and peaceful on record, owing to the recent bereavement of the president.

On the 25th the treasury gold reserve was $160,267,463, the highest on record.

THE EAST.

After an extended cruise the United States training ship Alliance has arrived in New York.

At a crossing near Passaic, N. J., a train struck a stage coach and 20 persons were injured, three fatally.

In Philadelphia the Chestnut Street national bank and the Chestnut Street Trust and Savings Fund company failed with combined liabilities of $3,000,000. William M. Singerly, publisher of the Record, is president of both companies.

The death of ex-Congressman John Patton, of Curwensville, Pa., occurred in Philadelphia, aged 74 years.

In the United States there were 292 business failures in the seven days ended on the 24th, against 329 the week previous and 297 in the corresponding period of 1896.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 24th aggregated $1,331,263,881, against $1,368,948,283 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 26.0.

During a fire at Philadelphia four children named Maltbeski were suffocated by smoke.

At Stanton, Del., Wesley McBride and his wife were killed and their daughter, aged six years, fatally injured by a train.

The oldest Presbyterian preacher in Delaware, Rev. W. W. Taylor, aged 86 years, died at Wilmington.

At their home near Jackson, Pa., Milton Neal and his aged wife were shot to death by an unknown assassin.

Samuel and James Lytle (brothers) were killed on the Erie railroad near Atlanta, Pa., while driving to a relative's house to spend Christmas.

Terence and Michael McDermott, aged twin brothers, died at the same time in New York.

WEST AND SOUTH.

During a riot in the courthouse at McArthur, O., Elijah Brown and Plyly Teeters were fatally injured.

A. H. Dolphin, W. H. Hughes, John W. Bright and Samuel Sevier, hunters from Chicago, were frozen to death near Dawes creek, in Newton county, Ky.

The oldest man in Minnesota, Bazille Luprenent, died at Little Falls in his one hundred and tenth year.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to wreck a Burlington passenger train near Murray, Ia.

Near Farmington, Ind., a buggy containing William Pearcy and Miss Brooks was struck by a train and the latter was killed and the former fatally hurt.

For wife murder Sonly Ryan was hanged at Greensboro, N. C.

On January 11 next the ninth annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America will be held at Columbus, O.

Flames damaged the Power and Wilshire blocks in the business center of Cleveland, O., to the extent of $500,000.

Near Tift City, Mo., the two little children of George Coakley, a farmer, were killed and eaten by vicious hogs.

The freight traffic through the United States and Canadian Sault canals for the year 1897 exceeds all previous years by nearly 2,000,000 tons.

At the age of 90 years William Besley, whose name is known all over the west on account of his large brewing interests, died in Waukegan, Ill.

The trip from Honolulu to San Francisco was made by the steamer China in 14 days 12 hours and 18 minutes, beating all previous records.

Flames destroyed the Coliseum building in Chicago, the loss being $350,000 on the structure and $125,000 on exhibits contained therein. One man was burned to death and many other persons were injured.

In Chicago fire and an explosion in the building occupied by the Tosetti Cafe and Restaurant company caused a loss of $200,000 and 23 persons were injured.

In the depopulated districts of western Kansas 200 schoolhouses are to be sold at auction.

For killing his wife Peter Coleman was hanged at Vancouver Court House, Va.

At Park River, N. D., the wife of Jacob J. Payer, a well-to-do farmer, committed suicide after killing her four little children with poison. Family trouble was the cause.

In Chicago the grand jury voted 35 indictments against proprietors of alleged gambling resorts, among those indicted being three aldermen.

Miss Clara Brattain and Mrs. John Moore were killed by the cars at Terhune, Ind. Mrs. Moore had only been married one day.

On January 10 the Iowa legislature will meet in Des Moines.

In Alaska the output of gold this winter is estimated at $10,000,000.

Fire destroyed the M. D. Harter company's flouring mill at Fostoria, O., the loss being $150,000.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Russia has been granted permission by China to winter a squadron at Port Arthur.

It is said that Japan has withdrawn its objections to the annexation of Hawaii by the United States.

In Jamaica business is almost paralyzed owing to the depressed price of sugar.

Around Smyrna, Asia Minor, a number of earthquakes occurred and several persons were killed and many injured.

Mussulmans on the Island of Crete attacked a caravan near Armiro and killed 12 Christians.

Within ten miles of Havana Cuban insurgents were burning canefields.

By an explosion of fire damp in Dortmund, Prussia, 16 persons were killed.

Seventeen British war ships were off Chemulpo, Corea, supporting the British consul's protest against the king's practically yielding the government of Corea into the hands of the Russian minister.

By January 1 Capt. Gen. Blanco declares that Cuba will be under an autonomical government.

In London Mrs. Jarvis and her nine children, the youngest a baby, were burned to death at their home.

A Spanish squadron, comprising four gunboats and two tugs, which was operating in the vicinity of Manzanillo, was forced from the mouth of the Canto river by the insurgents.

LATER NEWS.

The most profound distress prevails among many thousands of people in Cuba. Starvation not only impends, but is an actual fact. The president has been informed of the facts from a source whose credibility cannot be doubted.

The Russian forces have occupied the city of Kin Chan, an important walled city at the head of the Gulf of Dau Tung, China.

Lord Salisbury, the English premier, has written to United States Ambassador Hay, declining to enter into an agreement to stop sealing.

Five hundred Italians employed by Beckwith & Quackinbusch, highway contractors at Little Falls, N. Y., struck for an advance of wages from 12 to 15 cents per hour.

The Coliseum at Chicago which was burned Christmas Eve, was set on fire by a pet dog. An explosion of gasoline set the dog on fire. Lolita, a dancer in the Cuban village, says Frank Mvrphy, an employe in the X-ray booth, confessed to her that he caused the explosion.

During a fire at New Haven, Pa., in the residence of Mrs. Mary Ann Browdy, Miss Nancy Browdy, aged 46, was so badly burned that she cannot survive.

The Overman Bicycle company of Chicopee Falls, Mass., has assigned. Liabilities, $329,000; assets, $1,318,000.

A decree of foreclosure was entered at Milwaukee against the Wisconsin Central railway.

It is officially announced that Horace G. Burt, third vice president of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad company has been selected for the presidency of the Union Pacific.

For a Christmas present, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Mosher, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., received triplets. They arrived Christmas day and the indications are that they will live. This is the second case of three children at a birth within a month.

Owing to the failure of Premier Marquis Saido of Japan to reconstruct the cabinet, all the members of that body have resigned. The newspapers demand the formation of a very strong ministry, capable of coping with the situation in the East.

Fire destroyed the large pipe organ in the office of the Great Northern hotel in Chicago, causing a loss of $20,000.

The pilot boat Somners N. Smith was seized at Mobile, Ala., by the treasury department, under suspicion of filibustering.

Forty per cent of the Pittsburg district coal operators have signed a legal document binding them to uniformity, and expect to be operating under the new plan by Jan. 1.

The Orange Free State has ratified the extradition treaty between that country and the United States, recently negotiated, and has returned the document to Washington, where it awaits the action of the United States senate.

The manufacturing potters of Trenton, N. J., have agreed to restore the 12½ cent cut in wages made in 1892.

Adlai E. Stevenson, former vice president of the United States, has accepted the position of western counsel of the North American Trust company of New York.

Three hundred and seventy-five applications for patents were received at the patent office the 27th, the highest record for one day in the history of that office.

Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, expresses strong disapproval of the reports that the relief measured adopted by the United States and cooperated in by Spain are a step toward intervention by this government in the affairs of Cuba.

It is reported that over twenty British warships have anchored at Port Hamilton, a small island off the southern extremity of Corea.

Fred S. Finster and William F. Muir, deputy collector and inspector at Port Huron, Mich., have been removed from their positions for violation of the civil service rules in soliciting campaign contribution.

The meeting between British and American authorities for finally determing the boundarry of Alaska, will be held this winter.

MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Dec. 28.

Wheat—No. 1 northern, 94½ to 95c; No. 2 northern, 88½ to 89c; May, 90¾c.

Corn—No. 3, 26c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 22 to 23c.

Cattle—Steers, $3.20 to 3.75; cows, $2.60.

Hogs—$3.00 to 3.25.

Sheep—Mutton, $3.10 to 4.50; lambs, $4.25.

Butter—Creamery, extras, 21 to 22c. creamery, firsts, 20 to 21c; dairy, fancy, 19 to 20c. dairy, choice, 15 to 16c.

Poultry—Turkeys, 7 to 8; spring chickens, 7 to 8.

THE COLISEUM IN RUINS.

Huge Chicago Structure Reduced to a Heap of Twisted Iron.

Chicago, Dec. 26.—Fire Friday night destroyed the Coliseum building, at Sixty-third and Stony Island avenue, in which the democratic national convention was held last year. The fire was one of the quickest ever seen in Chicago. From the time it originated, by the crossing of two electric wires, until the Coliseum was a pile of twisted iron and hot bricks, not over 20 minutes elapsed. The building had been rented for a manufacturers' exposition, and was filled from end to end with booths, all of which were destroyed, with all contents.

The fire originated in a booth which was used for an exhibition of X rays, the booth being managed by M. J. Morley and William Robertson. The two men were examining their Roentgen machine when they were startled by a sizzling noise behind them, and upon turning saw part of their exhibit ablaze. Crossed electric wires which were over the exhibit it is thought caused the flames.

Within ten minutes after the fire began the roof was ablaze, and in a very short time after the fire appeared on the top of the building one of the large arches that span the building gave way with a tremendous report, and then another, and another, each one going down with a sound like the report of a cannon. The building fell very quickly, as after the first arch went down the weight was too great for the arches next to it, and all collapsed. It took not over 20 minutes to make a complete ruin of the building.

The Coliseum cost $250,000 and was twice as large as the Madison Square Garden building, New York. It had floor space of seven acres, including the ground floor and galleries, and was 770 feet long by 300 feet wide. On August 21, 1895, the first Coliseum, then in course of construction, was wrecked, entailing a loss of $125,000. The cause of the collapse was never known, but it was thought the last arch was not placed in position correctly. Six hundred men had been working on the building up to half an hour before the collapse. After the collapse of the first building plans were drawn for a new building, and it was constructed and opened to the public June 1, 1896. Its arena was only equaled in extent by that of the Roman Coliseum.

Chicago, Dec. 27.—The fire which on Friday evening destroyed the Coliseum claimed only one victim. He was N. H. Johnson, whose charred remains were recovered from the ruins Saturday. Johnson was a fireman employed about the building. He evidently remained at his post until the last moment. Then he rushed toward the exit. Within a few feet of the door an immense piece of glass fell from the roof, pinioning him to the earth, while the flames slowly consumed him.

Chicago, Dec. 27.—From midnight, the morning of December 22, until six o'clock Saturday evening, the fire record of the city was: Number of fire alarms, 119; total losses, in part estimated, $1,102,500; number of people killed, 1; number of people injured, 51. The city has not equaled this record since the fire of 1871. Of the 51 injured persons 14 were firemen, 12 policemen and 30 were citizens. The fire alarms this year will approximate 6,500, the greatest number in the history of the city in 12 months.

Great Britain Refuses.

London, Dec. 28.—Lord Salisbury, the premier, has written to United States Ambassador Hay in response to America's latest proposals in the Behring sea controversy, and her request that Great Britain would enter into an agreement with the United States, Russia and Japan to stop sealing. Great Britain declines to enter into such an agreement. Lord Salisbury says in substance that he has communicated with the Canadian government, which has the foremost interest in the sealing question, and that Canada is unwilling to become a party to such an arrangement as is proposed by the United States. Therefore England, continues Lord Salisbury, whose interest is but slight, would not be justified in acceding to the proposals. Lord Salisbury's answer emphasizes the policy of England not to interfere in Canada's foreign relations.

To Meet in Chicago.

Columbus, O., Dec. 28.—A call has been issued by the conference of miners and operators for a joint meeting of representatives from the competitive field of western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to be held in the Y. M. C. A. building in Chicago, Ill., at ten o'clock a. m., Monday, January 17, 1898, for the purpose of establishing mutual relations and formulating an annual scale of prices to be paid for mining in the various fields in the states aforesaid for the ensuing scale year, and such adjustment of differentials as may be agreed on, and if possible the permanent establishment of interstate agreement on the mining question, and the consideration of such other matters as may properly come before such meeting.

Bad Fire in Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 24. — Fire broke out in the business center of the city at five o'clock Thursday afternoon, and fanned by a high northwest wind destroyed property worth nearly $1,000,000. The Power block of Frankfort street, owned by J. B. Perkins, six stories high and made of brick, was consumed above the second story, and the rear of the brick Wilshire block, six stories high, owned also by Mr. Perkins and fronting on Superior street, was burned. The fire started by the explosion of a large can of benzine in the lithographing establishment of Johns & Co. in the Power block.

Will Pay Better Wages.

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 24. — The Coronne Coal company and the Virginia and Alabama Coal company, employing about 1,200 coal miners in Walker county, announce that on January 1 they will advance wages from 60 to 70 cents per ton. The increased demand for coal and the need of more labor is the cause of the advance. Other operators are expected to follow suit.

Aged Couple Slain.

Indiana, Pa., Dec. 27.—Milton Neal and his aged wife were shot to death by an unknown assassin at her home near Jacksonville, nine miles southwest of here some time during Christmas. Their bodies were found at nine o'clock Sunday night by their son Harry, who was passing the house, and stopped to pay a Christmas call on his parents.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS FAIL.

Two Supposedly Strong Financial Institutions Go Under.

Philadelphia, Dec. 24.—A sensation was created in this city Thursday by the announcement of the suspenson of put Street Trust and Savings Fund comgarded as one of the strongest financial institutions in the city. The suspension carried with it the closing of the Chestnut street Trust & Savings Fund company, doing business under the state banking laws. William M. Singerly, publisher of the Philadelphia Record, is president of both companies, and the same men, with one exception, act as officers and directors.

No statement of assets and liabilities is available, but it is stated that the deposits of the Chestnut street bank amounted to $1,700,000, and of the Trust company $1,300,000.

It was known for some time in banking circles that Mr. Singerly's banks were in trouble, and the national bank examiner, it is said, was aware of the condition of affairs. Wednesday night a number of the leading bank officials of the city held a conference lasting until nearly three o'clock Thursday morning, considering the matter of raising sufficient money to relieve Mr. Singerly's banks of their distress. It is understood that a proposition to float $2,000,000 preferred stock of the Philadelphia Record had been practically agreed to when the discovery was made that because of the involved condition of the trust company's finances this sum would not be within several hundred thousand dollars of the amount required. Negotiations were therefore declared off and the banks were forced to the wall. Now it is hoped that the committee which began where the former committee left off will succeed in satisfactorily adjusting the finances and thus permit the banks to pay deposits dollar for dollar.

The net earnings of the Record last year are said to have been $249,000, more than sufficient to pay dividends on a sum sufficient to pay all of Mr. Singerly's indebtedness to the banks. The statements of the cause of the failure current here agree with that made by Comptroller Eckles at Washington Thursday that it was primarily due to the loss of much money by Mr. Singerly in his unproductive paper mill at Elkton, Md., one of the largest in the country. One statement placed the sum thus involved at nearly $1,000,000. Mr. Singerly also has much money invested in other enterprises in this and other cities.

Much sympathy is expressed on all sides for Mr. Singerly. He has occupied such a prominent place in the affairs of the city and the state for years past that the news of his financial difficulty naturally created a sensation. Mr. Singerly stated that he had received hundreds of telegrams from all over the country expressing the sympathy of his friends. He has borne the strain well, although he naturally shows in his face and manner the deep concern his troubles are causing him.

NOTED CASE ENDED.

Marriage Set Aside After Bride Had Been Dead for Four Years.

Chicago, Dec. 24. — The Illinois supreme court has handed down a decision in the Orchardson-Merrick marriage annulment case affirming the decree of nullification granted by a lower court, and giving the property to relatives of Mrs. Merrick. The case is unique in that the marriage is set aside after one of the contracting parties has been dead almost four years. In 1893 Charles Orchardson, an artist and at one time socialistic candidate for mayor against the late Carter Harrison, was married to Mrs. Merrick, of Quincy, Ill. Mrs. Merrick, who was over 80 years old, was possessor of property worth something like $100,000. Orchardson, who was 60 years old, met Mrs. Merrick at a spiritualistic seance in Quincy conducted by Vera Ava, known better as Odelia Dis de Bar, and with her help, it is alleged, prevailed upon the aged Mrs. Merrick to marry him and make a will leaving her property to him. Mrs. Merrick died within a year. Shortly after her death Mrs. Merrick's relatives brought suit to have the marriage set aside. The case has been in the courts over three years.

At High Water Mark.

Washington, Dec. 25.—The treasury gold reserve crossed the $160,000,000 mark Friday, and now stands this afternoon at $160,267,463, the highest on record. It was estimated by treasury experts 60 days ago that the column would reach $160,000,000 before the end of the calendar year, and there is great rejoicing among these gentlemen over the figures. The net balance, aside from gold, is $76,858,304, which brings the grand total up to $237,125,768. By the time the extraordinary disbursements which are to be made about the 1st of January are out of the way the total treasury balance will be down to nearly $200,000,000, which would reduce the working balance above the gold reserve to about $40,000,000.

Heaviest in Years.

New York, Dec. 25.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"The weekly reports show a remarkably large holiday trade at many points, the largest for five years. Moreover, at the season when wholesale business usually shrinks, the pressure of demands for immediate deliveries, which results from unprecedented distribution to consumers, keeps many establishments at work that usually begin their yearly rest spell somewhat earlier. Instead of decreasing, the demand for products shows an unexpected increase in several important branches. Foreign trade continues satisfactory, even in comparison with the remarkable record of a year ago, when exports exceeded $117,000,000 in December. Bank failures at Philadelphia, due to individual operations, cause no disturbance, and commercial failures for the month have been less than half last year's to the same date."

For Singerly's Creditors.

Philadelphia, Dec. 28.—The conferrees appointed to formulate a plan of settlement of the affairs of William M. Singerly have recommended that stock in the Philadelphia Record be issued and paid to the creditors to the amounts of their indebtedness. Mr. Singerly is to be left in charge of the Record, and he is to be given six years in which to pay off these bonds. According to the statement the Philadelphia Record for the last seven years has shown a net earning of $243,000 a year.

A Special Message Coming.

New York, Dec. 24.—A Washington special to the New York Journal says President McKinley will recommend the establishment of a department of commerce and industry. The message urging congress to provide for this is to be sent in shortly after the holidays.

RUSSIA GRABS AGAIN.

Her Troops Occupy Kin-Chau—Japan Waits Her Opportunity.

London, Dec. 28.—Russia has made another grab of Chinese territory, and evidently is intent upon forcing the hand of Great Britain in regard to partition. News comes that the czar's forces have occupied Kin-Chau, lying north of Port Arthur. This places them a little nearer Peking, and gives them command of another important strategic position in the Gulf of Lau-Tung. The incident has intensified the interest in oriental affairs, and is taken to mean that the czar is intrenching himself in the Flowery kingdom. It is also taken as signifying that an understanding exists with Germany and possibly with France.

It is expected, however, that when the French cruisers get into Chinese waters seizures will be made, and that Britain will then be compelled to grab territory in an attempt to preserve the balance of power in the Yellow sea.

Action is likewise awaited on the part of Japan, whose indemnity is likely to remain unpaid should all the powers appropriate the Chinese littoral.

Odessa, Dec. 28.—It is reported that two first-class cruisers, with a large number of extra marines, have been ordered to join the Russian squadron in Chinese waters.

London, Dec. 27.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says: It is reported that 17 British war ships are off Chemulpo, Corea, southwest of Seoul, supporting the British consul's protest, really amounting to an ultimatum, against the king's practically yielding the government of Corea into the hands of the Russian minister. The protest is specially directed against the dismissal of McLeavy Brown, British adviser to the Corean customs, in favor of the Russian nominee. The news has produced consternation at Seoul, which is heightened by the knowledge that Japan has a fleet of 30 war ships awaiting the result of the British representation, that Japan fully supports. Japan is irritated by the arrival of Russian troops in Corea and it is believed that she will oppose them.

FOR STARVING CUBA.

Secretary Sherman Issues an Appeal to Americans.

Washington, Dec. 25.—The following proclamation to the American people has been issued:

"Department of State, Washington, D. C., Dec. 24, 1897.—By direction of the president, the public is informed that, in deference to the earnest desire of the government to contribute by effective action toward the relief of the suffering people in the island of Cuba, arrangements have been perfected by which charitable contributions in money or money kind can be sent to the island by the benevolently-disposed people of the United States.

"Money, provisions, clothing, medicines and the like articles of prime necessity can be forwarded to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the consul-general of the United States at Havana, and all articles now dutiable by law so consigned will be admitted into Cuba free of duty. The consul-general has been instructed to receive the same and to cooperate with the local authorities and the charitable boards for the distribution of such relief among the destitute and needy people of Cuba.

"The president is confident that the people of the United States, who have on many occasions in the past responded most generously to the cry for bread from peoples stricken by famine or sore calamity, and who have beheld no less generous action on the part of foreign communities when their own countrymen have suffered from fire and flood, will heed the appeal for aid that comes from the destitute at their own threshold, and especially at this season of good will and rejoicing give of their abundance to this humane end.

"JOHN SHERMAN."

The appeal was issued after consultation with Minister Dupuy de Lome. The Spanish minister called at the state department about noon Friday and conferred with Judge Day concerning the relief of the reconcentrados on the island. He made it clear that the Spanish government would cooperate in any relief measures, and that there was entire willingness that the supplies go direct to Consul-General Lee, instead of through Spanish relief channels.

Havana, Dec. 25.—Capt. Gen. Blanco has cabled to the Spanish minister at Washington—Senor Dupuy de Lome—that Americans have authority to send supplies to the reconcentrados of the island without paying customs duties.

New Baseball League.

Chicago, Dec. 28.—Five western universities organized into the Western Intercollegiate Baseball league in this city Monday. The following clubs will compose the league: University of Michigan, University of Chicago, University of Illinois, University of Wisconsin and Northwestern university. Manager Keith, of Michigan, was elected president, and L. E. Fischer, of Illinois, secretary. A series of three games will be played between each of the clubs. The season opens April 9, with Northwestern versus Illinois, at Champaign, and closes June 11, with Chicago versus Michigan, at Detroit, and Illinois versus Wisconsin, at Madison.

Fate of a Large Family.

London, Dec. 27.—A Mrs. Jarvis and her nine children, the youngest a baby, were burned to death at five o'clock Sunday morning in a four-room cottage occupied by the Jarvis and two other families in Dixie street, Bethnal Green, London. The unfortunate family occupied the upper floor. By a strange coincidence, Mr. Jarvis, the woman's husband, who had been suffering from consumption, died in the workhouse infirmary Sunday afternoon without having heard of the disaster. Mrs. Jarvis earned a scant livelihood by making match boxes, and her rooms were filled with inflammable material.

Marvel in Surgery.

New York, Dec. 25.—For the first time in the history of surgery the complete excision of the stomach of a human being has been successfully accomplished, the patient—a woman—more than three months after the operation being to all intents and purposes well and capable of performing her daily work. The operation, which was performed by Dr. Carl Schlatter, of the University of Zurich, Switzerland, has attracted widespread attention in Europe, where it is hailed as a brilliant one, the first step in a new history of surgical triumphs.

Eaten by Hogs.

Tiff City, Mo., Dec. 24.—Two little children of a farmer living near here climbed into a pigsty to catch one of the pigs. They were set upon by a number of hogs, which killed and ate both children before they were found.

Sixteen Killed.

Dortmund, Prussia, Dec. 24.—Sixteen persons were killed by an explosion of fire damp in the Kaiserstuhl II. pit here.

MOTTO ON THE DENTIST'S WALL.

Enraged the Suffering Patient But Pleased the Tooth Puller.

"I tell you what it is," the infuriated patient was saying to the dentist, "I don't mind so much the way in which you yanked out that tooth, nor even the fact of its being the wrong tooth, nor the price you asked for paralyzing my nerve, nor any of the disagreeable things you've said to me, nor the insinuation that a ten-year-old child would have stood it better; no, I can't say that I care for any of that racket. It is something else that barbed the iron that entered my soul—I mean my jaw."

"I suppose you didn't like the manner in which I assisted you out of that chair?" said the dentist.

"It wasn't that," continued the man with the fractured jaw. "I was in the army and am used to being shot out of a cannon. Nor it wasn't the pain when you took the top of my head off. No, sir, it was none of those. It was that framed and emblazoned motto on your wall which aroused in me the feeling that insult had been added to injury."

The dentist smiled as his eyes followed those of his tooth-tortured patient, and read those words:

PEACE! BE STILL.

"My wife designed that suggestion," he said: "I think it was clever of her." And he handed back enough money for car fare and put another sound tooth in his collection.—Chicago Times-Herald.

GIVES HER OLD NUMBER.

Young Bride Confused in Making Her First Purchase.

She was one of the prettiest little things in the world and the way she stepped into the store and ordered a bill of groceries was a sight worth witnessing. When she came to settle for them she found she did not have enough money with her, so blushingly asked that they be sent C. O. O.

"Certainly," returned the obliging grocer, smilingly. "What is the number?"

The little lady stammered as she gave the name Gibson, but failed utterly when she came to the number. At last she faltered out:

"No. 4621 M——; no I mean 5537 B," and hastened away covered with confusion and blushes.

An interested bystander asked the grocer as the girl went out the door:

"One of those persons who try to get goods under false pretenses, I suppose?" and was very much astonished when the grocer replied, laughingly:

"Not on your life. Just a bride giving her first order. I can spot them a mile off."—Chicago Chronicle.

MISUNDERSTOOD.

Mr. Casey Was Not Up to Polite Parlance.

Madge Casey threw herself with wild abandon on luxurious Turkish divan in the magnificent drawing-room of the palatial brown stone mansion owned by her father, the wealthy but honest politician. Madge's amiable mother had just given her a good scolding for being out so late the previous night with that "spalpane av a Moike Cassidy, who niver intinded gettin' married," so the rebellious daughter entered the abovementioned room for the purpose of having a good cry.

Ten minutes afterward her father entered, and seeing the pride of his heart in tears, said soothingly: "Arrah, Madgy, me darlint; phwat's th' cause av all this grafe?"

"Oh, papa," replied the beautiful girl between gulps, "I'm bemoaning my fate."

"Bemoanin' yer fate, eh? Thin it sorves yez roight," said her now cruel parent. "Hovn't Oi towld yez toime an' agin thot iv yez didn't stop wearin' shoes two soizes too shmall for yez thot ye'd hov bunions on yer fate? Oi hov thot."—Up-to-Date.

Not Up in Nautical Lore.

At sea, as many people know, time, instead of being reckoned by hours, is divided into watches of four hours each. From four o'clock to six, and six o'clock to eight, there are half divisions, nautically termed dog watches. In an insurance case the counsel asked an old sailor what time of day a certain collision occurred, and received the reply: "About the middle of the first dog watch." In summing up the case the barrister enlarged upon the information thus imparted, as follows: "You can imagine, gentlemen of the jury, the care which existed on this occasion, when, as appears from one of the plaintiff's own witnesses, this valuable ship and her cargo and the lives of passengers and crew were intrusted to what, gentlemen?—why, to the mere watch of a dog!"—English Paper.

Advantages of Wealth.

First Traveler—I envy the millionaires who can travel around the country in private cars.

Second Traveler—Yes; they have lots of comfort.

"Just think of being able to stop the car long enough to get a square meal at a railway restaurant!"—Puck.

A Generous Merchant.

Mrs. Broke—Some money must have dropped out of this letter.

Friend—Why?

"My carpet dealer writes that if I will pay my bill promptly he will give me 20 per cent., and I don't see the money."—N. Y. World.

His Parting Shot.

He (after being rejected)—I shall never marry now.

She—Foolish man! Why not?

(Viciously)—If you won't have me, who will?—Philadelphia North American.

The Spoils.

Citizen—To tell the honest truth, do you think you are earning your salary?

Office Holder—Man, I earned it four times over in the campaign.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Some people think that when a man is bald-headed he ought to quit going with the girls.—Washington Democrat.

Scrofula and
All other blood
Diseases are promptly
And Permanently Cured
By Hood's Sarsaparilla.
If you suffer from
Any form of Blood
Disorder, you should
Take Hood's and
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A. N. K.—G 1689

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"EVERY YEAR."

LIFE is a count of losses,
Every year;
For the weak are heavier crosses,
Every year;
Lost springs with sobs replying
Unto weary autumn's sighing,
While those we love are dying
Every year.

The days have less of gladness,
Every year;
The nights more weight of sadness
Every year;
Fair springs no longer charm us,
The winds and weather harm us,
The threats of death alarm us,
Every year.

There come new cares and sorrow,
Every year;
Dark days and darker morrows,
Every year;
The ghosts of dead loves haunt us,
The ghosts of changed friends taunt us,
And disappointments daunt us,
Every year.

To the past go more dead faces,
Every year;
As the loved leave vacant places,
Every year;
Everywhere the sad eyes meet us,
In the evening's dusk they greet us,
And to come to them entreat us,
Every year.

"You are growing old," they tell us
Every year;
"You are more alone," they tell us,
Every year;
"You can win no new affection,
You have only recollection,
Deeper sorrow and dejection,
Every year."

Too true!—Life's shores are shifting,
Every year;
And we are seaward drifting,
Every year;
Old places, changing, fret us,
The living more forget us,
There are fewer to regret us,
Every year.

But the truer life draws nigher,
Every year;
And its morning star climbs higher,
Every year;
Earth's hold on us grows slighter,
And the heavy burthen lighter,
And the dawn immortal brighter,
Every year.
—Albert Pike, in Washington Post.

HOW IT TURNED OUT.

"THA'LL live to rue it."

"Well, aw cannot go again' my feelin's. Aw cannot help lovin' thee."

"Naw, an' tha' cannot help lovin' someb'dy else, con ta? Tha'll live to rue it, aw tell thee, an' so will that hupstart tha's seet thy heart on—mind that."

The girl thus addressed blushed faintly, but did not hang her head. Rather, she lifted it with a proud look which, despite her working shawl, plain black hat and somewhat pasty-white complexion—the common heritage of mill girls—lent something queenly to her whole appearance.

Had you seen Rachel Swann on Sunday, as she walked with her Bible and hymn book to the Methodist Sunday school to teach her class, you would scarcely have known her. Dressed in the latest style—or the latest that had percolated to the provinces—from the "tips" in her hat and the "fall" which expressed rather than hid her delicate features, to her neat little shoes, she looked—what she was—a lady. And had you seen her at the chapel door after evening service, without ado or even greeting, beyond a mutual look of satisfaction, meet a pleasant-faced young man and walk away by his side, you would have been in possession of the secret—no secret now—that James Sumner, assistant cashier at Messrs. Peel's mill, and Rachel Swann were "keeping company."

Jim Sumner had started life as a half-timer and little-piecer, but, naturally an intelligent lad and a great favorite with the schoolmaster, he had, in spite of the great disability of beginning to earn his living at ten, made such good use of his opportunities that he was early taken into the "office" and was now quite "looked up to" by right-thinking folk as a man who "could addle (earn) his brass 'bout takkin his cooat off." Moreover, he was junior "chapel steward" at the Methodist chapel, and altogether a man any girl in that place might be proud to "keep company" with.

That Rachel was proud of her lover everybody knew. They had only "made it up" a short time ago and had walked in public less than a fortnight when the above conversation took place. The man, for such he considered himself, who threatened to "mak' her rue" was considerably older than herself and an "overlooker" at the mill in which they all worked. He had long forced his attentions upon Rachel, who, while giving him no encouragement, had not absolutely repulsed him until she heard that he did a little private bookmaking among the youths and young men in the great mill. Until then she had regarded him as a decent fellow and shrank from hurting his feelings, hoping he would desist in time and give it up as a bad job. She did not know Jabez Smethurst. He was the sort of man whose love can turn to bitter hate, and now, both against the girl and the man he deemed his supplanter, his rage burnt fiercely.

"Aw'm fair miserable at my work, Jim, now," said Rachel, as she walked with her lover from his mother's cottage along the embankment of the great reservoir.

"Why, how's that, my lass? Aw thought tha' wur all reet now, an' gradely set up wi' four looms, an' averagin' nineteen an' six a wik"—for, though Jim was an assistant cashier, he dropped, like his lady love, into his native Doric on all familiar occasions—"an' tha' towd me that even thy cross-grained owd aunt could speyk civil now."

"Ay, aw was fain enuf, Jim, but—Eh, lad aw can hardly tell yo', aw've kept it to mysel' for days, but aw cannot bear it no longer—th' overlooker's ta'en one o' my looms off me, an' says he'll tak' another if aw don't mend my work."

"Dost mean Jabe Smethurst? Aw'll see that reet—ne'er heed, Rachael," and as they had passed the railway station which stood at the upper end of the reservoir, and were in a somewhat secluded place, he put his arm around her waist, drew her to him, and kissed her fondly.

"Say nowt, Jim. It'll do no good. Gaffer thinks weel o' Jabe. He hearkens to him as if Jabe knew everythin' an' him nowt. An' it does look as if my work was bad, for he gives me such bad 'soarts' 'at aw con on'y do half what t'others con, an' my aunt says whoo'll gie me th' key o' th' street if aw cannot addle more than a little wench. It's piece work, tha' knows."

"Ay—well, ne'er heed, my lass. Kismas'll soon be here, an' we'll get wed as soon as th' New Yer comes in. Aw'm gettin' two pounds a week now, an' aw'm promised a rise wi' th' New Yer."

A month had passed. Poor Jim! All his fair hopes seemed blighted. Brimley Brothers, a firm in the neighborhood with whom Messrs. Peel occasionally did business, in checking their bank book, found themselves indebted with an amount paid by check to Peel & Co. for which they could find no corresponding item in Peel's account, and, on making inquiry from them, found that there was no account of its receipt in their cash book, nor did such an account appear to have been paid in the usual way to their credit at the bank. Evidently a check had been drawn and paid of which the books of neither firm had any record. It was a sum under ten pounds, but as the youth who ran between the mill and the bank in the adjoining town of Blackbrook appeared too unsophisticated to transact such a fraud, and as Jim Sumner was immediately responsible for the current cash, of the firm, he was held to be morally responsible, if not actually criminal, and, accordding to the immemorial custom of the firm, "had to go."

Poor Jim! He did not wait to meet his chapel folks and intimates. He just kissed his widowed mother, who would not have believed "owt again' Jim" on the testimony of an archangel, and went out into the frosty air, straight to the station, and away to a town 30 miles distant, to make a fresh start. His sweetheart was still in the mill. He ought, of course, to have waited for her, and told her. But he didn't. He would write. She would learn soon enough. The village would buzz with the news, as though the new "hooter" had proclaimed it, by nightfall. And it did.

HE TICKED HER UP.

There were girls who seemed to be glad to tell Rachael, and when she flared up and said:

"Yo' know as well as aw do 'at Jim ne'er did it," they only replied:

"Well, he's ta'en his hook at any rate. Yo'r Aunt Bet seed him goo, and says 'good riddance to bad rubbidge.' She doesn't seem to think as weel o' Jimmy as her niece does." What could Rachael say? She went home with rage in her heart against her aunt, and something like resentment against her lover for hasting away without a word to the girl who could have died for him. Ah, little did she think—yet even now a dead misery had taken hold of her.

"Well, Miss Proudie, an' how's thy fine gentleman naa?" (Aunt Bet's own lad had had hopes of the "office" once, but had turned out o wastrel—hence her bitterness.) "Aw thout wot it 'ud be. Some fowk can't stand gettin' up i' th' world. Pride'll hev a fa', an' thy whippersnapper's come a cropper at ony rate."

In tongue warfare Rachael was nowhere; besides, Aunt Bet wasn't worth answering. Then, that very day the overlooker had threatened to reduce her to two looms, and had humbled her so terribly before the other weavers, that all the spirit seemed clean gone out of her. She went to bed, but not to sleep. The "knocker up" had an easy task next morning. That day was the blackest of many black ones during the past few weeks, and now no lover's comfort awaited her. Everything went wrong. The stuff wouldn't weave. Her looms seemed bewitched. The overlooker overlooked with a vengeance.

"Yo'll start on two looms to-morn," he said; "think on that! Aw've lots a wenches o' 14 'at weave better nor thee, an' do moor wark on two looms t'an tha' con o' three."

It was the last straw. She dare not face Aunt Bet and her sneers.

"Oh, Jim, Jim," was the cry of her heart, "why couldn't you say a word to me?" For when her heart spoke it cried for Jim and not for looms. Coming out of the hot mill it was bitter cold. Next week was Christmas week. Merry Christmas! She drew her shawl over her head and hurried away. Not to the place she called "home." She scarcely knew where she went. A hopeless despair weighed on her sensitive spirit. Tears unchecked and unheeded dropped as she walked. "Anywhere, anywhere, out of the world!" would have been her exclamation could she have expressed her deepest wish. Suddenly she found herself on the top of the reservoir embankment. The moon was shining upon the water, which sparkled and shone with a crystallire brilliance.

"There's nowt left to live for, an' I won't live!" and, casting her shawl from her, she threw herself from the embankment. There was a sharp, ringing sound. The moon shone on, and all was still.

"Now, aw wonder what's come out about this money?" thought Jim Sumner, as he struck the reservoir bank on his way from the station home. "Folks are fain to stay in to-neet, aw reckon. Aw'm glad nob'y'll see me till aw've cleared mysel'—if clearin' it is—and what can th' masters ha' taken th' trouble to get my address fro' mother—for nob'dy else knew it—an' telegraph me to come instantly, if it's not? My! but th' frost has bin keen this two days. Aw'll bet th' lodge'll bear." So saying, he ran down and tried it with his foot, and, finding it safe, walked a distance on the margin.

"What's that? Good heavens!" He had stumbled over the prostrate form of a woman lying a few feet from the embankment. The ice was starred in every direction where her head had struck it. "Poor wench!" He turned her over and the moon's light fell upon a face he had often kissed. He reeled as though he had received the blow that made the blood flow from that marble brow. How cold she was! But she breathed. He picked her up and carried her, he knew not how, up the bank and away till he staggered into his mother's cottage.

Could she be in better hands? Still unconscious, but with signs of returning animation, he left her and hastened to the mill. The lights still burned in the office. The masters were seated by the fire, and in the background sat the messenger and Jabez Smethurst.

"How d'ye do, James—you got our wire?"

"I did, sir, thank you."

"Boy, tell us again what you told this morning." Whereupon the penitent lad, with fearful looks at Jabez, told how the overlooker had terrorized him about small betting debts; how, at his instigation, he had obtained a blank check from the office lad at Bromley's; how Jabez had filled it in, copying the writing from another of Bromley's checks; how he had presented it with the rest at the bank and got the cash. The sequel was known, and did not need recounting. Jabez swore it was a parcel of lies, but the boy's evident sincerity, revelations of Jabez' bookmaking transactions, and, later, Rachel's account of her rejection of his suit and his subsequent threats and persecution, convinced the masters of Smethurst's guilt. They simply discharged him and eased their consciousness of Jim's overhasty dismissal by raising his salary to £150 a year.

The folks who cheered a happy pair on New Year's day and pelted them with rice did not see a scar on the brow of the bride, for it was covered by her bridal veil.—London Tit-Bits.

What We Can Do.

The passing of the year is not a "presto, change," but a reminder, a kind of interrogation point crying: "Which way? up or down, right or left?" The apostle says: "Redeem the time," not time will redeem you. The New Year offers nothing sentimental and no guarantee for good resolutions, but just three hundred and sixty-five days of opportunity. We can be made good or bad, as we choose. We can make the old year a lesson of wisdom or a load of incumbrances. And we can make the New Year old by repeating all the follies of the past, or we can keep it new from start to finish by making ourselves newer and better.—Chicago Advance.

The New Year.

Fairy stranger, who art thou,
With the gems upon thy brow?
Coming in the stilly night,
Clad in robes of spotless white,
Noiselessly thy footsteps fall,
In the cottage and the hall.

Soft and low the answer came:
"Surely thou must know my name;
For, while speeding swift away,
Ere the dawning of the day,
All the voices of the night
Cheered me as I came in sight.

"Heard you not the minster bell
As it tolled the Old Year's knell?
Heard you not the glad refrain,
As all nature pealed the strain,
'Welcome to the bright New Year,
Welcome, welcome, cheer on cheer?'"
—Chicago Standard.

Women at the Berlin University.

Women are not yet admitted to the examinations at the Berlin university, nor is there a general permission for women students to attend lectures. Every professor has, however, the right to admit or exclude women from his audiences, and the number of women studying in Berlin increases every year. It has now reached the highest figure yet attained—132.

Carry Many Passengers.

Over 400,000 passengers have been carried on the third-rail electric cars in Connecticut since the line was opened five months ago.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS

A Good Showing.

On Jan. 1, 1898, the two years will have expired which constituted the term of the agreement made by F. H. Peavey with the newsboys of Minneapolis. It will be remembered that Mr. Peavey offered to duplicate the savings of seventy-five newsboys to the extent of $1 every three months for one year, and to guarantee interest on the deposits for two years, the sums deposited not to be drawn out in that time. The plan proved very popular. The seventy-five newsboys started in briskly and were further stimulated by an offer of the Minneapolis Journal to add to Mr. Peavey's gift by an additional dollar. Mr. Peavey's desire to encourage in the boys a habit of saving has borne good fruit. Of the seventy-five boys who accepted his offer two years ago, sixty-eight are still fulfilling the conditions of the agreement. Under the agreement the seven boys who dropped out forfeited the sums advanced by Mr. Peavey, but they were at liberty to take their own money.

Must Be Pink.

Judge Lochren has decided that the Minnesota "pink law," providing that all oleomargarine or butterine offered for sale in this state must be colored a bright pink, is constitutional, and the officials of the state dairy and food commission are happy, though they lost possession of that car of oleo that was seized back in 1895. The decision has been filed at Duluth, where the case was brought, and copies were filed with Assistant Attorney General Edgerton and Dairy Commissioner Anderson.

It was in 1895 that the inspectors of the dairy and food department seized a carload of oleo from Armour & Co., at Duluth. The inspectors relied upon their own authority and did not take the precaution to obtain warrants from the court.

Poultry Exhibition.

In the rooms of the St. Paul Commercial club, members of the State Poultry association and other interested persons met and completed arrangements for the annual show of the association, which will be held in St. Paul Feb. 7 to 12 inclusive.

Five silver cups, valued at $150, will be competed for, and in addition to this, cash prizes aggregating over $1,000 will be given. To assure the payment of the prizes, the Commercial club, chamber of commerce, and the jobbers' union will jointly subscribe $600 as a guarantee fund. Special prizes will also be donated by business men of the city.

Good Deeds.

As a result of the generosity of L. Elsinger & Company, of the Golden Rule Department store, over 350 presents were distributed to friendless little children, the inmates of several orphans' homes in St. Paul. A large tally-ho with Seibert's band and a genuine Santa Claus, and loaded down with presents, made the rounds of the charitable institutions, and gladdened the hearts of many of the little souls who otherwise would probably have spent an uneventful Christmas.

Ripe Old Age.

Bazille Suprenet, aged 109 years, died at St. Gabriel's convent, in Little Falls. He was a Canadian Frenchman and was born near Montreal in March, 1788. He was hale and hearty until three days before his death, and often expressed the belief that he would live 20 years longer. He said that his father lived to be 98 years of age and his mother 91. He had no relatives living that he knew anything about. His only son was a carpenter and went to New York in 1841, and he has not heard from him since.

News in Brief.

Henry Derks, indicted for assault upon a 10-year-old girl, was found guilty at Marshall of attempted assault and sentenced to a term of 18 months.

President McKinley has pardoned Junot D. Buxton, of Minneapolis, a former banker, who was sentenced to Stillwater in September, 1896, for three and one-half years for embezzling government money while acting as cashier of the postoffice.

A contract for 300 feet of the new dam in the Mississippi below the present Pillsbury dam at Minneapolis has been let. There will be 1,800 feet of the dam when completed and it is expected to develop 3,000 or 4,000 horsepower.

A new depot has just been built at Russell by the Great Northern, costing about $7,000. A school house has also just been built in that town at a cost of $2,000.

A magnificent memorial window in honor of Col. John F. Merriam, one of the founders of St. Paul's Episcopal church, at St. Paul, was dedicated in that church Christmas morning.

Sherman H. Morgan and William G. Williams, doing business as the S. H. Morgan Furniture and Carpet company, at St. Paul, made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors.

A young man named Sanborn, living a few miles east of Faribault, was found dead by the roadside. He had been out hunting, and not returning, a search was made for him. His gun was accidentally discharged.

James Gilman, a railroad contractor, formerly in the engineering department of the Northern Pacific Railroad company, committed suicide at Duluth. Mr. Gilman was 52 years of age.

Peter Mertz, known as "Itasca Pete," was discovered on a pile of burning wood by the stove in his house at Park Rapids by near neighbors. The door was locked into. It was found that Mertz shot himself in the abdomen with an old army musket, which made a ghastly wound.

Simon Sullivan, one of the oldest settlers at the head of the lakees, is dead, 65 years old. For over twenty years he has lived the life of a hermit in a cabin about five miles east of Duluth.

A man named Thomas, 76 years old, committed suicide at Owatonna by shooting himself.

Public improvements at Lakefield for the year have amounted to $59,800, of which $23,000 was for a new school building.

The University of Minnesota has been left out of the intercollegiate base ball league.

Joseph Schmidt and Charles Schmidt, North Minneapolis youths, who are supposed to have been responsible for the recent tampering with mail boxes, were arrested and are held for the United States authorities.

St. Cloud's new theater was formally opened by Frederick Warde, who played "Iskander."

CURRENT TOPICS.

RUSKIN'S 64 books bring him in $20,000 a year.

THE railways of the world carry over forty million passengers weekly.

THE biscuit trust has been completed. It has a capital of $30,000,000.

THE Chinese are said to have used clocks 800 years before the Christian era.

ANTHONY HOPE charges $450 for a magazine story, reserving the copyright.

A BALLOONIST a mile above the earth commands a field vision 96 miles in radius.

THE number of the electric lighting stations in Great Britain has now reached 122.

ZOLA'S first 14 books returned him $220,000, and in 20 years he has made at least $375,000.

WILLIAM W. THOMAS, JR., of Maine, has been appointed minister to Norway and Sweden.

KANGAROO tails for soup are shipped from Australia to London, where they sell for $3 per dozen.

THE skeleton of a man over nine feet tall was dug up in a mound near Maple Creek, Wis., the other day.

TENNYSON is said to have received $60,000 a year from the Macmillans during the last years of his life.

SCIENTIFIC men say that the hair from the tail of the horse is the strongest single animal thread known.

MISS ELLEN NUSSEY, who was bridesmaid at Charlotte Bronte's wedding, has just died at the age of 83 years.

THERE is a clock in Brussels which has never been wound up by human hands. It is kept going by the wind.

A NEW TESTAMENT jammed in a switch made a train on the London & Northwestern railroad jump the rails recently.

IT is said that cold weather increases the consumption of bread, 20 per cent. more being eaten in frosty than in mild weather.

IT is estimated that there are incandescent lamps aggregating over 400,000,000 candle power in use in all parts of the world.

IT is told of two men of Brewer, Maine, that one of them ate a bushel of peaches and the other ten pounds of grapes at one sitting.

THE pearl fishing season in Ceylon only lasts 22 days, and during that time 11,000,000 oysters are brought to the surface by the divers.

SIXTY years ago the first electric car was run, but the first commercial line was not built until 1881, when a line near Berlin was opened.

WHEN cotton thread was first made 840 yards of it weighed one pound. Hence it is No. 1. A pound containing twice that number of yards is No. 2, and so on.

A COLORLESS ink for writing upon postal cards, etc., is made by mixing together water and sulphuric acid, the writing becoming permanently visible when heated.

IF Chinese children do not obey their parents, and the latter whip them to death, the law has no punishment for them, as obedience to parents is the cardinal virtue.

AN expert declares that he knows of at least 600 counterfeits of the old masters which are now hanging in private galleries in the United States, all purchased at high prices.

MRS. HUMPHREY WARD received $40,000 for "Robert Elsmere," $80,000 each for "David Grieve" and "Marcella," $75,000 for "Sir George Tressady" and $15,000 for "Bessie Costrell."

IF two tuning forks of the same pitch are placed facing each other, the one sounding, the other silent, in a few seconds the silent one will be giving out a distinctly audible note.

MR. MOODY is believed to have beaten all others, as more than $1,200,000 has been paid in royalties for the Gospel hymns and tunes issued by him in conjunction with Mr. Sankey.

ABOUT 4,000,000 false teeth are manufactured annually in the United States, while one ton of gold and three tons of silver and platinum, to the value of $100,000,000, are used in stopping teeth.

GREEN rests the eye, the resting the eye often means to rest the nerves, and the refreshment of the eye is as necessary to comfortable life as the renewal of the other bodily forces by food.

THE largest congregation in America is that of St. Stanislaus Kostka, in Chicago, which has 30,000 communicants. The number of attendants at the several Sunday services frequently exceeds 15,000.

RACINE, Wis., has passed an ordinance requiring all lighting, telephone and other companies using poles in the streets to paint them a distinctive color, the color being decided by the city authorities.

THE Brazil nut contains from 15 to 24 seeds, which all germinate at one time. The most vigorous one gets first through a small hole at the top to the open air and thereupon it strangles and feeds upon the rest.

A PIG'S tail is said to unerringly indicate the condition of the animal. If it hangs loose it shows that the pig is not well, and that the food should be changed. If it be coiled tightly the pig is healthy and happy.

A SINGLE pair of herrings if allowed to multiply undisturbed for 20 years would at the end of that time not only supply the world with food, but would become inconveniently numerous.

MME. DIAZ, wife of the Mexican president, has founded a home where girls can always find employment, a nursery where children of working women are cared for, and a Magdalen home for repentant sinners.

POOR old Bismarck is tormented by the toothache, yet when he consulted his doctor the latter told him that a man at his age out to be delighted to have the toothache still. It makes one feel young again.

Ready for Him.

"Did you tell that western customer of ours that you would draw on him if he didn't pay?"

"Yes, and he wrote back that if I thought I could draw any quicker than he could just to come out there with my shooting tackle and make a settlement."—Detroit Free Press.

He who knows the weakness of his own wings is sure of successful flight.—N. Y. Independent.

What Does This Mean?

A perusal of the history of railway transactions during the past four years shows us that this period has been the most disastrous, from a financial standpoint, of any other of the present decade. Under the circumstances it would almost seem as though the further development or improvement of railway facilities must cease. Yet, strange to say, many notable instances prove that the contrary is true. In numerous instances first-class roads, despite the hard times and general business depression, have made very decided advances, not only in the improvement of the material condition of the roadway itself, but likewise the equipment and service. And the public has been a great gainer by the public spiritedness of the roads.

One of the most notable cases of railway development is the Nickel Plate Road, which seems to have forged right ahead with its improvements and has exhibited an unrelenting determination to give the public the best possible facilities, in spite of the hard times. And how well this corporation has succeeded in its laudable efforts, the excellent condition of its system bears ample evidence. Yet the secret of this success is obvious. The people have responded very generously to a generous effort to give them the worth of their money. That is all. The people's money has enabled the road to better its facilities in every respect; thus the work has been of a mutual and reciprocal character. The liberal patronage accorded the road has brought a handsome return to the people in the shape of improved facilities for travel, yet at the same time at lower rates.

And now, it seems, the Nickel Plate Road is still engaged in further efforts to serve the people well. It has a high-class roadway to begin with; a most excellent equipment to end with, and a safe, fast and reliable service for the delectation of its patrons. All in all, it offers a most attractive menu to travelers bound east or west in the shape of "A Peerless Trio of Fast Express Trains."—George A. Benham, Special Correspondent.

Hadn't Thought of That.

"Some time ago," says an insurance man, "a man asked me to accompany him home, as he had some things there to be insured. When we arrived at his home he showed me 100 boxes of cigars, which he wanted insured. There were 100 cigars in each box, making 10,000 in all, and were valued at ten cents each, so I insured the lot for $1,000. A few days ago the man came to me and asked for the insurance money. 'You've had no fire at your house,' I replied. 'No, but I've smoked them,' said he, 'and according to the paper, I am entitled to the money, as it reads distinctly that if the goods are consumed by fire money is paid on application.' As far as technicalities were concerned he was all right, but I knocked him cold about a minute later by saying, in a very stern manner: 'All right, sir; you'll get the money; but, according to your own confession, I will proceed at once to make a charge against you for incendiarism.' 'Well, I'll be hanged!' was all he said, and the room shook violently after he banged the door!'"—Philadelphia Record.

Inappropriate Music.

Speaking of church music, there is nothing which is so frequent a source of wonder to me as the lack of understanding some of our church musicians display in their choice of music. I have heard the intermezzo from Cavalleria Rusticana played as an organ voluntary—that intermezzo whose story of earthly passions is so plain that it does not need words. I have heard the same organist play Schubert's "Serenade" on communion Sunday, but the most glaring exhibition of bad taste I have ever heard was just a few Sundays ago when a certain soprano sang an old hymn to that famous air of Delilah's, "Samson et Delilah," the most passionate music I know. She sang it beautifully, too, and was evidently utterly unconscious of the fact that the meaning of music does not depend entirely on the words. I actually heard the superintendent of the Sabbath school—dear, simple soul—congratulate her on the success of her effort, too.—Washington Post.

Yukon Gold by the Pound.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 21, 1897.—The General Passenger Department of the Great Northern railway received today a consignment of gold dust and nuggets from the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, the total weight being 27 pounds, 11 ounces, having a value of $6,365. The precious stuff ranges from a nugget of 1 pound, 6 ounces, to flakes not unlike the scales of gold fish, and grains of cracked or crushed wheat, and comes from Bonanza Creek in the Klondike district, Birch Creek, Miller Creek, and Eagle Creek in the Circle City district, and Minook Creek in the Tanana district. The gold will be displayed here for a few days, and then go east to the general agencies of the road for exhibition. It is the largest quantity of the yellow metal from Alaska yet handled outside of the banks and mints.

The only thing you own after you die is what you have given away.—Farm Journal.

Time counts, health gains. A quick, sure Cure—St. Jacobs Oil for sprains.

When a man makes a fool of himself, he generally does the job well.—Ram's Horn.

Gentle treatment. St. Jacobs Oil soothes Neuralgia and cures it. It fades away.

The absence of soft water is some men's excuse for drinking hard.—Chicago News.

Don't snap in two. Limber up. St. Jacobs Oil will cure lumbago sure.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON,
[Seal] Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Had Lost His Faith in Them.

A theatrical manager told a story against himself the other day. An actor came to him and applied for an engagement. There did not seem to be much need of him, but his demands in the way of salary were very modest, and the manager said to him:

"Well, you may consider yourself engaged. I fancy I can find something for you to do. Come round on Tuesday and I'll try you."

The newly-engaged man looked at the manager questioningly.

"How about a contract?" he asked.

"Oh, never mind a contract. We'll have a verbal contract."

There was a look of mild reproach in the eyes of the man, as he answered, sorrowfully:

"Sir, the last time I made a verbal contract I drew a verbal salary."—Spare Moments.

Tremendous Exodus to the Klondike.

Despite the warnings of those who have been on the spot, and predict suffering in the Klondike region, thousands of adventurous Americans are wending their way thitherward. All of them should be provided with that medicinal safeguard, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which warms and nourishes the system, and prevents malaria, rheumatism, kidney trouble, besides remedying liver complaint, dyspepsia and constipation.

Timely.

First Klondike Miner (wallowing through snowdrifts higher than his cabin, his ears, nose, toes and fingers frozen, chatteringly)—M-M-M-Merry C-C-C-Christm-m-m-mas!

Second Klondike Miner (ditto)—S-S-S-S-Same t-t-to y-y-y-you! T-T-T-T-This is w-w-what our f-f-fathers w-w-would d-d-d-d-delight in calling "A r-r-real old-fashioned C-C-C-C-Christmas!"—Brooklyn Eagle.

Hard Hit.

At baseball a ball struck and knocked senseless an Englishman whose back had been turned to the play during a match. On coming to himself he asked, faintly: "What was it?" "A foul—only a foul." "Good heavens!" he exclaimed, "I thought it was a mule."—Chicago News.

The Lawyer Knew His Business.

Plankington—I understand that you had to go to law about that property that was left you. Have you a smart lawyer?

Bloomfield—You bet I have. He owns the property now.—Boston Traveler.

The Man of Moderate Means.

"I can't afford," said the man of moderate means, "to go to many places of amusement, but I am admitted free to the play with the longest run on record, 'The Struggle of Life.'"—N. Y. Sun.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

There is nobody who can splurge equally with a lot of boys from a small country town when they come to a bigger one.—Washington Democrat.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Persistency without principle is a mighty revolving wheel to which is attached neither belt nor shaft.—N. Y. Independent.

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine.—Mrs. W. Pickert, Van Sicien and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, '94.

A girl stands before a mirror while dressing so she can see what is going on.—Chicago News.

Check Colds and Bronchitis with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

If women were as trifling as some men there would be more divorces.—Washington Democrat.

Crutches and cruel pains from Sciatica. From St. Jacobs Oil the cure of it.

An egg in the cup is worth two in the nest.—Chicago News.

How to cure Rheumatism? Use St. Jacobs Oil. It subdues. It cures.

A writing teacher is no account for anything else.—Washington Democrat.

He that hath a faithful wife should take good care of her.—Farm Journal.

Better times come to all cured of aches And pains by St. Jacobs Oil.

For Croup,

asthma, bronchitis, or whooping cough, there is no remedy so sure and safe as Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. From the first dose its healing influence is manifest. The sufferer who has been kept awake by the cough falls into a refreshing sleep, and awakes strong and refreshed. Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is acknowledged to be a specific for all pulmonary complaints. Physicians praise and prescribe it.

This standard remedy for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, is now put up in half size bottles at half price, 50c.

"One of my children had croup. One night I was startled by the child's hard breathing, and on going to it found it strangling. It had nearly ceased to breath. Having a part of a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house, I gave the child three doses at short intervals, and anxiously waited results. From the moment the Pectoral was given the child's breathing grew easier, and in a short time it was sleeping quietly and breathing naturally. The child is alive and well to-day, and I do not hesitate to say that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved its life."
C. J. WOOLDRIGE, Wortham, Tex.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"DON'T HIDE YOUR LIGHT UNDER A BUSHEL." THAT'S JUST WHY WE TALK ABOUT

SAPOLIO

ESTABLISHED 1879.

MINNEAPOLIS. WOODWARD & CO. DULUTH.

GRAIN COMMISSION.

LOW RATES OF GRAIN STORAGE MADE IN MINNEAPOLIS AND DULUTH; WRITE US.

ORDERS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED IN ALL MARKETS.

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BUFFALO GAZETTE

DELANO, FRIDAY, DEC. 31, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE VILLAGE OF DELANO.

DELANO DIARY

--Subscribe for the GAZETTE.

--Delano Fair January Saturday, 8.

—The Standard Oil company now runs two teams on the road from their depository here.

—Dr. Ames has moved his office back into the Dugan house, corner 2nd and Bridge streets.

—Several members of the Masonic lodge attended a public installation at Rockford Wednesday night.

—The K. P's of this place went to Waverly, Wednesday night, to help organize a lodge. A big time was reported.

—The Alumni and High School scholars had a Holiday party in the City Hall last night. They had a very nice time.

—The ice crop will soon be ready for gathering. In fact it would do very well now but there is hardly snow enough to move it on.

—It looks like cold exercise, yet occasionally a bicycle goes along the street. One came from Howard Lake and one from Watertown, lately.

—Rev. J. W. Powell, who was pastor here a few years ago, will preach at the M. E. church at 10:30 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. next Sunday, Janv. 2.

--Drayman McRoberts bought a couple of pails of oysters just before Christmas. They fell off from the dray and were spilled in the street.

—Martin Conzet was seen shingling his hog house, on Monday morning, Dec. 27th. Pretty good for a man of his age, so near Christmas in Minnesota.

--The Ladies Aid of the M. E. church will hold a Watch Night Social on New Years eve at the M. E. Parsonage. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

—Delano's enterprising tailor, John Brandser, has made for his own use a new style of vest which serves as both vest and overshirt. He says he intends having it patented.

—The first Sunday of each month is consecration Sunday for the Epworth League. The meeting will begin at 6:45 p. m. at the M. E. church. The business meeting will be held on Thursday evening Janv. 6.

—John McGary, of Independence, made us a call yesterday. He says the administrator's sale of the Hysted children's property passed off nicely, and better prices were realized than he had expected in some instances.

—Christmas passed off pleasantly. The next morning the usual number of Christmas trees were to be seen tumbling about the yards, stripped of their many presents. Several of the Sabbath schools had entertainments and trees on Friday evening, Christmas eve.

—Wednesday's warm wind took off almost all of what little snow had fallen this year, so the wheel and sale has come into power entirely as a means of conveyance. We have had a fine open winter so far and believe that most of the people in this vicinity would just as soon have it continued.

—We understand that the round elevator had the grade cut down on about 3,000 bushels of wheat shipped this week as No. 1, to No. 2. We met the proprietor that morning and he didn't know us. We suspected something was wrong. Perhaps Mr. Leiter's rejection of wheat in Chicago as grading too low had something to do with the cutting in Minneapolis.

The Gold Craze of '49.

At the time of the first gold discovery in California the prospector was unknown. Captain Sutter built his house at the head of navigation, on the Sacramento, because he believed that a tide of immigration would flow westward over the Rockies as soon as the news of California's addition to the Union was known, and that this would be a good spot for a trading post and outfitting station.

In 1847 he made an agreement with James Marshall, a machinist from New Jersey, to build a sawmill, some miles up the river from his own house. It was while the mill was building, on January, 24, 1848, according to the diary of one of the workmen employed there, that Marshall found some grains of gold in the sand while walking in the tail-race of the mill. He showed the specimens to his half dozen workmen, but none of them realized the importance of the discovery at that time. On the following day Marshall gathered up as many of the bits of gravel as he could carry in the crown of his hat, and took them down to his employer, Captain Sutter. The latter conveyed them to San Francisco, where they were analyzed and pronounced to contain gold.

Then ensued such a scene as mankind had never before witnessed. With almost electric rapidity the report went around the world. Gold in California! Rivers lined with gold! Mountains of gold! Gold to be had for the labor of picking it up! From all parts of the Union, from Europe, from every quarter of the globe, an army of frenzied argonauts was soon racing across the plains, around the horn, crowding every available route that led to this wonderful Western land of gold.—From "Great Gold Discoveries," by E. W. Mayo, in Demorest's Family Magazine for January.

Happy New Year, '98!

Personal.

Joe Dornseck returned to Delano last week.

Frank A. Cramer took a trip to Minneapolis Monday.

Miss Anna Darlow spent her holiday vacation at home.

Lafe Nelson, of Minneapolis, visited Delano friends this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell Young visited at the paternal home this week.

Miss Della Briley, of Minneapolis, visited Delano friends this week.

Dr. and Mrs. Schulz visited with James Young's folks this week.

Miss May Staples, of Howard Lake, visited Delano relatives Tuesday.

Roy Mulford, of Missouri, made a trip home for a visit during holidays.

A. T. Ranna, of Herman, visited Delano on business and pleasure Tuesday.

Mrs. Fannie Brasie and son of Monticello, visited Delano friends this week.

Harry Thompson, of St. Paul, visited his sister Mrs. H. S. Babb, this week.

John Sturman came home from Dakota to eat Christmas turkey with the family.

Prof. Babb has been on the sick list for several days but is convalescing at present.

Dr. J. R. and Mrs. Soper visited in Minneapolis this week. Dr. came home today.

Prof. Hawker and Miss Hattie Gross attended teacher's meeting at the capitol this week.

Joe Cramer, one of Minneapolis' prosperous meat dealers made his mother a Christmas visit.

Henry and Fred Hendricks, of Lac que parle county visited old time friends in Delano, Wednesday.

John and Misses Addie and Alvira Cameron, of Minneapolis, visited Delano relatives during holidays.

Charley Coolen and Prof. Williams, of Smith Lake, made Delano friends some holiday vacation visits.

John Coolen, Frank Schaffer and George Barth came up from St. Thomas college for a few days vacation.

Miss Stella Davis came home and helped the Alumni and High School scholars have a good time during vacation.

Rev. and Mrs. Parker drove to Montrose Sunday to hear Rev. Powell preach. They say they heard an excellent sermon.

Frank Sutton left in answer to a telegram Tuesday afternoon for Denver, to bring home the remains of his son James, who died there that day.

Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Hamley, of Minneapolis, have been stopping at Mr. Baltuff's for several weeks helping care for Mrs. H's mother, Mrs. Blake during her sickness.

Rev. McDermott, of Howard Lake preached at the Presbyterian church Tuesday evening. His audiences are growing larger. He is to be here again next Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

County Cullings.

Charles Crank lost his house by fire on Sunday.

Otsego is reported as having an epidemic of diphtheria, several deaths having occurred.

The Eagle is proceeding to kill off Ole Mattson as a candidate for office by saying he is too sick to run. There are other Scandivavians about Cokato.

The Standard failed to choke off the wind of the Enterprise as fast as it evidently thought it had; or was it only a case of exciting the combative propensities of the Cokato Swedes to assist Brother Frank in making the Enterprise a better paper?

Who would suppose the G. O. P. would keep such a set of hard tickets in the editorial chairs of their organs in Wright county as the editors are trying to make out each other is? It is an outrage on the reading public to have to read, and have their families read such articles as some of those lately appearing. Why who would care to belong to a party with such leaders as we read in their own papers they have? It's terrible gentlemen. And some of 'em want office too.

Brother Tanner critizes us for saying "there is no telling just yet what the issue may be." He intimates that free silver and "Tariff is a Tax" are all the issues we want. We don't always get what we want. The issue may be, and it probably will, as to who will we have for United States Senator. We should elect good men for business for all offices and good Legislators will elect a good Senator. Just who he should be ought not to be the issue, but has been and may again.

Court News.

Maria Stevens vs. G. N. Ry., for damage to foot at Delano. Settled without cost.

Earnest Brabec vs. Mat Cook, for wages. Jury verdict for $23.45.

O. L. Dudley vs. Village of Buffalo, for flooding his park. Judge dismissed action on motion of defendant's attorney on the ground that plaintiff had failed to establish a case.

State vs. Joe Shaffer, of Howard Lake, charged with setting fire to dwelling. Continued till next term.

Faults in School System.

The senate chamber of the state capitol, where the county superintendents met last evening, was the scene of some lively debate over a paper read by Supt. George W. Sherer on "Some Things That Are and Some Things That Ought to Be." He arraigned university graduates, who are not required to pass teachers' examinations, who are independent of the county superintendent, who do not attend teachers' meetings or summer schools and know nothing of the work of the county and feel no sympathy with the movements for the betterment of the schools. He found fault with the questions prepared for teachers' examinations, saying that they were too easy, and criticising severely the privilege offered applicants of answering ten out of every fifteen questions, saying that where formerly seventy out of every 100 applicants had failed, last fall eighty out of every hundred passed. This, he said, was lowering, instead of raising the standard of scholarship.

Another condition which ought to be remedied as soon as possible, Mr. Sherer said, is that under which people can teach without certificates. In closing he referred to the need of an open market for the books so that the districts could buy books where they pleased.—Pioneer Press,

DELANO MARKET REPORT.

Wheat,	No. 1 per bu.,	$ .82
"	No. 2 " "	$ .77
"	No. 3 " "	$ .72
Rye	" "	$ .37
Potatoes, per bu.,		.40
Butter		.12, .18
Eggs,		.15
Hay, per ton,		4 00 5 00
Pork		3.00 3.50
Chickens, dressed,		.05 .06
Turkeys, dressed,		.08 .10

BORN.

CRESS.—In Delano, on Dec. 19, to Mr. and Mrs. William Cress, a son.

MCDONALD.—On Friday, Dec. 24, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McDonald a son.

DIED.

SUTTON.—At Denver, Col., on Tuesday, Dec. 28, James R. Sutton, aged 28.

Funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian church in Delano, at 1 P. M. Sunday, January 2.

BLAKE, In Delano, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, Mrs. Lepha Blake, aged 76 years.

Mrs. Blake died at the residence of her granddaughter Mrs. Irving Baltuff.

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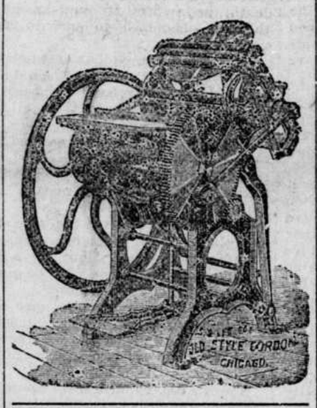

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This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered, the GRAND PRIZE, giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

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